

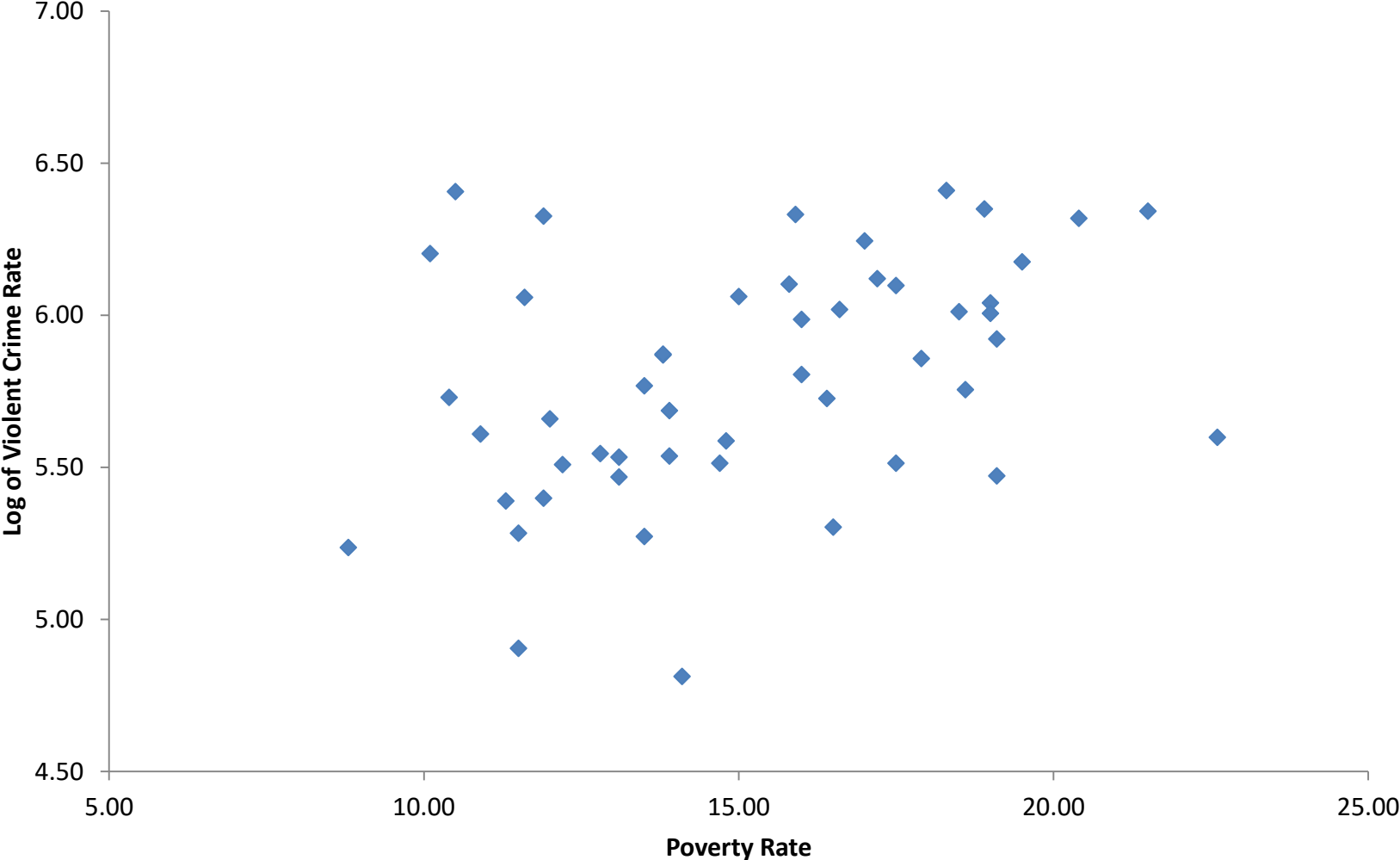
# **AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GENERAL LINEAR MODEL**

