

# Linear Regression with Regression Diagnostics

*in S-Plus*

*An application for  
Outliers detection in the accuracy examination of a  $pK_a$  prediction*

Karel Kupka  
*kupka@trilobyte.cz, www.trilobyte.cz*

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## User's instructions



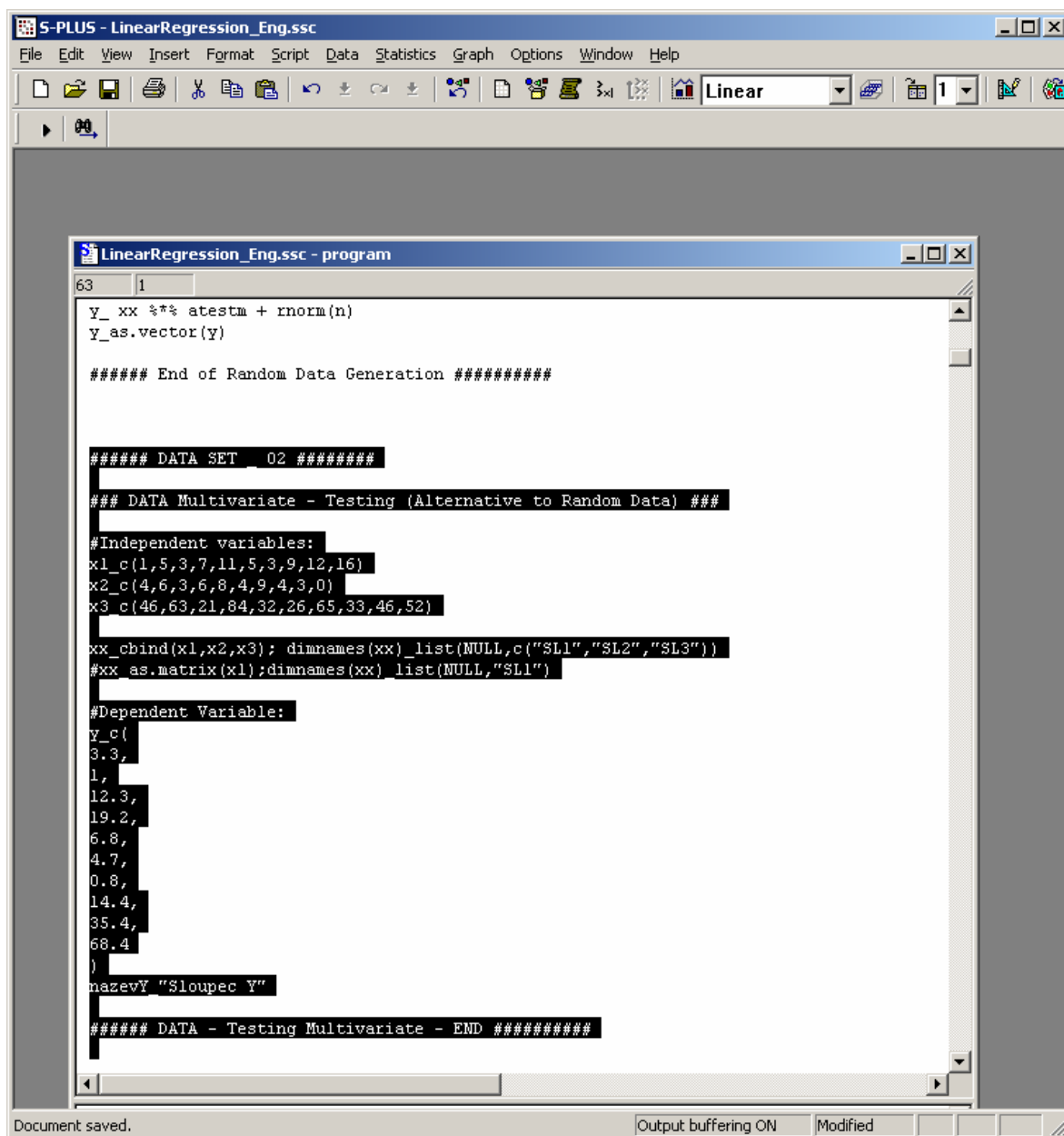
## Code: LinearRegression\_Eng.ssc

To run this code you need the statistical software S-Plus by Insightful Inc., version 5 or higher ([www.insightful.com](http://www.insightful.com)). (With minor changes it will run also on version 4.) The code can be run by parts by selecting appropriate part of the source text and pressing F10. An example use of the code is given below.

