

R output	Regression line formula	β -coefficient significance and the model significance	Model evaluation criteria
<pre>Call: lm(formula = employ\$Employment ~ employ\$Inflation) Residuals: Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -0.0122495 -0.0048528 -0.0006298 0.0037858 0.0212068 Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(> t) (Intercept) 0.030001 0.003462 8.666 9.41e-14 *** employ\$Inflation -1.652691 0.011735 -140.837 < 2e-16 *** --- Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1 Residual standard error: 0.006433 on 98 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.9951, Adjusted R-squared: 0.995 F-statistic: 1.984e+04 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16 > confint(model) 2.5 % 97.5 % (Intercept) 0.02313093 0.0368701 employ\$Inflation -1.67597857 -1.6294040 > AIC(model) [1] -721.4954</pre>	$Y(\text{employment}) =$	β -coefficient p-value= the model p-value=	$R^2_{\text{adjusted}} =$ RSE= 95% CI= AIC=
<pre>Call: lm(formula = bpa\$BPA_Concentration ~ bpa\$Age) Residuals: Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -11.1899 -3.0661 -0.0987 2.9817 11.0861 Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(> t) (Intercept) 5.10492 1.50212 3.398 0.000981 *** bpa\$Age 0.19251 0.02849 6.758 1.01e-09 *** --- Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1 Residual standard error: 4.846 on 98 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.3179, Adjusted R-squared: 0.311 F-statistic: 45.68 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: 1.008e-09 > confint(model) 2.5 % 97.5 % (Intercept) 2.1240049 8.0858345 bpa\$Age 0.1359863 0.2490418 > AIC(model) [1] 603.417</pre>	$Y($ $) =$	β -coefficient p-value= the model p-value=	$R^2_{\text{adjusted}} =$ RSE= 95% CI= AIC=
<pre>Call: lm(formula = women\$Weight ~ women\$Height) Residuals: Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -19.768 -3.485 0.295 4.151 14.454 Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(> t) (Intercept) -50.53292 9.31695 -5.424 4.21e-07 *** women\$Height 0.77345 0.06454 11.984 < 2e-16 *** --- Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1 Residual standard error: 5.843 on 98 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.5944, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5903 F-statistic: 143.6 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16 > confint(model) 2.5 % 97.5 % (Intercept) -69.0220975 -32.0437420 women\$Height 0.6453742 0.9015241 > AIC(model) [1] 640.8145</pre>	$Y($ $) =$	β -coefficient p-value= the model p-value=	$R^2_{\text{adjusted}} =$ RSE= 95% CI= AIC=

<pre> Call: lm(formula = age\$Employment ~ age\$Age) Residuals: Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -0.19073 -0.06835 -0.00875 0.05806 0.32904 Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(> t) (Intercept) 0.5107083 0.0447824 11.404 <2e-16 *** age\$Age -0.0005247 0.0010688 -0.491 0.625 --- Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1 Residual standard error: 0.09707 on 98 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.002453, Adjusted R-squared: 0.007726 F-statistic: 0.241 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: 0.6246 > confint(model) 2.5 % 97.5 % (Intercept) 0.421839081 0.599577600 age\$Age -0.002645688 0.001596255 > AIC(model) [1] -178.6941 </pre>	<p>Y()=</p>	<p>β-coefficient p-value=</p> <p>the model p-value=</p>	<p>R²_{adjusted}=</p> <p>RSE=</p> <p>95% CI=</p> <p>AIC=</p>

Conclusions:

1. The assumptions are met; the model and the independent variable (inflation) are significant ($p < 0.001$). The inflation variable explains 99.5% of the employment variability, RSE equals 0.006. The estimate of the β -coefficient equals -1.65 (95% CI [-1.68;-1.63]), the intercept α equals 0.03. $Y(\text{employment}) = 0.03 - 1.65 * X(\text{inflation})$ (for each one-unit shift of the inflation the employment decreases by 1.65).
2. The assumptions are met; the model and the independent variable (age) are significant ($p < 0.001$). The age variable explains 31% of the BPA concentration variability, RSE equals 4.85. The estimate of the β -coefficient equals 0.19 (95% CI [0.14;0.25]), the intercept α equals 5.10.

$Y(\text{BPA conc.})=5.10+0.19 \cdot X(\text{age})$ (for each one-unit shift of the age (one year) the BPA concentration increases by 0.19 ug/L).

3. The assumptions are met; the model and the independent variable (height) are significant ($p < 0.001$). The height variable explains 59% of the weight variability, RSE equals 5.84.

The estimate of the β -coefficient equals 0.77 (95% CI [0.65;0.90]), the intercept α equals -50.53.

$Y(\text{weight})=-50.53+0.77 \cdot X(\text{height})$ (for each one-unit shift of the height (cm) the weight increases by 0.77 kg).

4. The assumptions are not met; the model and the independent variable (age) are not significant. We can't use linear regression for the relationship quantification between the variables and should use other methods.