

Lab 13

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March 27, 2019

Reading in Data

```
# Reading in data
dat = read.csv("/home/david/Documents/2019 Spring/Applied Regression/Labs_HW/Data_Sets/Appendices/data-

fit = lm(MORT~., dat)

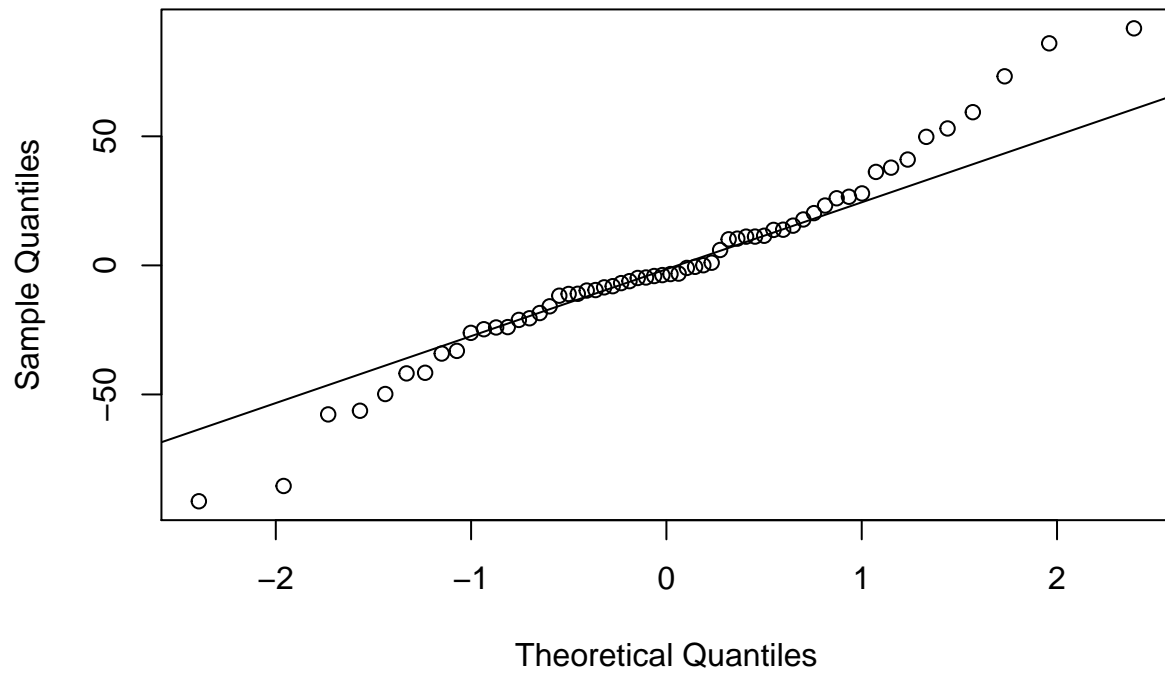
summary(fit)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = MORT ~ ., data = dat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -91.38 -18.97  -3.56   16.00   91.83
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  995.63646    91.64099   10.865 3.35e-15 ***
## PRECIP        1.40734     0.68914    2.042 0.046032 *
## EDUC       -14.80139     7.02747   -2.106 0.039849 *
## NONWHITE      3.19909     0.62231    5.141 3.89e-06 ***
## NOX          -0.10797     0.13502   -0.800 0.427426
## SO2           0.35518     0.09096    3.905 0.000264 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 37.09 on 54 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.6746, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6444
## F-statistic: 22.39 on 5 and 54 DF,  p-value: 4.407e-12
```

Plotting Normality of Residuals

```
qqnorm(fit$residuals)
qqline(fit$residuals)
```

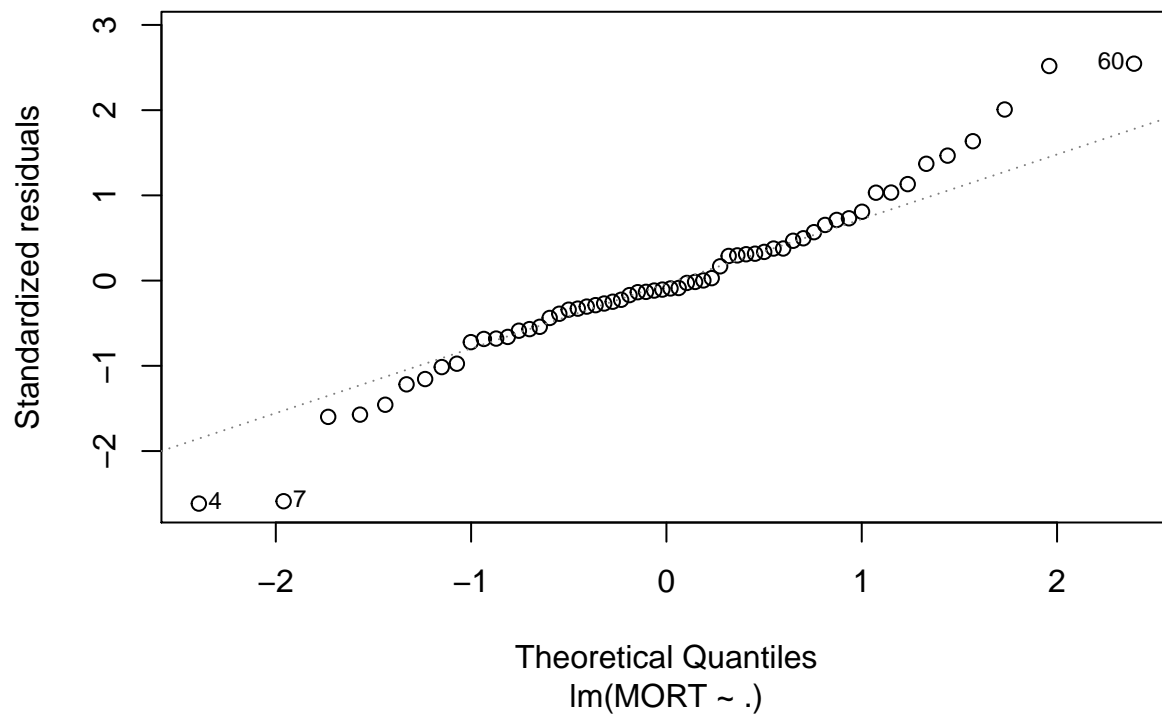
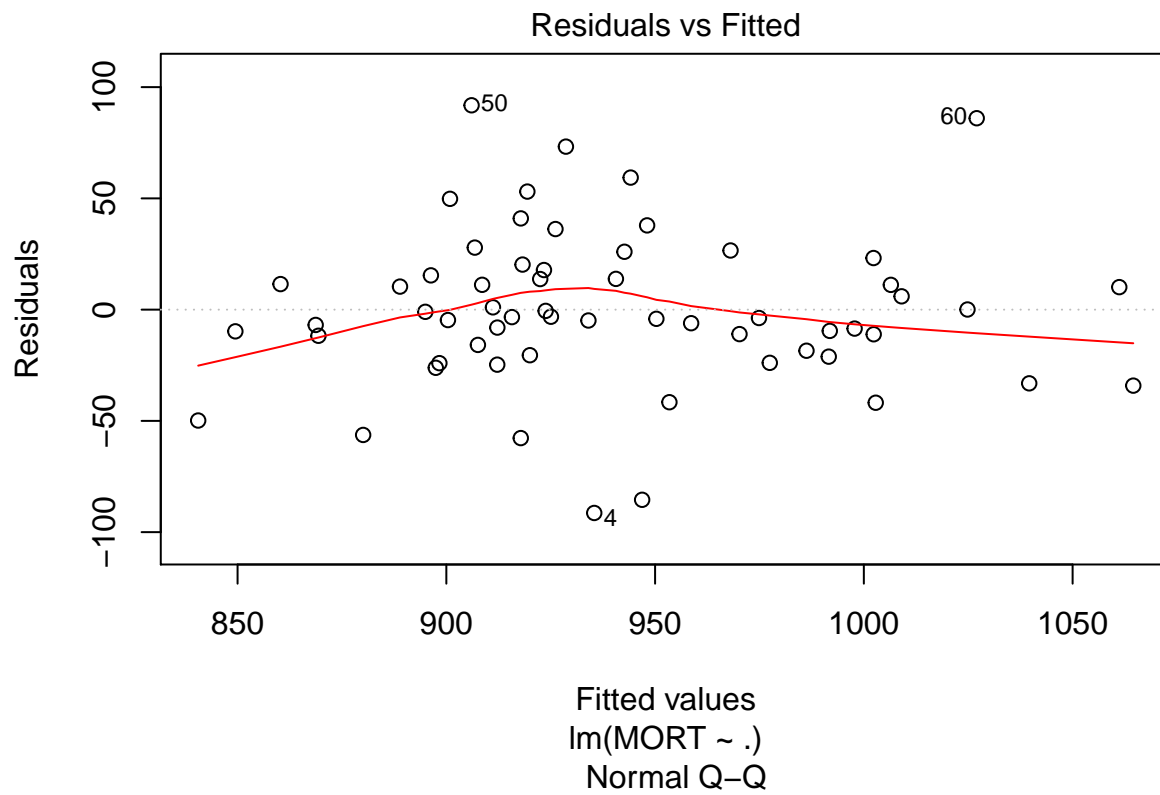
Normal Q-Q Plot

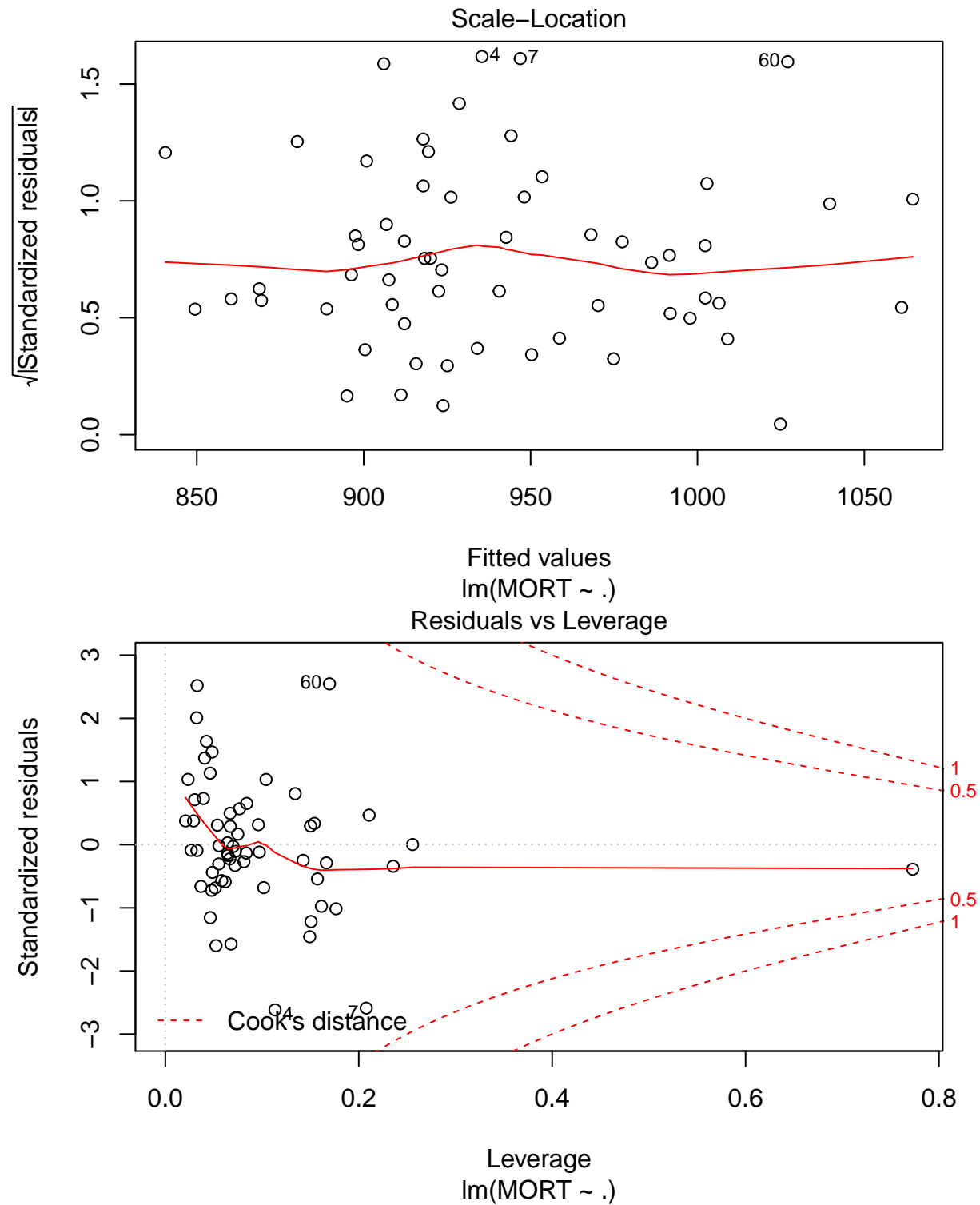


Looking at the plot, we can see there is some light-tailed distribution leading us to believe there may not be normality in the data.

Plotting Residuals vs Fitted

```
plot(fit)
```





From observing that graph of Res vs Fit, we see there is a double bow happening. There means there is non-linearity in the data. This could be corrected by applying an appropriate transformation to the regressor or the response variable or use a method of weight least squares.