# conditions for linear regression

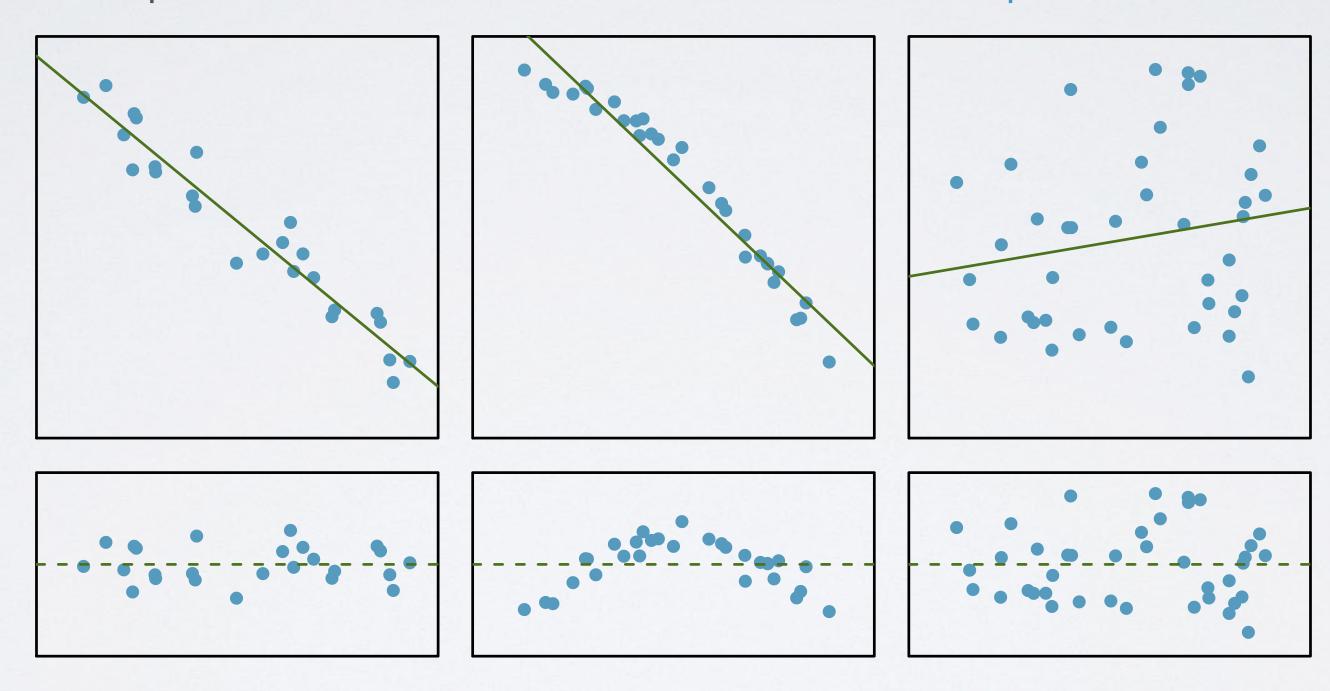
- I. linearity
- 2. nearly normal residuals
- 3. constant variability



