Example: Six people are given a math pretest (x) and then a one-month instructional intervention. Their posttest scores (Y) are recorded below.

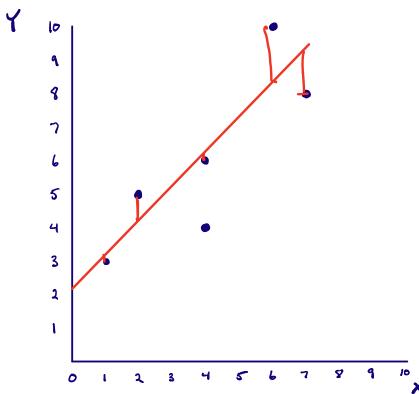
Person	X = pretest	T = posttest
Д	-	3
$\mathcal{E}$	2	5
C	7	8
D	6	10
E	4	4
F	4	6

## Some questions:

- (1) How can I predict posttest scores directly from pretest scores?

  4 the regression equation
- (2) Does this regression equation represent a real relationship between X and Y?

## Linear regression: the "line of best fit"



We wat the line that minimizes this "residuel error" across all points.

## Method: Least squares regression

\* Equation of line: 
$$Y = a + bX$$
  
4  $a = intercept$ 

Lets work out the regression equation:

χ	7	x - x	<b>1-</b> <del>Y</del>	$(x-x)^2$	(Y-Y)2	(x-x)(y-y)
1	3	-3	-3	9	9	9
2	5	-2	-1	4	ı	2
7	8	3	2	9	4	6
6	10	2	4	4	16	8
4	4	0	- 2	0	4	D
4	6	0	0	0	0	0
x = 4	<b>7</b> = 6	•		55:26	SS = 34	SP= 25

Slope = 
$$b = \frac{SP}{SS} = \frac{25}{26} = 0.962$$

Interept = 
$$a = Y - 6X$$
  
=  $6 - 0.962(4)$   
=  $2.152$ 

So, the regression equation is

$$Y = 2.152 + 0.962 X$$

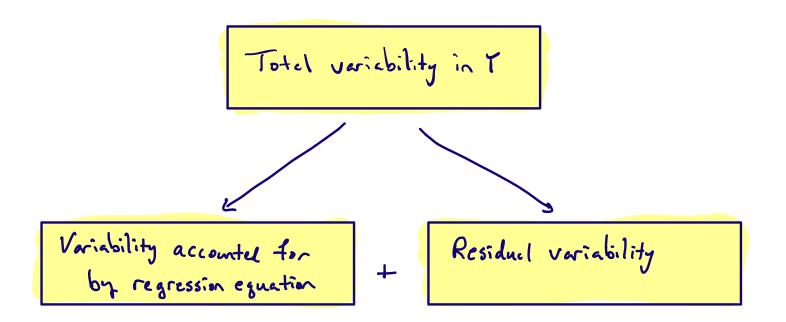
Example: what is the predicted posttest score for a pretest score of 5?

Substitute X=5 into regression equation:

Does this regression equation represent a real relationship?

4 "Is prefest a significant predictor of post test?"

4 use ANOVA



How to compute:

Back to our example:

\* 
$$r = \frac{SP}{\sqrt{SS_x SS_y}} = \frac{25}{\sqrt{26.34}} = 0.841$$

4 
$$SS = r^2 . SS = (0.841)^2 (34)$$
= 24.04

Source	SS	df	MS	F
regression	24.04	l	24.04	9.65
residuel	9.96	4	2.49	
total	34	5		
		l		

Pretest is a significant predictor of post-test."