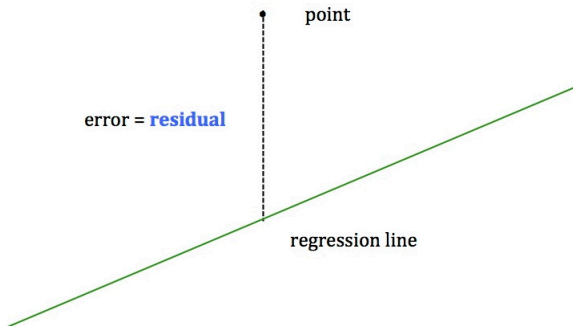
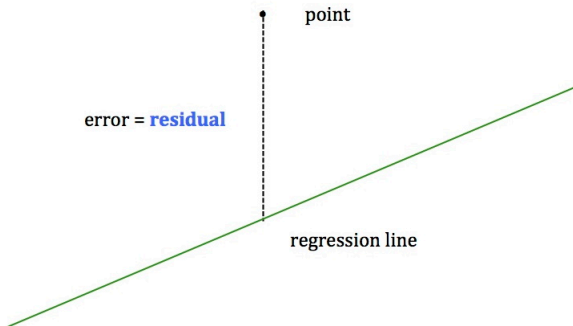


# Residuals

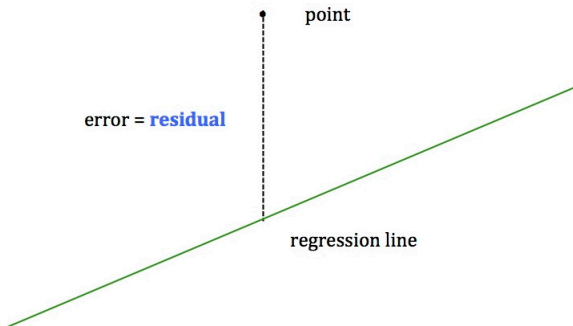


# Residuals



**r.m.s. error of regression = r.m.s. of residuals**

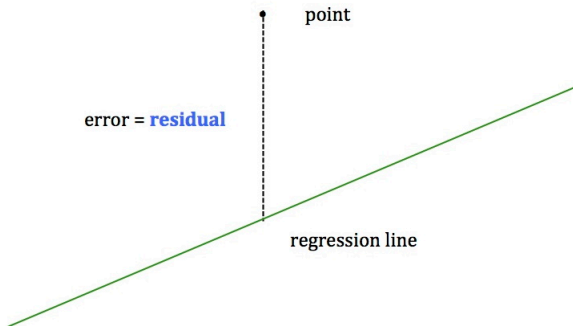
# Residuals



**r.m.s. error of regression = r.m.s. of residuals**

$$= \sqrt{1 - r^2} \cdot \text{SD of } y$$

# Residuals



**r.m.s. error of regression = r.m.s. of residuals**

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**no matter what the shape of the scatter diagram**

# Comparing two estimates

## Estimating chick weight

**egg size:** average 23.12 mm

SD = 0.45 mm

**chick weight:** average 6.43 gm

SD = 0.4 gm

$r = 0.6$

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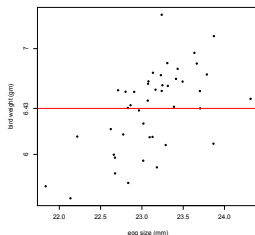
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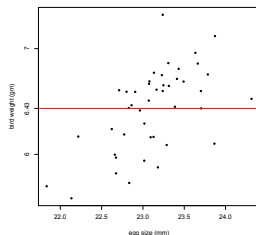
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r.m.s. error



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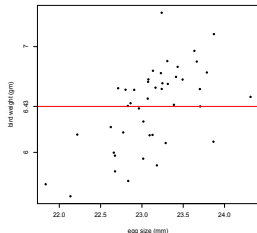
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r.m.s. error

