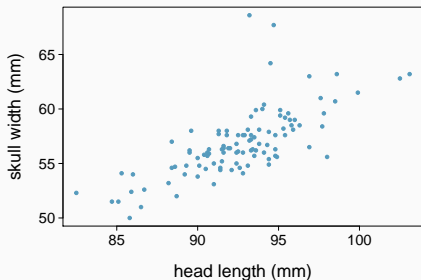


# Announcements

- HW3 due tonight
- Lab 3 write-up due tonight as well
- I'm behind in grading here, and trying to get caught up. My apologies for the delay
- In-class lab on Wednesday!
- Read Ch 6.1 for Friday

## Warm Up Question



	Mean	sd
head length	92.6	3.57
skull width	56.9	3.11

$R=0.71$

Given the data to the left, determine the best least squares linear model for how possum head lengths compare to their skull widths.

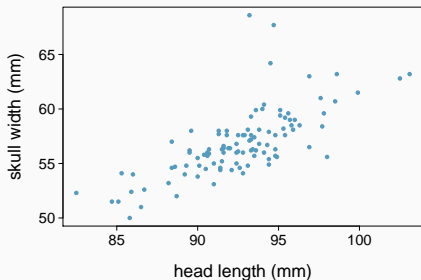
A)  $\hat{y} = -0.42 + 0.619x$

B)  $\hat{y} = 114.2 - 0.818x$

C)  $\hat{y} = -0.43 + 0.815x$

D)  $\hat{y} = 0.42 + 0.871x$

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## Some extra on $R^2$

- Tells us what percent of variability in the response variable is explained by the model.
  - Variability in the response variable is  $s_y$
  - Variability in the model is the standard deviation of the residuals  $s_{res}$
- The remainder variability is explained by variables not in the model or by inherent randomness

### Example

For the possum heads:

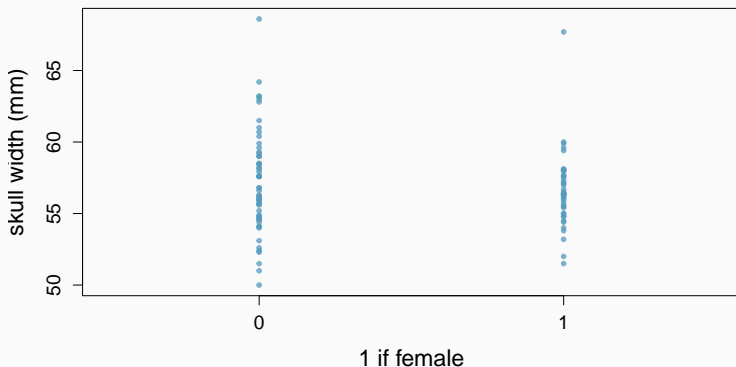
$$R = 0.71 \quad \Rightarrow \quad R^2 = 0.504$$

In terms of the variance:

$$\frac{s_y^2 - s_{res}^2}{s_y^2} = \frac{3.11^2 - 2.19^2}{3.11^2} = 0.504$$

# Categorical Regression

- Can also use regression to look at relationships between two categorical values
- Use an **indicator variable** that takes a value of 1 for one category and 0 for the other.
- Calculating the least square model parameters then remains the same!



# Fat Head Possums

- Summarizing the data:

	Mean	Sd
gender	0.413	0.495
skull width	56.9	3.11
R=-0.08		

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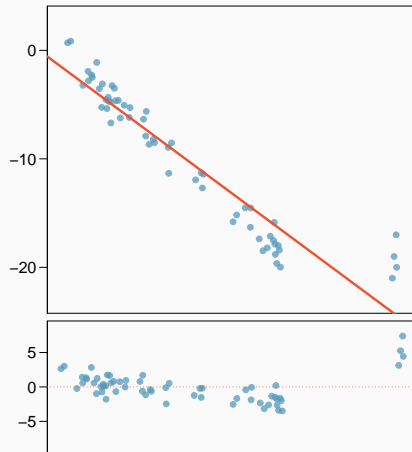
## Interpretation

- Males have an average skull size of 57.09 mm
- Females have an average skull size that is 0.503 mm smaller than males
- Our model is pretty terrible at describing the variation



# Types of outliers

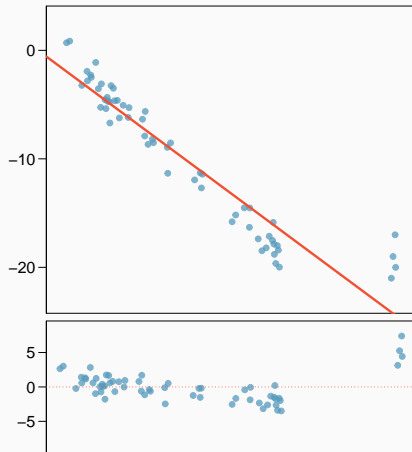
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# Types of outliers

How do outliers influence the least squares line in this plot?

