

# Ch 3.2: Multiple Linear Regression

## Lecture 6 - CMSE 381

Prof. Lianzhang Bao

Michigan State University

::

Dept of Computational Mathematics, Science & Engineering

Mon, Jan 27, 2025

Last time:

- 3.1 Linear regression

## **Announcements:**

- Homework #2 Due Sunday, Feb 1, on Crowdmark

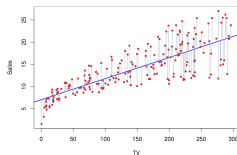
# Covered in this lecture

- Multiple linear regression
- Hypothesis test in that case
- Forward and Backward Selection

# Section 1

Review from last time

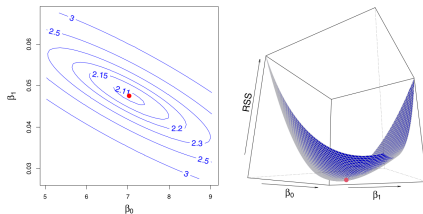
# Linear Regression with One Variable



- Predict  $Y$  on a single variable  $X$

$$Y \approx \beta_0 + \beta_1 X$$

- Find good guesses for  $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1$ .
- $\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i$
- $e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$  is the  $i$ th residual
- $RSS = \sum_i e_i^2$



- RSS is minimized at *least squares coefficient estimates*

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$
$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$$

# Evaluating the model

- Linear regression is unbiased
- Variance of linear regression estimates:

$$\text{SE}(\hat{\beta}_0) = \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right]$$

$$\text{SE}(\hat{\beta}_1)^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

where  $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(\varepsilon)$

- Estimate  $\sigma$ :  $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{RSS}{n-2}$

- The 95% confidence interval for  $\beta_1$  approximately takes the form

$$\hat{\beta}_1 \pm 2 \cdot \text{SE}(\hat{\beta}_1)$$

- Hypothesis test:

$$H_0: \beta_1 = 0$$

$$H_a: \beta_1 \neq 0$$

▶ Test statistic  $t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - 0}{\text{SE}(\hat{\beta}_1)}$

# Assessing the accuracy of the model

**Residual standard error (RSE):**

$$RSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-2}RSS}$$

**R squared:**

$$R^2 = \frac{TSS - RSS}{TSS} = 1 - \frac{RSS}{TSS}$$

$$TSS = \sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

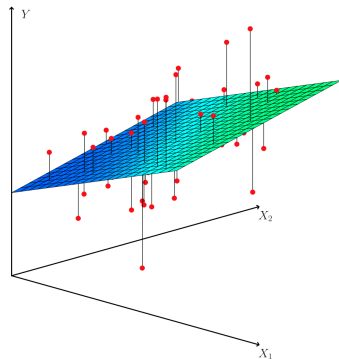
## Section 2

# Multiple Linear Regression



# Setup

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \cdots + \beta_p X_p + \varepsilon$$



Given estimates  $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \dots, \hat{\beta}_p$ ,  
prediction is

$$\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_1 + \dots + \hat{\beta}_p x_p$$

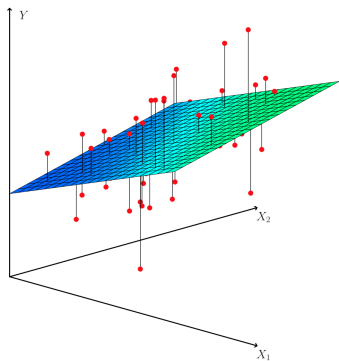
Minimize the sum of squares

$$\begin{aligned} RSS &= \sum_i (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \\ &= \sum (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_1 - \dots - \hat{\beta}_p x_p) \end{aligned}$$

Coefficients are closed form but UGLY

# Advertising data set example

$$\text{Sales} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \text{TV} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{radio} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{newspaper}$$



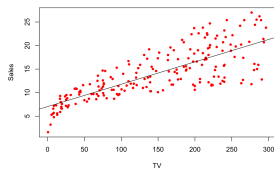
	Coefficient
Intercept	2.939
TV	0.046
radio	0.189
newspaper	-0.001

