

Let us consider a set of  $N = 10$  companies,  $U$ , producing tables, let  $x_i$  = number of workers in the  $i$ th company and  $y_i$  = number of tables produced during one particular day by the  $i$ th company. The figure below shows a scatter plot of both variables.

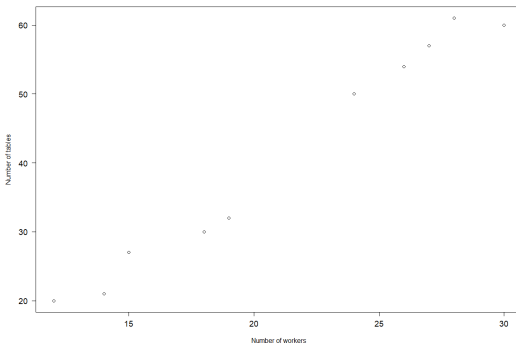


Figure: Scatter plot of number of workers  $x$  and number of tables  $y$ .

Which of the following lines better describe the set of points?

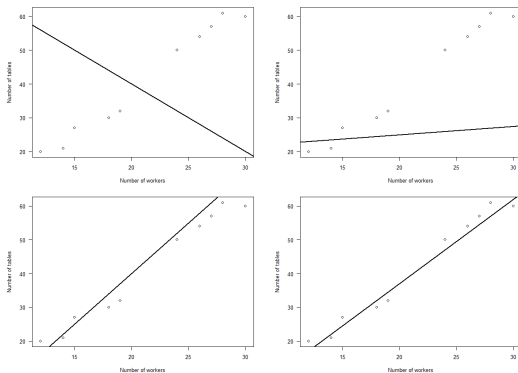
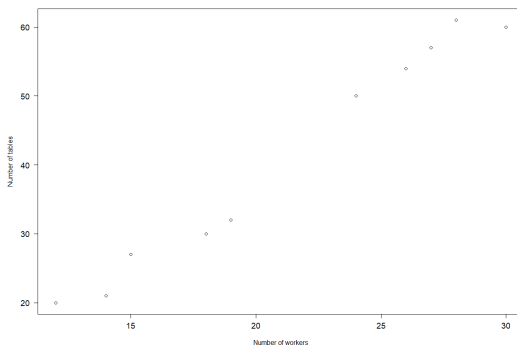


Figure: Four lines fitted to the workers dataset.

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How many tables do you expect to be produced by 20 workers?



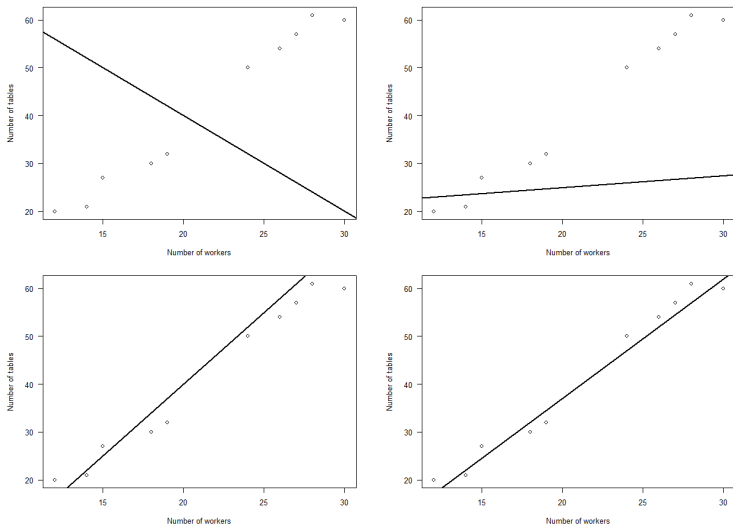


Figure: Four lines fitted to the workers dataset.

