

1. A sample for regression produced

$$n = 8, \bar{x} = 1.375, \bar{y} = 3.125, Sxx = 19.875, Syy = 18.875, Sxy = 10.625.$$

For each required computation below, write out formula first followed by numerical results. Keep 3 digits after decimal point for final results.

- (1) Find $n, \sum x, \sum y, \sum x^2, \sum y^2$ and $\sum xy$.

$$n = 8, \sum x = n\bar{x} = 11, \sum y = n\bar{y} = 25, \sum x^2 = Sxx + \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} = 35, \\ \sum y^2 = Syy + \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n} = 97, \sum xy = Sxy - \frac{(\sum x)(\sum y)}{n} = 45.$$

- (2) For model $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \epsilon$ with $\epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ find $\hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_0$ and $\hat{y}(1)$.

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{Sxy}{Sxx} = 0.535, \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \bar{x}\hat{\beta}_1 = 2.390 \\ \hat{y}(1) = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \times 1 = 2.925$$

- (3) For the model with intercept find $SSE, MSE, S_{\hat{\beta}_0}, S_{\hat{\beta}_1}$ and $S_{\hat{y}(1)}$.

$$SSE = Syy - \frac{(Sxy)^2}{Sxx} = 13.195, MSE = \frac{SSE}{n-2} = 2.199, \\ S_{\hat{\beta}_0} = \sqrt{MSE \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{Sxx} \right)} = 0.696 \\ S_{\hat{\beta}_1} = \sqrt{\frac{MSE}{Sxx}} = 0.333, S_{\hat{y}(1)} = \sqrt{MSE \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(1-\bar{x})^2}{Sxx} \right)} = 0.539$$

2. A sample for the simple linear regression without intercept produced

$$n = 4, \sum x = 2, \sum y = 14, \sum x^2 = 6, \sum y^2 = 54, \sum xy = 4.$$

For the following required computation, write out formula and keep 4 digits after decimal point for your final results.

- (1) Find $\hat{\beta}$ and $\hat{y}(2)$.

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2} = 0.6667, \hat{y}(2) = \hat{\beta} \times 2 = 1.3333$$

- (2) Find $SSE, MSE, S_{\hat{\beta}}$ and $S_{\hat{y}(2)}$.

$$SSE = \sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum xy)^2}{\sum x^2} = 51.3333, MSE = \frac{SSE}{n-1} = 17.1111 \\ S_{\hat{\beta}} = \sqrt{MSE \frac{1}{Sxx}} = 1.6887, S_{\hat{y}(2)} = \sqrt{MSE \frac{2^2}{\sum x^2}} = 3.3775$$