Richard Lee Rogers

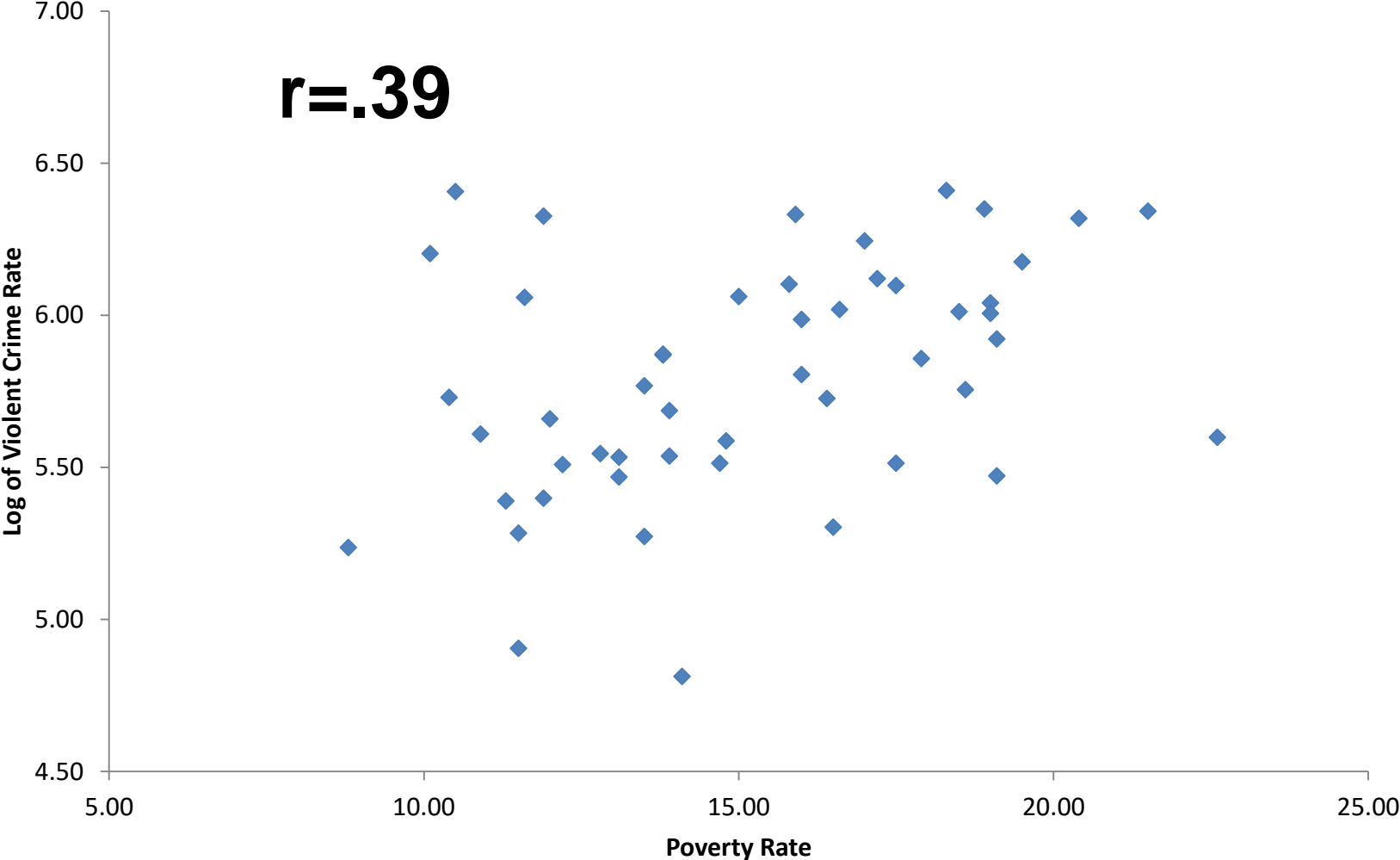
# About GLM

- Widely used in multivariate statistics
  - At least four additional videos in this series are about using GLM to determine relationships
  - Does not include development of diagnostic techniques and corrections based on diagnostics
  - Does not include the rise of classes of statistics to correct for specific situations that GLM does not handle well
- All four elements of an inferential statistic present: direction, magnitude, significance, performance of the model

