Unit 6, Lesson 6

Residuals

Let's examine how close data is to linear models.

6.1 Math Talk: Differences in Expectations

Mentally calculate how close the estimate is to the actual value using the difference: actual value − estimated value.

- Actual value: 24.8 grams. Estimated value: 19.6 grams.
- Actual value: $112.11. Estimated value: $109.30.
- Actual value: 41.5 centimeters. Estimated value: 45.90 centimeters.
- Actual value: -1.34 degrees Celsius. Estimated value: -2.45 degrees Celsius.

6.2 Oranges Return

1. For the scatter plot of orange weights from a previous lesson, use technology to find the line of best fit.



2. What level of accuracy makes sense for the slope and intercept values? Explain your reasoning.

3. What does the linear model estimate for the weight of the box of oranges for each number of oranges?

number of oranges	actual weight in kilograms	linear estimate weight in kilograms
3	1.027	
4	1.162	
5	1.502	
6	1.617	
7	1.761	
8	2.115	
9	2.233	
10	2.569	

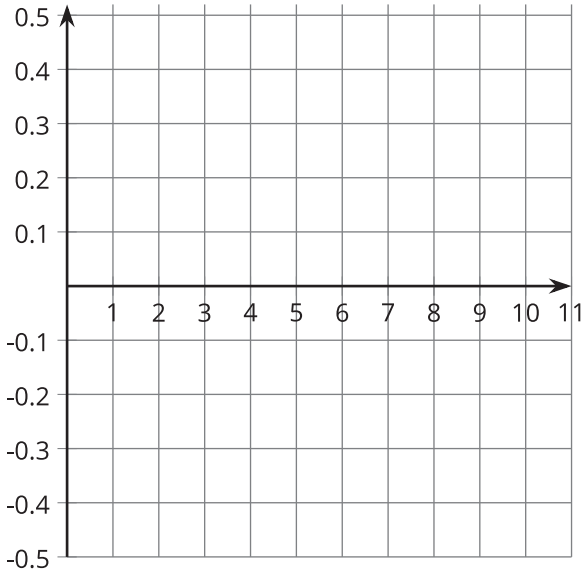
4. Compare the weight of the box with 3 oranges to the estimated weight of the box with 3 oranges. Explain or show your reasoning.

5. How many oranges are in the box when the linear model best estimates the weight? Explain or show your reasoning.

6. How many oranges are in the box when the linear model does the poorest job of estimating the weight? Explain or show your reasoning.

7. The difference between the actual value and the value estimated by a linear model is called the **residual.** If the actual value is greater than the estimated value, the residual is positive. If the actual value is less than the estimated value, the residual is negative. For the data set of the weights of oranges, what is the residual when there are 3 oranges? On the axes for the next question, plot this residual at the point where $x = 3$ and y has the value of the residual.

8. Find and graph the residuals for the rest of the data shown by the scatter plot.



9. Which point on the scatter plot has the residual closest to 0? What does this mean about the weight of the box with that many oranges in it?

10. How can you use the residuals to decide how well a line fits the data?

6.3 Card Sort: Best Residuals

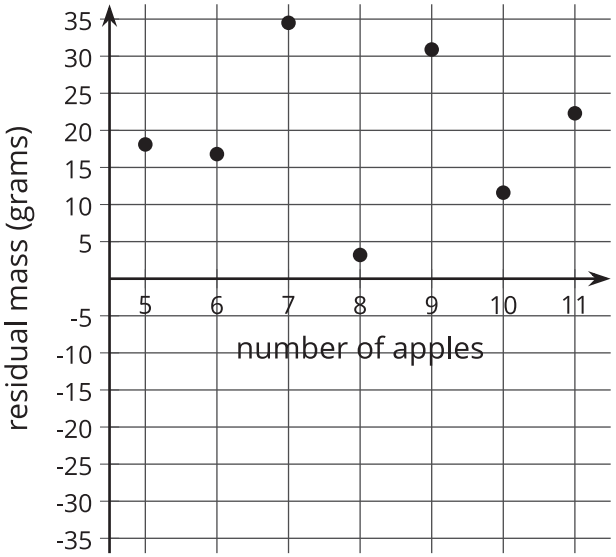
1. Match the scatter plots and given linear models to the graph of the residuals.
2. After the group agrees on all the matches, turn the scatter plots over so that only the residuals are visible. Based on the residuals, which line would produce the most accurate estimates? Which line fits its data the worst?

Are you ready for more?

1. Tyler estimates a line of best fit for some data about the mass, in grams, of different numbers of apples. Here is the graph of the residuals.

   a. What does Tyler's line of best fit look like according to the graph of the residuals?

