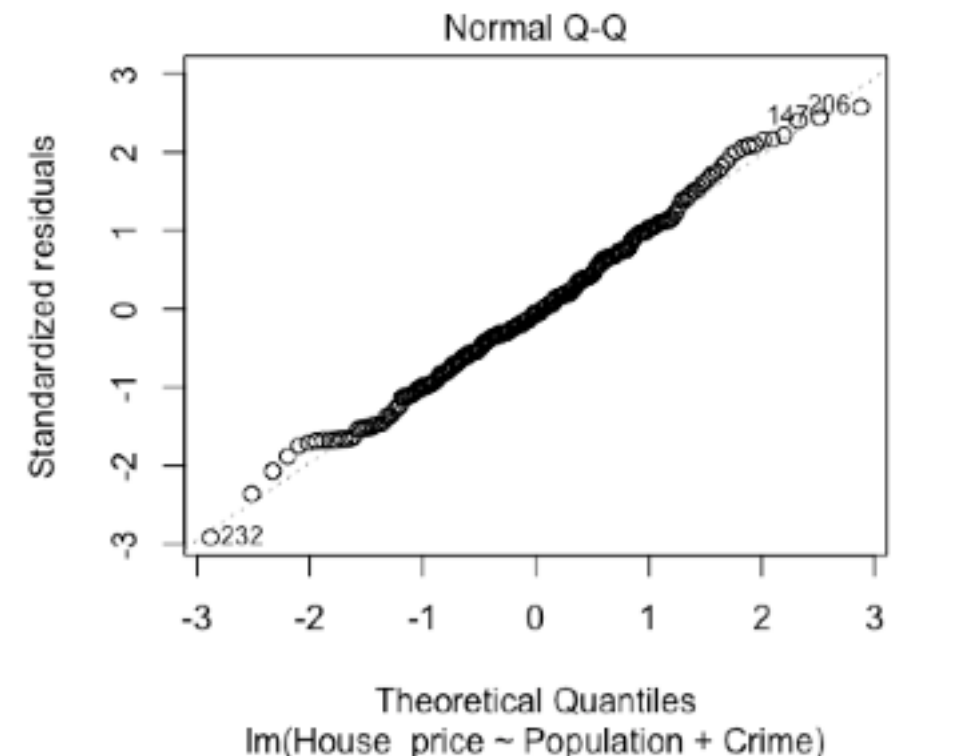
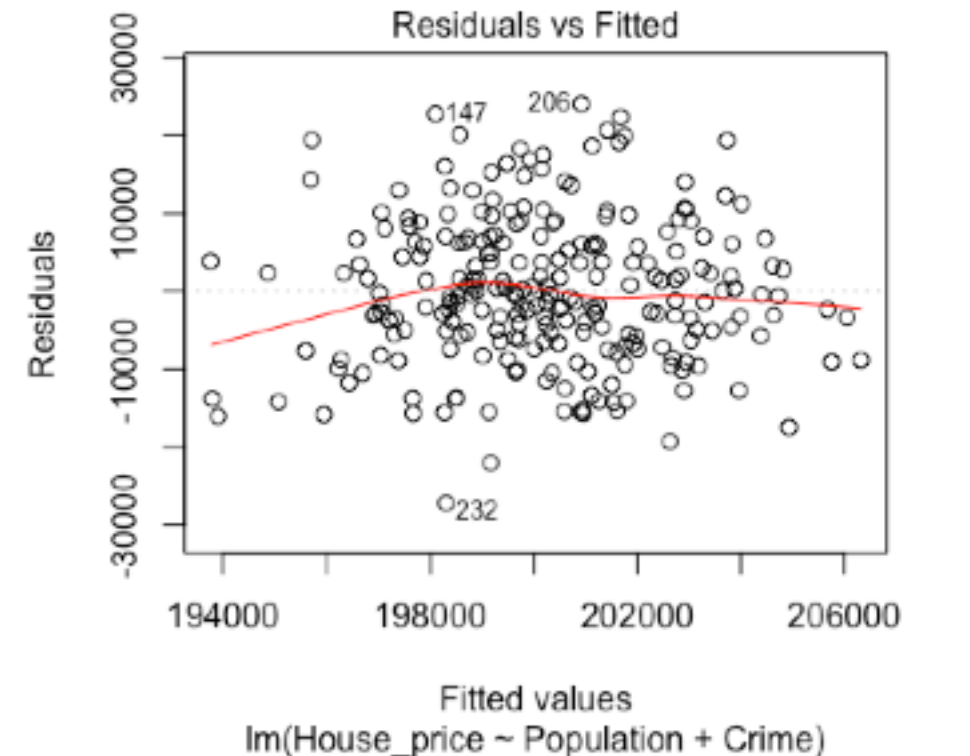
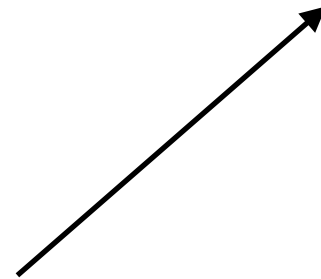