= r.m.s. of deviations

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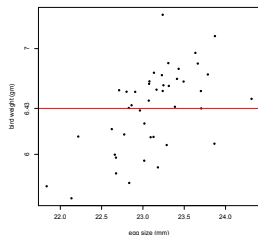
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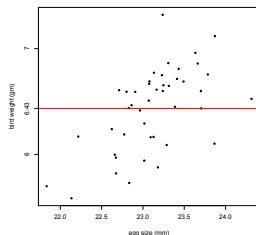
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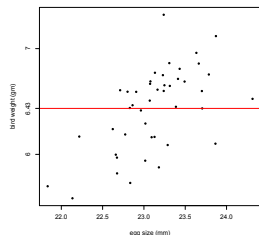
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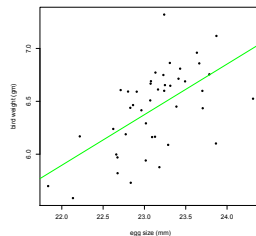
SD = 0.4 gm

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# Comparing two estimates

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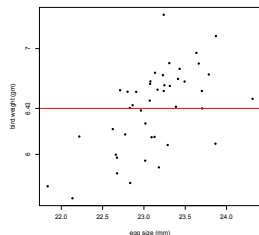
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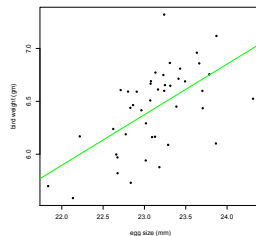
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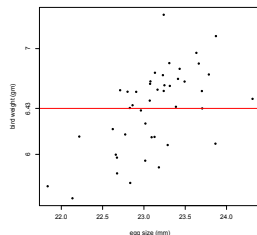
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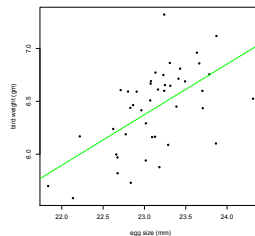
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r.m.s. error  
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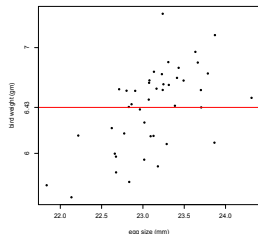
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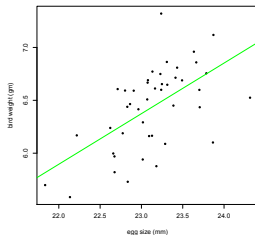
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r.m.s. error  
= r.m.s. of deviations  
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r.m.s. error  
= r.m.s. of residuals  
=  $\sqrt{1 - 0.6^2} \times 0.4$  gm

# Comparing two estimates

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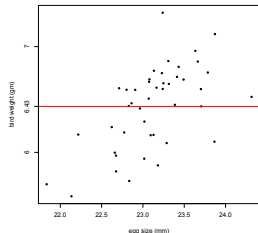
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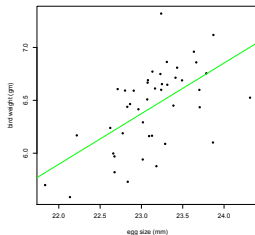
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r.m.s. error  
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 $= \sqrt{1 - 0.6^2} \times 0.4 \text{ gm} = 0.32 \text{ gm}$



# Formula gets the basics right

Rough size of error in regression

$$\text{r.m.s. error of regression} = \sqrt{1 - r^2} \cdot \text{SD of } y$$

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- All other  $r$ : Regression is not perfect, but better than using the average. Formula says r.m.s. error of regression = fraction  $\times$  SD of  $y$

# Some useful analogies

**one variable**

**two variables**

# Some useful analogies

**one variable**

**two variables**

- normal curve

# Some useful analogies

## one variable

- normal curve

## two variables

football shaped scatter diagram

# Some useful analogies

## one variable

- normal curve
- average

## two variables

football shaped scatter diagram

# Some useful analogies

## one variable

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## two variables

- football shaped scatter diagram
- regression line

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## two variables

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# Some useful analogies

## one variable

- normal curve
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- SD

## two variables

- football shaped scatter diagram
- regression line
- r.m.s. error of regression

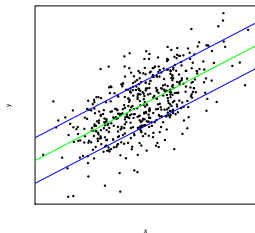
# Using the analogies

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## Football shaped scatter diagram

