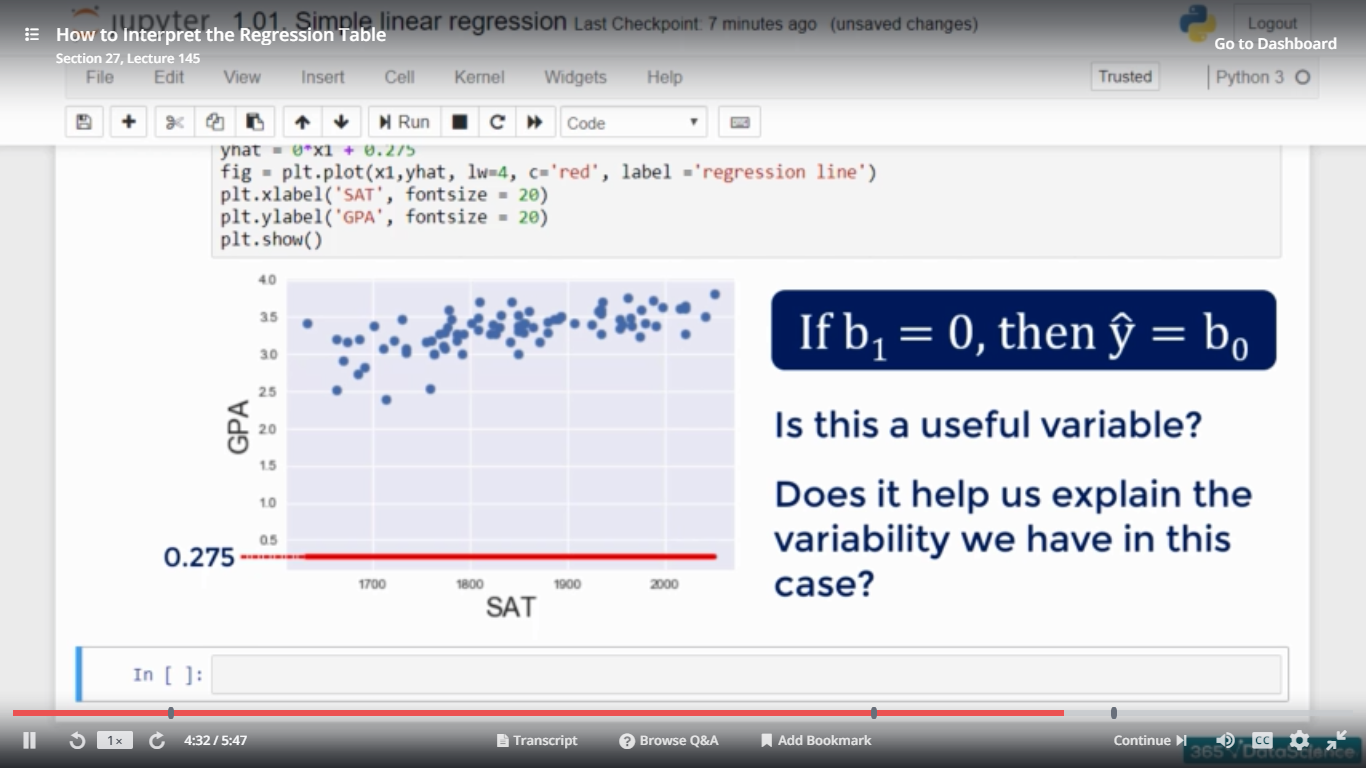
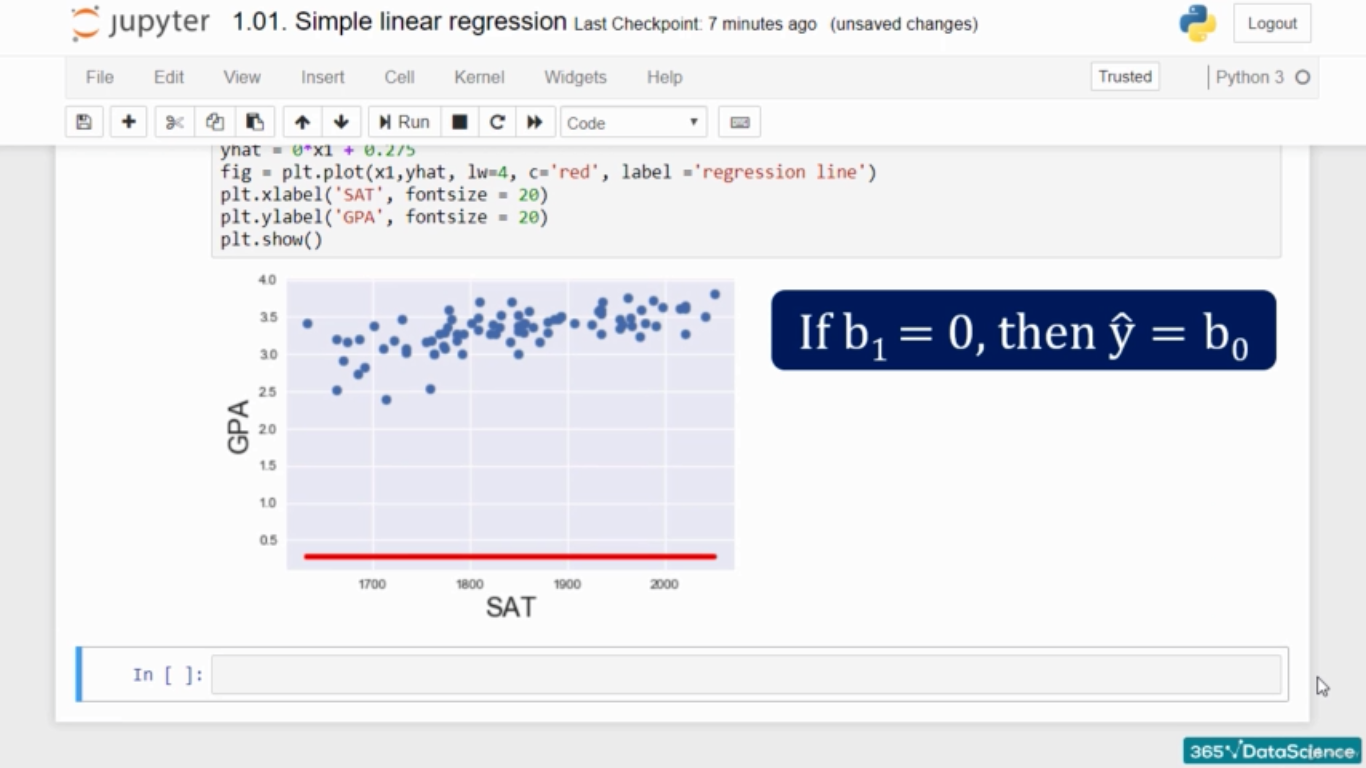
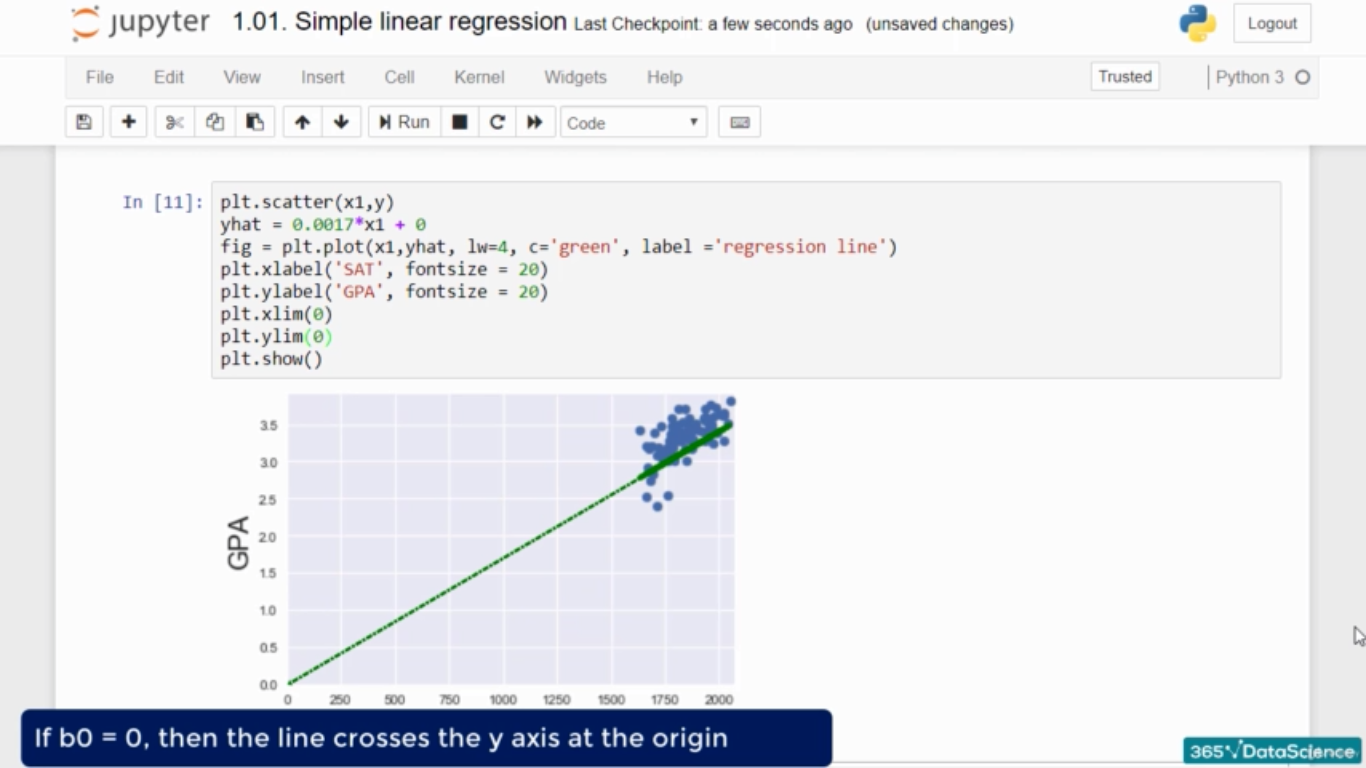
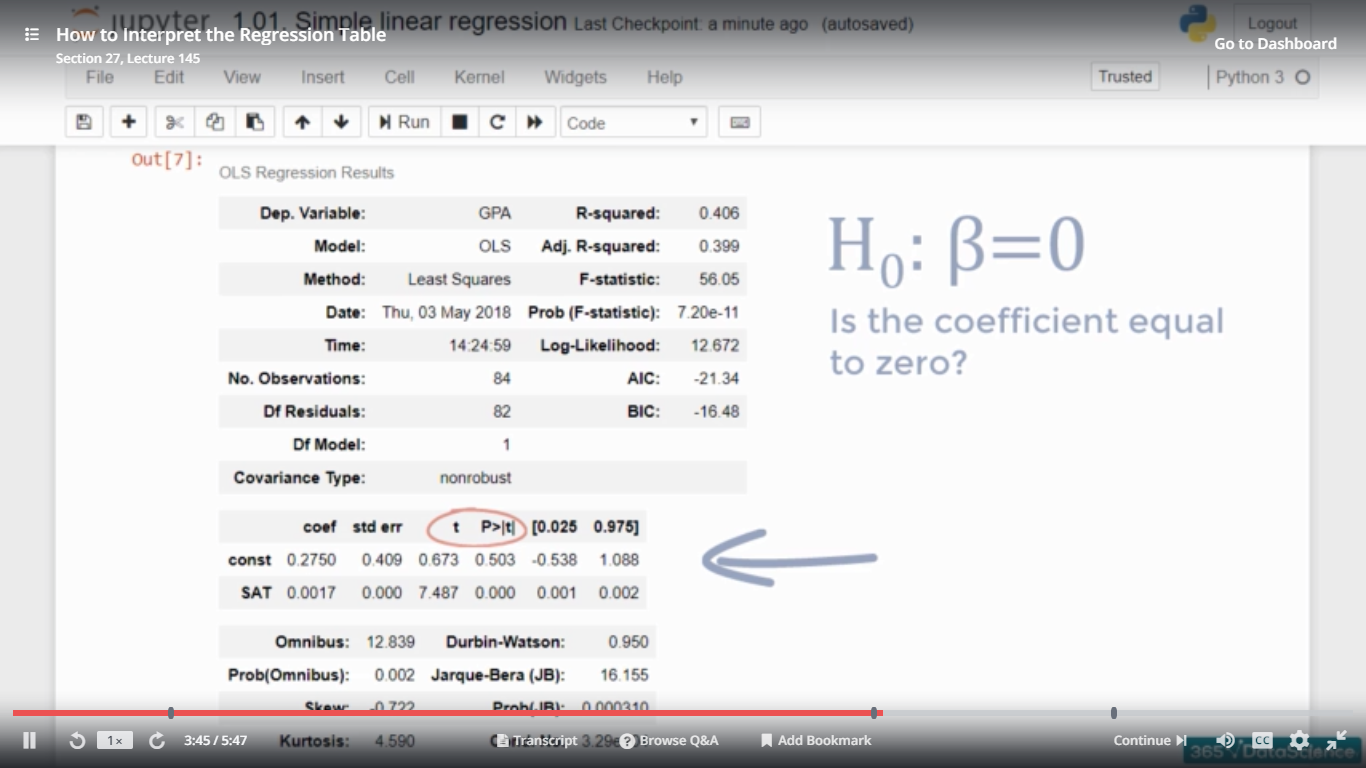
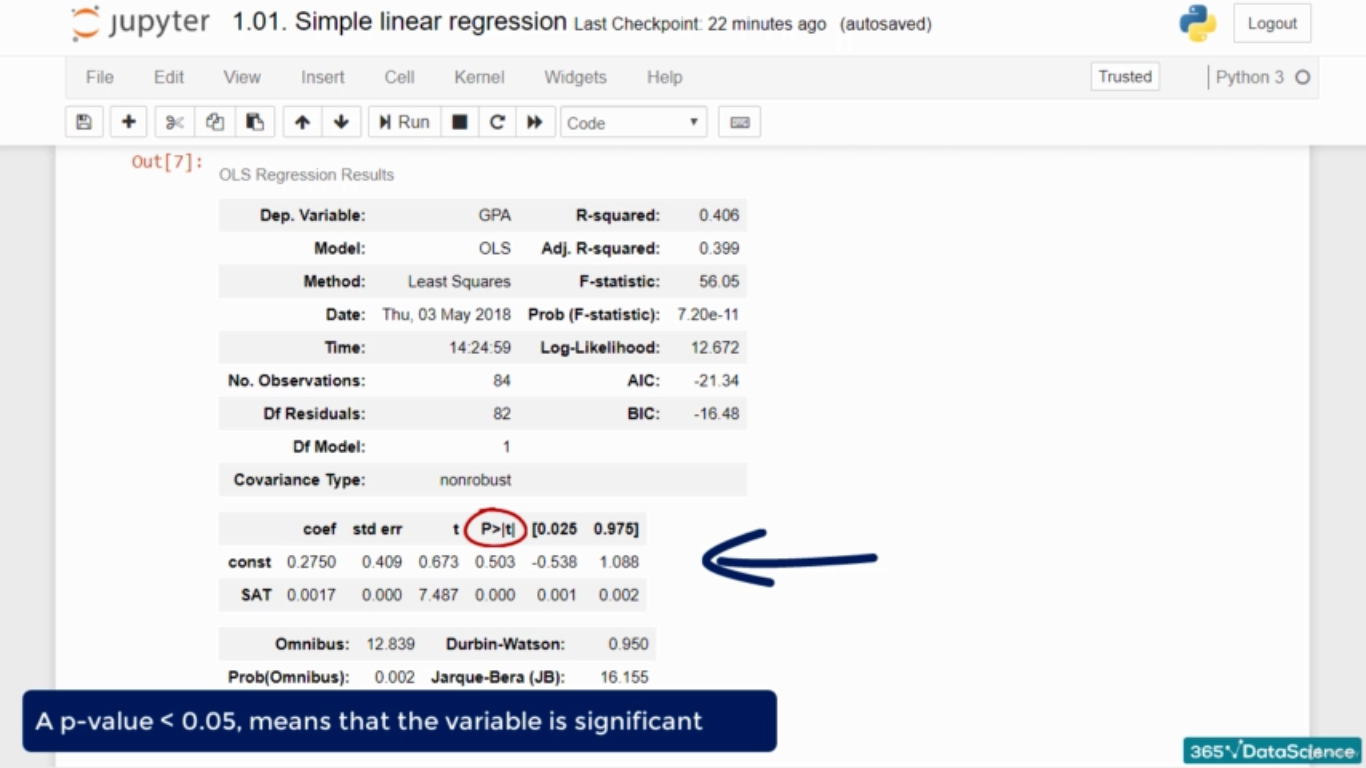
