Regrossion Analysis

25/67/17

Standard Ernor

Income	Expenditare
20	1%
40	lo
15	16
8	7
	,

Licenter line (2020-G- faz 2000-900-Zing- 100 znor Standard Ennon Go zong-

(0,0) 5 income

Sakaten ness Avenage)

Standard error -> MA 2000 absolute to conta - all

$$S(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y_i})^n}{n-2}}.$$

$$\frac{n-2}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1}$$

here, nay Stotal value 213-151

A-

_	Xì	Yi	
	Income	Expenditure	y; =0.43+ (y;-y;)
	20	18	
		10	9.73 (6-19.03)
	15	16	14.38 (16-14.38)
	8	2	7.87 (7-7.87)
		,	1=0.76

$$S(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{121}(y_1 - y_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4.51}{4-2}} = 1.5 \Rightarrow \text{Just standard}$$
enron solvents

X Y -> 22 222 2000 Just (425 2000)

- model 700 2000, than Standard Ennon
700 2000 2000 200

anor engan Regression Model towation

Trait amas 010 Previous page see.

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I	Supply	pemaind		
	5	X		
	8	12		
	40	6		
	15	10 .		
	タ	2		
	•			

Find Standard
Enror?

	Appendix Company of Company (Company)						_
Supply	Demand		(; -n)	-	M; - FX 12; - FM;	~n)	
5	ス	5.8x 7.04	-7 -1	-0.4	1.6.	1	
8	12		^	-1.4	-1.4	1	
10	6	7.76	1	~ /		36	
15	0)	19.65	6	2.6	1 (5.6 1)	36	
7	2	6.26	-2	-5.4	\ \(\(\)\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	14	
229	9= 7.4		,		22	58	
1	1	1		Υ <u> </u>	1 (x; -x) (71-79)	
$\frac{1}{2}$	2 Bo +	\mathcal{B} , \mathcal{A} ;		B* > 3	2 (1)	- \(\bar{\chi}\)\\	
<i>J</i> 1	2 2 3.98 t	-0.3 28 X	j		121		
9, 2	1				22	-	
3 1				2	<u></u>	8	TTT
,				2	0.378	i,	rrr
			$\langle \rangle$	2 J -	Bin		FT
			B 1	27年	-0.328*	9	L LEFFFFFF
				2 3.	0. 3x 8 B, 7x -0.3x8x 98		

8 (yi- Ji) 1.27 24.96 3.09 6.12 18.14

77:58

47.58

S(n,y) 2

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2 3,98.

Coefficient of determination of

π2= 20%. L) 20%. Samulation Variation of explain 2165 dependent van. explained by the independent var.

of What are difference between

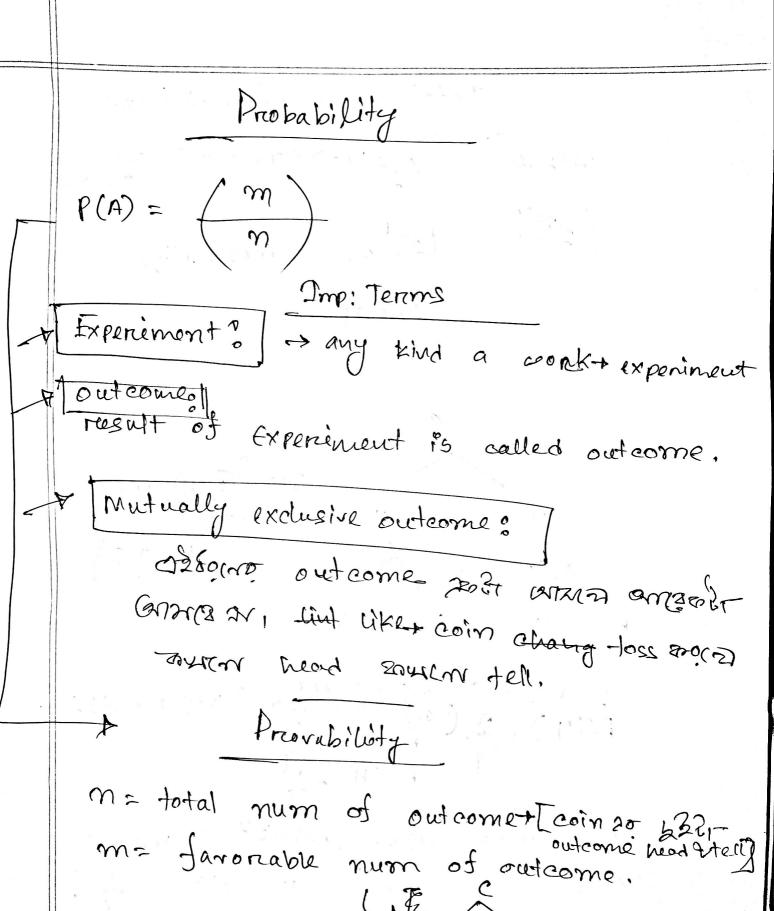
connelation & Regnession Analysis

- Linean nelection ant low

- No depondent & Independent van.

+ dependent Vara change 2027 dependent var Ros Change 2v-

- Pependent & Independent van rep eausiden



head 3 annet amo tell 3. Probability 2.

total num of outcome -> experiment 200 (2) =2 -> Probability (2)=4 TH, TTY P(HH) = 1 coin toss moin Probabily 4 monots HH U

Topics of 2nd Quizo.

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The skewness & Kundosis

Conrulation

* Regression Analygis