

# 1 Linear and non-linear regression

**Problem 1.** You are a mechanical locksmith and you are trying to find out how the shaft machining error is related to the machine tool parameter setting. You have compiled a multivariate linear model. The model expresses the relationship between the production error (the difference between the ideal shaft diameter and the actual shaft diameter, *ProdError*) and the setting of ten different continuous machine parameters (*P1-P10*). Below is the output you received:

```
summary(lm(ProdError ~ P1+P2+P3+P4+P5+P6+P7+P8+P9+P10), data=d)
```

*Coefficients:*

	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>t value</i>	<i>Pr(&gt; t )</i>
<i>(Intercept)</i>	-0.05270	0.09576	-0.550	0.5835
<i>X1</i>	0.01298	0.08924	0.145	0.8847
<i>X2</i>	0.01596	0.10939	0.146	0.8843
<i>X3</i>	-0.02865	0.09079	-0.316	0.7531
<i>X4</i>	0.04611	0.09548	0.483	0.6303
<i>X5</i>	0.14151	0.09343	1.515	0.1334
<i>X6</i>	-0.02375	0.10277	-0.231	0.8178
<i>X7</i>	0.25522	0.10516	2.427	0.0172 *
<i>X8</i>	0.06672	0.08972	0.744	0.4590
<i>X9</i>	0.09949	0.10171	0.978	0.3306
<i>X10</i>	-0.04003	0.09317	-0.430	0.6685

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*Signif. codes:* 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

*Residual standard error:* 0.9039 on 89 degrees of freedom

*Multiple R-squared:* 0.1145, *Adjusted R-squared:* 0.01502

*F-statistic:* 1.151 on 10 and 89 DF, *p-value:* 0.3346

- (a) Decide whether at least one of the machine parameters (independent variables) is useful for estimating a manufacturing error (*ProdError*). In other words, formally decide whether you can decline  $H_0 : \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_{10} = 0$ . Justify correctly.

- (b) Let us compare the full model constructed above with the intercept model and with the model that employs only the variable *P7* identified as the most relevant. Let us compare them with F-test through an ANOVA run. Interpret the ANOVA table below.

```
lm.const<-lm(ProdError ~ 1,data=d) # the intercept model
lm.sel<-lm(ProdError ~ P7,data=d) # the P7 model
anova(lm.const,lm.sel,lm.all)
Analysis of Variance Table
```

	Res.Df	RSS	Df	Sum of Sq	F	Pr(>F)
1	99	82.114				
2	98	76.076	1	6.0384	7.3911	0.007879 **
3	89	72.711	9	3.3647	0.4576	0.899016