## **GLASSORY:**

Multiple linear regression: If the linear regression model contains two more regressors then it is called multiple linear regression model.

Adjusted R<sup>2</sup>: The coefficient of determination R<sup>2</sup> adjusted for degrees of freedom is called adjusted R<sup>2</sup>

BLUP: A linear unbiased predictor with minimum variance is best linear unbiased predictor(BLUP).

For the linear regression model satisfying the basic ideal conditions, the Best Linear Unbiased Predictor(BLUP) of  $Y_0$  for specified value of X is obtained by replacing the regression coefficients with their best linear unbiased estimators(BLUE).

**Confidence interval.:** Let  $X_1,...X_n$  be a random sample from a p.d.f.  $f(x,\Theta)$ . Let  $\Theta_0(x_1,...x_n)$  and  $\Theta_1(x_1,...x_n)$  are two statistics such that  $\Theta_0 < \Theta_1$  and  $P(\Theta_0 < \Theta < \Theta_1) = \gamma$ .

Then  $(\Theta_0 \ \Theta_1)$  is called a 100  $\gamma$  percent confidence interval for  $\Theta$  and  $\gamma$  is the confidence coefficient, while  $\Theta_0$  and  $\Theta_1$  are respectively the upper and lower confidence limits.

Confidence interval implies that, if we generate a large number of samples and their corresponding intervals, then approximately  $\gamma$  of such intervals will contain true value  $\Theta$ .