*YOUR TA’S NAME*:

*Lecture Worksheet*

*Thursday 11/5/2020*

**MAIN POINTS OF LECTURE**

1. Assumptions that must hold for hypothesis tests to be valid
	1. The functional form of the relationship between X and Y is appropriately specified; usually this means checking for linearity
	2. There are no extreme outliers
	3. The variability of the prediction errors is constant across the observed values of X (assumption of homoskedasticity)
	4. The values ofY are normally distributed at each value of X (assumption of normality)
	5. The observations are independent
2. Hypothesis Tests About 2YX
	1. R2YX is a sample estimate of population parameter 2YX
	2. If 2YX equals zero, then X does nothing to explain variability in Y
	3. This is a one-sided test because 2YX cannot possibly be less than zero
	4. Critical value is F with dfNUM=1 and dfDENOM=N—1
	5. Test statistic is 
3. Hypothesis Tests About YX
	1. rYX is a sample estimate of population parameter YX
	2. If YX equals zero, then there is no correlation between X and Y
	3. The critical value is a Z score
	4. Test statistic is where 
4. Hypothesis Tests About Slope YX
	1. bYX is a sample estimate of population parameter YX
	2. If YX equals zero, then the regression of Y on X has a zero slope
	3. Critical value is t with n-2 degrees of freedom
	4. Test statistic is 
5. Confidence Intervals for Slope YX
	1. where t\* is a t value with n-1 degrees of freedom

**QUESTIONS**

Mean of X: 6.50 SD of X: 2.95

Mean of Y: 7.15 SD of Y: 1.46

rXY: 051 n: 20

1. [From the recorded lecture] Test the hypothesis that 2YX --- the population proportion of variation in Y explained by X --- is zero in the population; use =0.05
2. [From the recorded lecture] Test the hypothesis that YX --- the population correlation between X and Y --- is zero in the population; use =0.05
3. [From the recorded lecture] Test the hypothesis that YX --- the population slope relating Y to X --- is zero in the population; use =0.05
4. [From the recorded lecture] Construct a 95% confidence interval for YX --- the population slope relating Y to X