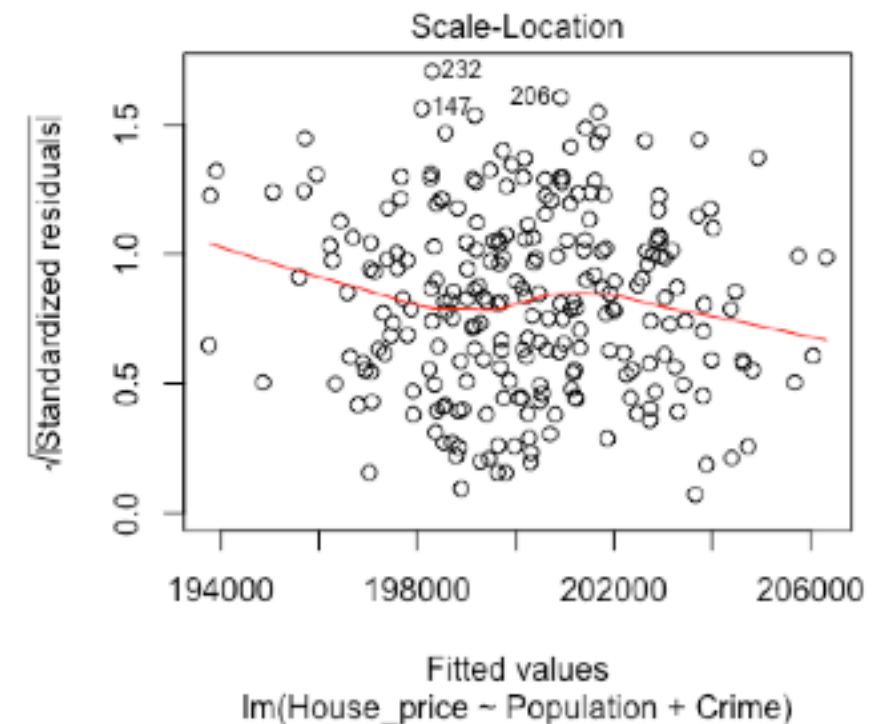
We can use the following command to get some visual representations of model fit:

```
> plot(model2)
```

We should have a similar distribution of points (via LOESS Curve Fitting) either side of zero - if we don't it would suggest non-random errors (see Durbin Watson test later). In the Q-Q plot we should see a diagonal line if our residuals are normally distributed.



The Scale-Location plot shows if residuals are spread equally along the ranges of predictors. We used this to check the assumption of equal variance (homoscedasticity). We really want to see a horizontal line with equally, randomly spread points.



The Residuals vs. Leverage plot tells us about influential outliers (i.e., outliers that are affecting our model) - when cases are outside of Cook's distance (beyond the dashed line) it means they are having an influential affect on the regression model - we'd might want to exclude these points and rebuild our model.