### General detailed example use of the code (for pK PALLAS example – see page 16):

#### Step 1

Data are expected in a matrix „xx“ (n x m) – independent variable and vector „y“ (n x 1) – dependent variable. You can generate sample data using code at the beginning of the file. Select part of code DATASET\_02 and press F10.



```
S-PLUS - LinearRegression_Eng.ssc
File Edit View Insert Format Script Data Statistics Graph Options Window Help
Linear 1
LinearRegression_Eng.ssc - program
63 1
y_xx %**% atestm + rnorm(n)
y_as.vector(y)

##### End of Random Data Generation #####

##### DATA SET_02 #####

### DATA Multivariate - Testing (Alternative to Random Data) ###

#Independent variables:
x1_c(1,5,3,7,11,5,3,9,12,16)
x2_c(4,6,3,6,8,4,9,4,3,0)
x3_c(46,63,21,84,32,26,65,33,46,52)

xx_cbind(x1,x2,x3); dimnames(xx)_list(NULL,c("SL1","SL2","SL3"))
#xx_as.matrix(x1);dimnames(xx)_list(NULL,"SL1")

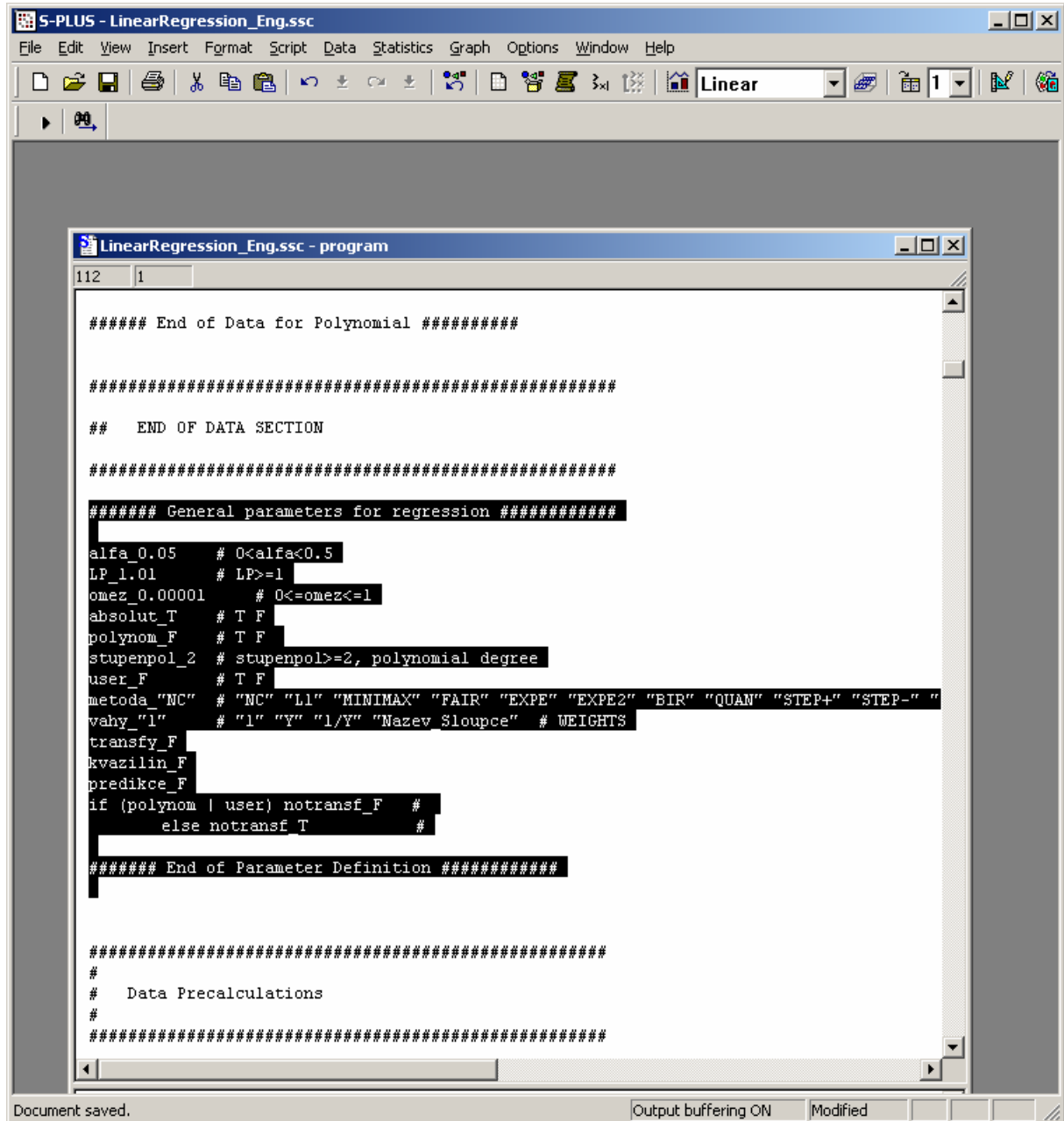
#Dependent Variable:
y_c(
3.3,
1,
12.3,
19.2,
6.8,
4.7,
0.8,
14.4,
35.4,
68.4
)
nazewY "Sloupec Y"

##### DATA - Testing Multivariate - END #####

Document saved. Output buffering ON Modified
```

