

Question #1 of 14

Question ID: 1572898

Consider the following analysis of variance (ANOVA) table:

Source	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean sum of squares
Regression	556	1	556
Error	679	50	13.5
Total	1,235	51	

The R^2 for this regression is *closest* to:

- A) 0.82.
 - B) 0.45.
 - C) 0.55.
-

Question #2 of 14

Question ID: 1572901

When there is a linear relationship between an independent variable and the relative change in the dependent variable, the *most appropriate* model for a simple regression is:

- A) the log-log model.
 - B) the log-lin model.
 - C) the lin-log model.
-

Question #3 of 14

Question ID: 1572896

A simple linear regression is performed to quantify the relationship between the return on the common stocks of medium-sized companies (mid-caps) and the return on the S&P 500 index, using the monthly return on mid-cap stocks as the dependent variable and the monthly return on the S&P 500 as the independent variable. The results of the regression are shown below:

	Coefficient	Standard Error of Coefficient	t-Value
Intercept	1.71	2.950	0.58
S&P 500	1.52	0.130	11.69

Coefficient of determination = 0.599

The strength of the relationship, as measured by the correlation coefficient, between the return on mid-cap stocks and the return on the S&P 500 for the period under study was:

- A) 0.130.
 - B) 0.774.
 - C) 0.599.
-

Question #4 of 14

Question ID: 1572892

The estimated slope coefficient in a simple linear regression is:

- A) the predicted value of the dependent variable, given the actual value of the independent variable.
 - B) the ratio of the covariance of the regression variables to the variance of the independent variable.
 - C) the change in the independent variable, given a one-unit change in the dependent variable.
-

Question #5 of 14

Question ID: 1572891

In a simple regression model, the least squares criterion is to minimize the sum of squared differences between:

- A) the estimated and actual slope coefficient.

- B) the predicted and actual values of the dependent variable.
 - C) the intercept term and the residual term.
-

Question #6 of 14

Question ID: 1572890

A simple linear regression is a model of the relationship between:

- A) one or more dependent variables and one or more independent variables.
 - B) one dependent variable and one independent variable.
 - C) one dependent variable and one or more independent variables.
-

Question #7 of 14

Question ID: 1572897

Consider the following analysis of variance (ANOVA) table:

Source	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean sum of squares
Regression	550	1	550.000
Error	750	38	19.737
Total	1,300	39	

The F -statistic for the test of the fit of the model is *closest* to:

- A) 27.87.
 - B) 0.42.
 - C) 0.97.
-

Question #8 of 14

Question ID: 1572895

The coefficient of determination for a linear regression is *best* described as the:

- A) covariance of the independent and dependent variables.