



**DATA 8**  
Spring 2022

# Lecture 32

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Residuals

# Announcements

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- Homework 10 due Thursday, 04/14
  - Turn in on Wednesday for a bonus point
- Project 2 due Friday, 04/15
  - OH Party this Friday 1-5pm in SOCS 581
- Check out the staff-created [tutoring videos](#)

# Weekly Goals

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- **Today**

- Least squares: finding the "best" line for a dataset
- Residuals: analyzing mistakes and errors

- Wednesday

- Regression inference
- Uncertainty in the slope & intercept

- Friday

- Data and privacy
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# Least Squares

(Demo)

# Error in Estimation

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- **error = actual value – estimate**
- Typically, some errors are positive and some negative
- To measure the rough size of the errors
  - **square** the **errors** to eliminate cancellation
  - take the **mean** of the squared errors
  - take the square **root** to fix the units
  - **root mean square error** (rmse)

(Demo)

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# Numerical Optimization

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- Numerical minimization is approximate but effective
- Lots of machine learning uses numerical minimization
- If the function `mse(a, b)` returns the mse of estimation using the line “estimate =  $ax + b$ ”,
  - then `minimize(mse)` returns array `[a0, b0]`
  - `a0` is the slope and `b0` the intercept of the line that *minimizes* the mse among lines with arbitrary slope `a` and arbitrary intercept `b` (that is, among all lines)

(Demo)

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# Least Squares Line

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- Minimizes the root mean squared error (rmse) among all lines
  - Equivalently, minimizes the mean squared error (mse) among all lines
  - Names:
    - “Best fit” line
    - Least squares line
    - Regression line
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# Errors and Residuals



# Residuals

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- Error in regression estimate
- One residual corresponding to each point  $(x, y)$
- **residual**
  - = observed  $y$  - regression estimate of  $y$**
  - = observed  $y$  - height of regression line at  $x$
  - = vertical distance between the point and the best line

(Demo)

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# Regression Diagnostics

# Example: Dugongs

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(Demo)

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# Residual Plot

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A scatter diagram of residuals

- Should look like an unassociated blob for linear relations
- But will show patterns for non-linear relations
- Used to check whether linear regression is appropriate
- Look for curves, trends, changes in spread, outliers, or any other patterns

(Demo)

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# Properties of residuals

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- Residuals from a linear regression **always** have
    - **Zero** mean
      - (so **rmse = SD of residuals**)
    - **Zero** correlation with  $x$
    - **Zero** correlation with the fitted values
  - These are all true **no matter what the data look like**
    - Just like deviations from mean are zero on average  
(Demo)
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# Discussion Questions

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How would we adjust our regression line...

- if the average residual were 10?
  - if the residuals were positively correlated with  $x$ ?
  - if the residuals were above 0 in the middle and below 0 on the left and right?
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