#### THE LINEAR REGRESSION PROCESS

From Generation to Interpretation

Frank Briody frankbriody@gmail.com

Prospect High School Mt. Prospect, IL

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Briody (PHS) Regression at MMC MMC 2022

- Prologue: Standard Deviation
- Pre-Installation
  - What is LaTeX?
  - Using LaTeX Inside Schoology, Google Docs, and Other Web-Based Applications
- Installation
  - Download and Install
  - Using a Code Editor
  - Updating
  - Optional Installations
- Diagrams and Graphs
  - Blank Grids
    - Number Line
    - Cartesian Plane
  - Functions
    - Basic
    - Scale
    - Domain
    - Drawing
    - Legend
    - Gallery

- Diagrams
- Beamer
  - What is Beamer?
  - Frame Content
  - Presentation Organization
    - Title Page
    - Table of Contents
    - Section and Subsection
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- Documents
  - Worksheets
  - Assessments
    - Labels and References
    - exsheets
    - examdesign
    - Bar Codes and Other Stuff
- Final Thoughts
- Templates



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- Prologue: Standard Deviation
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- Ocuments
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How much variability, on average, is there around the mean?

### Score Deviation Squared Deviation

x

2

4

6

8

15

- Prologue: Standard Deviation
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- Open Diagrams and Graph
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## What is LATEX?

There is only one large computer program I have used in which there are to a decent approximation 0 bugs: Don Knuth's TEX.

- Jaap Weel



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#### What

is

### MTFX?

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```
begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1.0]
\usetikzlibrary{arrows}
\draw[latex-latex] (-2.5,0) -- (3.5,0);
\foreach \x in {-2,-1,0,1,2,3}
\draw[shift={(\x,0)},color=black] (0pt,3pt) -- (0pt,-3pt);
\foreach \x in {-2,-1,0,1,2,3}
\draw[shift={(\x,0)},color=black] (0pt,0pt) -- (0pt,-3pt) node[below] {\$\x\$};
\draw[very thick,*-0,blue] (-2,0) -- (-.5,0);
\node at (-2,.3) {A};
\node at (-5,.3) {B};
\fill (0.8,0) circle[radius=2.5pt];
\node at (0,8,.3) {C};
```

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$$m = \frac{frac\{y_2-y_1\}\{x_2-x_1\}}{}$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$x = \frac{frac\{-b\}pm}{sqrt\{b^2-4ac\}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

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# Getting Help



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# Getting and Starting

https://www.latex-project.org/get/

Files



TeXShop Code Editor

Output

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The TeXLive Utility

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Skim pdf viewer free

Sublime Text 3 code editor \$80 donationware

Text Expander about \$28/year education

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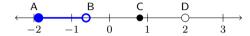
- Prologue: Standard Deviation
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- Installation
- Oiagrams and Graphs
  - Blank Grids

- Functions
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#### Number Line

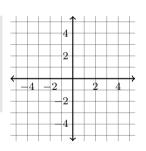


```
\begin{tikzpicture} [scale=1.0] 
\usetikzlibrary{arrows} 
\draw[latex-latex] (-2.5,0) -- (3.5,0); 
\foreach \x in {-2,-1,0,1,2,3} 
\draw[shift={(\x,0)},color=black] (0pt,3pt) -- (0pt,-3pt) node[below] {\$\x\$}; 
\draw[very thick,*-0,blue] (-2,0) -- (-.5,0); 
\node at (-2,.3) {A}; 
\node at (-.5,.3) {B}; 
\fill (0.8,0) circle[radius=2.5pt]; 
\node at (0.8,.3) {C}; 
\draw[fill=white] (2,0) circle (.1cm); 
\node at (2,.3) {D}; 
\end{tikzpicture}
```

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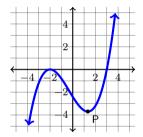
### Cartesian Plane

```
\begin{tikzpicture} [xscale=.3,yscale=.3] \
    \draw[style = help lines, step=1cm] (-5.5,-5.5) grid (5.5,5.5); \
    \draw[thick,<->] (-5.5,0) -- (5.5,0) node[anchor=north west] {}; \
    \draw[thick,<->] (0,-5.5) -- (0,5.5) node[anchor=south east] {}; \
    \foreach \x in {-4,-2,2,4} \
    \draw (\x cm,1pt) -- (\x cm,-1pt) node[anchor=north] {$\x$}; \
    \foreach \y in {-4, -2, 2,4} \
    \draw (1pt,\y cm) -- (-1pt,\y cm) node[anchor=east] {$\y$}; \
    \end{tikzpicture}
```



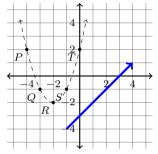
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### Function with Point



