Statistics Kingdom

<u>Home</u> > <u>Regression</u> > Linear Regression

Linear Regression Calculator

Linear regression calculator and prediction interval calculator with step-by-step solution.

Simple Linear regression Multiple Linear regression Logistic regression Multinomial logistic regression

How to do with R?

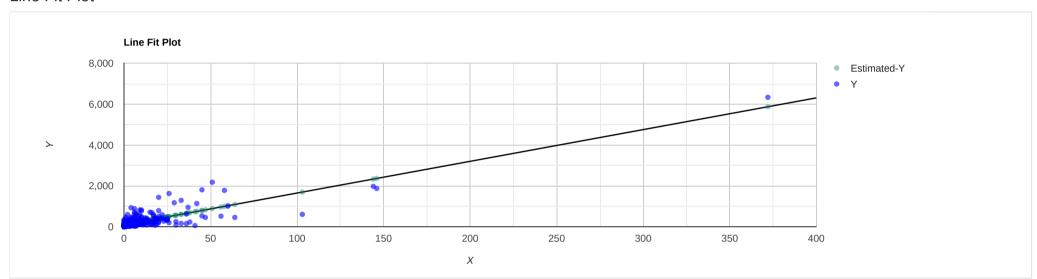
Regression line equation

$\hat{\mathbf{Y}} = 95.9455 + 15.5272X$

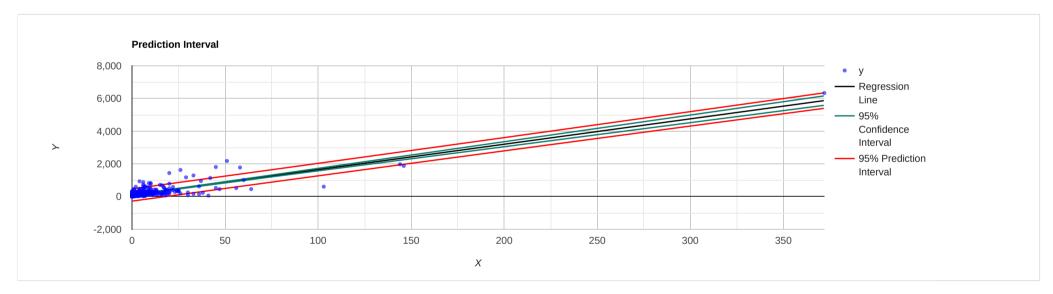
Reporting linear regression in APA style

X predicted Y, R^2 = .75, F(1,498) = 1479.19, p < .001. β = 15.53, p < .001, α = 95.95, p < .001.

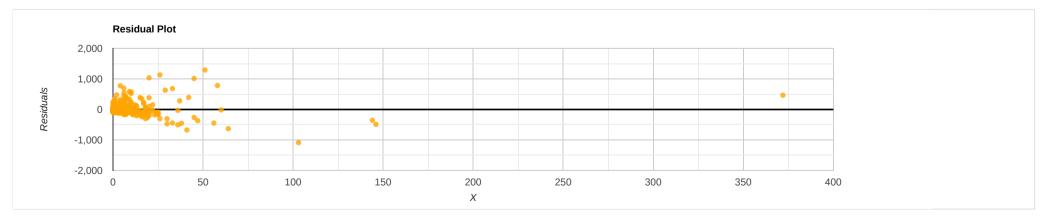
Line Fit Plot



Prediction online



Residual Plot



Prediction

Interpretation of the results



Hover over the cells to see the formulas.

Source	DF	Sum of Square	Mean Square	F Statistic (df ₁ ,df ₂)	P-value
	1	53972966.3258	53972966.3258	1479.1941 (1,498)	0
Residual (between y_i and \hat{y}_i)	498	18171068.4742	36488.0893		
Total (between y_i and \bar{y})	499	72144034.8	144577.224		

1. Y and X relationship

R-Squared (R²) equals **0.7481.** This means that 74.8% of the variability of Y is explained by X.

