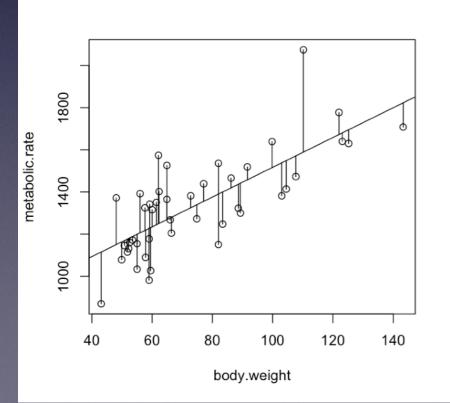
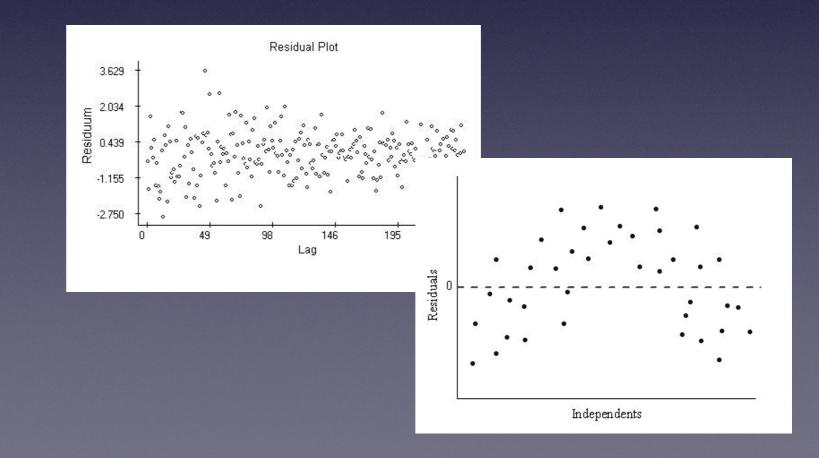
Residuals

•To find a residual, subtract the predicted y-value from the actual y-value residual = $y - y^2$.

• The mean of the residuals is 0.

• The best fit, or least squares, line minimizes the sum of the squares of the residuals.