```
\fill (1.33,-3.7) circle[radius=5pt] node[anchor=north west]{P};
```

### Points, Dashed Line and Piecewise

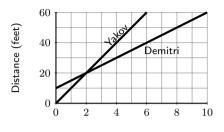


```
\foreach\x/\y/\z in {-4/2/P,-3/-1/Q,-2/-2/R,-1/-1/S,0/2/T}
\draw [fill=black] (\x,\y)circle (3pt) node[below left] {\z};
\draw[dashed,<->] plot[domain=-4.5:0.5,samples=100] (\x,{(\x+2)^2-2)});
\draw[->,ultra thick,blue] (-1,-4) -- (4,1);
```

4 D > 4 B > 4 B > 4 B > B 9 Q Q

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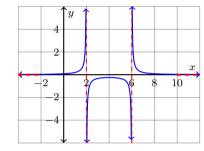
## Changing Scale



Time (seconds)

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[y=.05cm, x=.5cm]
\draw[style=help lines, ystep=10, xstep=1] (0,0) grid (10,60);
\draw[thick,-] (0,0) -- coordinate (x axis mid) (10,0);
\draw[thick,-] (0,0) -- coordinate (y axis mid) (0,60);
\foreach \x in {0,2,4,6,8,10}
\draw (\x ,1pt) -- (\x ,-1pt) node[anchor=north] {\$\x\$};
\foreach \y in {0,20,40,60}
\draw (1pt,\y) -- (-1pt,\y) node[anchor=east] {\$\y\$};
\draw[-, ultra thick, domain=-0:6,smooth] plot (\x, {10*\x});
\node[rotate=45] at (4,45) {Yakov};
\node[rotate=0] at (7,35) {Demitri};
\draw[-, ultra thick, domain=-0:10,smooth] plot (\x, {5*\x+10});
\node[below=0.8cm] at (x axis mid) {Time (seconds)};
\node[rotate=90, above=0.8cm] at (y axis mid) {Distance (feet)};
```

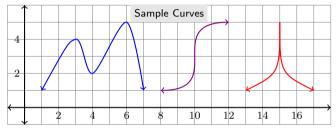
#### Rational Function



```
\draw[blue,<->, thick, domain=-4:1.959,smooth,samples=200] plot (\x, {1/(\x*\x-8*\x+12)}); \draw[blue,<->, thick, domain=2.042:5.958,smooth,samples=200] plot (\x, {1/(\x*\x-8*\x+12)}); \draw[blue,<->, thick, domain=6.041:12,smooth,samples=200] plot (\x, {1/(\x*\x-8*\x+12)}); \draw[red,thick,dashed] (2,-6) -- (2,6); %vert Asymp \draw[red,thick,dashed] (6,-6) -- (6,6); %vert Asymp \draw[red,thick,dashed] (6,-6) -- (-2,0); %Horiz Asymp \draw[red,thick,dashed] (-4,0) -- (-2,0); %Horiz Asymp \draw[red,thick,dashed] (10,0) -- (12,0); %Horiz Asymp
```

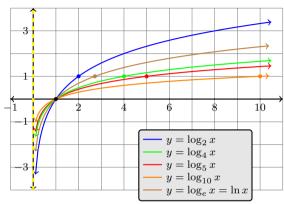
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### **Drawing Curves**



```
\displaystyle \frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{
\draw[violet. thick.<->] (8.1) .. controls (12.1) and (8.5) .. (12.5);
\draw[red, thick, <-] (13,1) .. controls (15,2) .. (15,5);
\draw[red, thick,->] (15,5) .. controls (15,2) .. (17,1);
\node[fill=black!10] at (8.5,5.5) {Sample Curves};
```

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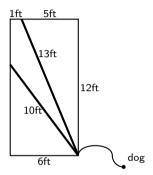