Correlation (R) equals 0.8649. This means that there is a very strong direct relationship between X and Y.

The Standard deviation of the residuals (S_{res}) equals 191.0186.

The slope: b_1 =15.5272 CI[14.734, 16.3204] means that when you increase X by 1, the value of Y increases by 15.5272.

The y-intercept: b_0 =**95.9455** CI[78.1431, 113.7478] means that when X equals 0, the prediction of Y's value is 95.9455.

The x-intercept equals -6.1792.

2. Goodness of fit

Overall regression: right-tailed, F(1,498) = 1479.1941, p-value = 0. Since p-value < α (0.05), we reject H_0 .

The linear regression model, $Y = b_0 + b_1 X + \epsilon$, provides a better fit than the model without the independent variable resulting in $Y = b_0 + \epsilon$.

The slope (b_1) : two-tailed, T(498)=38.4603, p-value = 0. For one predictor it is the same as the p-value for the overall model.

The y-intercept (b_0): two-tailed, T(498) = 10.5889, p-value = 0. Hence, b_0 is significantly different from zero.

3. Residual normality

The linear regression model assumes normality for residual errors. The Shapiro-Wilk p-value equals 0. It is assumed that the data is not normally distributed, But since the sample size is large, it should not adversely affect the regression model.

4. Outliers

Outliers may affect the regression line.

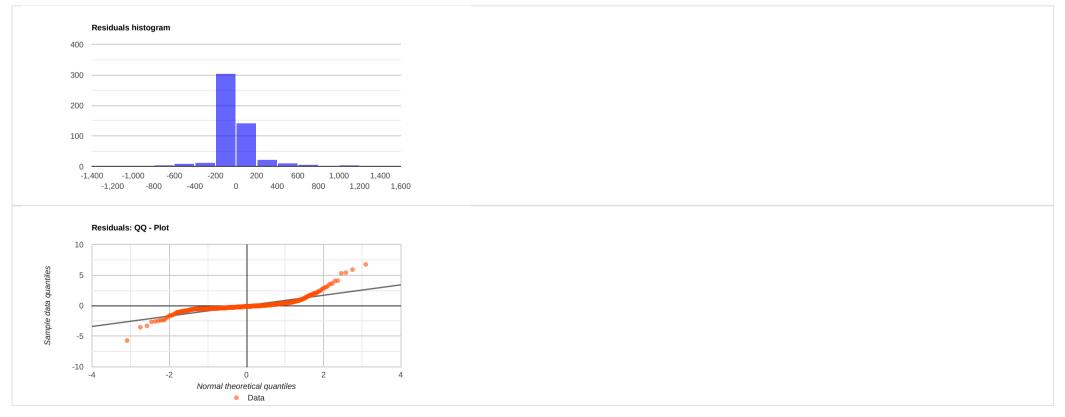
In this case, the distribution of the residuals is normal. Therefore, the probability of detecting 13 valid outliers or more is 1, (outliers:

-675.5608, -633.6865, -1090.2475, 582.3097, 691.8913, 772.9457, 627.7656, 681.6568, 1032.5105, 1126.3472, 780.4767, 1011.3304, 1289.1671).

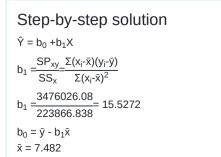
You should only remove outliers if you identify them as errors!



Residuals normality



Calculation



$$\bar{y} = 212.12$$

 $b_0 = 212.12-15.5272*7.482 = 95.9455$

$$R^{2} = \frac{SS_{Regression}}{SS_{total}} = \frac{\Sigma(\ \hat{y_{i}} - \bar{y})^{2}}{\Sigma(\ y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}} = \frac{53972966.3258}{72144034.8} = 0.7481$$

The standard deviation of the residuals is:

$$MS_{residual} = S_{res}^2 = \frac{\sum (y_i - \hat{y})^2}{n - 2}$$

Residual outliers

 $S_{res} = \sqrt{MSE} = \sqrt{36488.0893} = 191.0186.$

The average of the residuals is always zero.

