

# Regression Diagnostics Applications

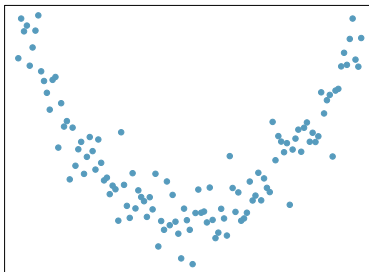
YOUR NAME

09 November, 2020

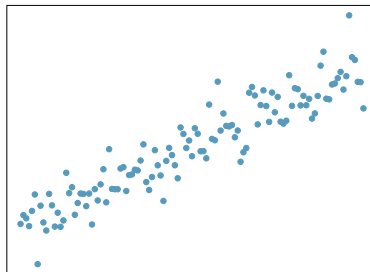
## Exercises

### 1. Identify relationships

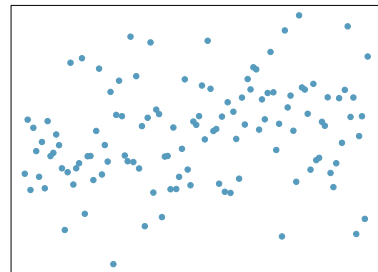
For each of the six plots, identify the strength of the relationship (e.g. weak, moderate, or strong) in the data and whether fitting a linear model would be reasonable.



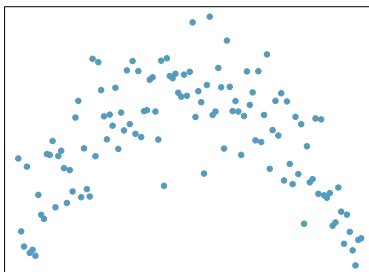
(a)



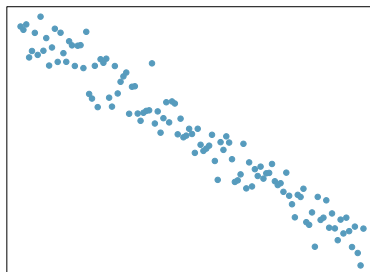
(b)



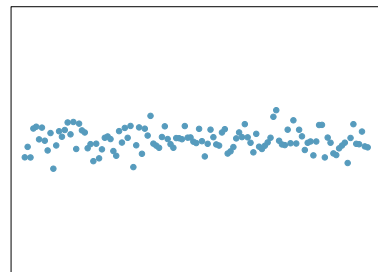
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

### 2. Beer and blood alcohol content

We will use the blood alcohol content data again. As a reminder this is the description: *Many people believe that gender, weight, drinking habits, and many other factors are much more important in predicting blood alcohol content (BAC) than simply considering the number of drinks a person consumed. Here we examine data from sixteen student volunteers at Ohio State University who each drank a randomly assigned number of cans of beer. These students were evenly divided between men and women, and they differed in weight and drinking habits. Thirty minutes later, a police officer measured their blood alcohol content (BAC) in grams of alcohol per deciliter of blood.*

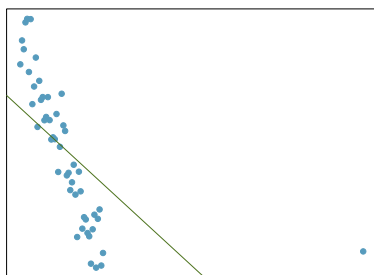
The data is in the `bac.csv` file under the `data` folder.

- Obtain and interpret  $R$ -squared for this model.

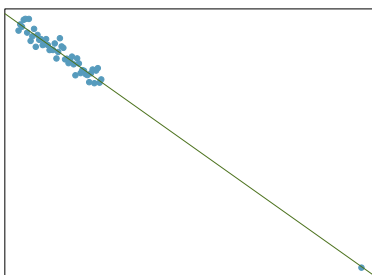
b. Evaluate the assumptions of this model. Do we have anything to be concerned about?

### 3. Outliers

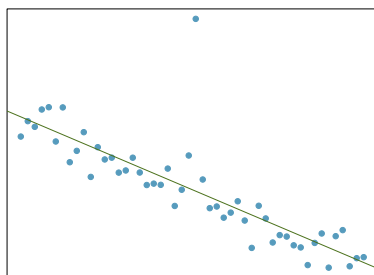
Identify the outliers in the scatterplots shown below and determine what type of outliers they are. Explain your reasoning.



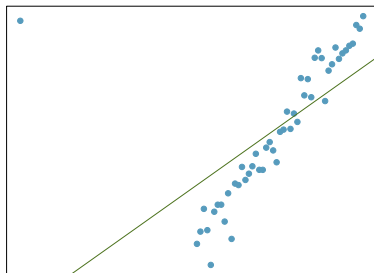
(a)



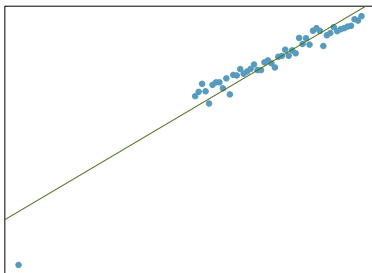
(b)



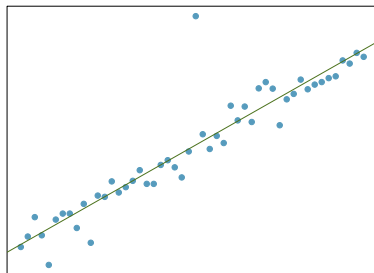
(c)



(a)



(b)



(c)