

Πρόβλημα 1

$X = \text{distance (cm)}$

$Y = \text{density (gr/cm}^3)$

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X + \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

~~1-2~~ $b_0 = 1.212$ ($\delta_{\text{επι}} \text{ επί της ανάλυσης}$)
 $\hat{b}_1 = 0.0038$

$$P = 7 \cdot 10^{-5} \approx 0$$

$$R^2 = 0.47$$

(3)

Στάση

(Στην υπόπτη λαμβάνουμε $x=18$)

i) Τι διαβάζει νέα λαμβάνουμε $x=18$

και για κενό

2) Λογική $y \approx x$

3) predict (sf, stdf)

$$\hat{y} \pm t_{\alpha/2, n-2} \frac{\text{stdf}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

↑
option (Std.error of forecast)

(R)

για νέες απομείωσης

χρησιμοποιήστε diagupdate data frame

Egw δημιουργήστε data frame για

τεις φύση reef , distance=18

reef dist dens

newdata : [NA 18 NA]

Egw για θεωρητικός

για $X=18$ $1.072 \leq Y \leq 1.487$

④ jackknife , leverage , Cook's distance .

kποτές επιδημίας $n=27$, $k=1$

jackknife = $\frac{3.50}{26}$

leverage = $\frac{0.35}{26}$

Cook. $n-k-1 = 27-2 = 25 \Rightarrow$ Επιδημία της ≈ 17.5 ($\geq 2SD$)

influential on $2SD > 17.5 \Rightarrow d > \frac{17.5}{25} = 0.7$

✗ outliers or influential observations

⑤

Shapiro.wilk . $p-v = 0.27$, Σε ανορ. $n \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$

Themen 8

$$P_{\text{perc-min}} = 0.0005 < 5\%$$

① $\hat{b}_1 = 0.084 \leftarrow$ Für jeden zw % armer Erw 1% zw % unarmer erw mit 0.084%

Stepwise - backward { Stata für bmin p-value
R für bmin AIC

② Koeffizienten

$$\text{Model 2 : undcount} = b_0 + b_1 \text{perc_min} + b_2 \text{crimrate} \\ + b_3 \text{diffeng} + b_4 \text{hsgrad}$$

③ model 3 : (percmin, poverty, hsgrad). (partial)

model 1 : (all) (full)

↓

$$\text{undcount} = b_0 + b_1 \text{percmin} + b_2 \text{crimrate} + b_3 \text{poverty} \\ + b_4 \text{diffeng} + b_5 \text{hsgrad} + b_6 \text{housing}$$

partial F-test:

$$H_0 : b_2 = b_4 = b_6 \Rightarrow$$

$$H_1 : \text{zweite era } \neq 0$$

En R comparez le full et le partial model

model

models

anova(model3, model1) \leftarrow F-test

p-value = 0.07

model3

or $\alpha = 5\%$

ou 1er ordre de la régression

$$\text{Mallow's } C_p = \frac{\text{SSE}(p)}{\text{MSE}(k)} - (n - 2(p+1))$$

↑
full (model)

$$\begin{cases} n = 24 \\ p = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{SSE}(p) = 170.784$$

$$\text{MSE}(k) = 2.579$$

$$\Rightarrow C_p = 8.45$$

$$p+1=4$$

$$C_p > p+1$$

model3 \leftarrow model1

(4)

housing : $p\text{-value} = 0.0087 < 1\%$

housing + poverty : $p\text{-value(housing)} = 0.085 \approx 9\%$

Hypothesis 3

$$\text{damage} = b_0 + b_1 \text{elevc} + b_2 X_{\text{north}} + b_3 X_{\text{north}} \times \text{elevc}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \hat{b}_0 = 37,87 \\ \hat{b}_1 = -0,017 \\ \hat{b}_2 = 5,39 \\ \hat{b}_3 = 0,108 \end{array} \quad \Bigg|$$

① South $X_{\text{north}} = 0$

$$\hat{y} = 37,87 - 0,017 \text{ elevc}$$

$$\hat{b}_0 = 37,87 : \text{ elevc} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ elevc} = \text{height} = 0$$

$$X_{\text{north}} = 0$$

The regression's South fit fits up to 0, no fit

No other habitats either 37,87% were fitted

$\hat{b}_1 = -0,017$ indicates no upfitter at South

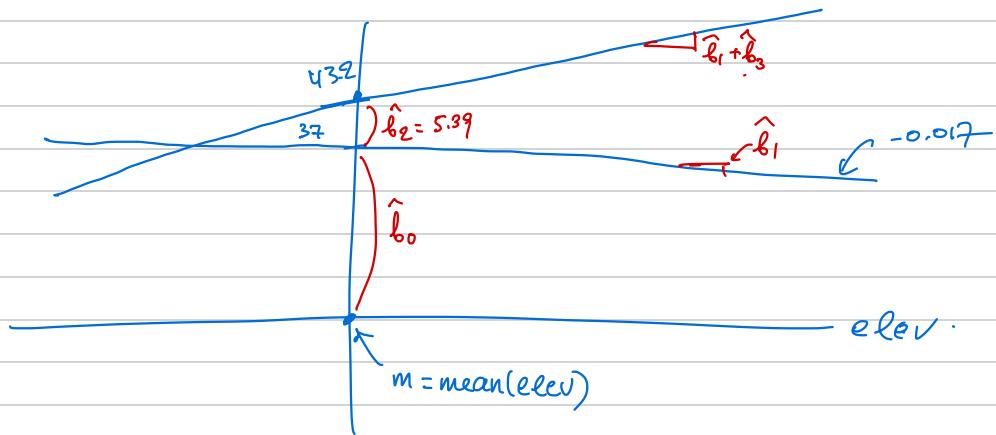
② North $X_{\text{north}} = 1$

$$\hat{y} = (37.87 + 5.39) + (-0.017 + 0.108) \text{ elev}$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 \hat{b}_0 \hat{b}_{2r} \hat{b}_1 \hat{b}_3

$$= 43.2 + 0.091 \text{ elev}$$

③a εδ. ερώμα Σεξιάτη (ηπείρω) ως σύνορας λαρνάς.



③b b_1, b_2 δεν είναι ουσι. Μην $\neq 0$.

