Part I

1

1. Yes, X is a statistically significant predictor of Y.

For every X increase, Y increases by 3.43

1. SSR = 672.9797

SSE = 32.22028

SST = SSR + SSE = 705.19998

K = 1

Note: K is the number of independent variable(s) you included in the regression

MSR = 672.9797 / 1 = 672.9797

n = 5

MSE = SSE / (n - k - 1)

= 32.22028 / (5 - 1 - 1)

= 32.22028 / 3

= 10.7400933333

= 10.74

1. F statistics = MSR / MSE

= 672.9797 / 10.7400933333

= 62.660507606

= 62.66

Conclusion: No, F is statistically insignificant.

If F > critical value, we reject the null hypothesis. This case 62.66 > 3.5, therefore the model is statistically insignificant. The variances of the 4 observations are unequal.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| X | Y | Ŷ |
| 5 | 23 | 20.16667 |
| 5 | 16 | 20.16667 |
| 6 | 25 | 23 |
| 8 | 28 | 28.6667 |

Observation 1 and 2, (x = 5)

Y-Hat = b0 + b1x

= 6 + 2.83 \* 5

= 20.16667

Observation 3 (x = 6)

Y-Hat = b0 + b1x

= 6 + 2.83 \* 6

= 23

Observation 3 (x = 8)

Y-Hat = b0 + b1x

= 6 + 2.83 \* 8

= 28.66667

1. R2 = SSR / SST

= 0.9543

Yes, R Square equals 0.954, which is a very good fit. 95% of the variation in the dependent variable, Y is explained by the independent variable, X.

The closer to 1, the better the regression line (read on) fits the data.

2. It is clear from the scatter plot that as X increases, Y also increases. It seems to be the case that the points follow a linear pattern well, then we say that there is a high linear or linear positive correlation.

3.

1. No, both Experience and Experience squared are statistically insignificant predictors in this model. The reason being that their p-values are higher than 0.05 in this case 0.728582 for Experience and 0.773812 for Experience squared.
2. No, model A is the better model, as its p-value is less than 0.05 and as such it should be used for predictive analytics purposes.
3. For each increase in Experience, Y increases by 1.886228. For each increase in Experience squared, Y increases by 0.080838. This is valuable information.
4. The regression line is: Y = 8.670659 + 1.886228 \* Experience + 0.080838 \* Experience squared. In other words, for each increase in Experience, Y increases by 1.886228. For each increase in Experience squared, Y increases by 0.080838. This is valuable information.

Part II

4. The L.I.N.E assumptions are the four assumptions of linear regression. Namely

* Linearity of residuals

There exists a linear relationship between the independent variable, x, and the dependent variable, y.

* Independence of residuals

The residuals are independent. In particular, there is no correlation between consecutive residuals in time series data.

* Normal distribution of residuals

The residuals of the model are normally distributed.

* Equal variance of residuals

The residuals have constant variance at every level of x.

5.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Obs* | *Beer (x)* | *Cigarettes (y)* | *xy* | *x2* | *x̄* | *(x-x̄)* | *(x-x̄)2* |
| 1 | 8 | 16 | 128 | 64 | 5 | 3 | 9 |
| 2 | 6 | 13 | 78 | 36 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 5 | -3 | 9 |
| 4 | 4 | 9 | 36 | 16 | 5 | -1 | 1 |
| **4** | **20** | **42** | **250** | **120** | **5** |  | **20** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Obs* | *Beer (x)* | *Cigarettes (y)* | *Y2* | *Ȳ* | *Ŷ* | *(Y-Ŷ)* | *(Y-Ŷ)2* |
| 1 | 8 | 16 | 256 | 10.5 | 16.5 | -0.5 | 0.25 |
| 2 | 6 | 13 | 169 | 10.5 | 12.5 | 0.5 | 0.25 |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 10.5 | 4.5 | -0.5 | 0.25 |
| 4 | 4 | 9 | 81 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 0.25 |
| **4** | **20** | **42** | **522** | **10.5** |  |  | **1** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *b1* | *b0* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2** | **0.5** |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Calculations

b0 represents the y intercept

b1 represents the slope of the best fit line

