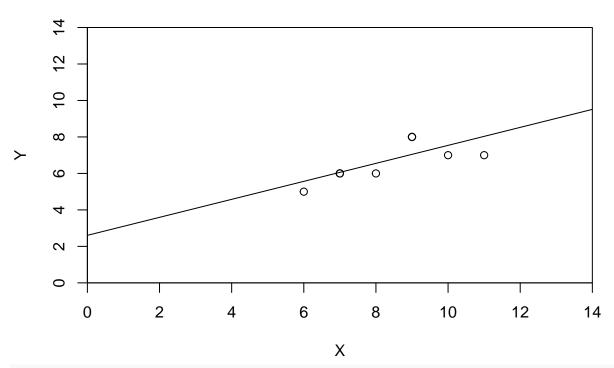
highlight and click "Run" the line below before knitting

```
install.packages("rmarkdown")
# set seed replace 12345678 with your student ID
seed = 12345678
# loads in data for the full population
pop<-read.csv("HW4.csv")</pre>
names(pop) <- c("X", "Y")</pre>
# sets the seed for the random number generator
set.seed(seed+25)
# assigns a "random" sample of 10 from the population to 'data'
data<-pop[sample(nrow(pop), 10, replace=FALSE),]</pre>
# use this data
##
        ХΥ
## 954 7 6
## 903 7 6
## 965 7 6
## 161 9 8
## 717 6 5
## 656
       98
## 255 8 6
## 127 11 7
## 754 10 7
## 441 9 8
# regression
model <- lm(Y ~ X, data=data)</pre>
summary(model)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Y ~ X, data = data)
##
## Residuals:
        Min
                  1Q
                      Median
                                     ЗQ
## -1.03167 -0.54864 -0.05882 0.70136 0.95475
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
```

```
## X     0.4932     0.1635     3.017     0.0166 *
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.7684 on 8 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.5323, Adjusted R-squared: 0.4738
## F-statistic: 9.104 on 1 and 8 DF, p-value: 0.01663
# creates plot
plot(data$X, data$Y, main=c(paste("Scatterplot")), xlim=c(0,14), ylim=c(0,14), xlab="X", ylab="Y", xaxs
abline(lm(Y ~ X, data=data))
```

0.0953 .

Scatterplot



calculates predicted values and residuals
data\$resid <-round(residuals(model),4)</pre>

(Intercept)

2.6063

1.3783

1.891

creates residual plot
plot(data\$X, data\$resid, main=c(paste("Residual Plot")), xlim=c(0,14), ylim=c(-3,3), xlab="X", ylab="Yabline(0,0)

Residual Plot

