# Assumptions: normal distribution of errors

- Errors of prediction are normally distributed around each every predicted (Y') score.

- That is, for every predicted score, the observed scores around that prediction should be normally distributed (i.e., normally distributed error).

# Assumptions: Linearity

- The relationship to be modelled must be linear.

- That is, an increase in the scores of a predictor should be followed by a increase in the outcome and vice versa.

- There must be a uniform relationship between the fitted values and the residual error that can be captured by a straight line.

- Violation of this assumption is not dire – it weakens the power of the analysis to capture the relationship between the variables, but the analysis can proceed.