

Use the following minitab output to answer the questions that follow:

The regression equation is  
 $Y = -9.68 + 0.220 x_1 + 0.232 x_2 + 0.141 x_3$

Predictor	Coef	SE Coef	T	P
Constant	-9.675	1.410	-6.86	0.000
x1	0.21996	0.03094	7.11	0.000
x2	0.23152	0.07077	3.27	0.005
x3	0.14059	0.02726	5.16	0.000

S = 0.919664 R-Sq = 94.2% R-Sq(adj) = 93.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	3	205.103	68.368	80.83	0.000
Residual Error	15	12.687	0.846		
Total	18	217.789			

Source	DF	Seq SS
x1	1	160.371
x2	1	22.230
x3	1	22.501

$(X'X)^{-1}$

2.3506498	-0.0396869	0.0212390	-0.0142564
-0.0396869	0.0011322	-0.0016812	0.0000528
0.0212390	-0.0016812	0.0059215	-0.0007083
-0.0142564	0.0000528	-0.0007083	0.0008784

- Write down the fitted model.
- Test using this model, and with  $\alpha = .001$   
 $H_0 : \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$  vs.  $H_1 : \text{Not all } \beta_i = 0, i = 1, 2, 3$
- Find 93% joint confidence interval for  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \text{ and } \beta_3$ .
- Find the shortest 94% simultaneous prediction intervals for the independent variables:

$X_1$	52	48	50
$X_2$	13	12	17
$X_3$	21.5	15	32.5

- Test for the model  $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon$  :
  - $H_0 : \beta_3 = 0$  vs.  $H_1 : \beta_3 \neq 0$  with  $\alpha = 0.01$ , and find the p-value.
  - $H_0 : \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$  vs.  $H_1 : \text{Not all } \beta_i = 0, i = 2, 3$  with  $\alpha = 0.01$ , and find the p-value.
- Find the coefficient of partial determination between  $Y$  and  $X_3$  given that  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are already in the model. Interpret your result.

Ended