## 2 Simple Linear Regression

## Exercise 2.1

- 1. We want to use a simple linear regression to approximate a cloud of points  $(x_i, y_i)$  for  $1 \le i \le n$ . Which criterion should be minimized to obtain the best linear approximation? Precise clearly which parameters we want to estimate with this criterion.
- 2. Give the closed-form expression of the slope  $\hat{\beta}_1$  which is obtained by minimizing the criterion above. Deduce the closed-form expression of the Y-intercept  $\hat{\beta}_0$ .
- 3. Draw the cloud of points  $P_i = (x_i, y_i)$  given by

	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$
$x_i$	1	2	4	5
$y_i$	-2	-1	4	3

Calculate the solution of the simple linear regression. Draw it on your scheme.

## Exercise 2.2

- 1. Generate n = 500 points  $x_i$  equally spaced between 1 and 100.
- 2. Generate  $y_i$  such that  $y_i = 2x_i + 25.2 + \varepsilon_i$  where  $\varepsilon_i$  is an univariate normal random sample with mean 0 and variance  $\sigma^2 = 104.04$ .
- 3. Plot the cloud of points  $(x_i, y_i)$ .
- 4. Solve the linear regression problem with the function "linear\_model.LinearRegression()" from the library scikit-learn :

- 5. Plot the regression line over the cloud of points.
- 6. Compute and plot the residuals and the standardized residuals. Comment.
- 7. Compute an estimate of  $\sigma^2$  based on the residuals. Comment.
- 8. From the output of the linear regresssion function, give the coefficient of determination. Comment.
- 9. Compute by yourself the t-statistics for testing the significance of the estimated slope. Comment.

The threshold  $t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$  can be computed as

$$talpha2 = scipy.stats.t.ppf(1-alpha/2, n-2)$$

- 10. Repeat all the steps for the model  $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$  where  $\beta_0 = 25.2$  and  $\beta_1 = 0$ , then  $\beta_1 = 0.05$ .
- 11. Repeat all the steps for the model  $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_2 x_i^2 + \varepsilon_i$  where  $\beta_0 = 25.2$ ,  $\beta_1 = 2$  and  $\beta_2 = 0.02$ . Comment the standardized residuals.