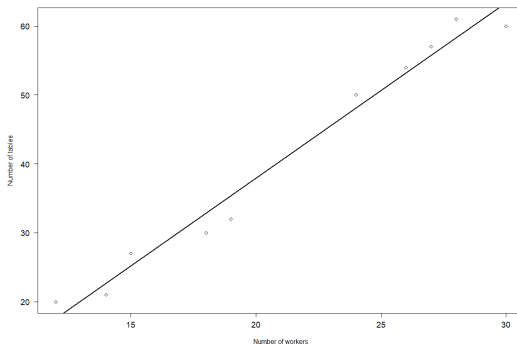


Figure: Least squares regression fitted to the workers dataset.

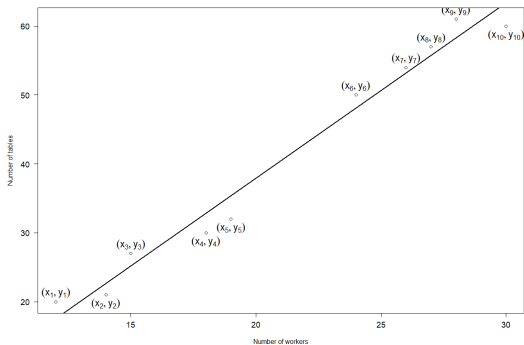


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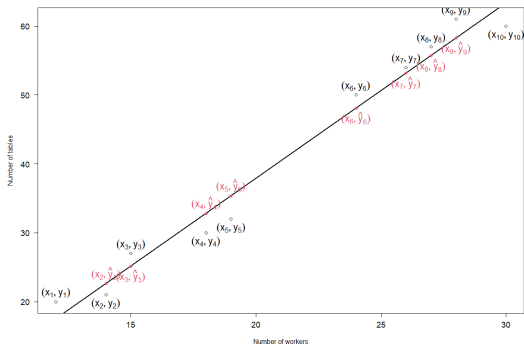


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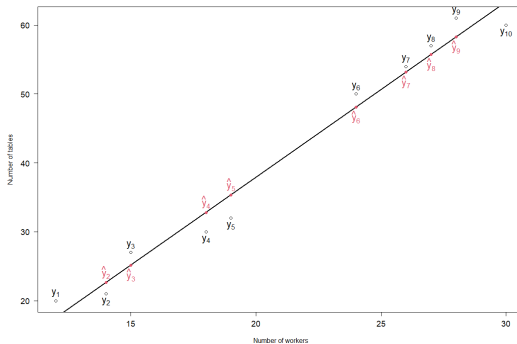


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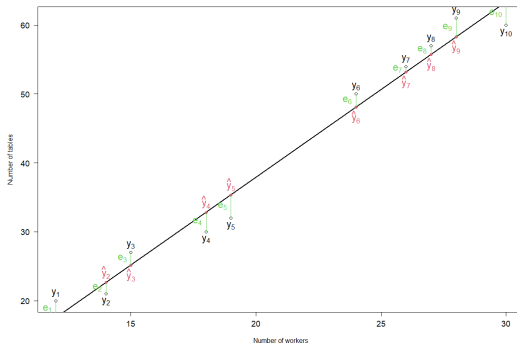


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### Definition (Coefficient of determination)

The *coefficient of determination* of a regression, denoted by  $R^2$ , is

$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} \quad \text{or equivalently} \quad R^2 = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST}. \quad \square$$

