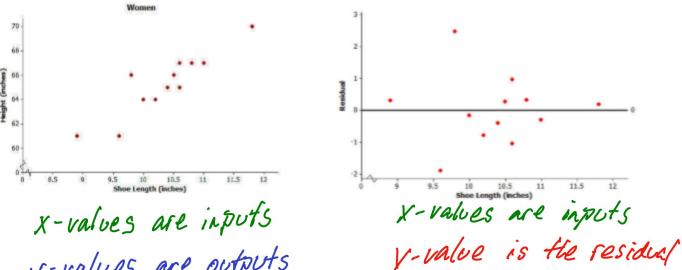
-difference between actual y-value and the predicted
y-value (regression equation) - How much the data deviates from the line

> A good best-fit line will have No pattern in the residual plot

> The Sum of the Residuals provides an idea of the degree of accuracy - The closer the som is to zero, the more reliable the prediction MAY be

Exasmple:



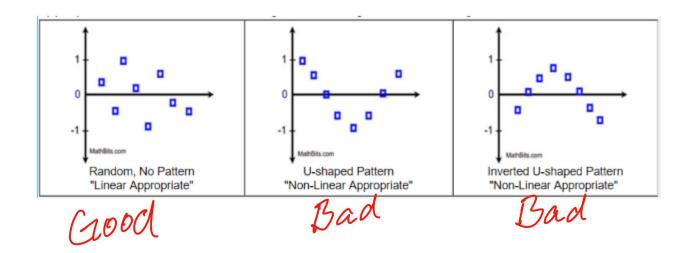
y-values are outputs

Characteristics of a residual plot that implies there is a linear relationship are:

-no odd patterns

- looks scattered

- points are equally represented above and below



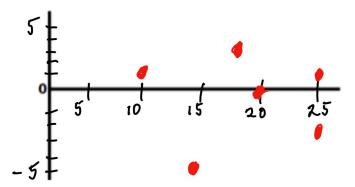
## Calculating:

The line of fit for the following data is y = x + 9. Find the sum of the residuals.

х	y Actual	y Predicted	Residual
10	20	19	
15	19	29	-5
18	30	27	3
20	29	29	0
25	31	34	-3
25	35	34	/
Sum of the	-3		

Yactual - Y predicted

Y - Y

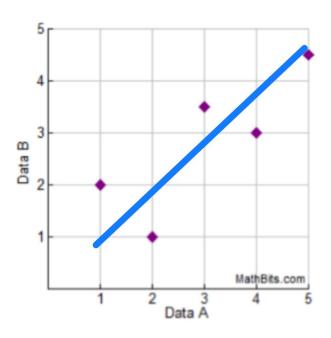


Good Fit.

## Use the graphing calculator to find the linear model for the following points:

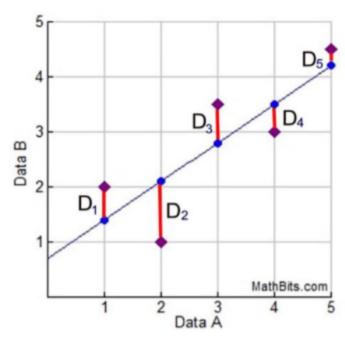
$$\{(1,2), (2,1), (3,3\frac{1}{2}), (4,3), (5,4\frac{1}{2})\}$$

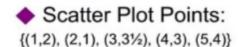
$\chi$	l y	Ypred	Resid
1	2	1.4	.6
2	/	2.1	-1-1
3	3,5	2.8	.7
4	3	3.5	-,5
5	4.5	4-2	. 3
			D



$$y = .7x + .7$$

$$r = 82$$



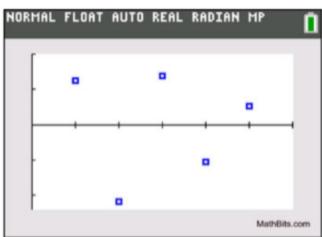


Regression Points {(1,1.4), (2,2.1), (3,2.8), (4,3.5), (5,4.2)}

## The Red Line Segments:

The red line segments represent the distances between the y-values of the actual scatter plot points, and the y-values of the regression equation at those points.

The lengths of the red line segments are called RESIDUALS.



Analyze the the residual plot for the same data as above.

- 1. Turn on Plot2 under the STAT PLOT menu
- 2. Use L1 for the Xlist and RESID ofr the Ylist
- 3. Get RESID by pressing 2nd [STAT] and select RESID from the list of names
- 4. Graph the residuals by pressing [ZOOM] and choosing ZoomStat (9)

Is there a pattern?