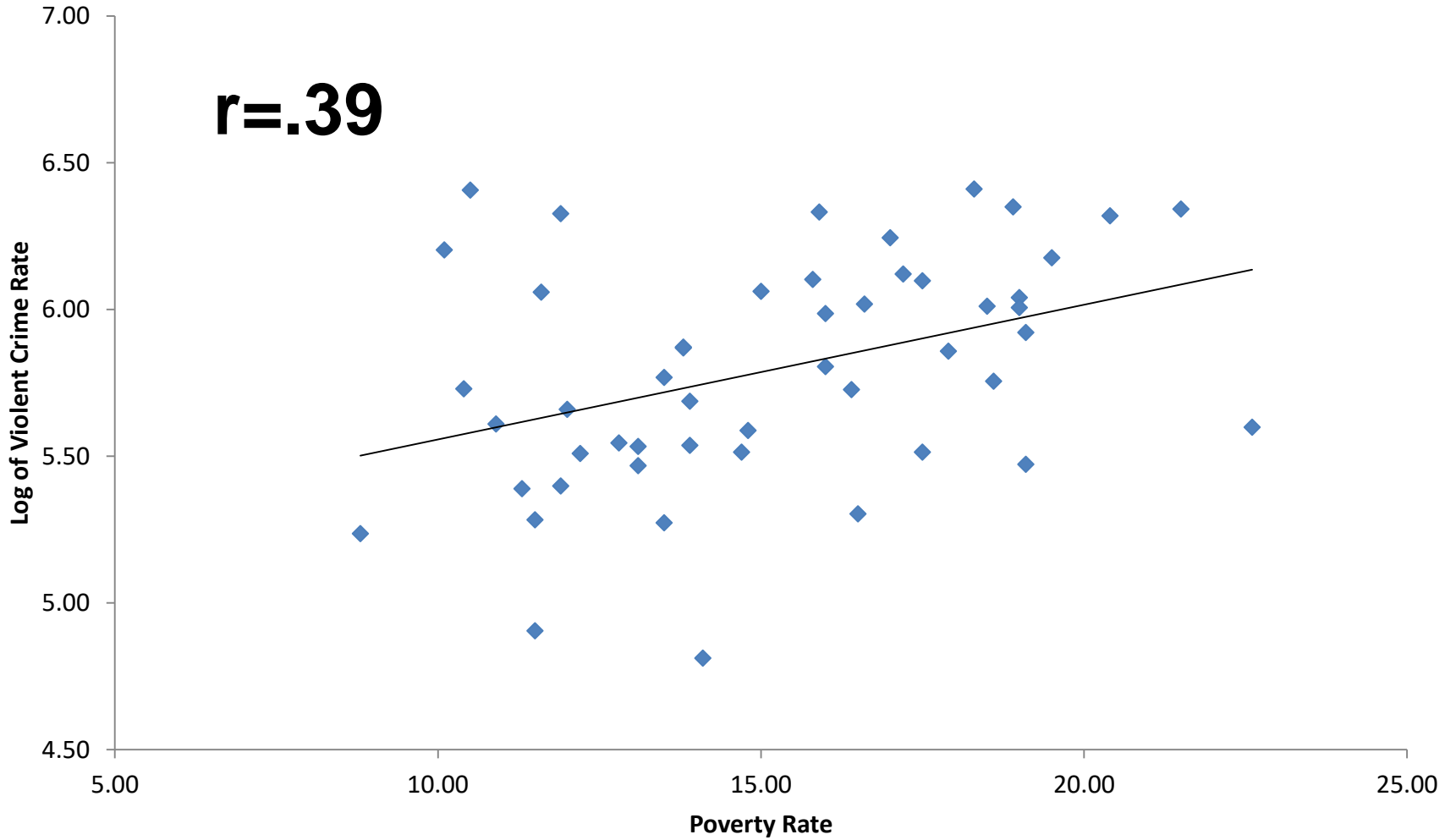
# Log of Violent Crime Rate and Poverty Rate



