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### 4.5 Analyzing Lines of Fit

## Essential Question:

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One way to determine how well a line of fit $\qquad$ a data set is to $\qquad$ residuals.

A $\qquad$ is the $\qquad$ of the $y$-value of a data point and the corresponding $y$ value found using the $\qquad$ of fit. A residual can be $\qquad$ , $\qquad$ or
$\qquad$ -.

A scatter plot of the residuals shows how well a model $\qquad$ a data set. If the model is a good is a good fit, then the $\qquad$ values of the residuals are relatively small, and the residuals points will be more or less $\qquad$ dispersed about the $\qquad$ axis. If the model is
$\qquad$ a good fit, then the residuals points will form some type of $\qquad$ that suggests the data is not $\qquad$ . Wildly scattered residual points suggest that the data might have no
$\qquad$ -


## EXAMPLE 1 Using Residuals

In Example 3 in Section 4.4, the equation $y=-2 x+20$ models the data in the table shown. Is the model a good fit?

| Week, $\boldsymbol{x}$ | Sales <br> (millions), $\boldsymbol{y}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\$ 19$ |
| 2 | $\$ 15$ |
| 3 | $\$ 13$ |
| 4 | $\$ 11$ |
| 5 | $\$ 10$ |
| 6 | $\$ 8$ |
| 7 | $\$ 7$ |
| 8 | $\$ 5$ |

Step 1: $\qquad$

Step 2: $\qquad$

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}$-Value <br> from model | Residual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 19 | 18 | $19-18=1$ |
| 2 | 15 | 16 | $15-16=-1$ |
| 3 | 13 | 14 | $13-14=-1$ |
| 4 | 11 | 12 | $11-12=-1$ |
| 5 | 10 | 10 | $10-10=0$ |
| 6 | 8 | 8 | $8-8=0$ |
| 7 | 7 | 6 | $7-6=1$ |
| 8 | 5 | 4 | $5-4=1$ |



## EXAMPLE 2 Using Residuals

The table shows the ages $x$ and salaries $y$ (in thousands of dollars) of eight employees at a company. The equation $y=0.2 x+38$ models the data. Is the model a good fit?

| Age, $\boldsymbol{x}$ | 35 | 37 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 47 | 53 | 55 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Salary, $\boldsymbol{y}$ | 42 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 52 | 51 | 49 | 45 |

## SOLUTION

Step 1 Calculate the residuals. Organize your results in a table.
Step 2 Use the points ( $x$, residual) to make a scatter plot.

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}$-Value <br> from model | Residual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | 42 | 45.0 | $42-45.0=-3.0$ |
| 37 | 44 | 45.4 | $44-45.4=-1.4$ |
| 41 | 47 | 46.2 | $47-46.2=0.8$ |
| 43 | 50 | 46.6 | $50-46.6=3.4$ |
| 45 | 52 | 47.0 | $52-47.0=5.0$ |
| 47 | 51 | 47.4 | $51-47.4=3.6$ |
| 53 | 49 | 48.6 | $49-48.6=0.4$ |
| 55 | 45 | 49.0 | $45-49.0=-4.0$ |



## Finding Lines of Best Fit

Graphing calculators use a method called $\qquad$ to find a precise line of fit called the line of best fit. This line models a $\qquad$ of $\qquad$ . A calculator often givens a value $\qquad$ _, called the $\qquad$ . This value tells whether the correlation is $\qquad$ or $\qquad$ and how closely the $\qquad$ models the data. Values of $r$ ange from
$\qquad$ to $\qquad$ . When $r$ is $\qquad$ to 1 or -1 , there is a $\qquad$ correlation between the
$\qquad$ . As r, gets closer to $\qquad$ the correlation becomes $\qquad$ .

Draw the scale that is shown in the video in the space below:

