1. College Data Set.
2. Auto Data Set
   1. Of the 9 predictors, all but one are quantitative, namely origin, year, acceleration, weight, horsepower, displacement, mpg and cylinders. The only qualitative predictor is name.
   2. Ranges of each predictor:
      1. Mpg: 9.0-46.6
      2. Cylinders: 3-8
      3. Displacement: 68-455
      4. Horsepower: 46-230
      5. Weight: 1613-5140
      6. Acceleration: 8.0-24.8
      7. Year: 70-82
      8. Origin: 1-3
   3. Mean and Standard Deviation
      1. Means:
         1. Mpg: 23.44592
         2. Cylinders: 5.471939
         3. Displacement: 194.412
         4. Horsepower: 104.4694
         5. Weight: 2977.584
         6. Acceleration: 15.54133
         7. Year: 75.9759
         8. Origin: 1.576531
      2. Standard Deviations:
         1. Mpg: 7.805007
         2. Cylinders: 1.705783
         3. Displacement: 104.644
         4. Horsepower: 38.49116
         5. Weight: 849.4026
         6. Acceleration: 2.758864
         7. Year: 3.683737
         8. Origin: 0.8055182
   4. After removing observations 10 through 85:
      1. Means:
         1. Mpg: 24.40443
         2. Cylinders: 5.373418
         3. Displacement: 187.2405
         4. Horsepower: 100.7215
         5. Weight: 2935.972
         6. Acceleration: 15.7269
         7. Year: 77.14557
         8. Origin: 1.601266
      2. Standard Deviations:
         1. Mpg: 7.867283
         2. Cylinders: 1.654179
         3. Displacement: 99.67837
         4. Horsepower: 35.70885
         5. Weight: 811.3002
         6. Acceleration: 2.693721
         7. Year: 3.106217
         8. Origin: 0.81991
   5. Notes on relationships between predictors from plots:
      1. Mpg is inversely proportional to cylinders
      2. Mpg is inversely proportional to horsepower
      3. Mpg is somewhat directly proportional to acceleration
      4. Mpg is inversely proportional to weight
      5. Mpg is strongly directly proportional to year of creation
      6. Mpg is slightly directly proportional to origin
   6. Based on the plots created and my notes on the relationships of predictors in relation to mpg, the number of cylinders, horsepower, acceleration, weight, creation year, and origin are all useful variables in predicting mpg. As stated in the notes, they are all either inversely or directly proportional of some strength to mpg, making it simple to analyze their values and combine each of their varied effects on the output (mpg) to accurately predict mpg.