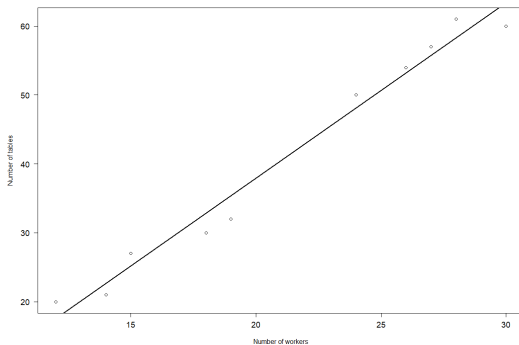


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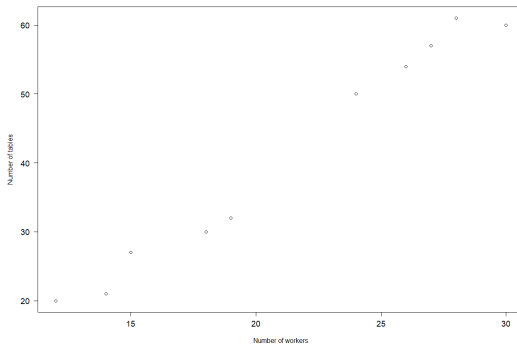
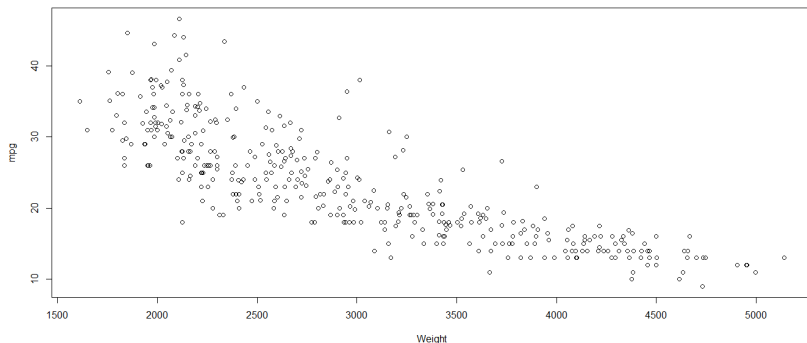
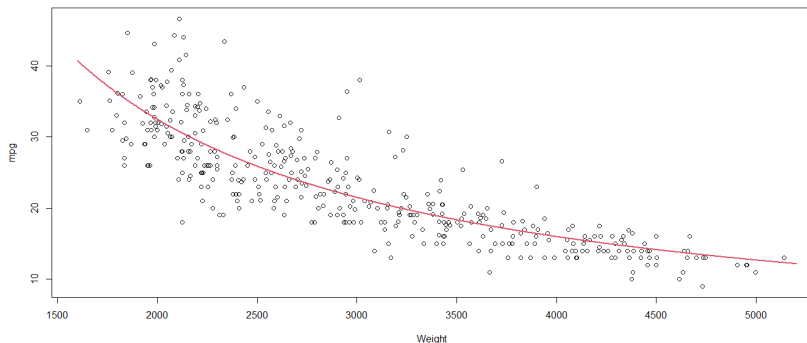


Figure: Scatter plot of number of workers  $x$  and number of tables  $y$ .