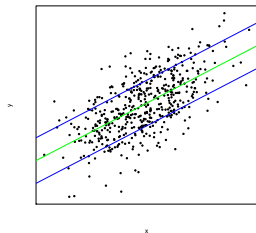
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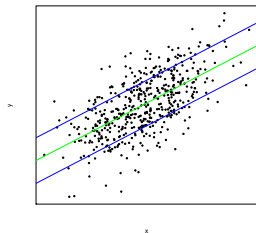
## Football shaped scatter diagram



regression line  $\pm 1$  r.m.s. error  
contains about 68% of the points

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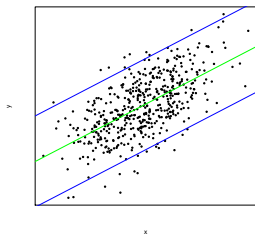
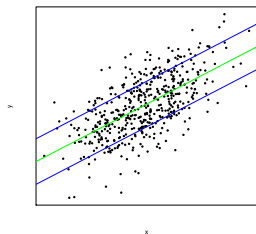


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**For about 68% of the points,  
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# Using the analogies

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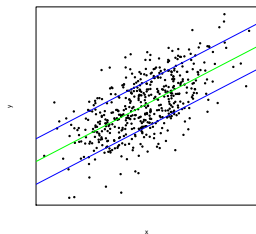


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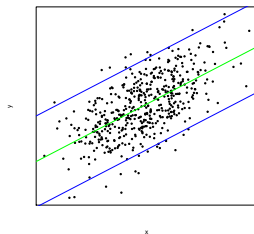
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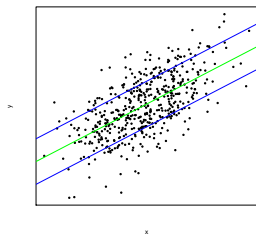


regression line  $\pm 2$  r.m.s. errors  
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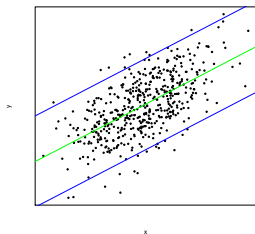
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regression line  $\pm 2$  r.m.s. errors  
contains about 95% of the points

**For about 95% of the points,  
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## A numerical example

**Heights:** average 67 inches, SD 3 inches

**Weights:** average 160 pounds, SD 20 pounds

scatter diagram is roughly football shaped

$$r = 0.5$$

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**Answer:** Area between  $-2.31$  and  $2.31$  under the standard normal curve

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**Answer:** Area between  $-2.31$  and  $2.31$  under the standard normal curve = 97.91% That is, **roughly 98%**.

**Same statement:** For **roughly 2%** of the people, the regression estimate of weight based on height is **off by more than 40 pounds**.

## The average and SD of a vertical strip

Estimating weight based on height: football shaped scatter;  $r = 0.5$

**Heights:** average 67 in, SD 3 in

**Weights:** average 160 lb, SD 20 lb      r.m.s. error = 17.32 lb

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**Vertical strip: weights of people who are 72 inches tall**

- **The average of these weights is roughly the regression estimate:**

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**Vertical strip: weights of people who are 72 inches tall**

- **The average of these weights is roughly the regression estimate:**  
 $(72 - 67)/3 = 1.67$ ;  $0.5 \times 1.67 = 0.835$ ;  $0.835 \times 20 + 160 = \mathbf{176.7 \text{ lb}}$

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In a football shaped scatter diagram, the vertical spread is about the same throughout.



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- **Roughly what is the SD of these weights?**

In a football shaped scatter diagram, the vertical spread is about the same throughout. **So the r.m.s. error of regression is the rough size of the deviations from average in any vertical strip.**

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Estimating weight based on height: football shaped scatter;  $r = 0.5$

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 $(72 - 67)/3 = 1.67$ ;  $0.5 \times 1.67 = 0.835$ ;  $0.835 \times 20 + 160 = \mathbf{176.7 \text{ lb}}$

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In a football shaped scatter diagram, the vertical spread is about the same throughout. **So the r.m.s. error of regression is the rough size of the deviations from average in any vertical strip.**