The thresholds used to calculate the outliers are: $\pm k*S_{res}$.

In this case, the thresholds are $\pm 3*191.0186 = \pm 573.0557$.

We tagged the outliers with an arrow (←) at the 'Residual' column.

SS_x and SP_{xy}

10/23/25, 5:34 PM	Linear regression	calculator - calculates the linear regression equation, draws the preceding $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac$	liction interva
-7.482	-212.12	55.9803	1587.0818
-7.482	-212.12	55.9803	1587.0818
-7.482	-212.12	55.9803	1587.0818
-7.482	-212.12	55.9803	1587.0818
-7.482	-212.12	55.9803	1587.0818
-7.482	-212.12	55.9803	1587.0818
-7.482	-210.12	55.9803	1572.1178
-7.482	-210.12	55.9803	1572.1178
-7.482	-210.12	55.9803	1572.1178
-7.482	-209.12	55.9803	1564.6358
-7.482	-209.12	55.9803	1564.6358
-6.482	-208.12	42.0163	1349.0338
-7.482	-208.12	55.9803	1557.1538
-7.482	-207.12	55.9803	1549.6718
-7.482	-207.12	55.9803	1549.6718
-7.482	-206.12	55.9803	1542.1898
-6.482	-206.12	42.0163	1336.0698
-7.482	-206.12	55.9803	1542.1898
-7.482	-205.12	55.9803	1534.7078
-7.482 -7.482	-205.12 -205.12	55.9803	1534.7078
-7.482	-205.12	55.9803 55.9803	1534.7078 1534.7078
-7.482	-204.12	55.9803	1527.2258
-7.482	-203.12	55.9803	1519.7438
-7.482	-203.12	55.9803	1519.7438
-7.482	-202.12	55.9803	1512.2618
-7.482	-202.12	55.9803	1512.2618
-7.482	-202.12	55.9803	1512.2618
-6.482	-202.12	42.0163	1310.1418
-7.482	-200.12	55.9803	1497.2978
-6.482	-198.12	42.0163	1284.2138
-7.482	-198.12	55.9803	1482.3338
-6.482	-197.12	42.0163	1277.7318
-7.482	-197.12	55.9803	1474.8518
-7.482	-195.12	55.9803	1459.8878
-7.482	-195.12	55.9803	1459.8878
-4.482	-195.12	20.0883	874.5278
-6.482	-195.12	42.0163	1264.7678
-7.482	-194.12	55.9803	1452.4058
-7.482	-194.12	55.9803	1452.4058
-7.482	-194.12	55.9803	1452.4058
-1.482	-191.12	2.1963	283.2398
-7.482	-188.12	55.9803	1407.5138
-7.482	-187.12	55.9803	1400.0318
-7.482	-187.12	55.9803	1400.0318
-5.482	-184.12	30.0523	1009.3458
-7.482	-184.12	55.9803	1377.5858
-6.482	-183.12	42.0163	1186.9838
-7.482	-182.12	55.9803	1362.6218
-1.482	-180.12	2.1963	266.9378
-7.482	-180.12	55.9803	1347.6578
-5.482	-178.12	30.0523	976.4538
-5.482 -4.482	-178.12 -178.12	30.0523 20.0883	976.4538 798.3338
-7.482	-177.12	55.9803	1325.2118
-0.482	-176.12	0.2323	84.8898
-6.482	-176.12	42.0163	1141.6098
-5.482	-174.12	30.0523	954.5258
-5.482	-174.12	30.0523	954.5258
-7.482	-174.12	55.9803	1302.7658
-6.482	-173.12	42.0163	1122.1638
-4.482	-173.12	20.0883	775.9238
-3.482	-173.12	12.1243	602.8038
-6.482	-173.12	42.0163	1122.1638
-6.482	-173.12	42.0163	1122.1638
-7.482	-173.12	55.9803	1295.2838
-7.482	-172.12	55.9803	1287.8018
-7.482	-171.12	55.9803	1280.3198
-7.482	-170.12	55.9803	1272.8378
-7.482	-170.12	55.9803	1272.8378
-3.482	-168.12	12.1243	585.3938
-6.482	-168.12	42.0163	1089.7538
-7.482	-167.12	55.9803	1250.3918
-5.482	-167.12	30.0523	916.1518
-0.482	-166.12	0.2323	80.0698
-7.482	-164.12	55.9803	1227.9458
-6.482	-163.12	42.0163	1057.3438
-5.482	-163.12	30.0523	894.2238
-4.482 -7.482	-162.12 -159.12	20.0883	726.6218
-7.482 -4.482	-159.12 -159.12	55.9803	1190.5358
-4.482 -5.482	-159.12 -159.12	20.0883	713.1758
-5.482 -7.482	-159.12 -159.12	30.0523 55.9803	872.2958 1190.5358
-5.482	-158.12	30.0523	866.8138
-6.482	-158.12	42.0163	1024.9338
-3.482	-158.12	12.1243	550.5738
-7.482	-157.12	55.9803	1175.5718
-4.482	-157.12	20.0883	704.2118
-0.482	-156.12	0.2323	75.2498
-7.482	-156.12	55.9803	1168.0898
33.518	-155.12	1123.4500	-5199.3122
-7.482	-154.12	55.9803	1153.1258
-6.482	-154.12	42.0163	999.0058
-6.482	-154.12	42.0163	999.0058
https://www.statskingdom.com/lin	ear-regression-calculator.html		

