

# Quality Improvement through Exploratory Data Analysis

Lecture XVI  
[Chapter 11 in textbook]

# Exploratory Data Analysis

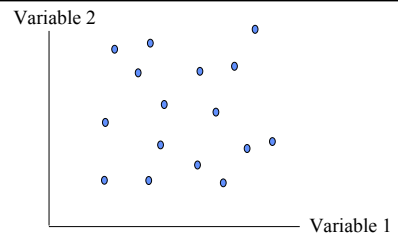
*Correlation*

*Regression*

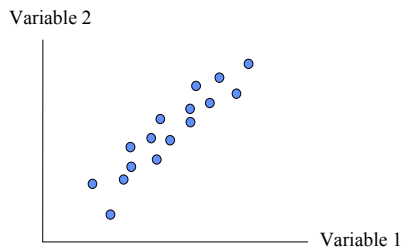
# Exploratory Data Analysis

**Correlation**  
*versus*  
**Causation**

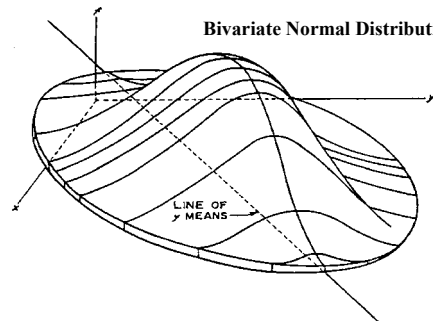
# Low Correlation



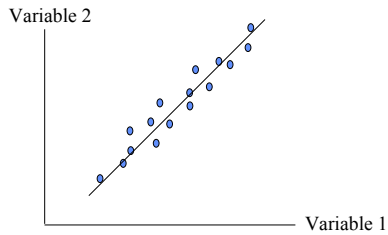
# High Correlation



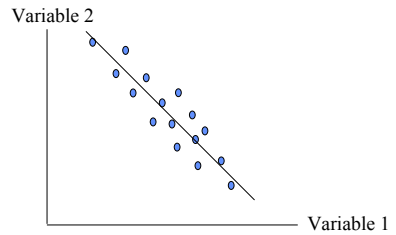
# Bivariate Normal Distribution



### Positive Correlation



### Negative Correlation



### Example of Correlation Matrix

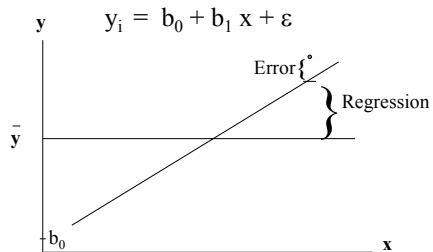
	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
V1	1.0	.85	.24	.50	.70
V2	.85	1.0	.63	.57	.80
V3	.24	.63	1.0	.32	.44
V4	.50	.57	.32	1.0	.72
V5	.70	.80	.44	.72	1.0

### Regression

*Is the Model (Regression Equation)  
Better at Prediction than the  
Grand Mean?*

$$y_i = (\text{intercept}) + (\text{slope}) * (\text{x value})$$

### Model



### Procedure for Regression

*Partitioning Variation Into*

**Sum of Squares Regression (SSR)**

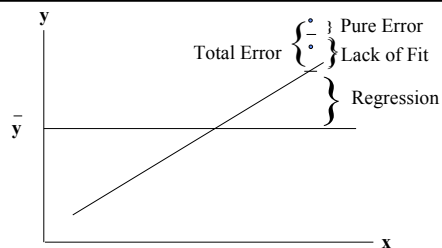
**Sum of Squares Error (SSE)**

## Regression Analysis Measures

$\alpha$  : *Reliability*

$R^2$  : Coefficient of Determination  
*[Percent of Variance Accounted For]*

## Lack of Fit



## Procedure for Regression

*Partitioning Variation Into*

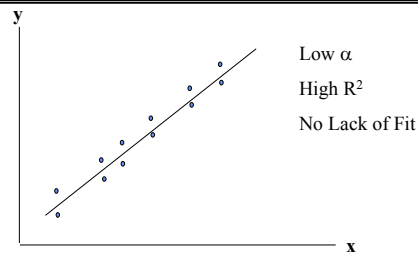
**Sum of Squares Regression (SSR)**

**Sum of Squares Error (SSE)**

SS Lack of Fit

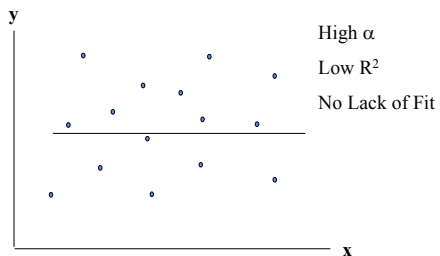
SS Pure Error

## Evaluation of Regression Model



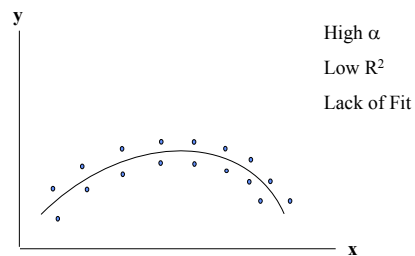
## Evaluation of Regression Model

(cont.)

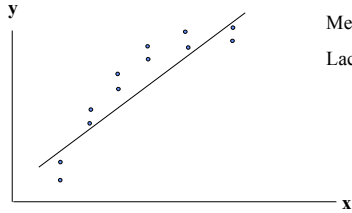


## Evaluation of Regression Model

(cont.)



## Evaluation of Regression Model (cont.)



Medium  $\alpha$   
Medium  $R^2$   
Lack of Fit

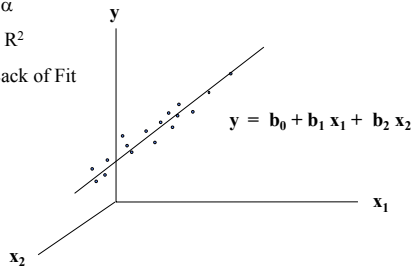
## Multiple Regression

More than 1 Dependent (Predictor) Variable

$$y = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + b_3 x_3 + \epsilon$$

## Example of Multiple Regression

Low  $\alpha$   
High  $R^2$   
No Lack of Fit



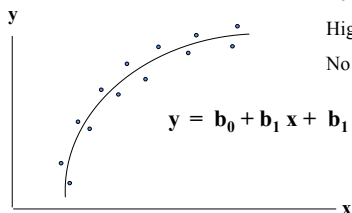
$$y = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2$$

## Polynomial Regression

Quadratic and Higher Order Terms

$$y = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + b_3 x^3 + \epsilon$$

## Example of Polynomial Regression



Low  $\alpha$   
High  $R^2$   
No Lack of Fit

$$y = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2$$

## Stepwise Regression

Selects the Variable that Account for the Most Variation First. (Highest  $R^2$ )

Next, Selects the Combination of Two Variables That, Together, Account for the Most Variation

And So On.