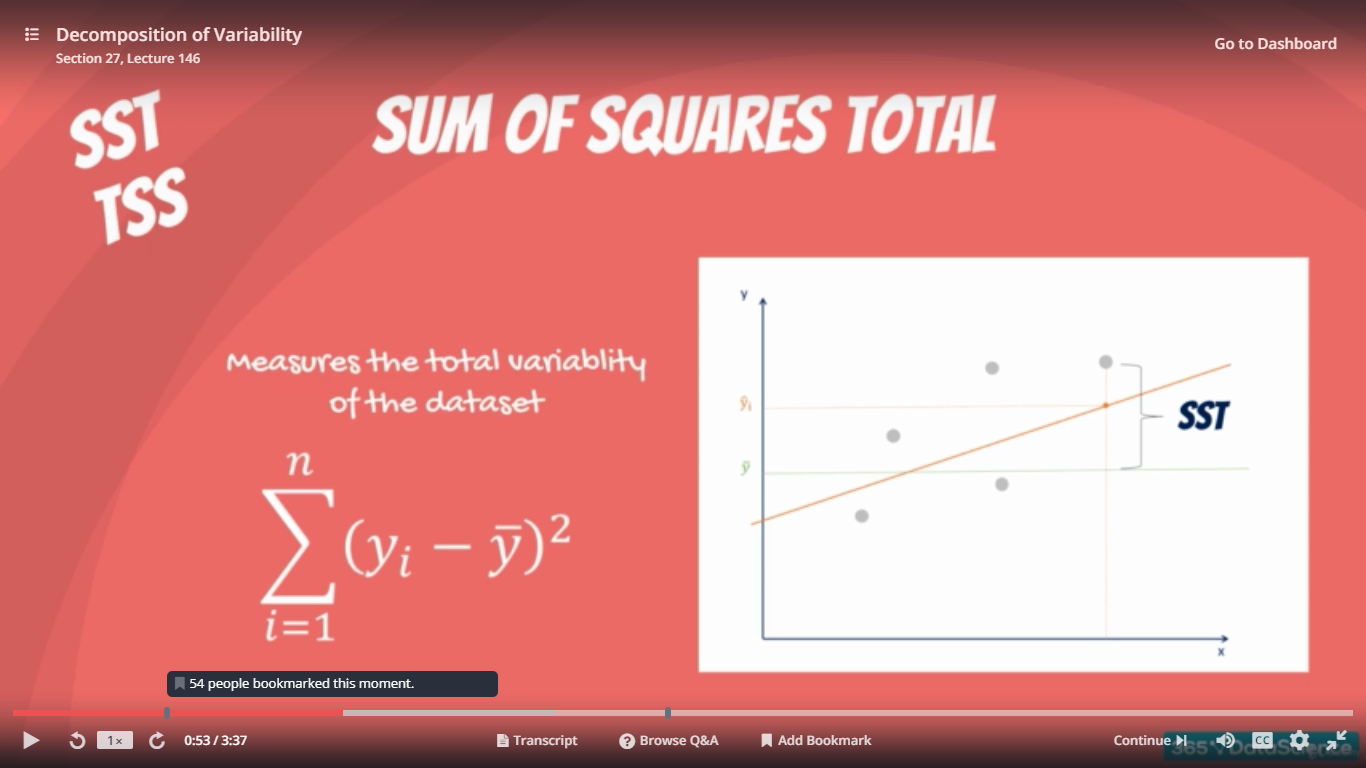
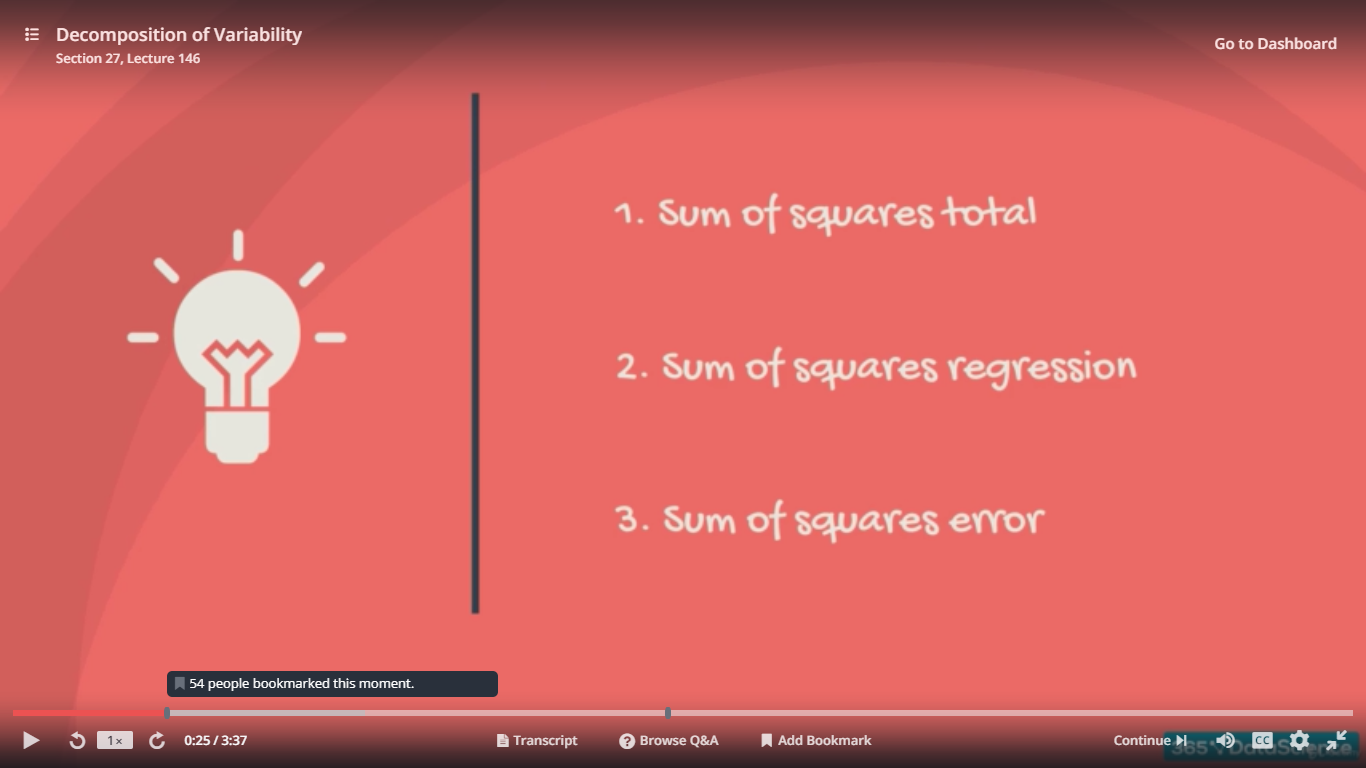
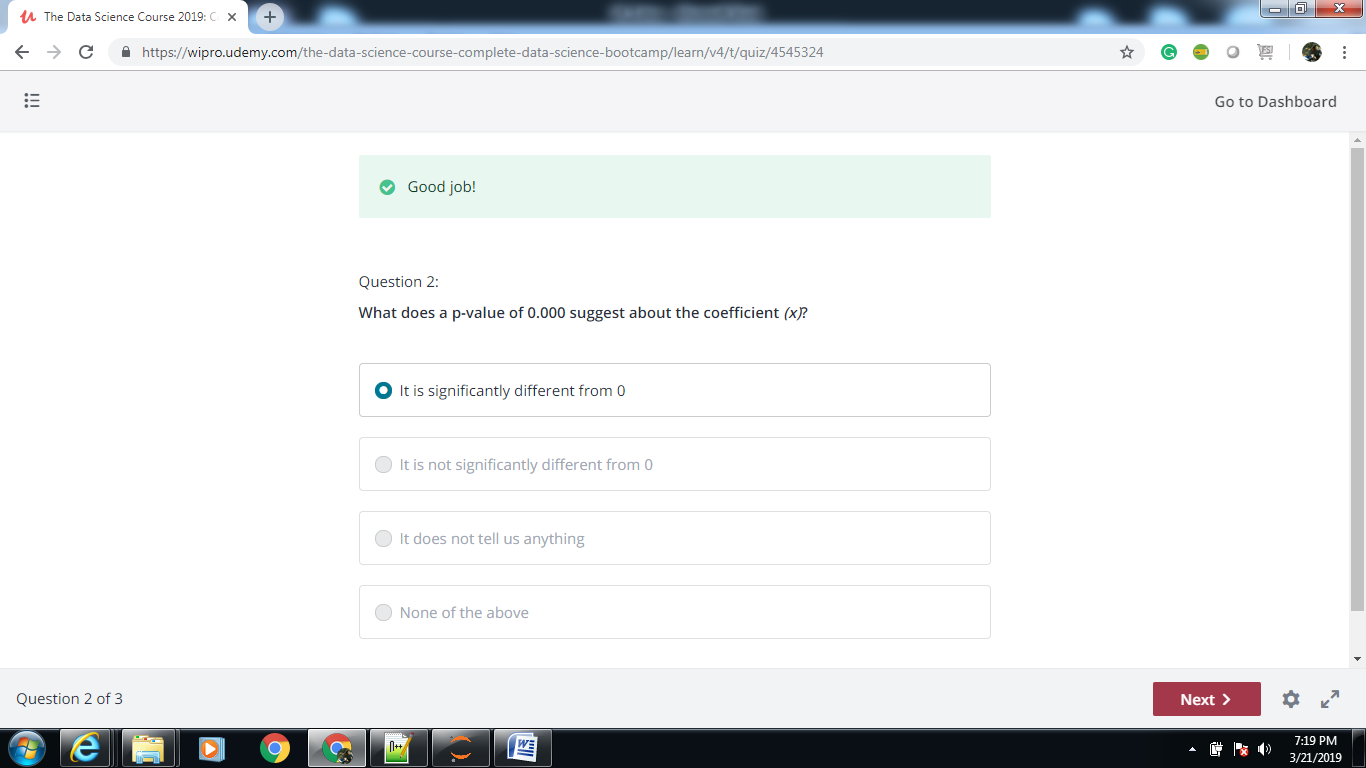
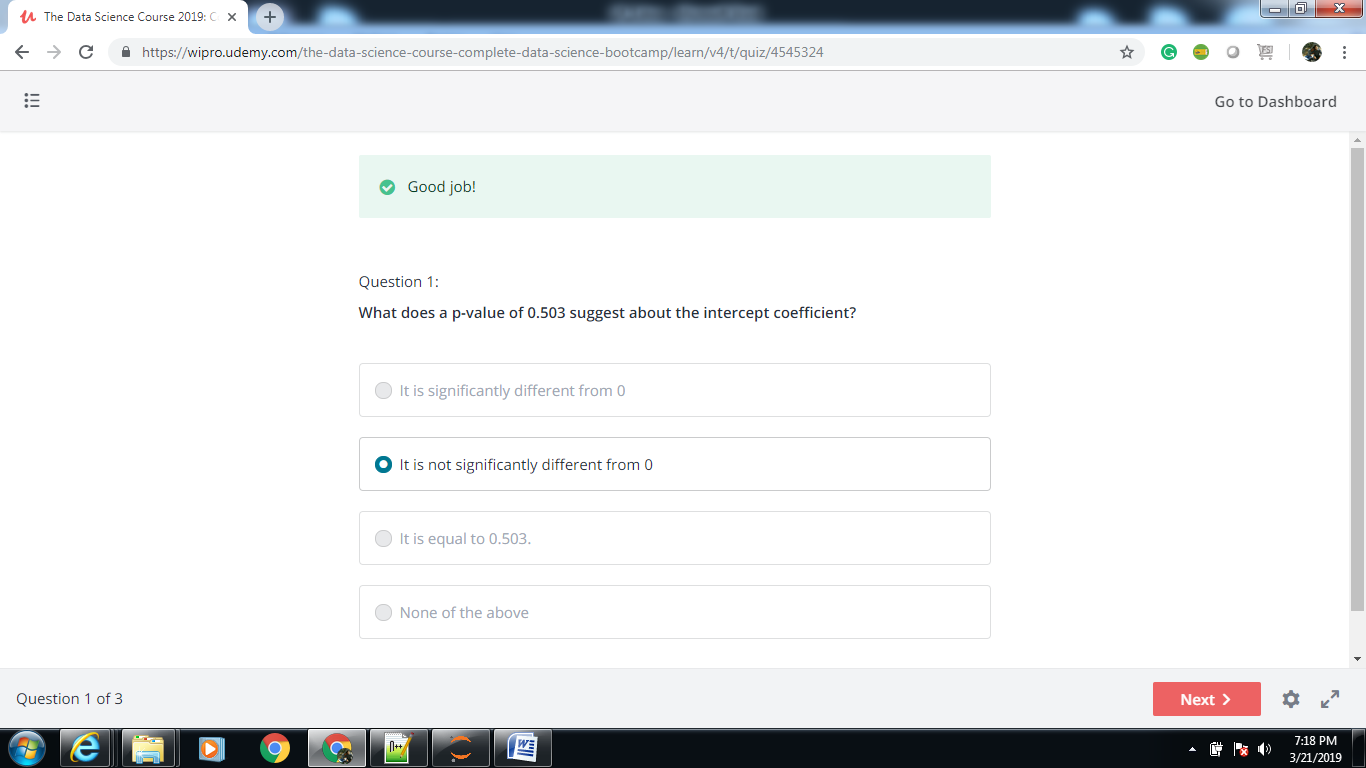
The lower the standard error the