

About This Lesson

Georgia

Linear Regression: Example 1

Quantitative Predicting Variables:

- X_1 = The amount (in hundreds of dollars) spent on advertising in 1999
- X_2 = The total amount of bonuses paid in 1999
- X_3 = The market share in each territory
- X_4 = The largest competitor's sales

Qualitative Predicting Variable:

 X_5 = Indicates the region of the office (1 = south, 2 = west, 3 = midwest)

Response Variable:

Y = Sales (in thousands of dollars) in 1999







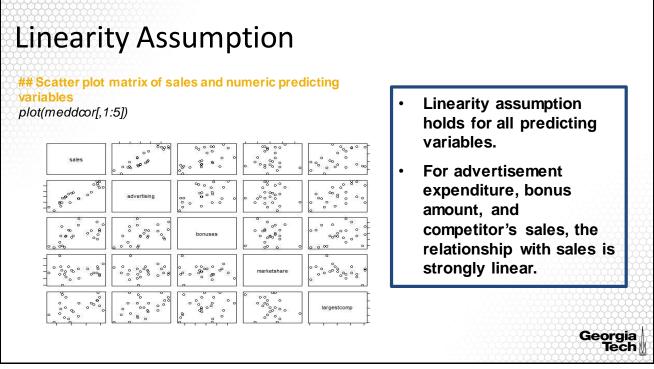
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Residual Analysis: Example 1

- a. Do the assumptions hold? Provide the graphical displays needed to support the diagnostics. Interpret.
- b. If one or more assumptions do not hold, what transformations do you suggest? Did the residual diagnoses improve with the suggested transformations?
- c. Do you identify any outliers?





Linearity Assumption

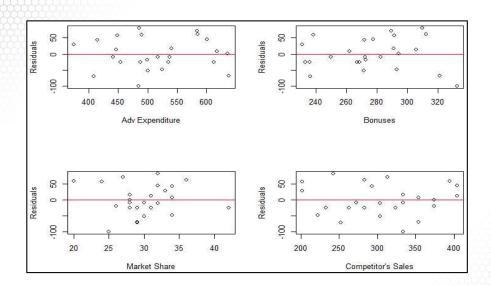
Standardized Residuals versus individual predicting variables

```
resids = stdres(model)
par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(meddcor[,2],resids,xlab = "Adv Expenditure",ylab = "Residuals")
abline(0,0,co \models "red")
plot(meddcor[,3],resids,xlab = "Bonuses",ylab = "Residuals")
abline(0,0,co \models "red")
plot(meddcor[,4],resids,xlab = "Market Share",ylab = "Residuals")
abline(0,0,co \models "red")
plot(meddcor[,5],resids,xlab = "Competitor's Sales",ylab = "Residuals")
abline(0,0,co \models "red")
```

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Linearity Assumption



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Residual Analysis: Other Assumptions

```
library(car)
fits = model$fitted
cook = cooks.distance(model)
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(fits, resids, xlab="Fitted Values",ylab="Residuals")
abline(0,0,col="red")
qqPlot(resids, ylab="Residuals", main = "")
hist(resids, xlab="Residuals", main = "",nclass=10,col="orange")
plot(cook,type="h",lwd=3,col="red", ylab = "Cook's Distance")
```

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