



**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SCIENCES**  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE**  
**ACTUARIAL SCIENCE**  
**4<sup>TH</sup> YEAR 2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER 2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**MAIN REGULAR**

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**COURSE CODE: WAB 2312**

**COURSE TITLE: STATISTICAL MODELLING**

**EXAM VENUE:**

**STREAM:**

**DATE:**

**EXAM SESSION:**

**TIME: 2.00 HOURS**

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**Instructions:**

- 1. Answer question 1 (Compulsory) and ANY other 2 questions in SECTION B**
- 2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper.**
- 3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.**

**QUESTION ONE COMPULSORY (30 MARKS)**

- a) Briefly state three advantages and three disadvantages of polynomial regression (6marks)
- b) Briefly state four assumptions of nonlinear regression (4marks)
- c) Given the data below;
  - i) Write an exponential equation (4marks)
  - ii) Based on the data, predict  $f(x)$  when  $x = 10$  (1mark)

X	1	2	3	4	5
f(x)	9.3	21.8	50.8	118.6	276.6

- d) The decreasing value of an item that was purchased new 2008 is listed below.

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Value of item in \$	40	35.5	29.61	21.20	15.73	13.24	10.99

- i) Write an equation relating the value of the item and the year it was purchased (4mks)
- ii) Predict when the item will be worth \$ 1.92 (1mark)
- iii) Find a quadratic regression model for the following data: (5marks)

X	Y
3	2.5
4	3.2
5	3.8
6	6.5
7	11.5

- e) Use the data below to regress the data to a second order polynomial and find the value of  $\infty$  when Temperature is  $70^{\circ}\text{F}$  (5marks)

Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ )	80	40	-40	-120	-200	-280
$\infty$	6.47	6.24	5.72	5.09	4.30	3.33

**QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)**

- a) Suppose we have the following dataset with one response variable  $y$  and two predictor variables  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ :

Y	$X_1$	$X_2$
140	60	22
155	62	25
159	67	24
179	70	20
192	71	15
200	72	14
212	75	14
215	78	11

Required: fit a multiple linear regression model to this dataset. (10marks)

- a) The random errors  $\varepsilon$  in multiple linear regression model  $y = X\beta + \varepsilon$  are assumed to be identically and independently distributed following the normal distribution with zero mean and constant variance. Here  $y$  is a  $n \times 1$  vector of observations on response variable,  $X$  is a  $n \times K$  matrix of  $n$  observations on each of the  $K$  explanatory variables,  $\beta$  is a  $K \times 1$  vector of regression coefficients and  $\varepsilon$  is a  $n \times 1$  vector of random errors. The residuals  $\hat{\varepsilon} = y - \hat{y}$  based on the ordinary least squares estimator of  $\beta$  have, in general, zero mean, non-constant variance and are not independent. Prove (10marks)

**QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)**

- a) It is suspected from theoretical considerations that the rate of water flow from a firehouse is proportional to some power of the nozzle pressure. Assume pressure data is more accurate. You are transforming the data

Flow rate, F(gallons/min)	96	129	135	145	168	235
Pressure, p(psi)	11	17	20	25	40	55

What is the exponent of the nozzle pressure in the regression model  $F = ap^b$  (10marks)

- b) When using the transformed data model to find the constants of the regression model  $y = ae^{bx}$  To best fit  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ , what is the sum of the square of the residuals that is minimized (5marks)

- c) Find the transformed data model for the stress-strain curve  $\sigma = k_1 \varepsilon e^{-k_1 \varepsilon}$  for concrete in compression, where  $\sigma$  is the stress and  $\varepsilon$  is the strain, (1mark)
- d) Fill in the missing entries of the partially completed one-way ANOVA table. (4marks)

Source	df	SS	MS = SS/df
Treatments		2.124	0.708
Error	20		
Total			

#### QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

- a) Consider the multiple linear regression model  $y = X\beta + \varepsilon$ ,  $E(\varepsilon) = 0$ ,  $V(\varepsilon) = \text{diag}(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \dots, \sigma_n^2)$  where  $y$  is a  $n \times 1$  vector of observations on response variable,  $X$  is a  $n \times K$  matrix of  $n$  observations on each of the  $K$  explanatory variables,  $\beta$  is a  $K \times 1$  vector of regression coefficients and  $\varepsilon$  is a  $n \times 1$  vector of random errors. Let  $h_{ii}$  be the  $i$ th diagonal element of matrix  $H = X(X'X)^{-1}$ . Calculate the variance of the PRESS residual (10marks)
- b) The sales of a company (in million dollars) for each year are shown in the table below.
- |              |         |         |         |         |         |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| x<br>(year)  | c) 2005 | d) 2006 | e) 2007 | f) 2008 | g) 2009 |
| y<br>(sales) | h) 12   | i) 19   | j) 29   | k) 37   | l) 45   |
- i) Find the least square regression line  $y = a + bx$ .
- ii) Use the least squares regression line as a model to estimate the sales of the company in 2012. (10marks)

#### QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)

- a) Consider the linear model  $y = \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$ ,  $E(\varepsilon) = 0$ ,  $V(\varepsilon) = 1$  where the study variable  $y$  and the explanatory variables  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are scaled to length unity and the correlation coefficient between  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  is 0.5. Let  $b_1$  and  $b_2$  be the ordinary least squares estimators of  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$  respectively. Find the covariance between  $b_1$  and  $b_2$  (10marks)
- b) A company manufactures an electronic device to be used in a very wide temperature range. The company knows that increased temperature shortens the life time of the device, and a study is therefore performed in which the life time is determined as a function of temperature. The following data is found: (10marks)

Temperature in Celcius (t)	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
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Life time in hours (y)	420	365	285	220	176	117	69	34	5
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- I. Calculate the 95% confidence interval for the slope in the usual linear regression model, which expresses the life time as a linear function of the temperature.
- II. Can a relation between temperature and life time be documented on level 5%