better the estimate. **In the above case the hypothesis should be rejected , as it doesn’t show any relativity…**

**So it shows SAT variable is extremely significant…..but the constant one is not at all significant…**

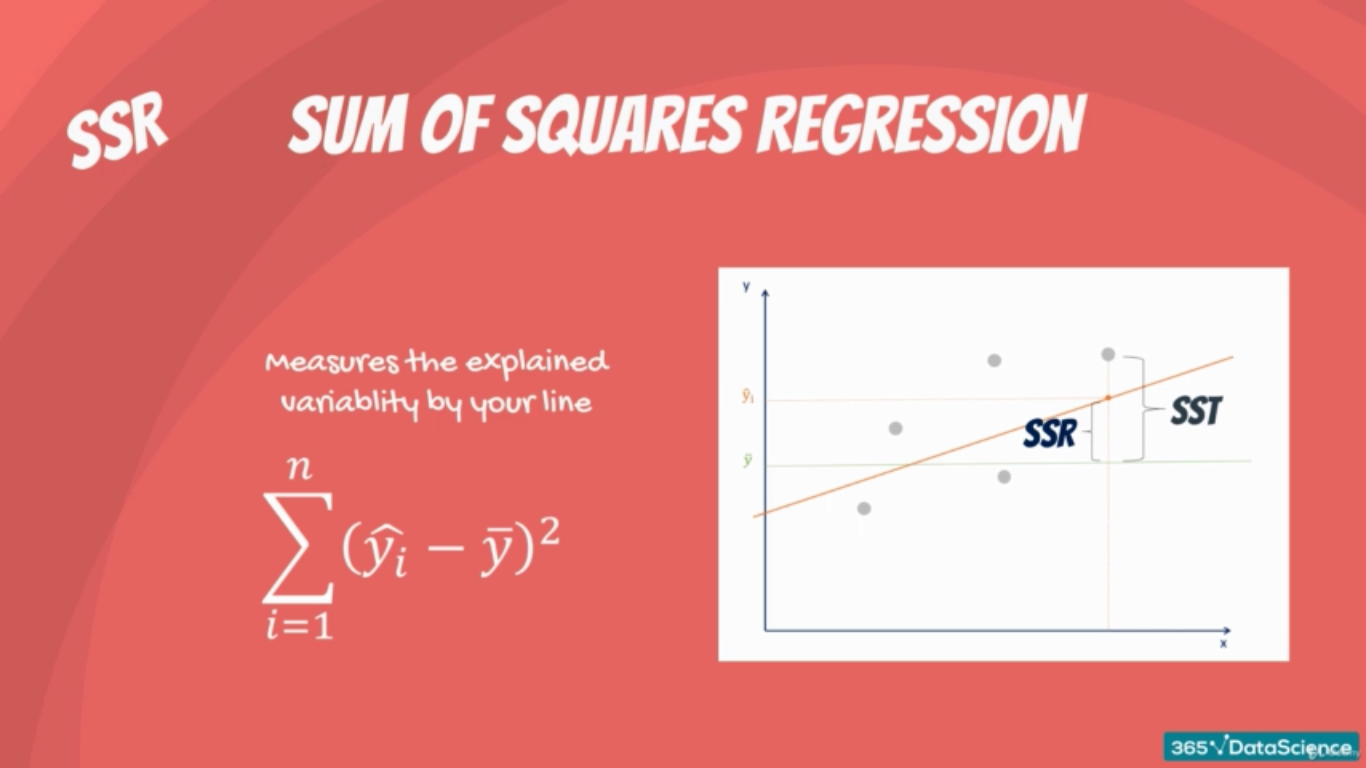
**So as per that p value , this should be not considered, so the graph will look like this, passing from the 0,0 coordinate….but----this is