# Interpretation of coefficients

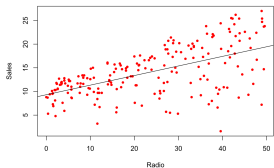
$$\text{Sales} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \text{TV} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{radio} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{newspaper}$$

	Coefficient
Intercept	2.939
TV	0.046
radio	0.189
newspaper	-0.001

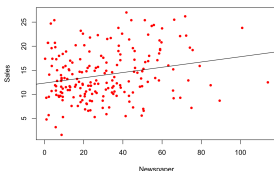
# Single regression vs multi-regression



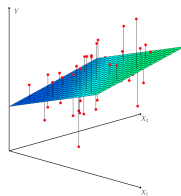
	Coefficient
Intercept	7.0325
TV	0.0475



	Coefficient
Intercept	9.312
radio	0.203



	Coefficient
Intercept	12.351
newspaper	0.055



	Coefficient
Intercept	2.939
TV	0.046
radio	0.189
newspaper	-0.001

## Correlation matrix

	TV	radio	newspaper	sales
TV	1.0000	0.0548	0.0567	0.7822
radio		1.0000	0.3541	0.5762
newspaper			1.0000	0.2283
sales				1.0000

# Coding group work

Run the section titled “Multiple Linear Regression”

## Section 3

### Ch 3.2.2: Questions to ask of your regression

### Question 1

Is at least one of the predictors  $X_1, \dots, X_p$  useful in predicting the response?



## Q1: Hypothesis test

$$H_0 : \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \cdots = \beta_p = 0$$

$H_a$  : At least one  $\beta_j$  is non-zero

**F-statistic:**

$$F = \frac{(TSS - RSS)/p}{RSS/(n - p - 1)} \sim F_{p, n-p-1}$$

# The F-statistic for the hypothesis test

$$F = \frac{(TSS - RSS)/p}{RSS/(n - p - 1)} \sim F_{p, n-p-1}$$

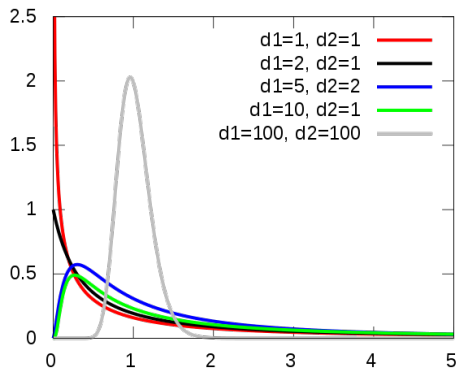


Image from [wikipedia](#), By IkamusumeFan - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,

Do Q1 section in jupyter notebook

Q2

Do all the predictors help to explain  $Y$ , or is only a subset of the predictors useful?

## Q2: A first idea

Great, you know at least one variable is important, so which is it?....

Do Q2 section in jupyter notebook

# Why is this a bad idea?

- Weds 1/29
  - ▶ More Linear Regression

Lec #	Date	Topic	Reading	HW	Pop Quizzes	Notes
1	M 1/13	Intro / Python Review	1			
2	W 1/15	What is statistical learning	2.1		Q1	
3	F 1/17	Assessing Model Accuracy	2.2.1, 2.2.2			
	M 1/20	MLK - No Class				
4	W 1/22	Linear Regression	3.1		Q2	
5	F 1/24	More Linear Regression	3.1	HW #1 Due Sun 1/26		
6	M 1/27	Multi-linear Regression	3.2			
7	W 1/29	Probably More Linear Regression	3.3		Q3	
8	F 1/31	Last of the Linear Regression		HW #2 Due Sun 2/1		
9	M 2/3	Intro to classification, Bayes classifier, KNN classifier	2.2.3			
10	W 2/5	Logistic Regression	4.1, 4.2, 4.3.1-3		Q4	
11	F 2/7	Multiple Logistic Regression / Multinomial Logistic Regression	4.3.4-5	HW #3 Due Sun 2/9		
	M 2/10	<b>Project Day &amp; Review</b>				
	W 2/12	<b>Midterm #1</b>				

## Announcements

- Homework 2
  - ▶ Due Sun, Feb 1st