17.88

12.1243

-62.2582

-3.482

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	-1.482	19.88	2.1963	-29.4622
	-2.482	19.88	6.1603	-49.3422
	6.518	20.88		136.0958
	-1.482	21.88	2.1963	-32.4262
	1.518	21.88		33.2138
	10.518	22.88		240.6518
	1.518 4.518	23.88 24.88		36.2498 112.4078
	9.518	25.88		246.3258
	-5.482	25.88	30.0523	-141.8742
	-6.482	25.88	42.0163	-167.7542
	1.518	29.88		45.3578
	-4.482	29.88	20.0883	-133.9222
	-2.482	30.88	6.1603	-76.6442
	-3.482	30.88	12.1243	-107.5242
	-3.482	32.88	12.1243	-114.4882
	-0.482	36.88	0.2323	-17.7762
	12.518	38.88		486.6998
	-7.482	39.88	55.9803	-298.3822
	-2.482	39.88	6.1603	-98.9822
	22.518	39.88		898.0178
	-1.482	41.88	2.1963	-62.0662
	-1.482	42.88 44.88	2.1963	-63.5482
	9.518 -0.482	49.88	90.5923 0.2323	427.1678 -24.0422
	-2.482	50.88	6.1603	-126.2842
	2.518	51.88		130.6338
	-5.482	52.88	30.0523	-289.8882
	-1.482	53.88	2.1963	-79.8502
	3.518	56.88		200.1038
	-0.482	56.88	0.2323	-27.4162
	-3.482	58.88	12.1243	-205.0202
	-6.482	58.88	42.0163	-381.6602
	8.518	58.88		501.5398
	15.518	58.88		913.6998
	-4.482	60.88	20.0883	-272.8642
	-1.482	61.88	2.1963	-91.7062
	-5.482	63.88	30.0523	-350.1902
	-4.482	66.88	20.0883	-299.7562
	3.518	67.88	12.3763 2.1963	238.8018
	-1.482 6.518	69.88 69.88	42.4843	-103.5622 455.4778
	3.518	72.88		256.3918
	-5.482	74.88	30.0523	-410.4922
	-3.482	75.88		-264.2142
	5.518	77.88	30.4483	429.7418
	4.518	81.88	20.4123	369.9338
	0.518	82.88	0.2683	42.9318
	-0.482	86.88	0.2323	-41.8762
	3.518	87.88	12.3763	309.1618
	-2.482	92.88		-230.5282
	-5.482	96.88		-531.0962
	-4.482	98.88		-443.1802
	11.518	98.88	132.6643	1138.8998
	17.518	100.88		1767.2158
	1.518 -7.482	100.88 103.88		153.1358 -777.2302
	1.518	117.88		178.9418
	17.518	122.88		2152.6118
	16.518	124.88	272.8443	2062.7678
	-7.482	126.88	55.9803	-949.3162
	1.518	129.88	2.3043	197.1578
	-3.482	142.88	12.1243	-497.5082
	-3.482	150.88	12.1243	-525.3642
	16.518	154.88		2558.3078
	1.518	163.88		248.7698
	-0.482	165.88		-79.9542
	13.518	165.88		2242.3658
	5.518 17.518	174.88 177.88		964.9878 3116.1018
	11.518	180.88		2083.3758
	10.518	191.88		2018.1938
	-1.482	196.88	2.1963	-291.7762
	10.518	196.88	110.6283	2070.7838
	14.518	197.88		2872.8218
	-6.482	207.88		-1347.4782
	5.518	208.88		1152.5998
	-3.482	216.88	12.1243	-755.1762
	4.518	217.88		984.3818
	10.518	228.88		2407.3598
	2.518	234.88		591.4278
	39.518	241.88		9558.6138
	56.518	243.88		13783.6098
	-6.482 -3.482	245.88 257.88	42.0163 12.1243	-1593.7942 -897.9382
	-3.482 -1.482	257.88 259.88	2.1963	-897.9382 -385.1422
	-1.482	277.88	2.1963	-411.8182
	2.518	281.88		709.7738
	12.518	292.88		3666.2718
	48.518	302.88		14695.1318
	37.518	315.88	1/107 6003	11251 1252
	9.518	337.88	90.5923	3215.9418
	0.518	344.88		178.6478
	1.518	359.88	2.3043	546.2978
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1111	aa.,,, vvvvvv.atatakii iyuUiii.tUiii/iiiiea.	regression-calculatof.Htffl		