## Adding a Legend

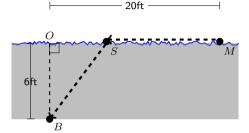
The TIKZ Gallery of Examples

4 m > 4 m > 4 m > 4 m > 4 m > 4

```
\node[draw=black.thick.fill=black!10.rounded corners=2pt.below left=2mm] at (10.-1) {%
begin{tabular}{@{}r@{ }l@{}}
 raisebox{2pt}{\tikz{\draw[thick,green] (0,0) -- (5mm,0);}&$y=\log_4 x$\\
 raisebox\{2pt\}\{\tikz\{\draw[thick.orange] (0.0) -- (5mm.0):\}\}&$v=\log \{10\} x$
\rack{raisebox \{2pt\}\{\tikz\{\draw[thick,brown] (0,0) -- (5mm,0);}\}\& y = \log_{e} x = \ln x }
end{tabular}}:
```



```
%\draw[gray] (0,-2) grid (10,12);
\draw [-,thick] (6,0) [out=90 ,in=90] to
  (9,0) [out=270 ,in=180] to (10,-1);
```



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#### The Article Documentclass

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{lipsum}%demo purposes only
\begin{document}
\title{A Document}
\author{Mr. Briody}
\date{\today}
\maketitle
\section{Introduction}
Solve this: $$\pi x^2-ex+i=0$$
\lipsum[2-4]
\end{document}
```



### \documentclass{extarticle}

```
\documentclass[9pt]{extarticle}
\usepackage[margin=2cm]{geometry}
\usepackage{fancyhdr}
\usepackage{multicol}
\usepackage{lipsum}%demo purposes only
\newcommand{\thedate}{8/26/2014}
\newcommand{\theexam}{Candy Bar Contest}
\newcommand{\thecourse}{PreCalculus $
    infty$ Briody}
```

```
\thispagestyle{plain}%first page setup
\parindent 0ex
\textbf{\thecourse} \hfill \textbf{Name:}
\makebox[6cm]{\hrulefill}
\textbf{\theexam} \hfill \textbf{\thedate}
```



### \documentclass{extarticle}

```
\pagestyle{fancy}%headers and footers for
   all pages except first
\lhead{\thecourse} \chead{\theexam} \rhead
   {\thedate}
\lfoot{} \cfoot{\thepage} \rfoot{}
```



#### Benefits of using LATEX for creating assessments:

- Questions are numbered automatically
- Referenced questions are updated automatically
- Questions are labeled with points which are transferred to a scoring table that includes total possible
- Questions can be organized by difficulty level
- Multiple or scrambled versions are possible

### exsheets Package vs. \documentclass[examdesign]



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### Labels & References

```
\begin{question}[class=easy] \label{intb} \addpoints{3}
```

```
What are the x-intercepts and y-intercepts for question \ref{intb}.
```



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### exsheets Package

```
begin{question}[class=easy] \addpoints{7}
If \$f(x)=x^2-3\$ find
\begin{enumerate}
\item \$f(-2)\\[0.3in]
\item \$f(a)\\\[0.3in]
\item \$f(a)\\\[0.3in]
\end{enumerate} \%\hfill \makebox[1.3]
\end{enumerate} \%\hfill \makebox[1.3]
\end{question}
\begin{solution}
\end{solution}
\end{solution}
```

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## exsheets Package

## Scoring table



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#### \documentclass{examdesign} **Blocks**

```
\begin{block}[questions=2]
\hrulefill\\
For questions \thefirst \, and \thelast, f'(x)=x \sin(x)-
     \cos(x)$ for $0<x<4$. Use your calculator.
\begin {question}
$f$ has a local maximum when $x$ is approximately
\choice {$0.9$}
\choice {$1.2$}
\choice {$2.3$}
\choice [!]{$3.4$}
\choice {$3.7$}
end{question}
\begin{question}
$f$ has a point of inflection when $x$ is approximately
\choice {$0.9$}
\choice {$1.2$}
\choice [!]{$2.3$}
\choice {$3.4$}
\choice {$3.7$}
end {question}
hrule
end{block}
```

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# \documentclass{examdesign}

### Templates

```
\NumberOfVersions{3}
\setrandomseed{2019}
\NoRearrange %comment out to randomize
```



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- mail merge
- info from external file
- source and bibliography
- animations
- envelopes

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- Ode hunt: look for sample code.
- 2 Compile often.
- Omment out chunks of code (using command-option-/) to troubleshoot bugs.
- Start small: create standalone diagrams or graphs.
- Make a simple document like a half-sheet daily quiz.
- **1** Make a simple short presentation to go over homework or test prep.
- On't try to include everything.
- 6 Google search "latex matrix" and get familiar with stackexchange.com.

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#### Templates

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