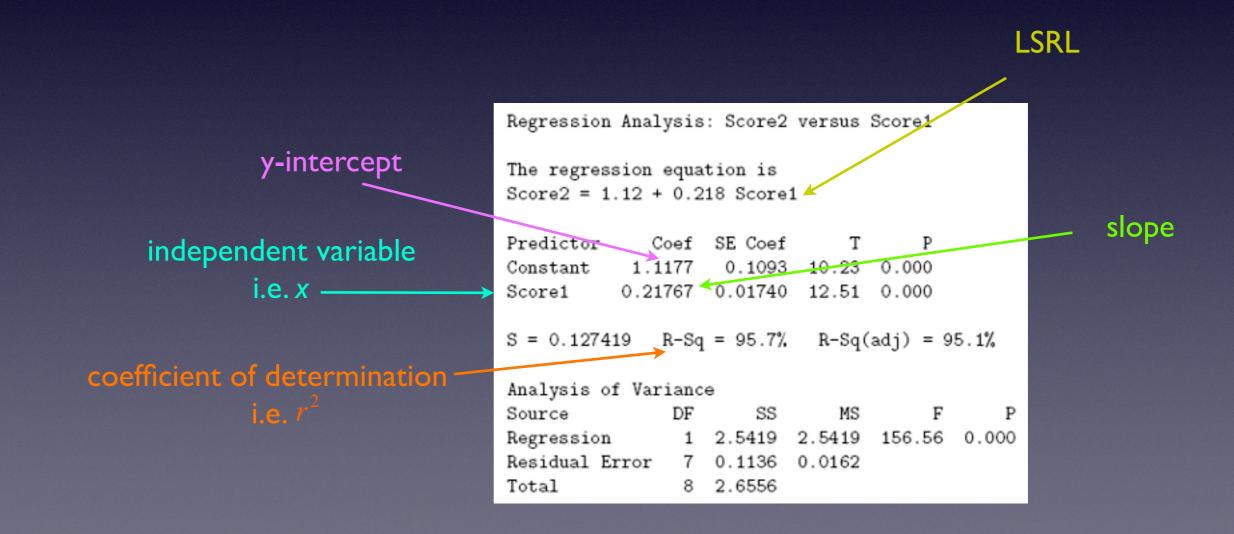




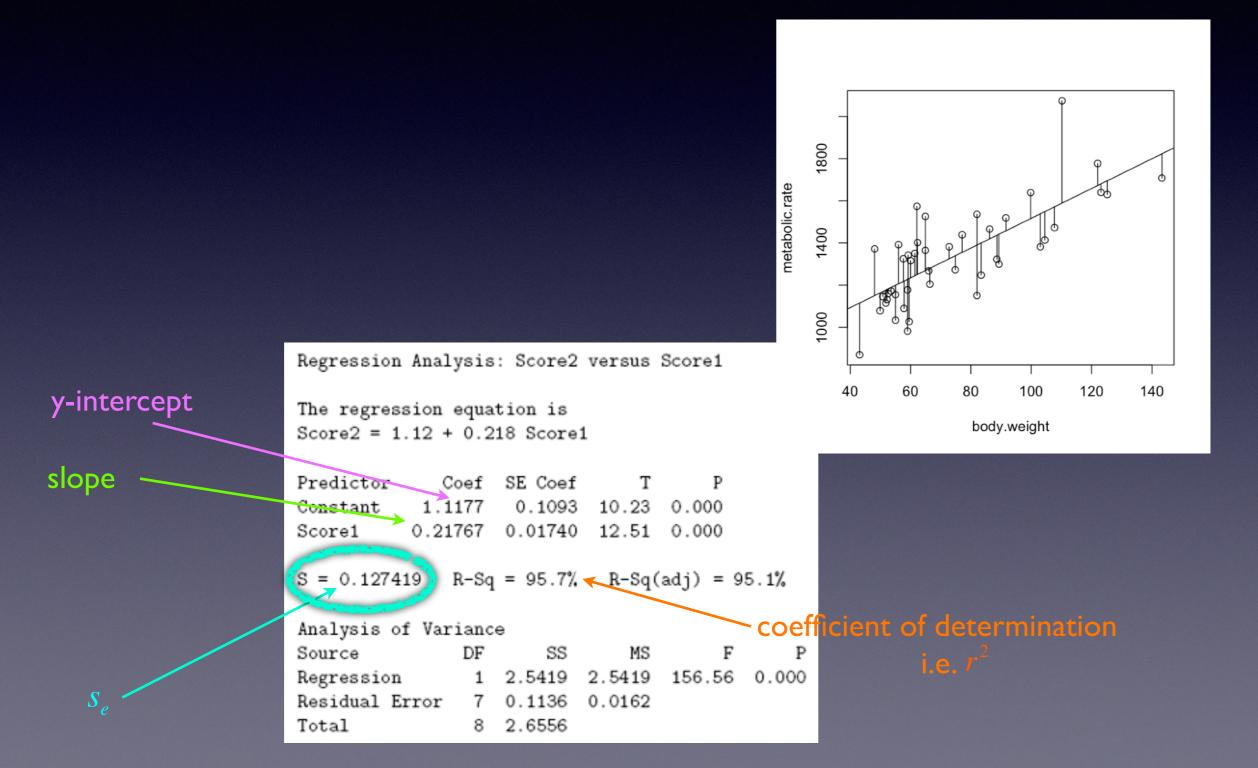
r^2 Coefficient of Determination

Coefficient of Determination: % of the variability in (context of y) can be explained by (context of x)

Example: Example: y = height of a plant in cm, x = age in months, r = 0.945, $r^2 = .893$ 89.3% of the variability in the height of the plant can be explained by the age of the plant.



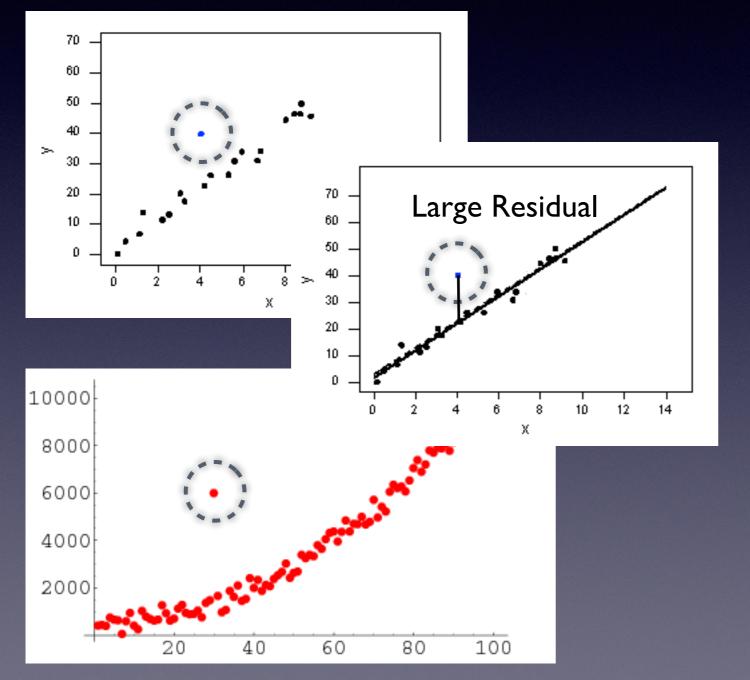
S_e - standard deviation about the LSRL, i.e., the average residual length

