## Math-2A

## Lesson 4-6

## Linear Regression

## Graphing $x$-y pairs on the TI-84 Calculator

We must enter the $x$ - $y$ pairs into a table. This table is different from the one the calculator puts numbers into for equations you enter in " $y=$ " $\rightarrow$ (2 $2^{\text {nd }}+$ graph $)$

1. "stat" push button (p/b)

"pull-down" menus. Edit (1) edit $\rightarrow$ is for editing lists of numbers
2. Select "edit" $\mathrm{p} / \mathrm{b}$


List 1 ("L1") is always used to list $x$-values that you want to graph.
3. Enter $x$-values into List $1, y$-values into List 2.

| x | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| y | 10 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 19 |

4. Make sure your window will display the all the $x$ and $y$ value in the data

| $x$ | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $y$ | 10 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 19 |

Set your "window" to


Will this window contain all of the $x-y$ pairs?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x(\min )=-10 \\
& x(\max )=10 \\
& y(\min )=-5 \\
& y(\max )=25
\end{aligned}
$$

5. "Turn on" plot-1: (Plot-1 uses $x$ values from L1 and $y$-values from L2)
$\rightarrow$ Go to " $y=$ " and make sure Plot1 is highlighted.

| 70ati Flotz | Flots |
| :---: | :---: |
| V1日2X |  |
| Vz= |  |
| $\because V_{4}=$ |  |
| ソ5= |  |
| $\times{ }^{6}=$ |  |
| $\lambda^{*} V_{7}=$ |  |

6. "Graph" your points and look at the shape

Is the data linear?

Is the following data linear?

| $x$ | 1 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 17 | 21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $y$ | -11 | -13 | -15 | -17 | -19 | -21 |

Convert the table of values above into a graph on the TI-84 calculator.
Is the data linear (do the points when graphed "line up"?

Regression: the process of converting data ( $x-y$ pairs) into an equation.

Linear Regression: the process of converting linear data into a linear equation.

| $x$ | 1 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 17 | 21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $y$ | -11 | -13 | -15 | -17 | -19 | -21 |



## Linear Regression on the TI-84 Calculator

After you have:
a) Entered the table into L1 and L2

| $x$ | 1 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 17 | 21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $y$ | -11 | -13 | -15 | -17 | -19 | -21 |

b) Made sure the window will display all of the $(x, y)$ pairs

|  |
| :---: |

c) Turned on your Plot-1

d) And graphed the $x-y$ pairs to make sure they are linear


1. "stat" $p / b$ )
2. "calc" p/b and select "LinReg (ax + b)" (linear regression)

3. If you put all the $x-y$ pairs into L1 and L2, hit "enter" p/b; the calculator will give
```
LinReg
    - =ax+b
    a=2
```

4. Enter this equation into your calculator
5. Graph your equation to make sure it passes through the points ("graph" p/b).


Linear regression only requires two points (if the data is linear) Is the following data linear?


If the data is linear enter the following data into L1 and L2

| L1 | 1 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| L2 | -11 | -13 |  |  |  |  |

Find the equation of the line using Linear Regression.

Linear regression is the nice way to find the equation of a line if the $y$-intercept is not given in the table.

| $x$ | -2 | 1 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $y$ | -12 | 3 | 18 |


| $x$ | -6 | 3 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $y$ | 2 | 8 | 10 |

## Find each equation that fits the data.

| $x$ | -10 | 5 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $y$ | 15 | 3 | -1 |

