TOPIC: PREDICTION INTERVALS

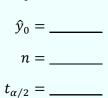
Prediction Intervals

- ◆ Recall: You can predict *y*-values using a regression line.
 - ► A **prediction interval** is like a confidence interval for a single *predicted y*-value.

EXAMPLE

The data below shows ice cream sales (y) in dollars from a local ice cream stand & the daily high temperature (x) in °F for 1 week. Use the given regression line to make a 95% prediction interval for the sales when the temperature is $x_0 = 86$ °F.

High Temp (x)	83	61	69	79	77	70	90
Sales (y)	7462	914	4793	6712	5423	2854	9327



 $x_0 =$ _____



60

70

80

90

50



$$\Sigma x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\Sigma x^2 =$$

We are ____% confident that when the temperature is 86°F, ice cream sales will be between _____.

HOW TO: Make a Prediction Int. on TI-84

- 1) Verify: **strong** linear correlation
 - AND x-val inside range
- 2) Point Estimate: plug ___ into ___ eqn

- 3) Critical Val. (use table/calculator): $t_{\alpha/2}$ *df = n - 2
- 4) Find Standard Error

F:LinRegTTest

- b)s = Standard Error (S_e)
- **5)** Find \bar{x} , Σx , & Σx^2

STAT > to CALC

1:1-Var Stats

- b) **List:** ____
- **6)** Margin of Error *E*
- 7) Find upper & lower bounds

$$(\hat{y}_0 - E, \hat{y}_0 + E)$$

New

x

$$E = t_{\alpha/2} \cdot s_e \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{n(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{n\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2}}$$

(Margin of Error for Prediction Intervals)

TOPIC: PREDICTION INTERVALS

PRACTICE

A linear regression model predicts weekly revenue from ad spending. You find the prediction interval for exactly \$200 in ad spending is (\$520, \$610). Choose the answer that best describes what this interval means.

- A) The model will generate at least \$520 in revenue.
- B) The average revenue for \$200 in ad spending is exactly \$565.
- **C)** We are 95% confident that a single weekly revenue value with \$200 in ad spending will fall between \$520 and \$610.
- D) We are 95% confident the mean revenue from \$200 in ad spending is between \$520 and \$610.