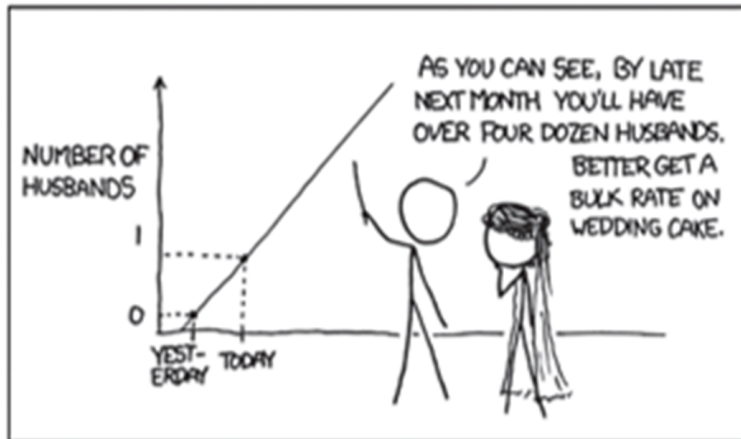


**Figure:** Scatter plot of weight (pounds) vs. autonomy (miles per gallon) of 392 automobiles.



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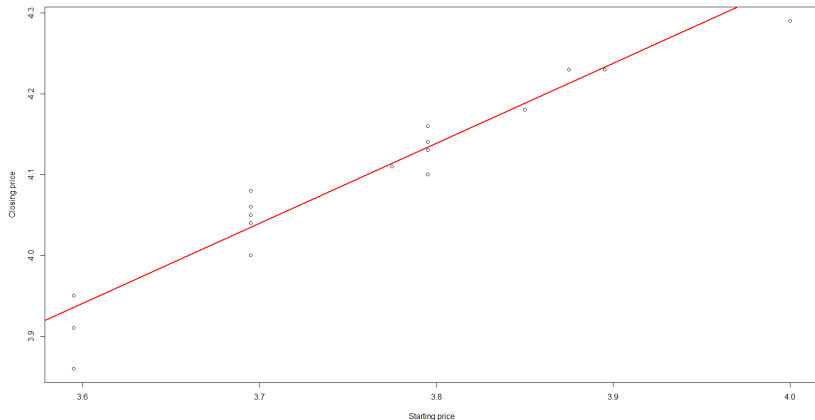
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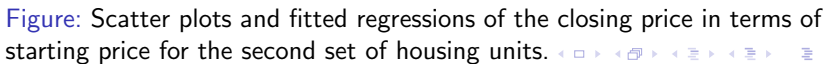
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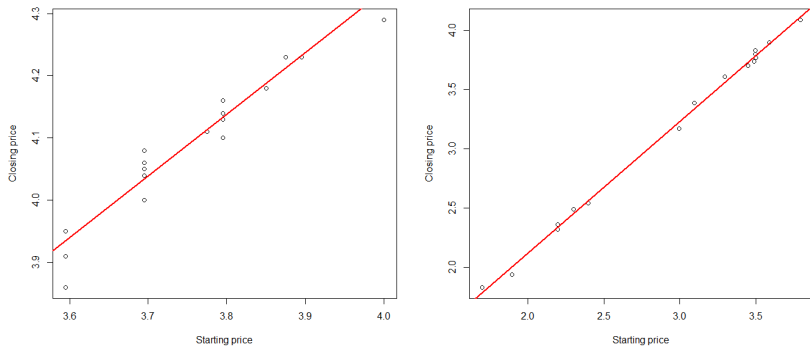


Set one		Set two	
Starting	Closing	Starting	Closing
3.595	3.91	3.59	3.9
3.595	3.86	2.995	3.17
3.595	3.95	3.495	3.83
3.695	4.04	3.495	3.8
3.695	4.00	3.500	3.77
3.695	4.05	2.195	2.36
3.695	4.06	2.195	2.32
3.695	4.06	2.195	2.32
3.695	4.08	3.450	3.7
3.775	4.11	1.895	1.94
3.795	4.10	2.395	2.54
3.795	4.13	1.699	1.83
3.795	4.16	2.195	2.36
3.795	4.14	2.995	3.17
3.795	4.16	2.995	3.61



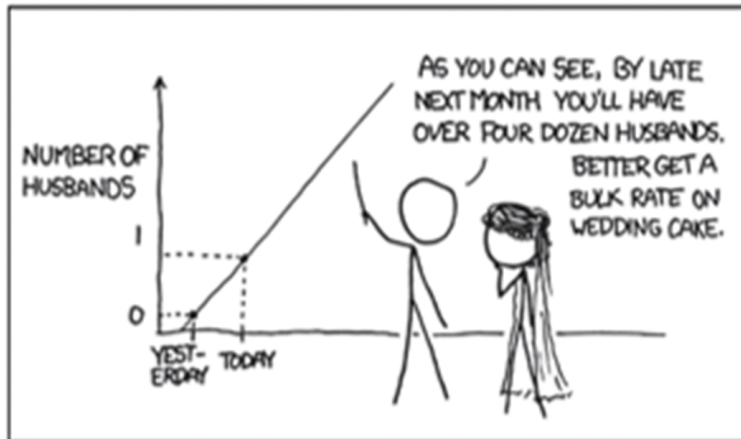
**Figure:** Scatter plots and fitted regressions of the closing price in terms of starting price for the first set of housing units.





**Figure:** Scatter plots and fitted regressions of the closing price in terms of starting price for two sets of housing units.

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