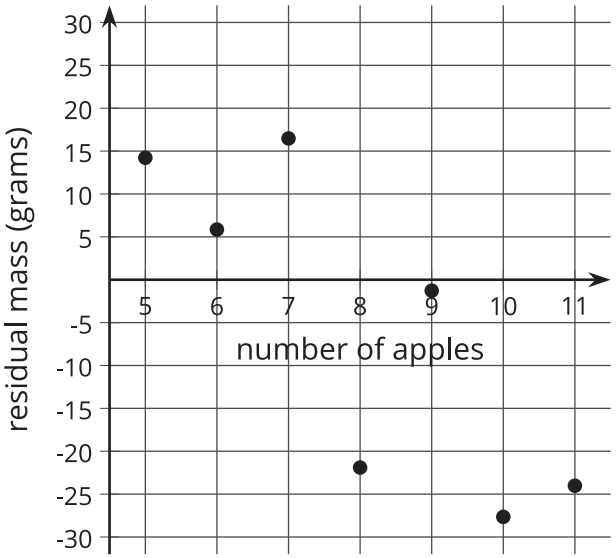
   b. How well does Tyler's line of best fit model the data? Explain your reasoning.



2. Lin estimates a line of best fit for the same data. The graph shows the residuals.

   a. What does Lin's line of best fit look like in comparison to the data?

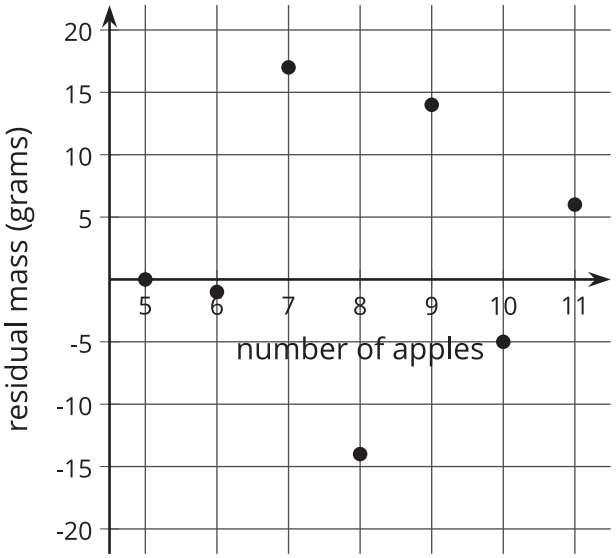
   b. How well does Lin's line of best fit model the data? Explain your reasoning.



3. Kiran also estimates a line of best fit for the same data. The graph shows the residuals.

   a. What does Kiran's line of best fit look like in comparison to the data?

   b. How well does Kiran's line of best fit model the data? Explain your reasoning.



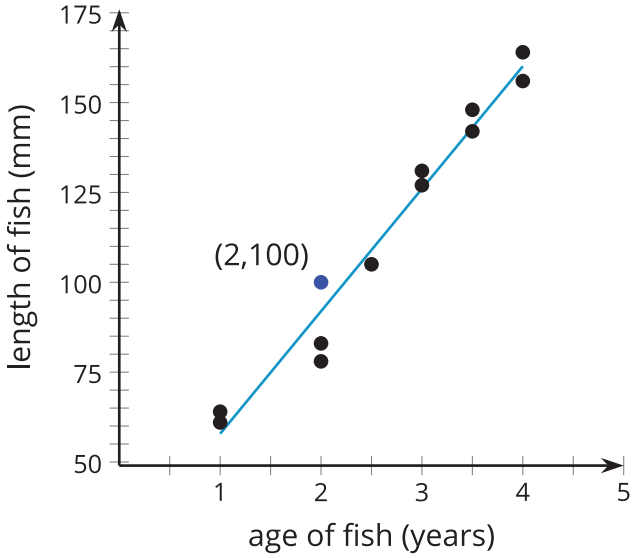
4. Who has the best estimate of the line of best fit—Tyler, Lin, or Kiran? Explain your reasoning.

Lesson 6 Summary

When fitting a linear model to data, it can be useful to look at the residuals. **Residuals** are the difference between the y-value of a point in a scatter plot and the value predicted by the linear model for the same x-value.

For example, in the scatter plot showing the length of the fish and the age of the fish, the residual for the fish that is 2 years old and 100 mm long is 8.06 mm, because the point is at $(2, 100)$ and the linear function has the value 91.94 mm $(34.08 \cdot 2 + 23.78)$ when x is 2. The residual of 8.06 mm means that the actual fish is about 8 millimeters longer than the linear model estimates for a fish of that same age.

$y = 34.08x + 23.78$



When the point on the scatter plot is above the line, it has a positive residual. When the point on the scatter plot is below the line, the residual is a negative value. A line that has smaller residuals is more likely to produce estimates that are close to the actual value.