14.518	374.88	210.7723	5442.5078
9.518	374.88	90.5923	3568.1078
-0.482	383.88	0.2323	-185.0302
-5.482	386.88	30.0523	-2120.8762
95.518	392.88	9123.6883	37527.1118
28.518	409.88	813.2763	11688.9578
-1.482	411.88	2.1963	-610.4062
-0.482	420.88	0.2323	-202.8642
8.518	478.88	72.5563	4079.0998
7.518	500.88	56.5203	3765.6158
-1.482	517.88	2.1963	-767.4982
2.518	558.88	6.3403	1407.2598
12.518	574.88	156.7003	7196.3478
1.518	605.88	2.3043	919.7258
2.518	610.88	6.3403	1538.1958
-1.482	668.88	2.1963	-991.2802
-3.482	718.88	12.1243	-2503.1402
29.518	735.88	871.3123	21721.7058
52.518	796.88	2758.1403	41850.5438
34.518	923.88	1191.4923	31890.4898
21.518	961.88	463.0243	20697.7338
25.518	1077.88	651.1683	27505.3418
12.518	1226.88	156.7003	15358.0838
18.518	1413.88	342.9163	26182.2298
50.518	1564.88	2552.0683	79054.6078
37.518	1593.88	1407.6003	59799.1898
138.518	1660.88	19187.2363	230061.7758
136.518	1761.88	18637.1643	240528.3338
43.518	1964.88	1893.8163	85507.6478
364.518	6121.88	132873.3723	2231535.4538
0	0	223866.838 (SS _x)	3476026.08 (SP _{xy})

Linear regression calculator

The linear regression calculator generates the linear regression equation. It also draws: a linear regression line, a histogram, a residuals QQ-plot, a residuals x-plot, and a distribution chart. It calculates the R-squared, the R, and the outliers, then testing the fit of the linear model to the data and checking the residuals' normality assumption and the priori power.

What is linear regression?

The linear regression is the linear equation that best fits the points.