# Log of Violent Crime Rate and Poverty Rate



# Scatterplot with Line



# The Equation of a Line

$$y = mx + b$$

# The Equation of a Line

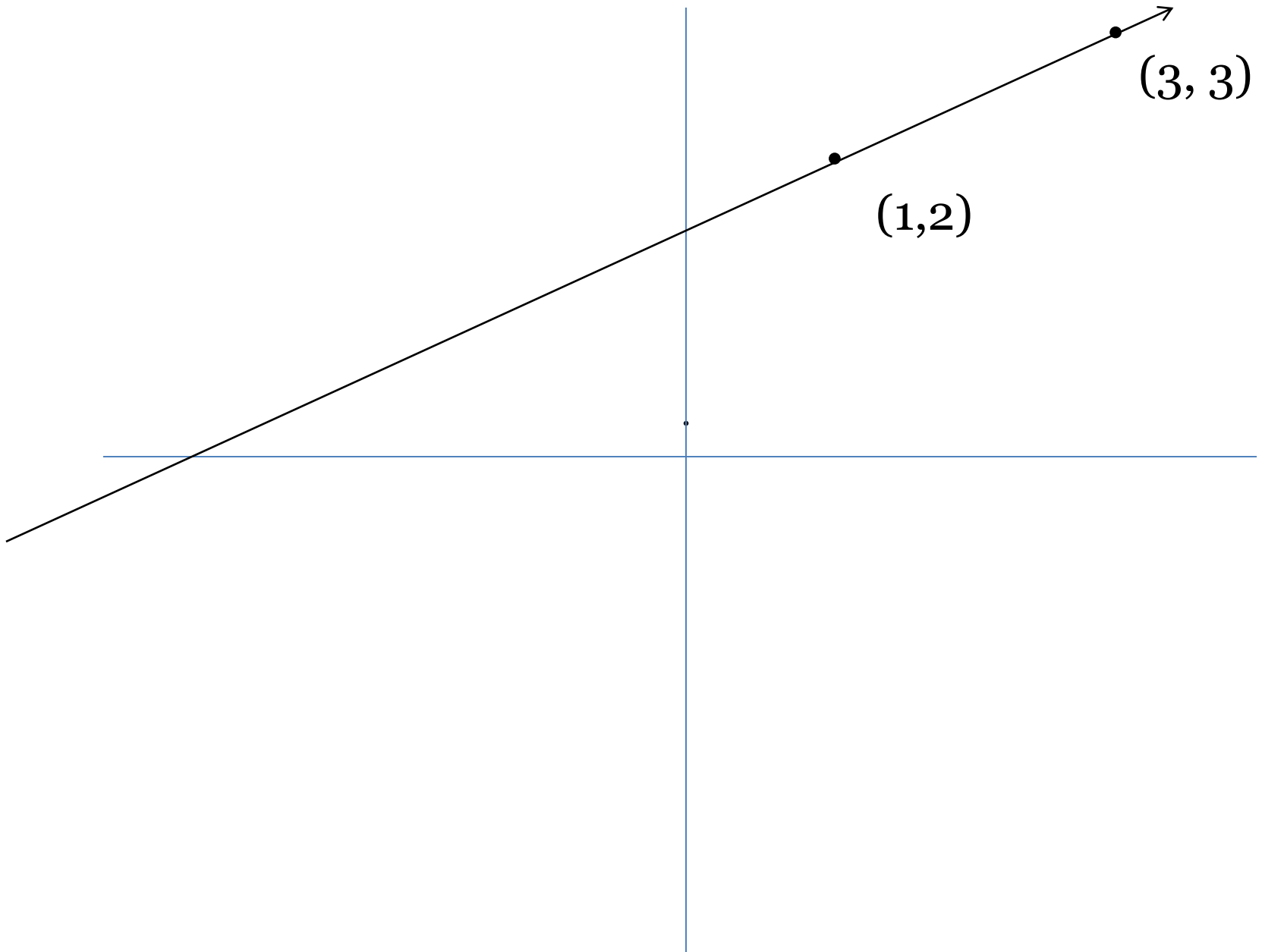
$$y = mx + b$$

$(x,y)$  = coordinates of a point  
along the line

$m$  = slope

