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a) b_0 is the amount of the response y that can not be attributed to the predictors X .

b_5 indicates that if the founders had previous failures, they are likely to obtain an additional \$17,100 in their fundraising

b) $\beta_3: -200.2$ $SE_3 = 101.8$ $n=26$ $K=5$ $\alpha = 0.05$; $\alpha/2 = 0.025$

$$t_{n-K-1, \alpha/2} = t_{26-5-1, 0.025} = t_{20, 0.025} = 2.086 \text{ (from table)}$$

$$t = \frac{\beta_i - \beta_0}{SE(\beta_i)} = \frac{-200.2 - 0}{101.8} = -1.966; \quad |t| = 1.966 < 2.086$$

Thus we accept the null hypothesis.

c) 80% C.I. for β_1 : $\beta_1 = 700.2$ $SE_1 = 12$

$$CI = \beta \pm (t_{n-K-1, \alpha/2}) \cdot SE; \quad 700.2 \pm (1.352) \cdot 12 =$$

$$700.2 \pm 16.2 = 684 < \beta < 716.4$$

80% C.I

d) $SSR = 18147.5$ $RSS = 17136.5$ $\alpha = 0.01$

$$F_{p, n-p-1, \alpha} = \frac{(TSS - RSS)/p}{RSS / (n-p-1)} = \frac{18147.5/5}{17136.5/(26-5-1)} = \frac{3,629.5}{856.8} = 4.24$$

From table:

$$F_{5, 20, 0.01} = 4.103;$$

$4.24 > 4.103$, thus we reject the null

$$e) R^2 = \frac{TSS - RSS}{TSS}; \quad TSS = SSR + RSS; \quad R^2 = \frac{35,284 - 17,136.5}{35,284} = 0.514$$

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$$f_{k=1}(x) = \frac{x}{\sigma_1^2} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right), x \geq 0$$

$$f_{k=2}(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} \exp\left(-\frac{(\ln x - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right), x \geq 0$$

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a) The discriminant function will be a linear function of x when $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$.

b)

$$1) f_1(x) = \frac{10}{1^2} \exp\left(\frac{-10^2}{2 \cdot 1^2}\right) = 10 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-100}{2}\right) = \underline{1.92 \times 10^{-21}}$$

$$2) f_2(x) = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 1} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(\ln(10) - 10)^2}{2 \cdot 1^2}\right) = \frac{1}{25} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(2.3 - 10)^2}{2}\right) \\ \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{59.3}{2}\right) \\ = \underline{5.31 \times 10^{-15}} \\ \frac{1}{25} \cdot (1.32 \times 10^{-13})$$

$$1) * \Pr(Y=1 | X=10) = \frac{\pi_1 f_1(x)}{\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k f_k(x)} \quad \pi_1 = \pi_2 = 0.5$$

$$i) \frac{(0.5)(1.92 \times 10^{-21})}{(0.5)(1.92 \times 10^{-21}) + (0.5)(5.31 \times 10^{-15})}$$

$$= \frac{9.6 \times 10^{-22}}{(9.6 \times 10^{-22}) + (2.65 \times 10^{-15})}$$

$$= 3.62 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$ii) \frac{(0.5)(5.31 \times 10^{-15})}{(0.5)(1.92 \times 10^{-21}) + (0.5)(5.31 \times 10^{-15})}$$

$$= \frac{2.65 \times 10^{-15}}{(9.6 \times 10^{-22}) + (2.65 \times 10^{-15})}$$

$$= 0.999$$

$X=10$ will be classified to

$K=2$

③

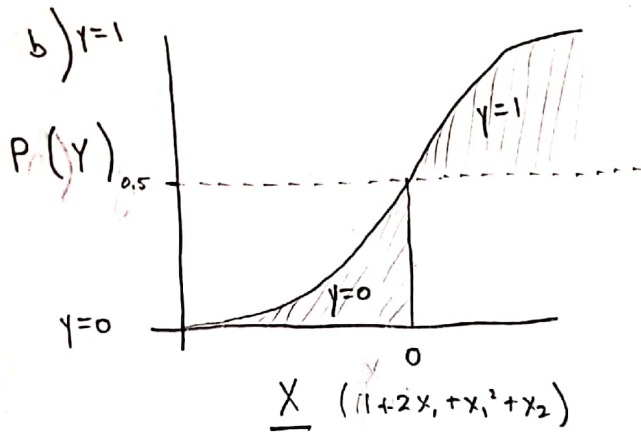
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- a) Best subset selection will have the smallest training RSS, (or have the same training RSS as the other models).
- b) This would need to be determined with cross validation.
- c) i) True
ii) True
iii) False
iv) False
v) False

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$$a) \quad 0.5 = \frac{\exp(1 + 2x_1 + x_1^2 + x_2)}{1 + \exp(1 + 2x_1 + x_1^2 + x_2)}$$



$$c) \quad \alpha = 0.05 \quad \text{Insignificant}$$

$$\beta_2 = 1; \quad SE = 5,$$

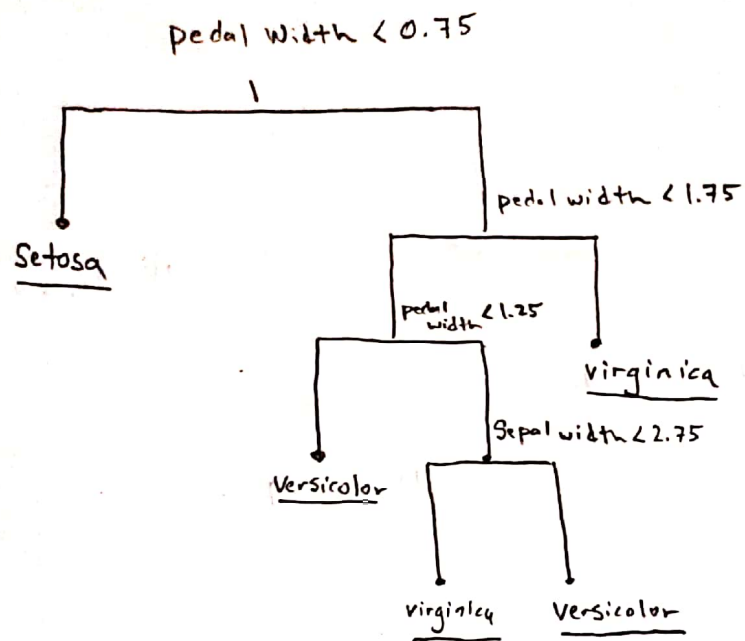
$$t = \frac{\beta}{S}$$

$$t_{n-k-1, \alpha/2} = t_{200-3-1, 0.025}$$

$$= t_{196, 0.025} = \sim 1.97$$

$$t = \frac{1}{5} < 1.97; \quad \boxed{S \geq 0.51}$$

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