

|||| Chapter 6

Multiple Linear Regression (solutions
to exercises)

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Import Python packages

```
# Import all needed python packages
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import scipy.stats as stats
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

6.1 Nitrate concentration

||| Exercise 6.1 Nitrate concentration

In order to analyze the effect of reducing nitrate loading in a Danish fjord, it was decided to formulate a linear model that describes the nitrate concentration in the fjord as a function of nitrate loading, it was further decided to correct for fresh water runoff. The resulting model was

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1,i} + \beta_2 x_{2,i} + \varepsilon_i, \quad \varepsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2), \quad (6-1)$$

where Y_i is the natural logarithm of nitrate concentration, $x_{1,i}$ is the natural logarithm of nitrate loading, and $x_{2,i}$ is the natural logarithm of fresh water run off.

- a) Which of the following statements are assumed fulfilled in the usual multiple linear regression model?
- 1) $\varepsilon_i = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, and β_j follows a normal distribution
 - 2) $E[x_1] = E[x_2] = 0$ and $V[\varepsilon_i] = \beta_1^2$
 - 3) $E[\varepsilon_i] = 0$ and $V[\varepsilon_i] = \beta_1^2$
 - 4) ε_i is normally distributed with constant variance, and ε_i and ε_j are independent for $i \neq j$
 - 5) $\varepsilon_i = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, and x_j follows a normal distribution for $j = \{1, 2\}$

The parameters in the model were estimated in Python and the following results are available (slightly modified output from summary):

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.3438			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.3382			
No. Observations:	240	F-statistic:	62.07			
Covariance Type:	nonrobust	Prob (F-statistic):	2.2e-16			
<hr/>						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
<hr/>						
Intercept	-2.36500	0.222	-10.661	<2e-16	*	*

x1	0.4762	0.062	7.720	3.25e-13	*	*
x2	0.0827	0.070	1.185	0.273	*	*

- b) What are the parameter estimates for the model parameters ($\hat{\beta}_i$ and $\hat{\sigma}_{\beta_i}^2$) and how many degrees of freedom are there in the estimation?
- c) Calculate the usual 95% confidence intervals for the parameters (β_0, β_1 , and β_2).
- d) On level $\alpha = 0.05$ which of the parameters are significantly different from 0, also find the p -values for the tests used for each of the parameters?

6.2 Multiple linear regression model

||| Exercise 6.2 Multiple linear regression model

The following measurements have been obtained in a study:

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
y	1.45	1.93	0.81	0.61	1.55	0.95	0.45	1.14	0.74	0.98	1.41	0.81	0.89
x_1	0.58	0.86	0.29	0.20	0.56	0.28	0.08	0.41	0.22	0.35	0.59	0.22	0.26
x_2	0.71	0.13	0.79	0.20	0.56	0.92	0.01	0.60	0.70	0.73	0.13	0.96	0.27

No.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
y	0.68	1.39	1.53	0.91	1.49	1.38	1.73	1.11	1.68	0.66	0.69	1.98
x_1	0.12	0.65	0.70	0.30	0.70	0.39	0.72	0.45	0.81	0.04	0.20	0.95
x_2	0.21	0.88	0.30	0.15	0.09	0.17	0.25	0.30	0.32	0.82	0.98	0.00

It is expected that the response variable y can be described by the independent variables x_1 and x_2 . This imply that the parameters of the following model should be estimated and tested

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \varepsilon_i, \quad \varepsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2).$$

- a) Calculate the parameter estimates ($\hat{\beta}_0$, $\hat{\beta}_1$, $\hat{\beta}_2$, and $\hat{\sigma}^2$), in addition find the usual 95% confidence intervals for β_0 , β_1 , and β_2 .
 You can copy the following lines to Python to load the data:

```
df = pd.DataFrame({
    'x1': [0.58, 0.86, 0.29, 0.20, 0.56, 0.28, 0.08, 0.41, 0.22,
           0.35, 0.59, 0.22, 0.26, 0.12, 0.65, 0.70, 0.30, 0.70,
           0.39, 0.72, 0.45, 0.81, 0.04, 0.20, 0.95],
    'x2': [0.71, 0.13, 0.79, 0.20, 0.56, 0.92, 0.01, 0.60, 0.70,
           0.73, 0.13, 0.96, 0.27, 0.21, 0.88, 0.30, 0.15, 0.09,
           0.17, 0.25, 0.30, 0.32, 0.82, 0.98, 0.00],
    'y': [1.45, 1.93, 0.81, 0.61, 1.55, 0.95, 0.45, 1.14, 0.74,
          0.98, 1.41, 0.81, 0.89, 0.68, 1.39, 1.53, 0.91, 1.49,
          1.38, 1.73, 1.11, 1.68, 0.66, 0.69, 1.98]
})
```

- b) Still using confidence level $\alpha = 0.05$ reduce the model if appropriate.
- c) Carry out a residual analysis to check that the model assumptions are fulfilled.
- d) Make a plot of the fitted line and 95% confidence and prediction intervals of the line for $x_1 \in [0, 1]$ (it is assumed that the model was reduced above).

6.3 MLR simulation exercise

||| Exercise 6.3 MLR simulation exercise

The following measurements have been obtained in a study:

Nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
y	9.29	12.67	12.42	0.38	20.77	9.52	2.38	7.46
x_1	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
x_2	4.00	12.00	16.00	8.00	32.00	24.00	20.00	28.00

- a) Plot the observed values of y as a function of x_1 and x_2 . Does it seem reasonable that either x_1 or x_2 can describe the variation in y ? You may copy the following lines into Python to load the data

```
df = pd.DataFrame({
    'y': [9.29, 12.67, 12.42, 0.38, 20.77, 9.52, 2.38, 7.46],
    'x1': [1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00],
    'x2': [4.00, 12.00, 16.00, 8.00, 32.00, 24.00, 20.00, 28.00]
})
```

- b) Estimate the parameters for the two models

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1,i} + \varepsilon_i, \quad \varepsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2),$$

and

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{2,i} + \varepsilon_i, \quad \varepsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2),$$

and report the 95% confidence intervals for the parameters. Are any of the parameters significantly different from zero on a 5% confidence level?

- c) Estimate the parameters for the model

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1,i} + \beta_2 x_{2,i} + \varepsilon_i, \quad \varepsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2), \quad (6-2)$$

and go through the steps of Method 6.16 (use confidence level 0.05 in all tests).

- d) Find the standard error for the line, and the confidence and prediction intervals for the line for the points $(\min(x_1), \min(x_2)), (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2), (\max(x_1), \max(x_2))$.
- e) Plot the observed values together with the fitted values (e.g. as a function of x_1).