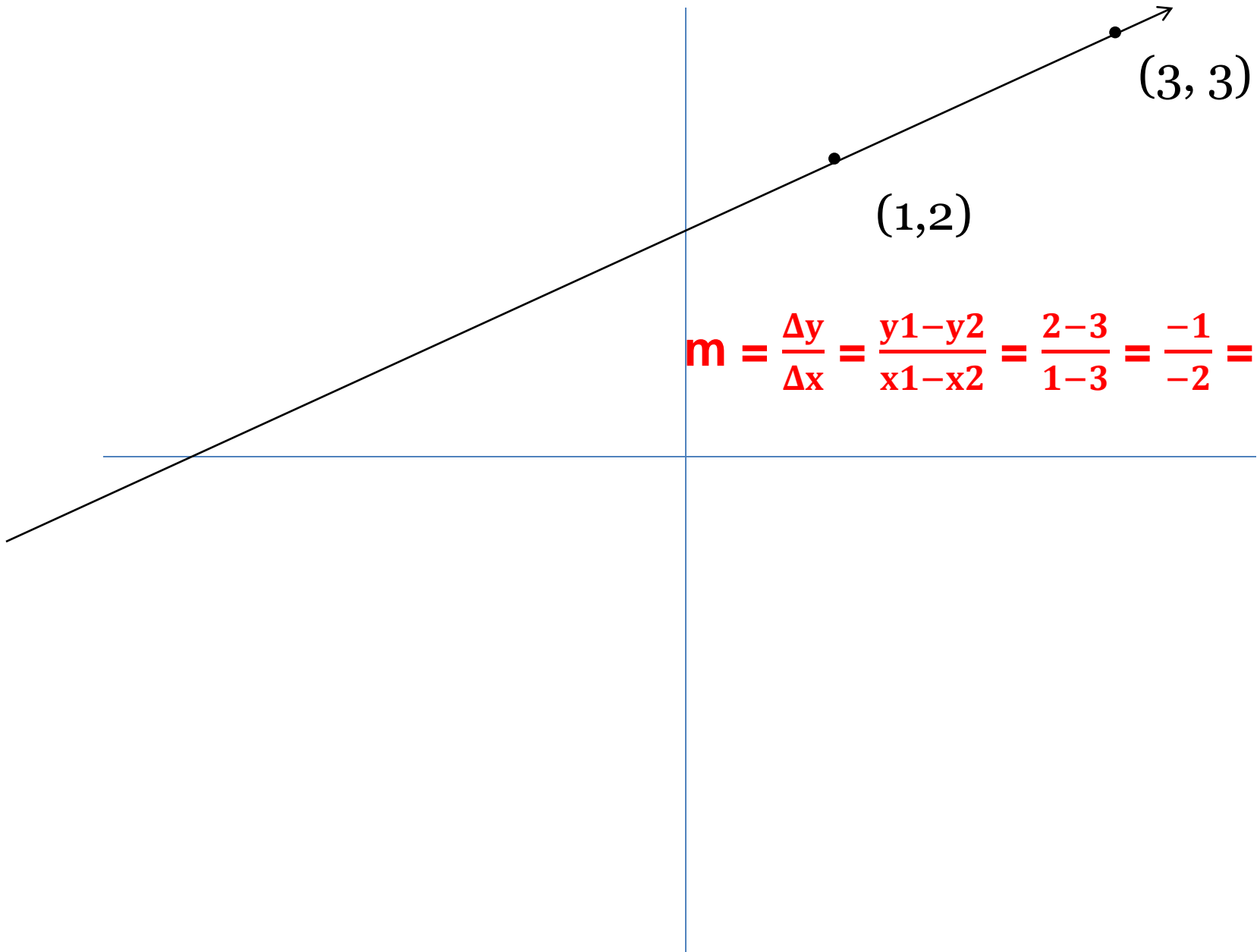
$b$  = y-intercept

# Finding a Line





# Finding a Line



# Finding a Line

$$y = mx + b$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 + b$$

$$\frac{6}{2} = \frac{3}{2} + b$$

$$\frac{6}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = b$$