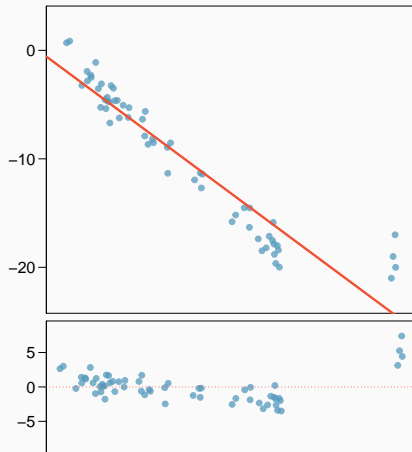
- How would the regression line change if you removed the outliers?



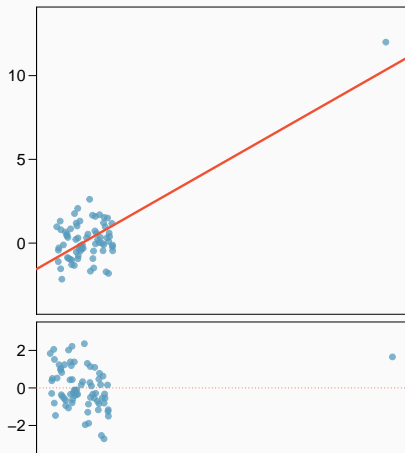
# Types of outliers

How do outliers influence the least squares line in this plot?

- How would the regression line change if you removed the outliers?
- Here the slope is pulled up near the outliers more than it would be otherwise.

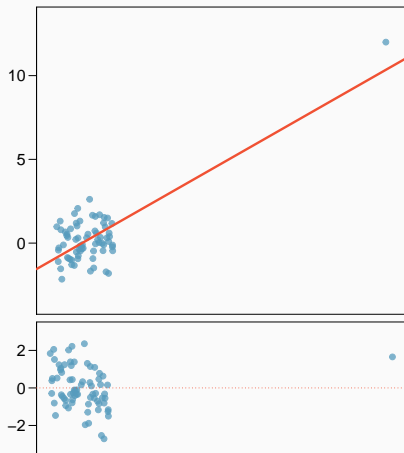


## Exerting Leverage



How to outliers influence the least squares line in this plot?

# Exerting Leverage



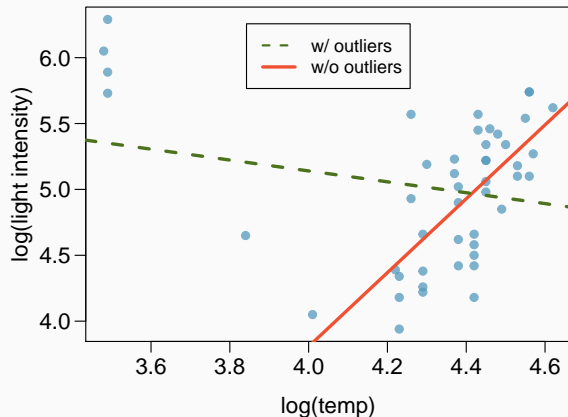
How to outliers influence the least squares line in this plot?

- There is not real clear linear relationship (or any relationship at all) without the outlier

- **Outliers** are points that lie away from the cloud of points.
- Outliers that lie horizontally away from the center of the cloud are called **high leverage** points.
- High leverage points that actually influence the slope of the regression line are called **influential points**.
- To determine if a point is influential, visualize the regression line with and without the point.
  - Does the slope change considerably? Then influential

# Influential Stars

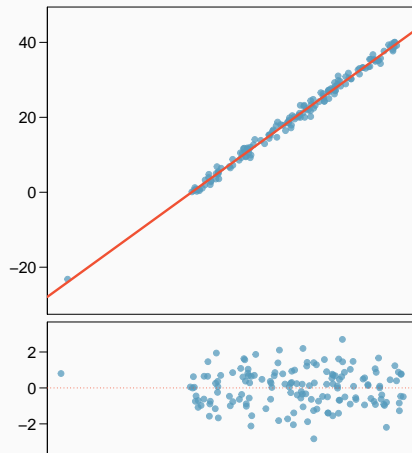
Stars generally show strong trends between temperature and light intensity. Here are 47 stars in the cluster CYG OB1.



## Understanding Check

Which of the below best describes the outlier?

- A) influential
- B) high leverage
- C) none of the above
- D) there are no outliers

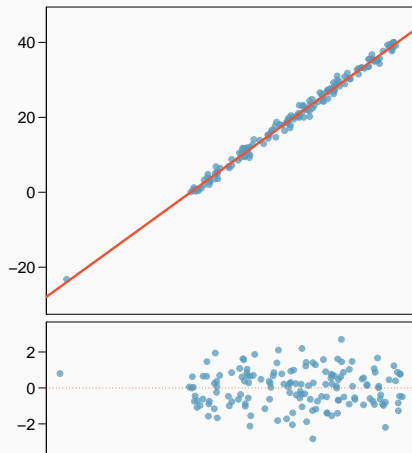




## Understanding Check

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# Summary

- You can have outliers that are neither high leverage nor influential
- An outlier won't always reduce  $R^2$
- High leverage points are more likely to be influential than low leverage points