There is no one way to choose the best fit ting line, the most common one is the ordinary least squares (OLS). The linear regression describes the relationship between the dependent variable (Y) and the independent variables (X).

The linear regression model calculates the dependent variable (DV) based on the independent variables (IV, predictors).

What is "ordinary least squares"?

The ordinary least squares method chooses the line parameters that minimize the sum of squares of the differences between the observed dependent variables (Y) and the estimated value by the linear regression (Ŷ).

Why do you need linear regression?

We may use linear regression when we want to do one of the following

- Predict the dependent variable (\hat{Y}) .
- Estimate the effect of each independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y).
- Calculate the correlation between the dependent variable and the independent variables.
- Test the linear model significance level.

How to calculate linear regression?

Following the linear regression formula:

$$\hat{\mathbf{Y}} = \mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_1 \mathbf{x}$$

 $\ensuremath{b_0}$ - the y-intercept, where the line crosses the y-axis.

b₁ - the slope, describes the line's direction and incline.

$$b_1 = \frac{SP_{xy}}{SS_x} = \frac{\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$b_0=\bar{y}-b_1\bar{x}$$

linear regression prediction

The prediction calculator uses the linear regrssion to predict the depdendent variable based on the independent value. The calculator also creates the confidence interval, and the prediction interval.

Confidence interval of the prediction

The prediction interval for the $\boldsymbol{mean\ value}$ of the dependent variable.

This is the interval for the equation line, the true value equation will be in this interval. If we would know the true equation then the width of this interval would be zero.

If you would calculate the confidence interval over an infinite number of regressions with the same sample size, 95% (confidence level) of the calculated confidence intervals will contain the mean's true value. Since this interval is for the mean, the standard error is smaller and the the range is narrower than the range of the prediction interval.

$$\begin{split} MS_{residual} &= S^2_{residual} = \frac{\Sigma (y_i - \hat{y})^2}{n - 2} \\ S.E^2_{ci} &= S^2_{residual} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \hat{x})^2}{SS_x} \right) \\ \hat{Y} &\pm T_{1-\alpha/2} (n-2)^* S.E_{ci} \end{split}$$

Prediction Interval

The prediction interval for a ${\bf particular\ observation}$ of the dependent variable.

This is the interval for any single value.

The prediction inteval takes into consideration the fact that you don't know the true equatio, and the fact the the liner regression explaned only part of the variance (the part is R-squared). Even if we would know the true equation then the width of this interval would be greater than zero.

Since this interval is for a single observation, the standard error is larger and the range is wider than the range of the confidence interval

$$S.E_{prediction}^2 = S_{residual}^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{SS_x} \right)$$

 $\hat{Y} \pm T_{1\text{-}\alpha/2} (n\text{-}2) * S. E_{prediction}$

How to calculate R squares?

R squares is the percentage of the variance explain by the regression (SS_{Regression}) from the overall variance (SS_{Total}).

$$R^2 = \frac{SS_{Regression}}{SS_{Total}}$$

Linear regression in calculator

This online calculator supports all the basic functionality and more.

The right-tailed F test checks if the entire regression model is statistically significant. Why only right tail?

For Multiple regression calculator with the stepwise method and assumptions validations: multiple regression calculator

The following statistic checks if the linear regression model supports better results than the average of Y.

Hypotheses

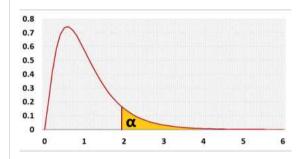
 H_0 : Y = b_0

 H_1 : $Y = b_0 + b_1 X$

Test statistic

 $F = \frac{MS(regression)}{1}$ MS (residual)

F distribution



R Code

The following R code should produce similar results

rm(list = ls())

if(!"car" %in% installed.packages()){install.packages("car")}

library(car)

x10 <-

x11 <-

x1 <- c(x10,x11)

y10 <-

y1 <- c(y10,y11)

model1 = Im(y1~x1)

summary(model1)

What is linear regression?

Tutorial

Calculators

Correlation

Regression sample size