

# STAT 509 Homework 9 Solution

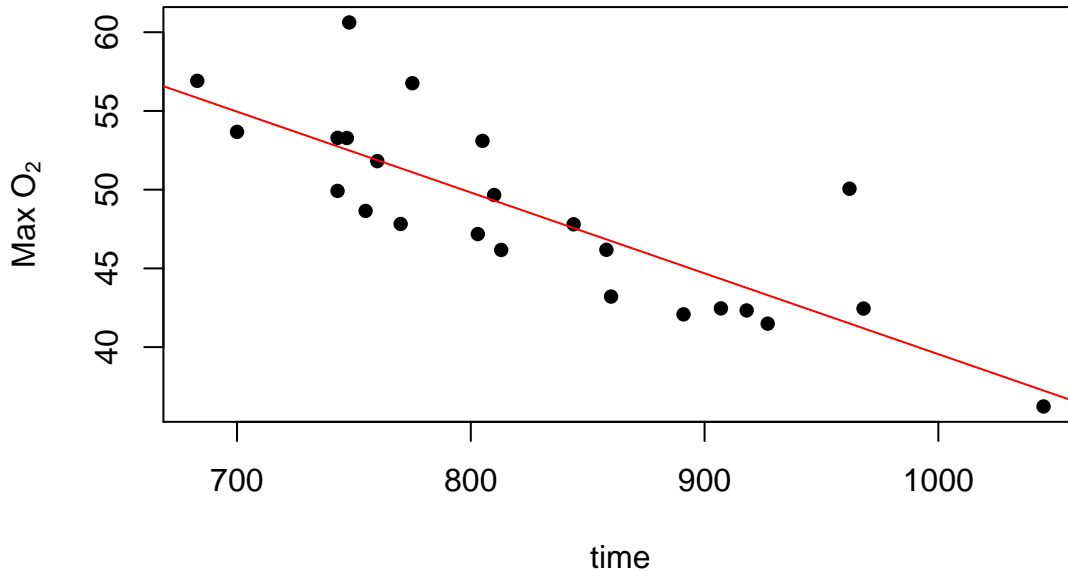
Chong Ma

April 30, 2017

## Problem 1

First of all, input the data in R and conduct the linear regression analysis.

```
oxgen=c(42.33,36.23,53.29,53.10,49.66,47.18,42.08,41.49,56.91,  
        50.06,46.17,47.80,42.45,46.18,48.65,42.46,43.21,53.67,  
        47.82,51.81,60.62,49.92,53.28,56.76)  
time=c(918,1045,743,805,810,803,891,927,683,962,813,844,  
       968,858,755,907,860,700,770,760,748,743,747,775)  
fit1=lm(oxgen~time)  
plot(time,oxgen,pch=16,xlab="time",ylab = expression(paste("Max O2 ",0[2])))  
abline(fit1,col="red")
```



- Note that  $b_0 = 90.9$  and  $b_1 = -0.05$ . The scatterplot with the fitted linear line shows that there is a decreasing trend between the two-mile run time and the maximum oxygen uptake, and the linear regression fits well for the data.
- Since the p-value for  $H_0 : \beta_1 = 0$  is  $1.46^{-6} < 0.05$ , reject  $H_0$ . We have sufficient evidence to conclude that the time it takes to run two miles have a significant influence on maximum oxygen.
- 90% confidence interval for  $E(Y|X = 900)$  is

```
predict(fit1,data.frame(time=900),level=0.9,interval="confidence")
```

```
##      fit   lwr   upr
## 1 44.69 43.11 46.27
```

We are 90% confident that the population mean maximum oxygen uptake for men who run two miles in 900 seconds is between 43.1 and 46.27.

(d) 90% confidence interval for  $Y|X = 900$  is

```
predict(fit1,data.frame(time=900),level=0.9,interval="prediction")
```

```
##      fit   lwr   upr
## 1 44.69 38.48 50.9
```

We are 90% confident that the maximum oxygen uptake for an individual male who runs two miles in 900 seconds is between 38.48 and 50.9.