not essential as , we are interested in casual relationship of x …..so we will stick to the old configuration only….. **

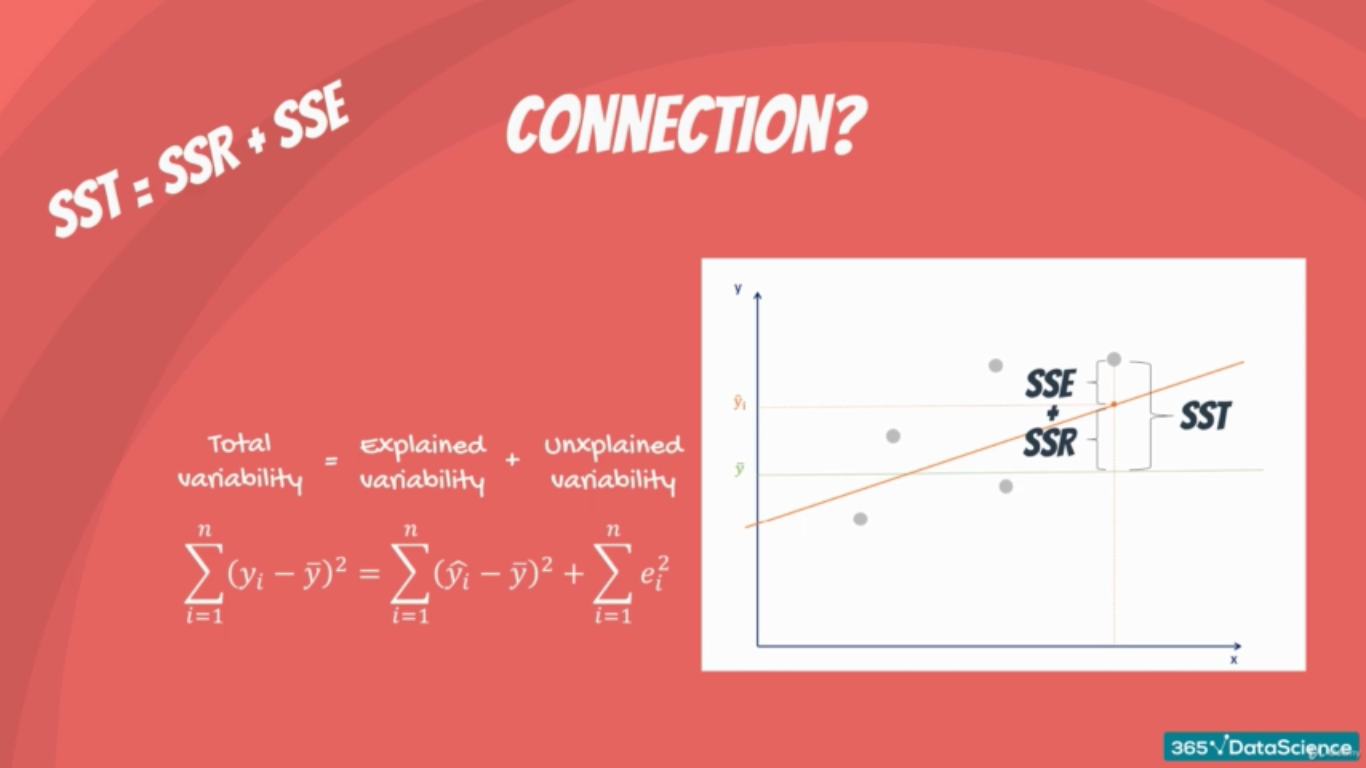
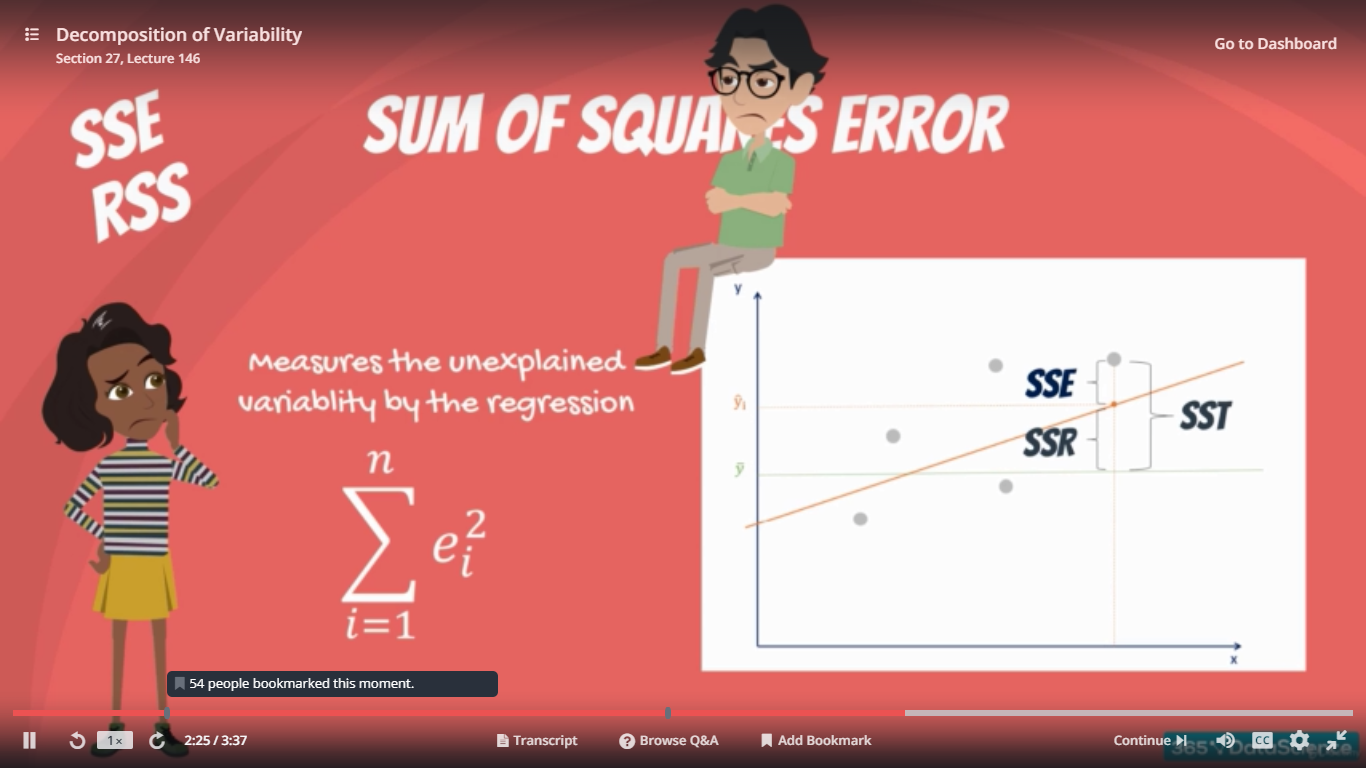
