



# On confidence intervals in regression that utilize uncertain prior information about a vector parameter

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Consider a linear regression model with  $n$ -dimensional response vector,  $p$ -dimensional regression parameter  $\beta$  and independent normally distributed errors. Suppose that the parameter of interest is  $\theta = a^T \beta$  where  $a$  is a specified vector. Define the  $s$ -dimensional parameter vector  $\tau = C^T \beta - t$  where  $C$  and  $t$  are specified. Also suppose that we have uncertain prior information that  $\tau = 0$ . Part of our evaluation of a frequentist confidence interval for  $\theta$  is the ratio (expected length of this confidence interval) / (expected length of standard  $1-\alpha$  confidence interval), the scaled expected length of this interval. We say that a  $1-\alpha$  confidence interval for  $\theta$  utilizes this uncertain prior information if (a) the scaled expected length of this interval is significantly less than 1 when  $\tau = 0$ , (b) the maximum value of the scaled expected length is not too large and (c) this confidence interval reverts to the standard  $1-\alpha$  confidence interval when the data happen to strongly contradict the prior information. Let  $\hat{\theta} = a^T \hat{\beta}$  and  $\hat{\tau} = C^T \hat{\beta} - t$ , where  $\hat{\beta}$  is the least squares estimator of  $\beta$ . We consider the particular case that that  $E((\hat{\tau} - \tau)(\hat{\theta} - \theta)) = 0$ , so that  $\hat{\theta}$  and  $\hat{\tau}$  are independent. We present a new  $1-\alpha$  confidence interval for  $\theta$  that utilizes the uncertain prior information that  $\tau = 0$ . The following problem is used to illustrate the application of this new confidence interval. Consider a  $2^3$  factorial experiment with 1 replicate. Suppose that the parameter of interest  $\theta$  is a specified linear combination of the main effects. Assume that the three-factor interaction is zero. Also suppose that we have uncertain prior information that all of the two-factor interactions are zero. Our aim is to find a frequentist 0.95 confidence interval for  $\theta$  that utilizes this uncertain prior information.

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