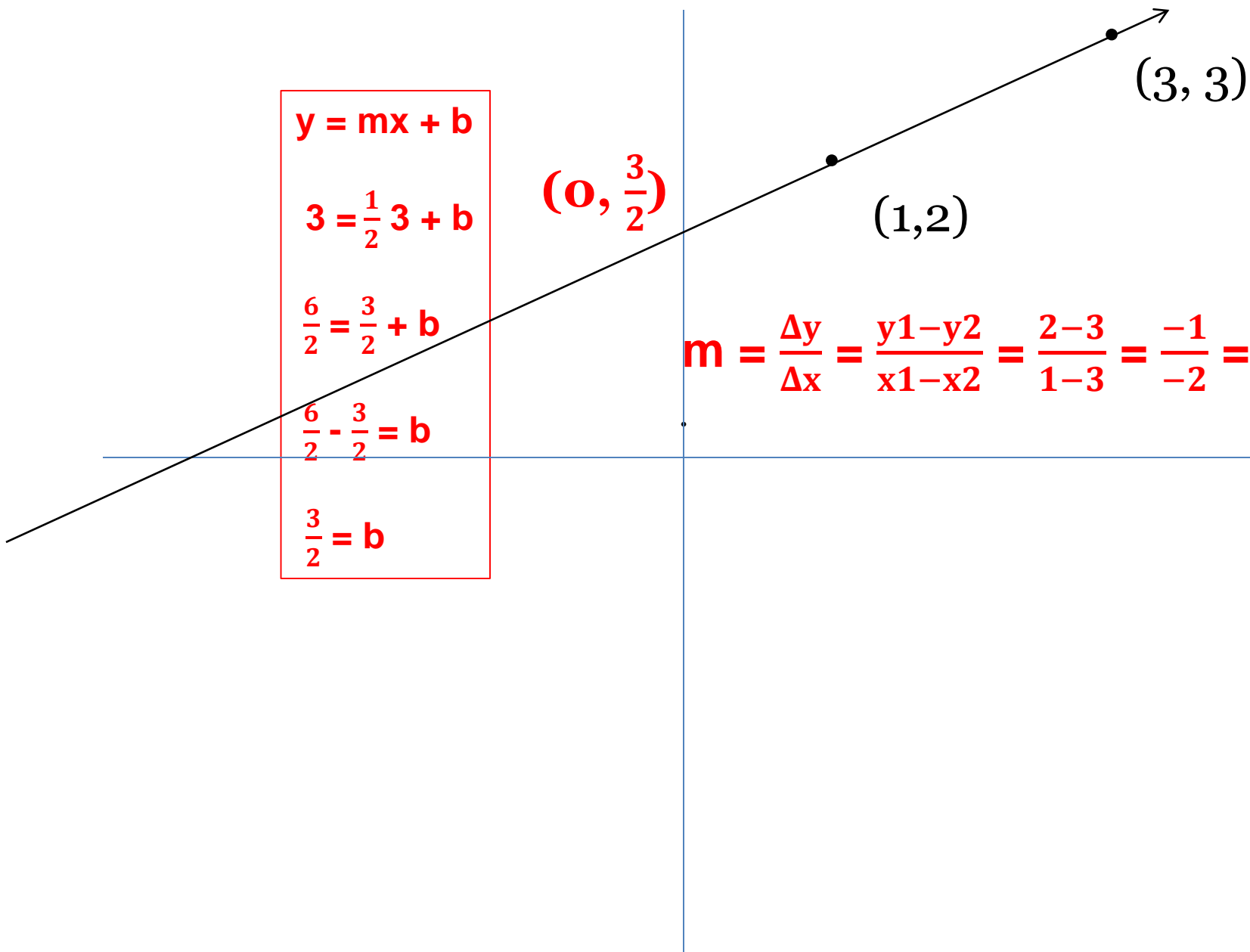
$$\frac{3}{2} = b$$

$$\left(0, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$(1, 2)$$

$$(3, 3)$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{2 - 3}{1 - 3} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$



