

## REGRESION LINEAL SIMPLE

### Ecuación de la recta

$$b_1 = \frac{\sum x.y - n.\bar{x}.\bar{y}}{\sum x^2 - n.\bar{x}^2}$$

$$b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1.\bar{x}$$

$$\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1.x$$

### Coefficiente de correlación (r)

$$r = \frac{\sum x.y - n.\bar{x}.\bar{y}}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2 - n.\bar{x}^2)(\sum y^2 - n.\bar{y}^2)}}$$

### Coefficiente de determinación o Bondad de Ajuste $\rightarrow r^2$

### Intervalo de confianza para el coeficiente de regresión poblacional ( $\beta_1$ )

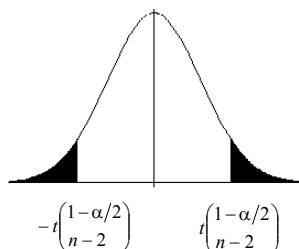
$$P\left(b_1 - t_{\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{2}, n-2\right)} \cdot S_b \leq \beta_1 \leq b_1 + t_{\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{2}, n-2\right)} \cdot S_b\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$S_{xy} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum y^2 - n.b_0.\bar{y} - b_1.\sum xy}{n-2}} \quad S_b = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 - n.\bar{x}^2}}$$

### Ensayo de hipótesis sobre el coeficiente de regresión

$$H_0) \beta_1 = \beta$$

$$H_0) \beta_1 \neq \beta$$



$$t = \frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{S_{b1}}$$

### Intervalo de confianza para $\hat{y}(x_0)$

$$P\left(\hat{y}(x_0) - t_{\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{2}, n-2\right)} \cdot S_{\hat{y}0} \leq \beta_0 + \beta_1.x_0 \leq \hat{y}(x_0) + t_{\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{2}, n-2\right)} \cdot S_{\hat{y}0}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\hat{y}(x_0) = b_0 + b_1.x_0$$

### Intervalo de predicción de y ( $x_0$ )

$$P\left(\hat{y}(x_0) - t_{\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{2}, n-2\right)} \cdot S_{Y0} \leq \beta_0 + \beta_1.x_0 + \varepsilon \leq \hat{y}(x_0) + t_{\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{2}, n-2\right)} \cdot S_{Y0}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\hat{y}(x_0) = b_0 + b_1.x_0$$