**The SD of the weights of the people who are 72 inches tall is about 17.32 lb.**

## Vertical strips and the normal curve

Estimating weight based on height: football shaped scatter;  $r = 0.5$

**Heights:** average 67 in, SD 3 in

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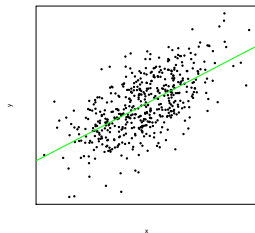
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**= 9%**, roughly

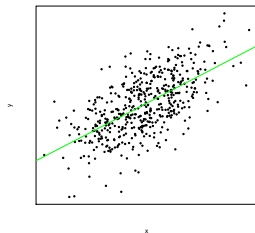
# Plotting the residuals

## Scatter and regression line

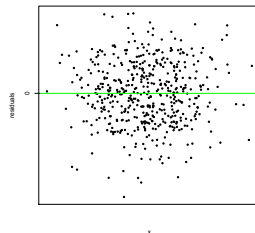


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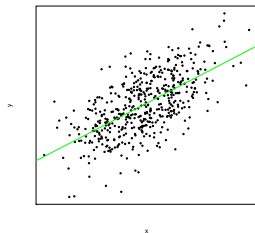


Residual plot

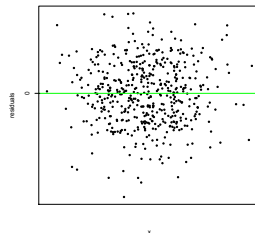


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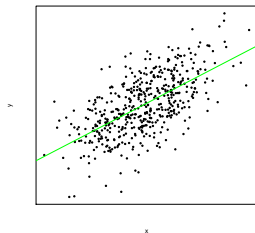
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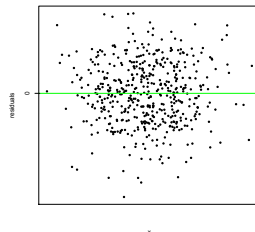
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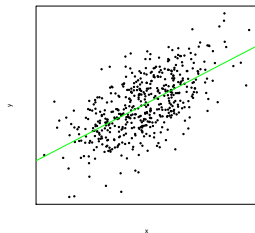


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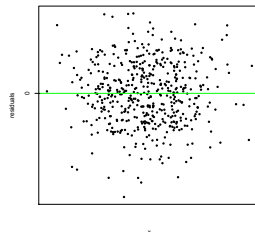
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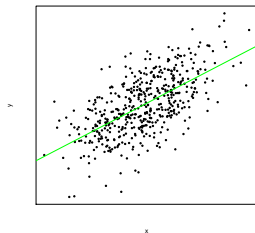
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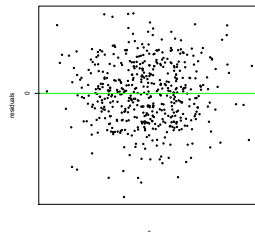


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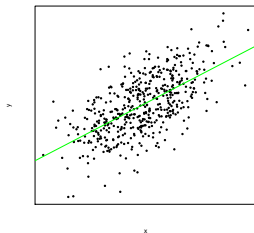
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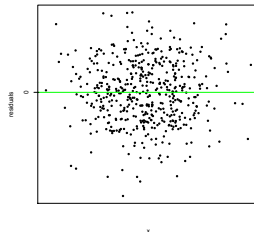
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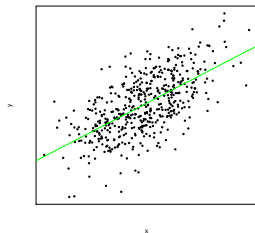
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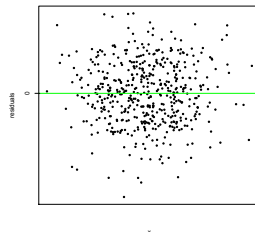
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Scatter and regression line



Residual plot



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**The residual plot cannot show any trend or linear relation.**

**Good regression:**

Residual plot looks like a formless blob around the horizontal axis.

# The residual plot as a diagnostic tool

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average weight (in pounds) of women of different heights (in inches)

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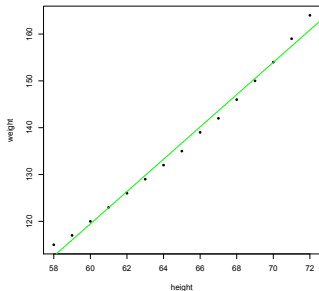
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