# Finding a Line

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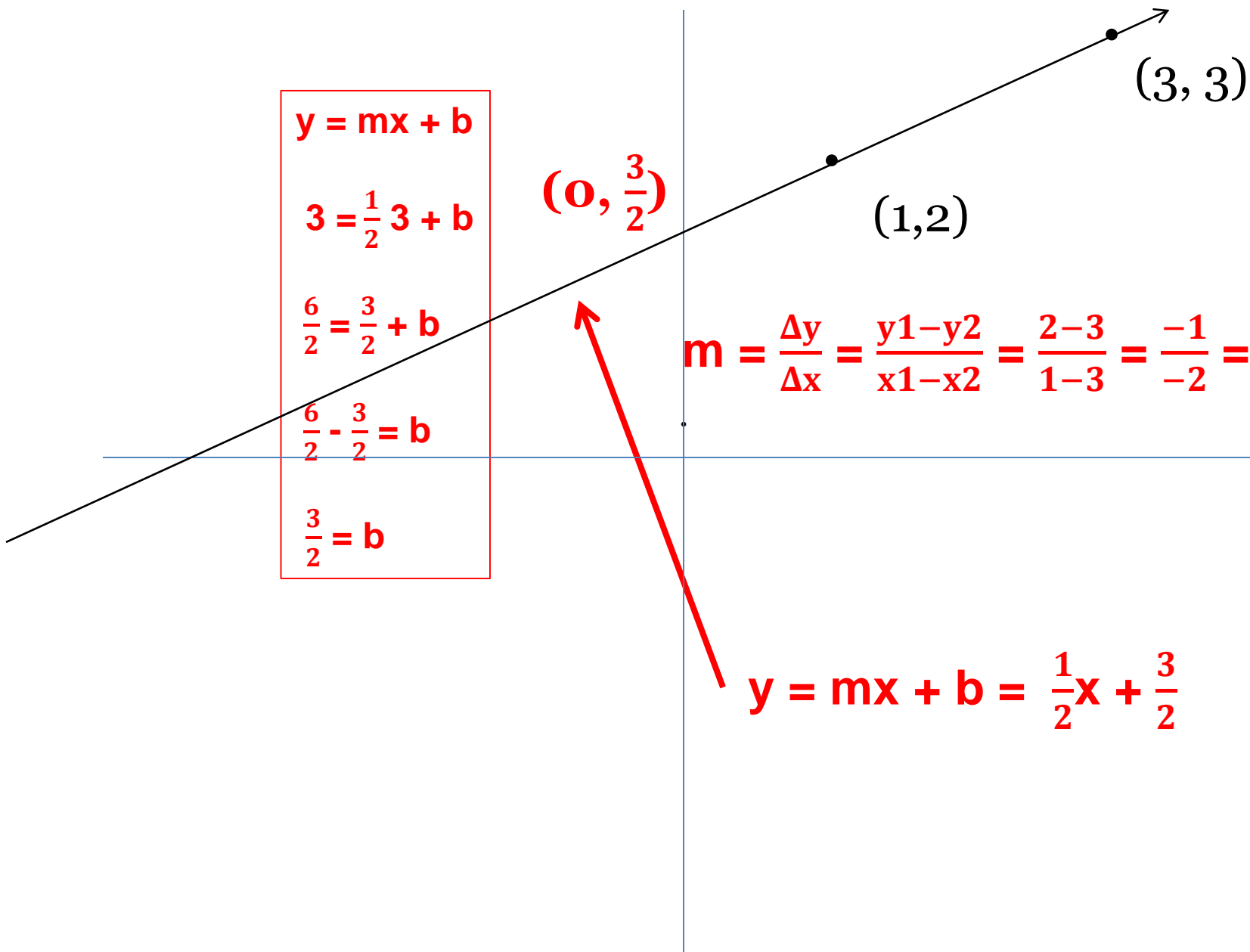
$$(0, \frac{3}{2})$$

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$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{2 - 3}{1 - 3} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = mx + b = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$$