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## (I) linearity

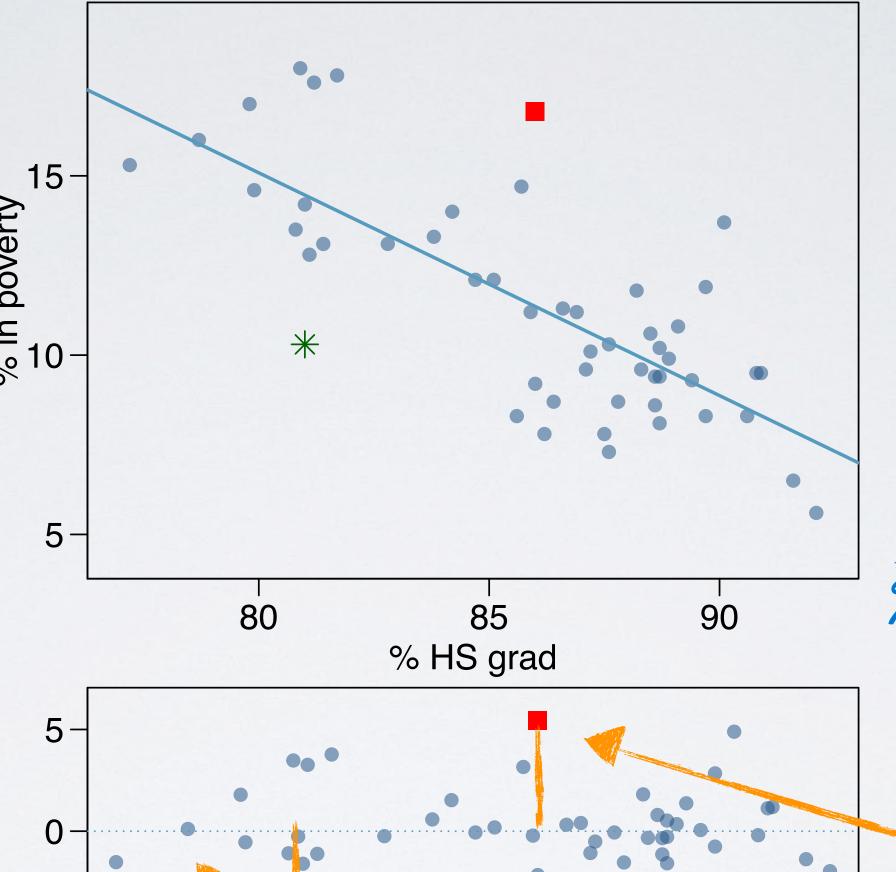
- relationship between the explanatory and the response variable should be linear
- methods for fitting a model to non-linear relationships exist
- by check using a scatterplot of the data, or a residuals plot



