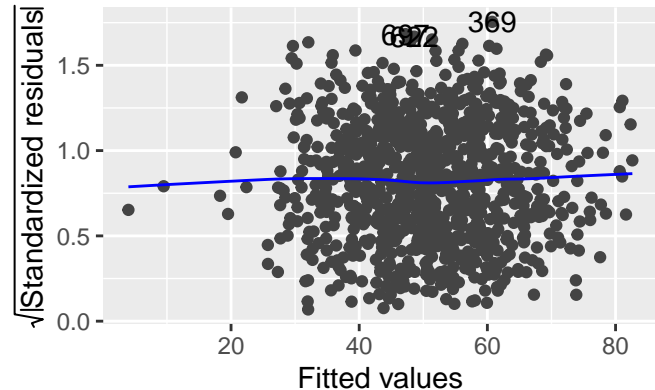
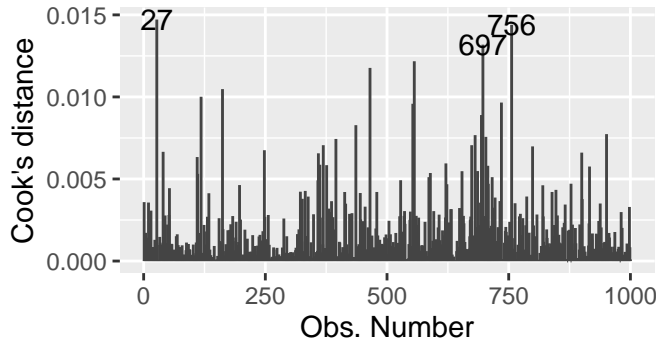


Scale–Location



Scale–Location – checks the homoscedasticity of the model. A horizontal red line with points equally spread out indicates a well–fit model. A non–horizontal line or points that cluster together suggests that your data are not homoscedastic.

Cook's distance



Residuals vs Leverage – helps to identify outlier or extreme values that may disproportionately affect the model's results. Their inclusion or exclusion from the analysis may affect the results of the analysis. Note that the top three most extreme values are identified with numbers next to the points in all four plots. You can also do this using the [The Hat Matrix!]