04/07

Warm up

Exercise: Using the exercise 1.27 of the book (muscle mass) and the 6 observations:

Observation	1	2	3	4	5	6
Xi	43	39	41	86	72	76
Yi	106	106	97	60	70	80

a. Obtain a Table in order to compute the least square estimates. Similar to Table 1.1 (Tocula company example) page 19.

b. Compute bo and b1 using the equations (1.10a) and (1.10b).

c. Consider and explain a, b and c in 2.27 (Book) for this exercise.

Figure 1: Midterm bonus problem.

d. Given $X_h = 40$, compute the point estimator of the mean response $E[Y_h]$ and the corresponding 95% confidence interval.

i	X_i	Y_i	$X_i - \bar{X}$	$Y_i - \bar{Y}$	$(X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})$	$(X_i - \bar{X})^2$	$(Y_i - \bar{Y})^2$
1	43	106	-16.5	19.5			
2	39	106	-20.5	19.5			
3	41	97	-18.5	10.5			
4	86	60	26.5	-26.5			
5	72	70	12.5	-16.5			
6	76	80	16.5	-6.5			
Total	357	519					
Mean	59.5	86.5					

a

$$b_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

$$b_0 = \bar{Y} - b_1\bar{X}$$

b

c

d

$$\hat{Y}_h = b_0 + b_1 X_h$$

$$(\hat{Y}_h - t(1-\alpha/2; n-2) * s(\hat{Y}_h), \hat{Y}_h + t(1-\alpha/2; n-2) * s(\hat{Y}_h))$$

1.2

$Y = 2X + 300$. Functional relation.

1.8

Yes. Not necessarily

$$E[Y] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * X$$

1.12

a

b

c

d

1.27

a

b

1.30

04/14

Warm up

Given $X_h = 40$, compute the 90% prediction interval for the mean of the $m = 3$ new Y observations. See Page 60 in the textbook.

$$\hat{Y}_h \pm t(1-\alpha/2; n-2)s\{\text{predmean}\},$$

where

$$s^2\{\text{predmean}\} = \frac{MSE}{m} + s^2(\hat{Y}_h) = MSE\left[\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(X_h - \bar{X})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \bar{X})^2}\right].$$

In the example provided by the textbook (Page 61), we have $b_0 = 62.37$, $b_1 = 3.5702$, $\bar{X} = 70$, $\sum(X_i - \bar{X})^2 = 19800$, and $MSE = 2384$. Thus

$$\hat{Y}_h = b_0 + b_1 X_h = 62.37 + 3.5702 \times 40 = 205.2,$$

and

$$s^2(\hat{Y}_h) = 2384\left[\frac{1}{25} + \frac{(40-70)^2}{19800}\right] = 203.72.$$

Therefore

$$s^2\{\text{predmean}\} = \frac{2384}{3} + 203.72 = 998.4.$$

Note that $t(0.95; 23) = 1.714$. We obtain

$$205.2 - 1.714 \times 31.60 \le \bar{Y}_{h(\text{new})} \le 205.2 + 1.714 \times 31.60$$

$$151.0 \le \bar{Y}_{h(\text{new})} \le 259.4.$$

2.9

Formula (2.30). $s(\hat{Y}_h)$ depends on X_h, which needs to be specified.

2.10

(a)

(b)

(c)

2.12

(a) (2.37)

$$\sigma^2\{\text{pred}\} = \sigma^2\{Y_{h(\text{new})} - \hat{Y}_h\} = \sigma^2\{Y_{h(\text{new})}\} + \sigma^2(\hat{Y}_h) = \sigma^2 + \sigma^2(\hat{Y}_h),$$

where $\hat{Y}_h = b_0 + b_1 X_h$.

(b) (2.29b)

$$\sigma^2(\hat{Y}_h) = \sigma^2 \left[\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(X_h - \bar{X})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}\right].$$

2.27

(a)

$$H_0 : \beta_1 \geq 0 \qquad \text{vs} \qquad H_a : \beta_1 < 0.$$

$$t^* < t(\alpha; n-2).$$
$$p(T < t^*) < \alpha,$$

where T is a random variable which is t distributed with degrees of freedom $n-2$.

(b)

(c)

$$b_0 + b_1 X; b_0 + b_1(X+1)$$
$$b_1 \pm t(0.975; 58)s(b_1)$$