### anatomy of a residuals plot

#### \* RI

% HS grad = 81% % in poverty = 10.3 %



#### DC

% HS grad = 86% % in poverty = 16.8 %

$$76poV = 64.68 - 0.62 \times 81$$

$$= 14.46\%$$

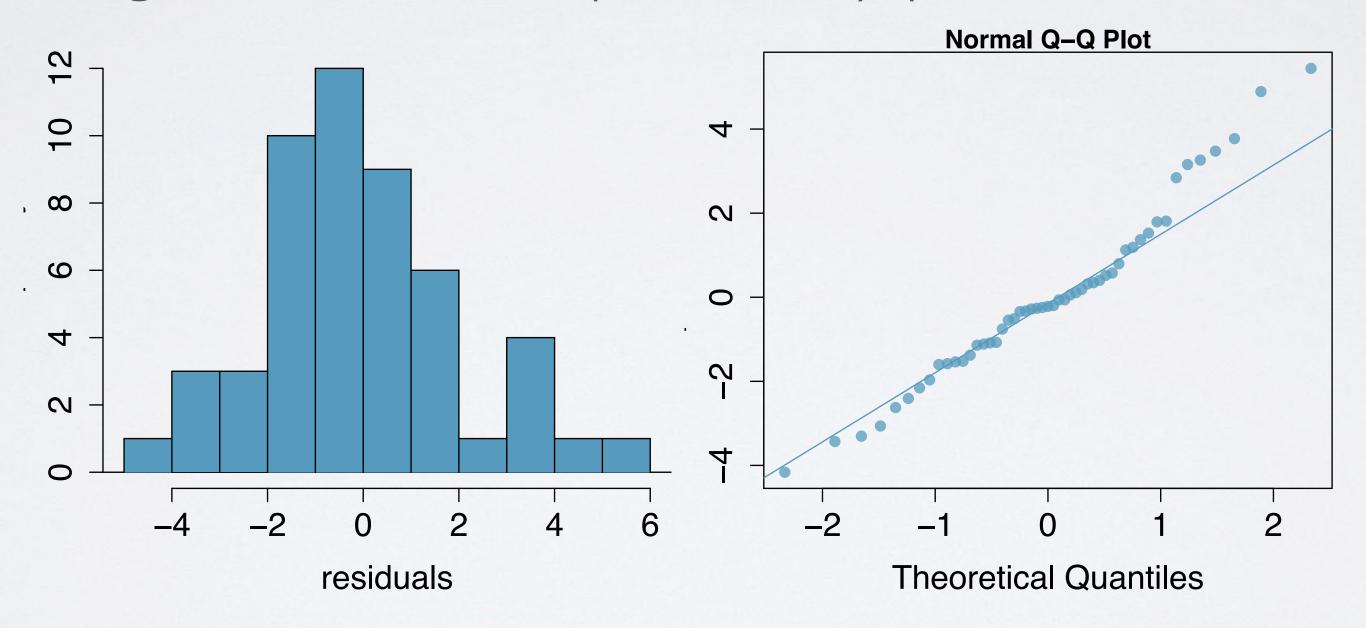
$$= 10.3 - 14.46$$

$$= -4.16\%$$

80 85 90 % 
$$POV = 64.68 - 0.62 \times 86$$
 %  $HS \text{ grad}$   $= 11.36\%$   $e = 16.8 - 11.36$   $= 5.44\%$ 

