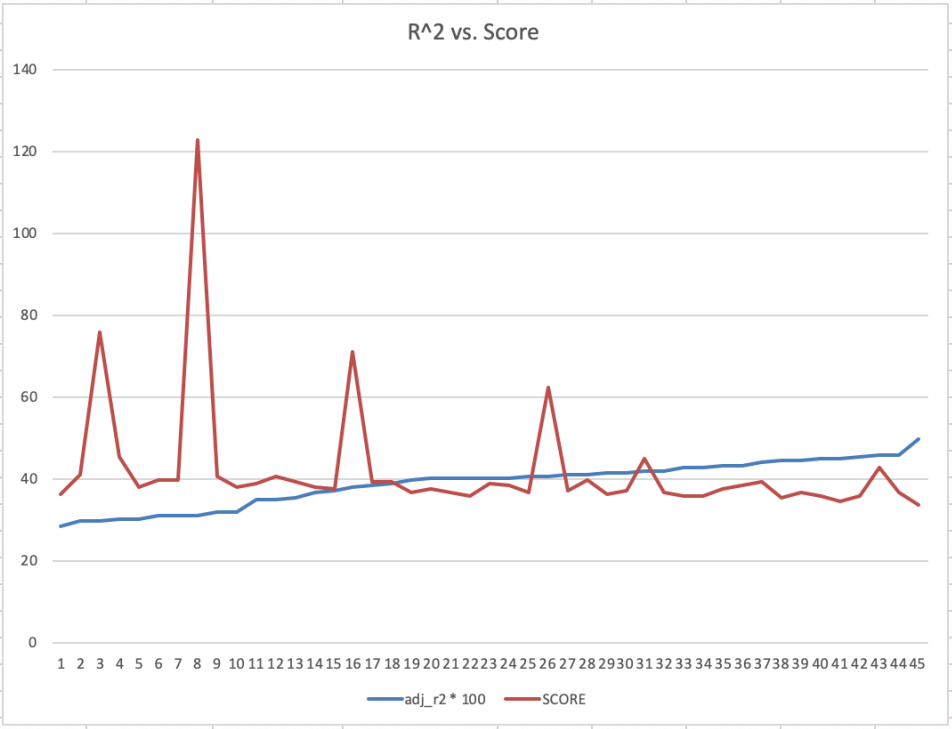
Logan Strouse R-Squared Bonus

ADJ_R2	adj_r2 * 100	SCORE					
0.2822	28.22	36.06	-0.34561				
0.2951	29.51	41.198	1				
0.2971	29.71	75.651					
0.302	30.2	45.36		score variance	216.7644475		
0.3021	30.21	38.164		adjr2 variance	0.002902581		
0.3088	30.88	39.53		-0.34561356	correlation	weak relationship	
0.30916	30.916	39.874					
0.3098	30.98	122.656					
0.3191	31.91	40.375					
0.32	32	37.873					
0.3505	35.05	38.856					
0.3514	35.14	40.794					
0.354	35.4	39.0979					
0.3674	36.74	38.18					
0.3726	37.26	37.66					
0.3797	37.97	70.995					
0.3838	38.38	39.33					
0.3891	38.91	39.464					
0.3954	39.54	36.755					
0.3999	39.99	37.332					
0.4006	40.06	36.674					
0.401	40.1	35.88					
0.4019	40.19	38.73					
0.4023	40.23	38.531					
0.404	40.4	36.56					
0.4051	40.51	62.2941					
0.4081	40.81	36.945					
0.40869	40.869	39.62					
0.4125	41.25	36.212					
0.4128	41.28	37.145					
0.4168	41.68	45.094					
0.42	42	36.513					
0.4267	42.67	35.661					
0.42934	42.934	35.9					
0.43071	43.071	37.747					
0.43162	43.162	38.345					
0.44087	44.087	39.391					
0.4441	44.41	35.24					
0.4445	44.45	36.78					
0.44727	44.727	36.008					
0.4499	44.99	34.63					
0.4532	45.32	35.89					
0.4588	45.88	42.839					
0.4591	45.91	36.84					
0.4978	49.78	33.836					



Above is the data that I compared for the R-squared assignment. Overall, as the adjusted R-Squared increases, the error score decreases. The first part of the dataset might need truncated as well. I multiplied the R-Squared score by 100 to help scale it with the error score to get a graph of results. There are significant issues with outliers on the error score, which produce the -.3456 correlation, which I consider to be weak. The error score variance of 216 helps to illustrate this. If outliers are trimmed from the data set, I can see that there is a potential for an improved correlation between error score and the R-Squared.