Step 2.

Select code General parameters for regression to define initial settings for regression and press F10.



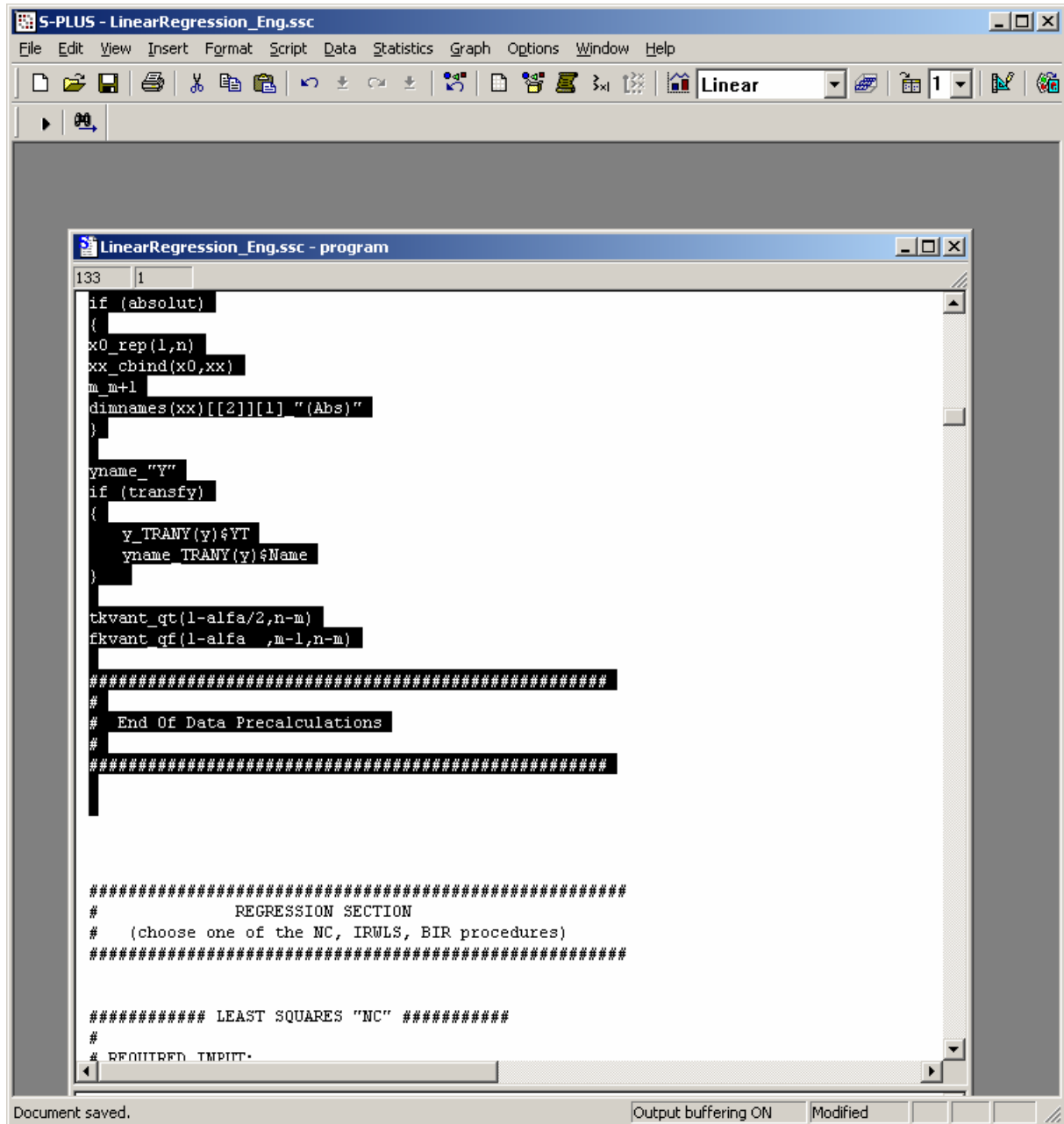
The screenshot shows the S-PLUS software interface. The main window is titled "S-PLUS - LinearRegression\_Eng.ssc" and contains a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Script, Data, Statistics, Graph, Options, Window, Help) and a toolbar. A smaller window titled "LinearRegression\_Eng.ssc - program" is open, displaying a script with the following content:

```
112 1
##### End of Data for Polynomial #####
#####
## END OF DATA SECTION
#####
##### General parameters for regression #####
alfa_0.05 # 0<alfa<0.5
LP_1.01 # LP>=1
omez_0.00001 # 0<=omez<=1
absolut_T # T F
polynom_F # T F
stupenpol_2 # stupenpol>=2, polynomial degree
user_F # T F
metoda_"NC" # "NC" "L1" "MINIMAX" "FAIR" "EXPE" "EXPE2" "BIR" "QUAN" "STEP+" "STEP-"
vahy_"1" # "1" "Y" "1/Y" "Nazyv Sloupce" # WEIGHTS
transfy_F
kvazilin_F
predikce_F
if (polynom | user) notransf_F #
else notransf T #
##### End of Parameter Definition #####
#####
#
# Data Precalculations
#
#####
```