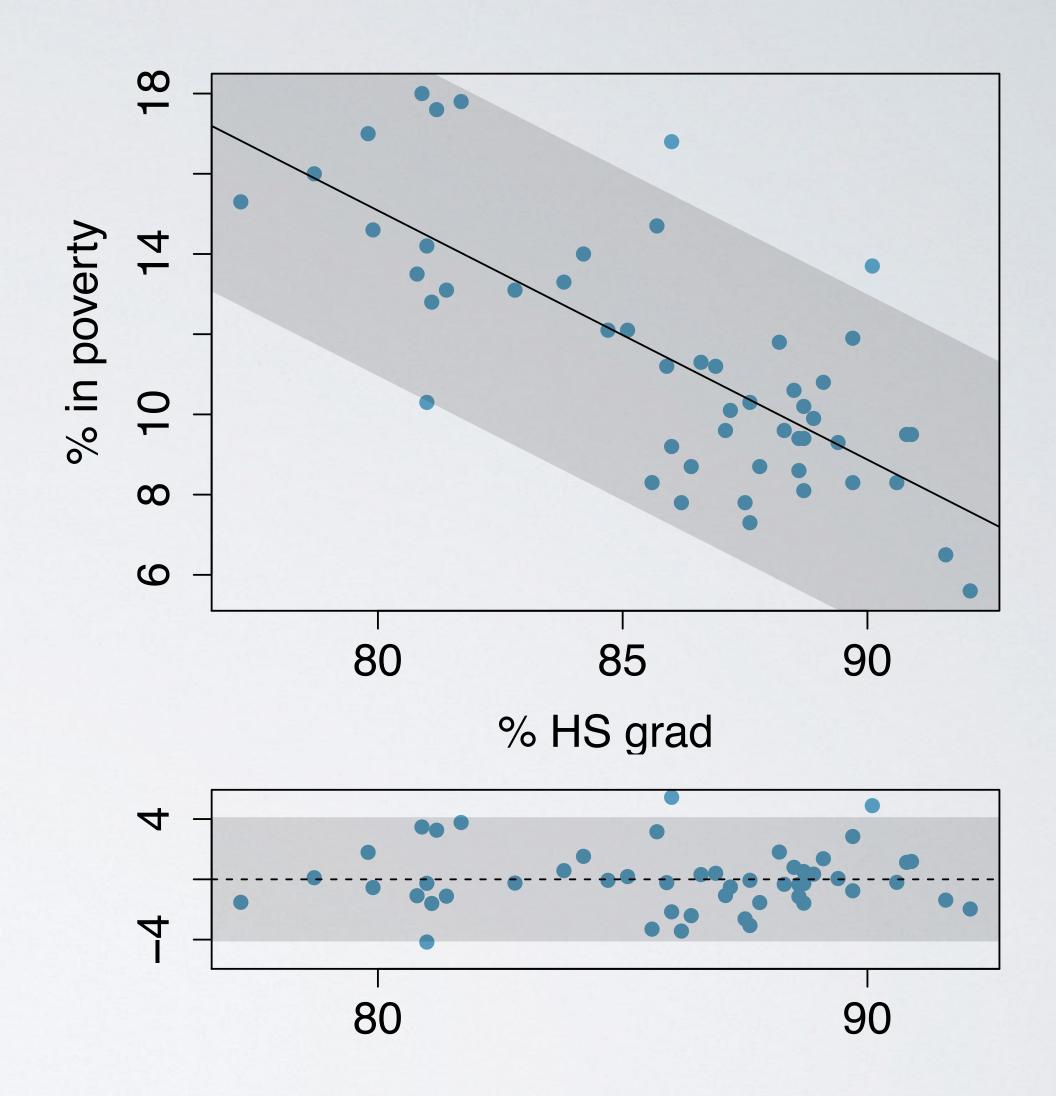
## (2) nearly normal residuals

- residuals should be nearly normally distributed, centered at 0
- may not be satisfied if there are unusual observations that don't follow the trend of the rest of the data
- by check using a histogram or normal probability plot of residuals

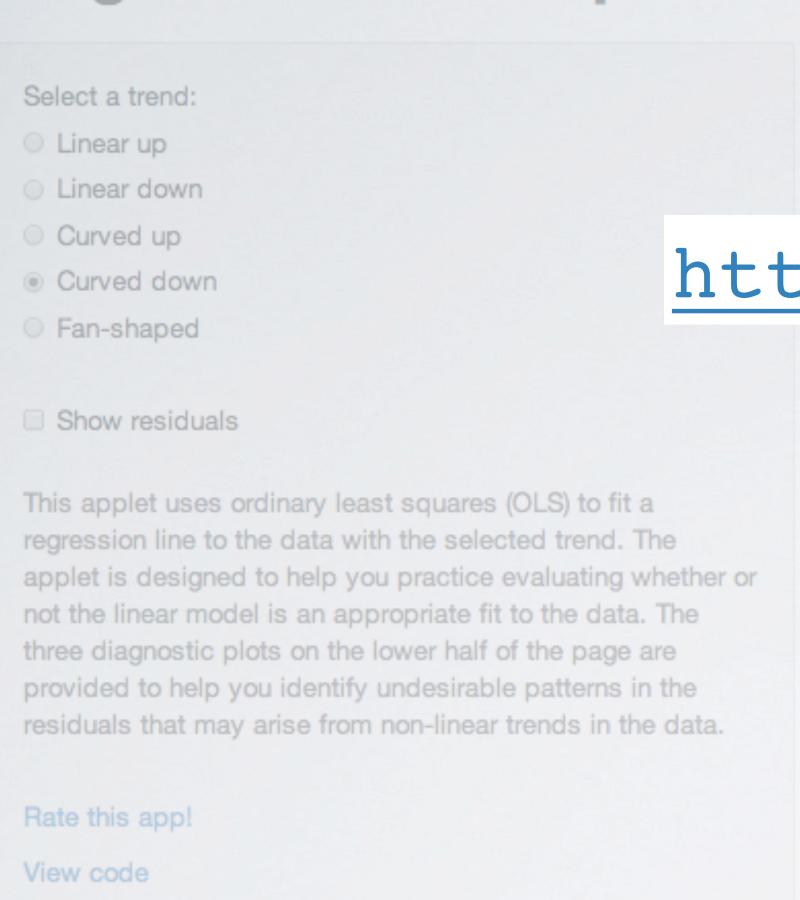


## (3) constant variability

- variability of points around the least
   squares line should be roughly constant
- implies that the variability of residuals around the 0 line should be roughly constant as well
- also called homoscedasticity
- theck using a residuals plot



#### Diagnostics for simple linear regression



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