

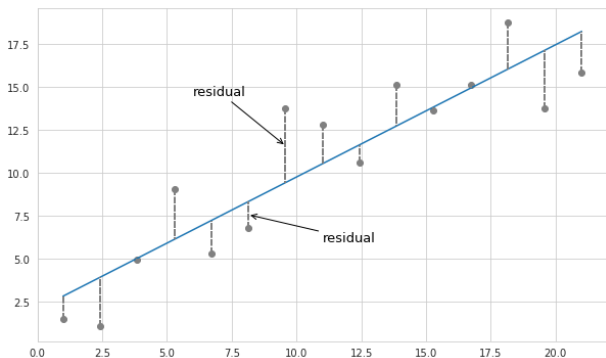
# MATH 205: Statistical methods

## Lab 10: Linear regression

# This lab

- Simple fitting of a linear model
- Linear regression
- Verifying model assumptions
- Testing about the slope  $\beta_1$

# Simple linear model: $\text{Im}(y \sim x)$



(Theoretical) Model:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \epsilon_i \quad \epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2) \quad \text{independent}$$

Fitted:

$$y_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i + e_i = \hat{y}_i + e_i$$

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Fitted model:

$$y_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i + e_i = \hat{y}_i + e_i$$

- $\hat{y}_i$ : fitted values
- $e_i$ : residuals
- $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1$ : coefficients

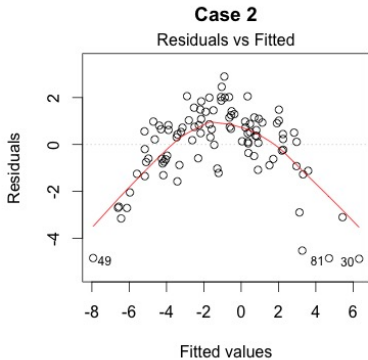
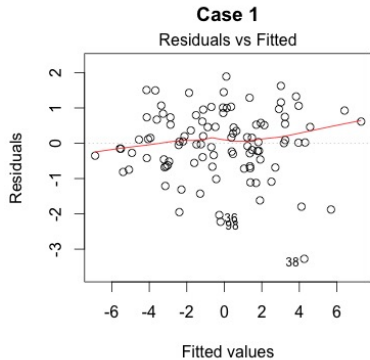
# Verifying model assumptions

$plot(lm(y \sim x))$

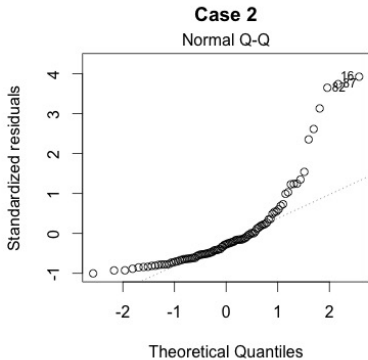
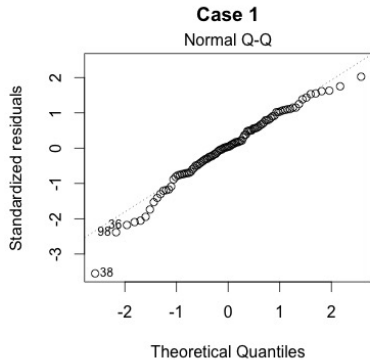
Four plots:

- Residuals vs Fitted (check non-linear patterns in the data)
- Normal Q-Q (check normal assumption)
- Scale-Location (check if the variance are the same across the points)
- Residuals vs Leverage (check for outliers)

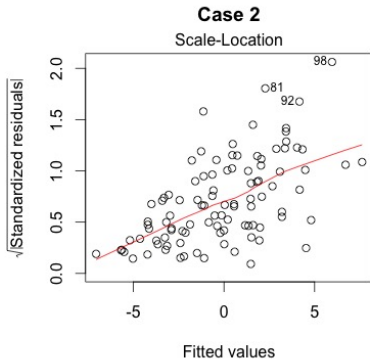
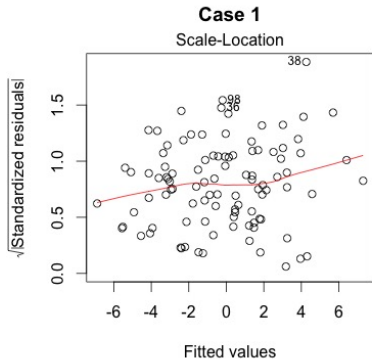
# Residuals vs Fitted



# Normal Q-Q

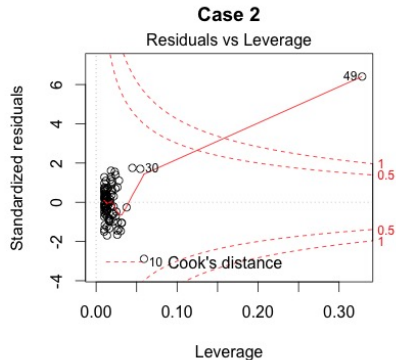
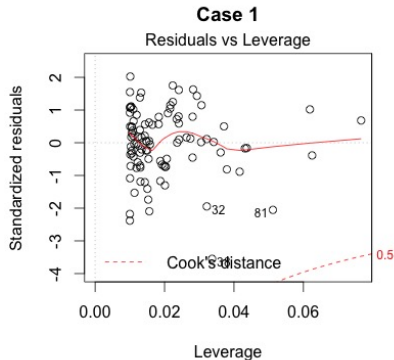


# Scale-Location





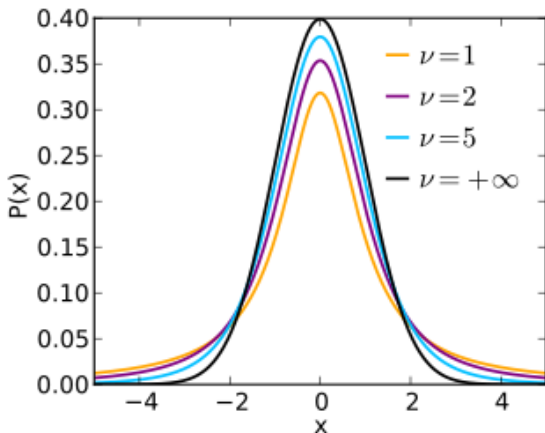
# Residuals vs Leverage



# $t$ distributions with degree of freedom $\nu$

Probability density function

$$f(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu+1}{2})}{\sqrt{\nu\pi} \Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2})} \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{\nu}\right)^{-\frac{\nu+1}{2}}$$



## Theorem

The random variable

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{S/\sqrt{S_{xx}}}$$

follows  $t$  distribution with  $n - 2$  degree of freedom (df), where

$$S_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

and

$$S = \frac{1}{n-2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$$

# Example

Example: We test

$$H_0 : \beta_1 = -1$$

$$H_a : \beta_1 \neq -1$$

by using

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - (-1)}{S/\sqrt{S_{xx}}}$$