

# Stat 101L: Lecture 12

## Algebra Review

- ◆ The equation of a straight line
- ◆  $y = mx + b$ 
  - $m$  is the slope – the change in  $y$  over the change in  $x$  – or rise over run.
  - $b$  is the  $y$ -intercept – the value where the line cuts the  $y$  axis.

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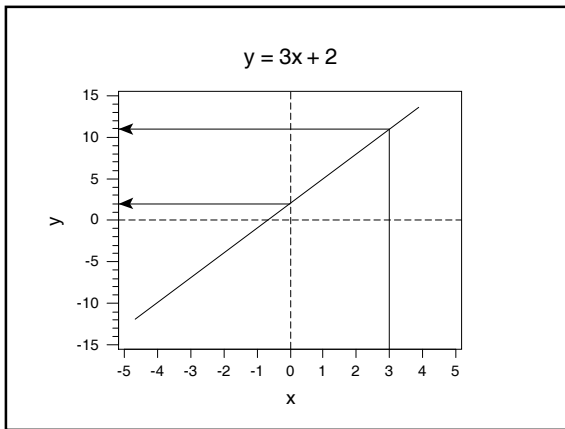
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## Review

- ◆  $y = 3x + 2$ 
  - $x = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $y = 2$  ( $y$ -intercept)
  - $x = 3$   $\Rightarrow$   $y = 11$
  - Change in  $y$  (+9) divided by the change in  $x$  (+3) gives the slope, 3.

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# Stat 101L: Lecture 12

## Linear Regression

- ◆ Example: Tar (mg) and nicotine (mg) in cigarettes.
- y, Response: Nicotine (mg).
- x, Explanatory: Tar (mg).
- Cases: 25 brands of cigarettes.

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## Correlation Coefficient

- ◆ Tar and nicotine

$$r = \frac{\sum z_x z_y}{n-1} = \frac{22.9437}{24}$$

- ◆  $r = 0.956$

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## Linear Regression

- ◆ There is a strong positive linear association between tar and nicotine.
- ◆ What is the equation of the line that models the relationship between tar and nicotine?

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# Stat 101L: Lecture 12

## Linear Model

- ◆ The linear model is the equation of a straight line through the data.
- ◆ A point on the straight line through the data gives a predicted value of  $y$ , denoted  $\hat{y}$ .

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## Residual

- ◆ The difference between the observed value of  $y$  and the predicted value of  $y$ ,  $\hat{y}$ , is called the residual.
- ◆ Residual =  $y - \hat{y}$

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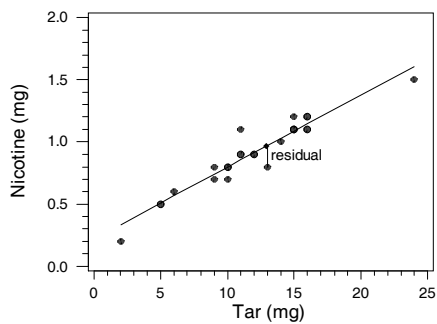
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Nicotine Content vs. Tar Content



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## Line of “Best Fit”

- ◆ There are lots of straight lines that go through the data.
- ◆ The line of “best fit” is the line for which the sum of squared residuals is the smallest – the least squares line.

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## Line of “Best Fit”

$$\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1x$$

Least squares

slope:  $b_1 = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$

intercept:  $b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1\bar{x}$

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## Summary of the Data

Tar, $x$	Nicotine, $y$
$\bar{x} = 11.92 \text{ mg}$	$\bar{y} = 0.908 \text{ mg}$
$s_x = 4.636 \text{ mg}$	$s_y = 0.2812 \text{ mg}$
$r = 0.956$	

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# Stat 101L: Lecture 12

## Least Squares Estimates

$$b_1 = 0.956 \frac{0.2812}{4.636} = 0.058$$

$$b_0 = 0.908 - 0.058(11.92) = 0.217$$

$$\hat{y} = 0.217 + 0.058x$$

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## Interpretations

- ◆ Slope – for every 1 mg increase in tar, the nicotine content increases, on average, 0.058 mg.
- ◆ Intercept – there is not a reasonable interpretation of the intercept in this context because one wouldn't see a cigarette with 0 mg of tar.

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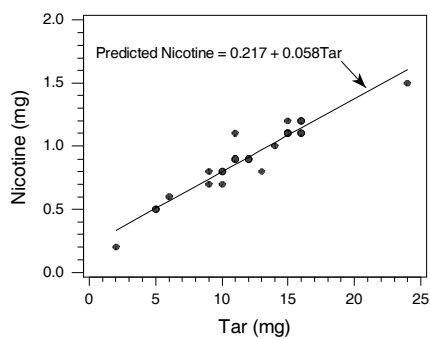
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Nicotine Content vs. Tar Content



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