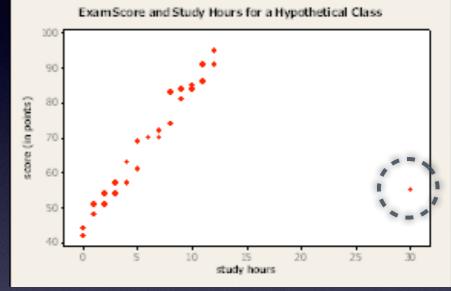


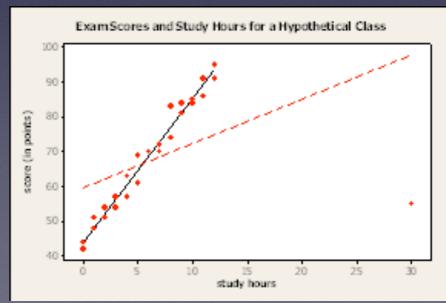
Outliers vs. Influential Points

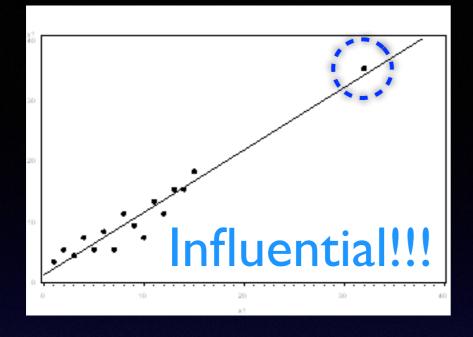
An **outlier** is a data point whose response y does not follow the general trend of the rest of the data.

A data point is **influential** if it unduly influences any part of a regression analysis, such as the predicted responses, the estimated slope coefficients, or the hypothesis test results

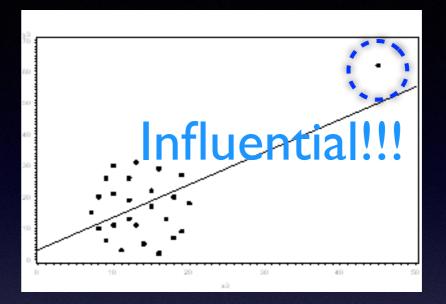


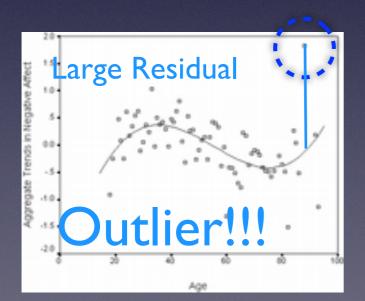


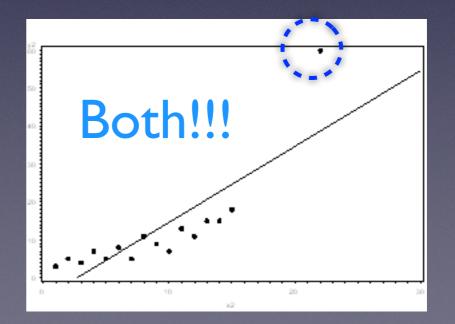




Influential or Outlier?







Is this model a good fit?

Four factors go into your decision -

- I. Does the scatterplot look linear?
- 2. r should be close to +1 or -1 for a good fit
- 3. Residual plot should be scattered for a good fit
- 4. s_e (the standard deviation of the residuals i.e. the average residual size) should be small for a good fit...you can only tell if s_e is small if there is more than one MINTAB output to compare s_e 's