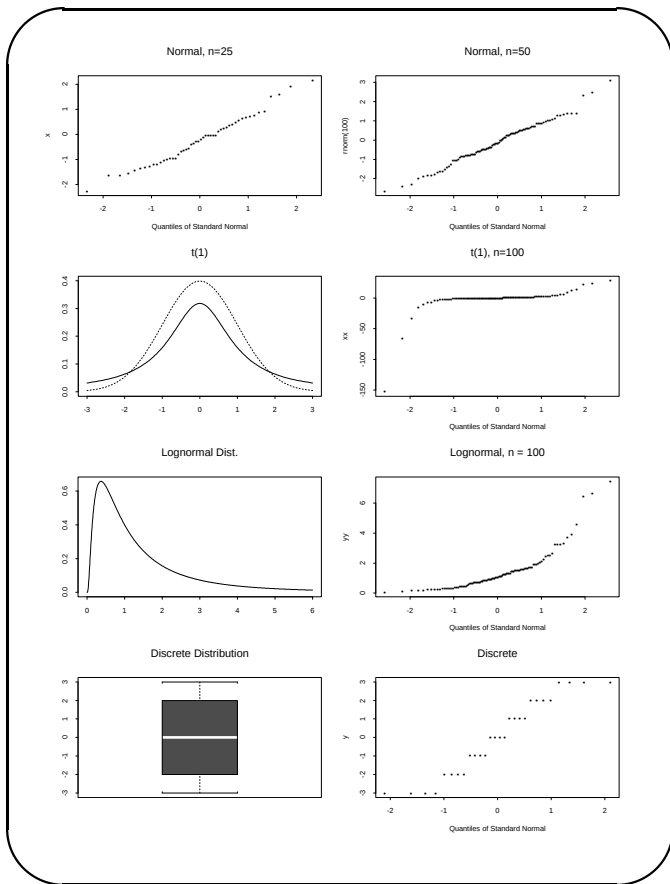




Overview

- Uses of Regression Analysis: Prediction, Variable screening, Model specification (system explanation), Parameter estimation
- Examples of models:
 1. $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$
 2. $y_i = \beta_0 e^{-\beta_1 x_i} \varepsilon_i$
 $\rightarrow \log(y_i) = \log(\beta_0) - \beta_1 x_i + \log(\varepsilon_i)$
 3. Let $\mu\{Y|X\} = \pi \rightarrow \log \frac{\pi}{1-\pi} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$
 4. $y_i = \frac{V_{max}}{k+x} + \varepsilon_i$ Michaelis-Menten

Presentation of Regression Results

$$\hat{Y} = 10.32 + -0.0006 X$$

(0.69) (0.0001)

$$\hat{\sigma} = 1.93 \text{ (14 df)}$$

Why can't we just estimate $\hat{\sigma}$ with $SD(Y)$?

Coefficients:

	Value	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	10.3264	0.6890	14.9876	0.0000
number	-0.0006	0.0001	-4.6740	0.0004

Residual standard error: 1.933 on 14 df

Multiple R-Squared: 0.6094

F-stat: 21.85 on 1 and 14 df, p-val is 0.0003584

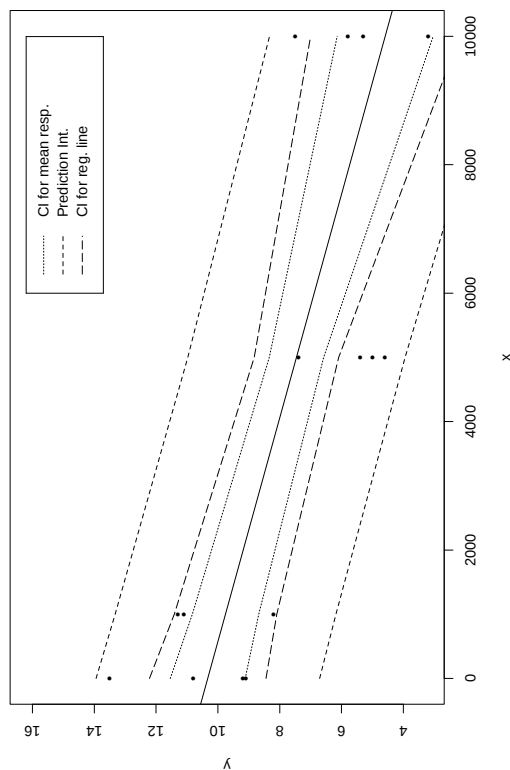
	Df	Sum of Sq	Mean Sq	F Value	Pr(F)
Number	1	81.65036	81.65036	21.84666	0.0003584
Residuals	14	52.32401	3.73743		

Inference

1. Sampling distributions of β_0, β_1 .
2. Interpret β_0, β_1 in terms of the problem.
3. Inference about β_1
 - Is there evidence of a linear association between nematode level and plant height?
 - Is plant height dependent on nematode level?
 - Are decreased nematode levels associated with increased plant growth?
4. Inference about β_0 .
 - Estimate the mean plant height when there are no nematodes present.
 - When there are 500 nematodes present?

CI's around predicted values

- CI for *estimated mean response* at a specific value of X .
Uncertainty from estimation error.
- Prediction interval for a future response, $x = x_0$.
Uncertainty from estimation error *and* sampling error.



Calibration

- For what level of nematodes will the height of any particular plant be 10 cm?
 - Graphical method
 - $SE(\hat{X}) = \frac{SE(Pred\{Y|\hat{X}\})}{|\beta_1|}$
- For what level of nematodes will the mean height of plants be 10 cm?
 - Graphical method
 - $SE(\hat{X}) = \frac{SE(\hat{\mu}\{Y|\hat{X}\})}{|\beta_1|}$

The Regression Effect

Simultaneous CI's

- CI for β_0 and β_1 .
- CI for mean response at k different values of x .
- CI for mean response at *all* values of x in the observed range.

Interpretation after Log Transforms

Lack of Fit F-test