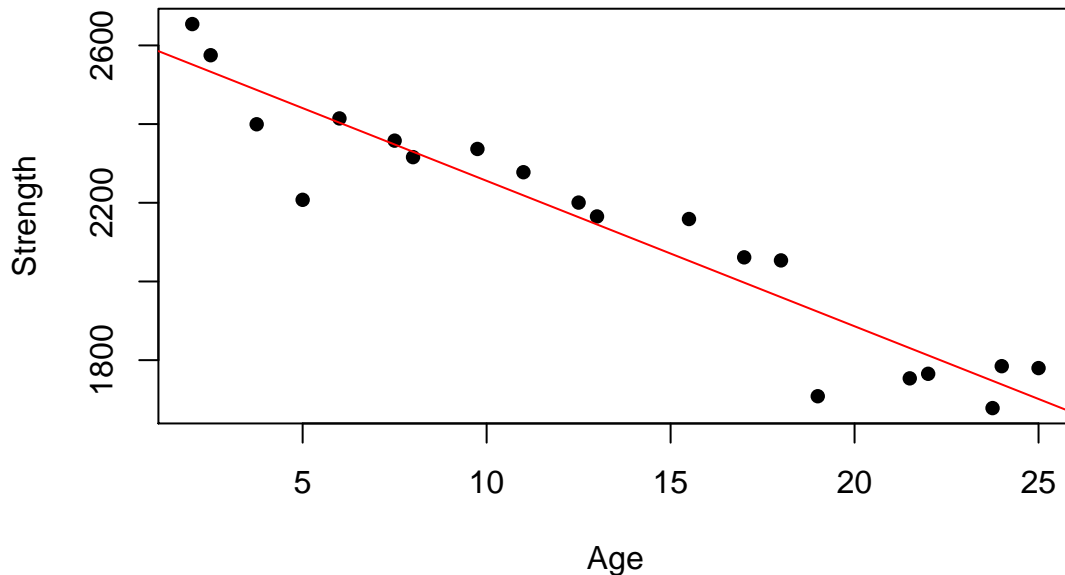
## Problem 2

First of all, input the data in R and conduct the linear regression analysis.

```
rocket=data.frame(matrix(c( 2158.70, 15.50, 1678.15, 23.75, 2316.00, 8.00,
                           2061.30, 17.00, 2207.50, 5.00, 1708.30, 19.00,
                           1784.70, 24.00, 2575.00, 2.50, 2357.90, 7.50,
                           2277.70, 11.00, 2165.20, 13.00, 2399.55, 3.75,
                           1779.80, 25.00, 2336.75, 9.75, 1765.30, 22.00,
                           2053.50, 18.00, 2414.40, 6.00, 2200.50, 12.50,
                           2654.20, 2.00, 1753.70, 21.50),20,2,byrow = TRUE))
colnames(rocket)=c("Strength","Age")
attach(rocket)
fit2=lm(Strength~Age,data = rocket)
summary(fit2)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Strength ~ Age, data = rocket)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -233.1  -52.5   28.7   66.1  106.2
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  2625.39     45.35    57.9 < 2e-16 ***
## Age          -36.96      2.97   -12.5 2.8e-10 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 99.1 on 18 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.896, Adjusted R-squared:  0.89
## F-statistic: 155 on 1 and 18 DF, p-value: 2.75e-10
```

```
plot(Age,Strength,pch=16,xlab="Age",ylab = "Strength")
abline(fit2,col="red")
```



- (a) Note that  $b_0 = 2625.385$  and  $b_1 = -36.96$ . The scatterplot with the fitted linear line shows that there is a decreasing trend between the age of the propellants and the shear strength of bond, and the linear regression fits well for the data.
- (b) Since the p-value for  $H_0 : \beta_1 = 0$  is  $2.75^{-10} < 0.05$ , reject  $H_0$ . We have sufficient evidence to conclude that the shear strength of the bond is linearly related to the age of the propellant in the population.
- (c) 90% confidence interval for  $E(Y|X = 20)$  is

```
predict(fit2,data.frame(Age=20),level=0.95,interval="confidence")
```

```
##   fit lwr upr
## 1 1886 1824 1949
```

We are 90% confident that the population mean shear strength of a motor made from the propellant that is 20 weeks old is between 1823.78 and 1948.52.

- (d) 90% confidence interval for  $Y|X = 900$  is

```
predict(fit2,data.frame(Age=20),level=0.95,interval="prediction")
```

```
##   fit lwr upr
## 1 1886 1669 2103
```

We are 90% confident that the shear strength of a motor made from an individual propellant that is 20 weeks old is between 1668.9 and 2103.4.