Lecture 8: Putting it all together

Question

Consider the simple linear regression model

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \varepsilon_i$$

Assumptions:

- ε_i ~ N(0, σ²) (*normality*, *constant variance*, and *zero mean*)
- Shape (linearity)
- Independence
- Randomness



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Question: How do we assess importance of the normality assumption?

Simulation study plan

- Estimand/target: 3
- Methods: Fit a linear regression madel, calculating a 95% CI for B,
- Performance measures: Coverage of confidence intercis for B,

Implementation

```
assess coverage <- function(n, nsim, beta0, beta1, noise dist){
 1
     results <- rep(NA, nsim)
 2
 3
     for(i in 1:nsim){
 4
        x <- runif(n, min=0, max=1)
 5
       noise <- noise dist(n)</pre>
 6
       y <- beta0 + beta1*x + noise</pre>
 7
 8
       lm_mod < - lm(y ~ x)
 9
        ci <-confint(lm mod, "x", level = 0.95)
10
       results[i] <- ci[1] < beta1 & ci[2] > beta1
11
12
     }
13
     return(mean(results))
14 }
```

Implementation

Iterating over different distributions



[1] 0.949 0.960 0.946

R tools and topics (so far)

- Vectors and indexing; creating vectors
- Random sampling (from vectors and from distributions)
- Iteration (for loops and while loops)
- Functions; function defaults, anonymous functions, function scope
- Lists

What's next

- Introduction to Python
- File management, version control, and GitHub
- Advanced data wrangling

Class activity

https://sta279-

f23.github.io/class_activities/ca_lecture_8.html