**Square of the observed dependent variable & mean of dependent variable……much like variance**

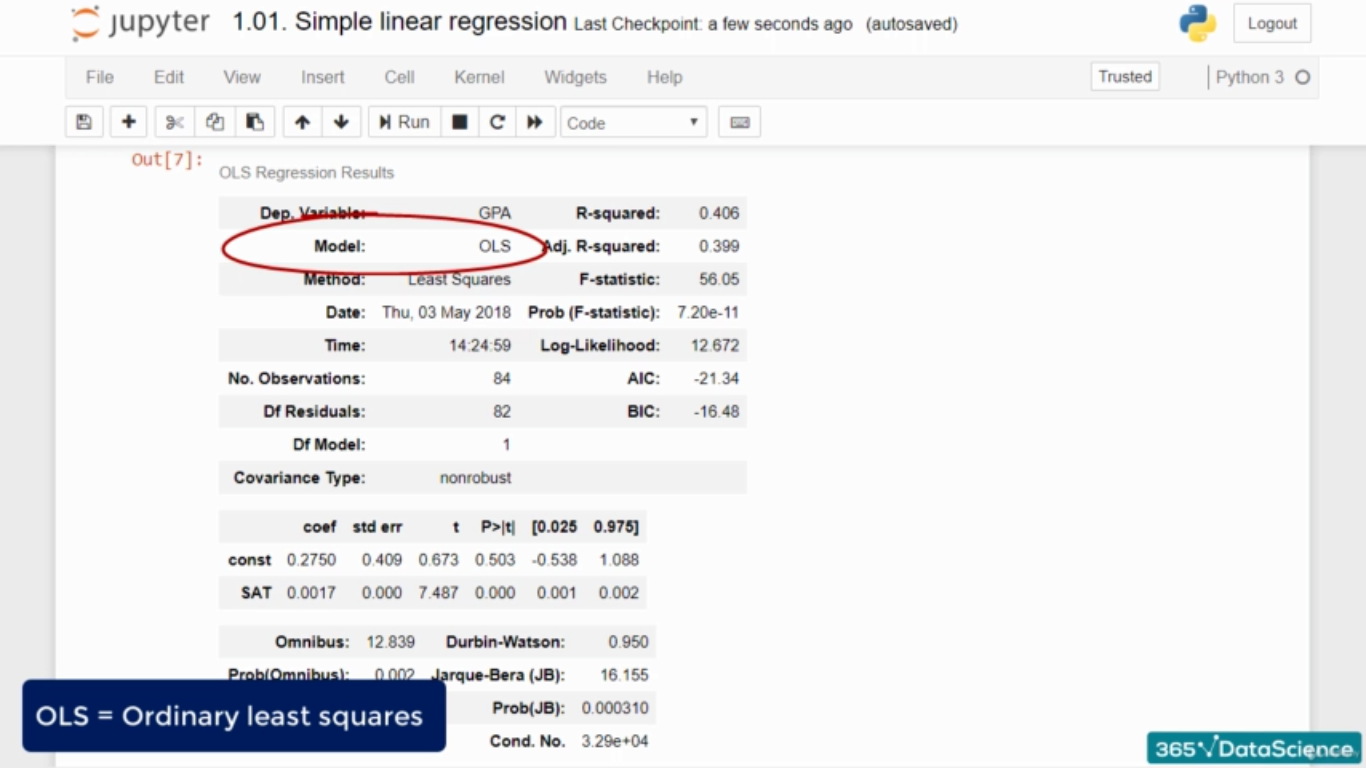
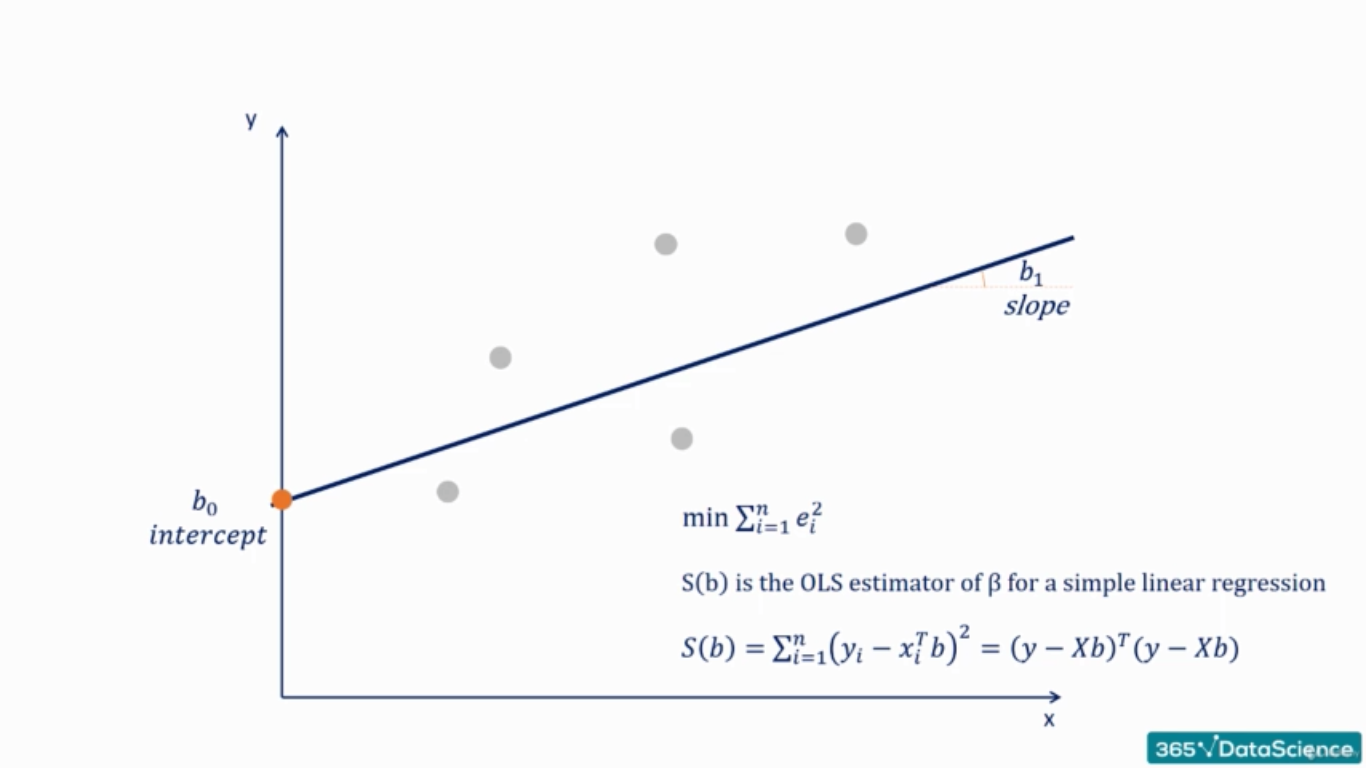
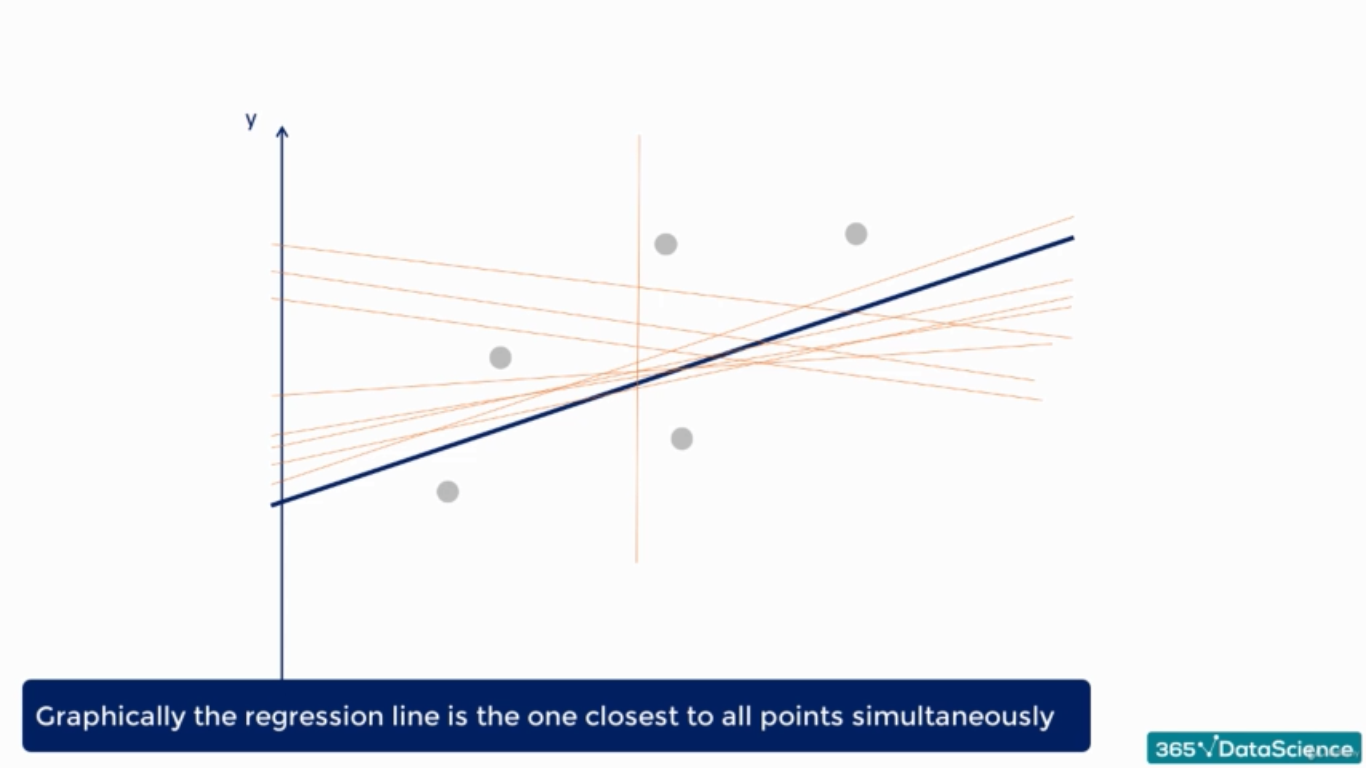
**This is measure of total variablility of the dataset.**

**Y bar --🡪 is the mean value of y**

**Y cap 🡪 is the regression calculated value y**

**Y 🡪is the actual value **

**It is sum of the difference between the predicted value & the mean value of the variable. **

**Smaller the SSE….the better is the regression model.. OLS method draws a line such that the SSE is minimum…**