# The Equation of A Line in Statistics

$$y = mx + b$$

$m$  = slope

$b$  = y-intercept

# The Equation of A Line in Statistics

$$y = mx + b$$

$m$  = slope

$$y = b + mx$$

$b$  = y-intercept

# The Equation of A Line in Statistics

$$y = mx + b$$

B = slope

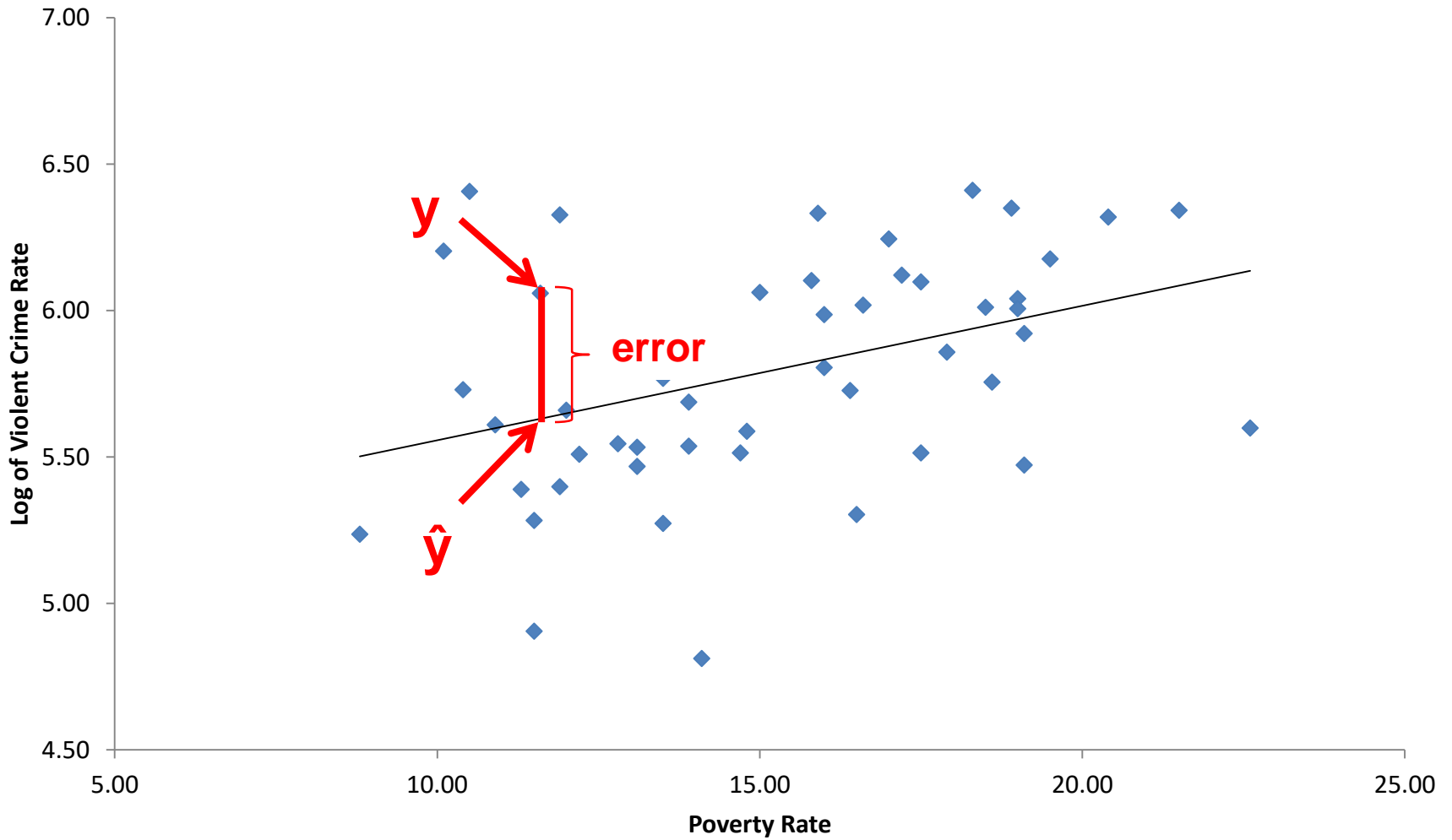
$$y = b + mx$$

$\alpha$  = y-intercept

$$\hat{y} = \alpha + Bx$$

$\hat{y}$  = y-hat = predicted value of y

# The Concept



# The Equation of A Line in Statistics

$$y = mx + b$$

b = slope

$$y = b + mx$$

a = y-intercept

$$\hat{y} = \alpha + Bx$$

$\hat{y}$  = y-hat = predicted value of y

$$\hat{y} + e = \alpha + Bx + e$$

e = error



# The Equation of A Line in Statistics

$$y = mx + b$$

b = slope

$$y = b + mx$$

a = y-intercept

$$\hat{y} = \alpha + Bx$$

$\hat{y}$  = y-hat = predicted value of y

$$y = \alpha + Bx + e$$

e = error

# The Equation of A Line in Statistics

$$y = mx + b$$

$B_1 = \text{slope}$

$$y = b + mx$$

$B$  or  $B_0 = \text{y-intercept}$

$$\hat{y} = \alpha + Bx$$

$\hat{y} = \text{y-hat} = \text{predicted value of } y$

$$\hat{y} + e = \alpha + Bx + e$$

$e = \text{error}$

$$\hat{y} = B_0 + B_1x$$

$$y = B_0 + B_1x_1 + e$$

# GLM Assumptions

- The dependent variable is numeric (most of the time)

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- Numeric variables have normal distributions
- Error terms are homoskedastic
- If multiple X variables, then the variables are independent

# Forms of the General Linear Model

- Simple OLS regression
- Multiple OLS regression
- One-way ANOVA
- Two-way ANOVAs
- ANCOVA