At the bottom of the S-PLUS window, there is a status bar with the text "Document saved.", "Output buffering ON", and "Modified".

Step 3.

Select the section Data Precalculations and press F10. This code prepares the data matrices and calculates some critical quantiles. Number of rows is stored in variable  $n$ , number of columns of matrix  $X$  is stored in  $m$ .



```
S-PLUS - LinearRegression_Eng.ssc
File Edit View Insert Format Script Data Statistics Graph Options Window Help
Linear 1
LinearRegression_Eng.ssc - program
133 1
if (absolut)
{
x0_rep(1,n)
xx_cbind(x0,xx)
m_m+1
dimnames(xx)[[2]][1] "(Abs)"
}
ynname ""Y""
if (transfy)
{
y_TRANY(y)$YT
ynname TRANY(y)$Name
}
tkvant qt(1-alfa/2,n-m)
fkvant qf(1-alfa ,m-1,n-m)
#####
#
# End Of Data Precalculations
#
#####

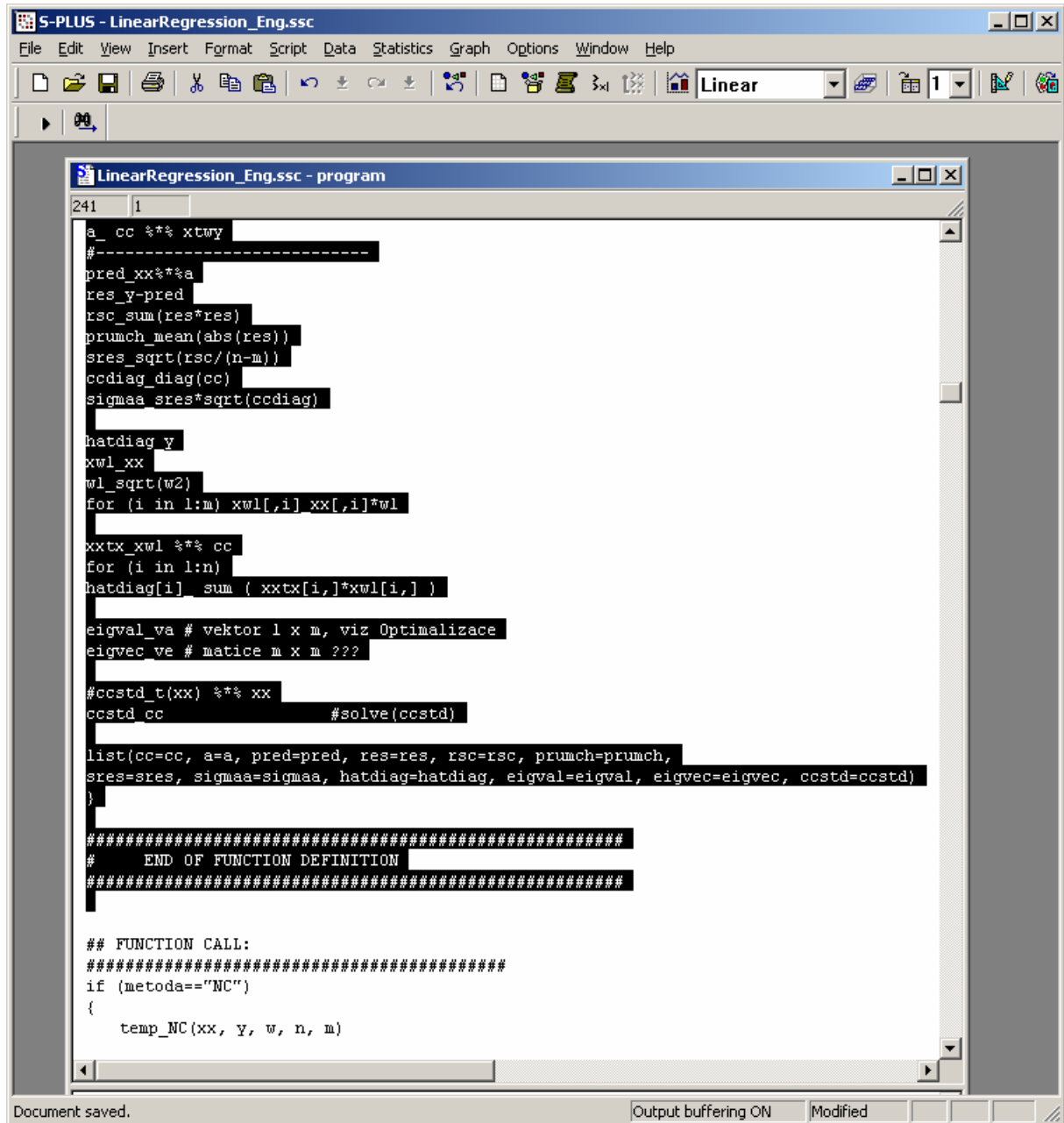
#####
#
# REGRESSION SECTION
# (choose one of the NC, IRWLS, BIR procedures)
#####

##### LEAST SQUARES "NC" #####
#
# REQUIRED IMPUT.
```

Document saved. Output buffering ON Modified

Step 4.

Select the part of code NC - LEAST SQUARES FUNCTION DEFINITION and press F10. This defines the least squares algorithm, no calculations are performed in this step. The name „NC“ is derived (as much of other variable names) from Czech.



```
S-PLUS - LinearRegression_Eng.ssc
File Edit View Insert Format Script Data Statistics Graph Options Window Help
Linear 1
LinearRegression_Eng.ssc - program
241 1
a_cc ~*~ xtwy
#-----
pred_xx~*~a
res_y-pred
rsc_sum(res*res)
prunch_mean(abs(res))
sres_sqrt(rsc/(n-m))
ccdiag_diag(cc)
sigmaa sres*sqrt(ccdiag)

hatdiag_y
xw1_xx
w1_sqrt(w2)
for (i in 1:m) xw1[,i]_xx[,i]*w1

xxtx_xw1 ~*~ cc
for (i in 1:n)
hatdiag[i]_sum ( xxtx[i,]*xw1[i,] )

eigval_va # vektor 1 x m, viz Optimalizace
eigvec_ve # matice m x m ???

#ccstd_t(xx) ~*~ xx
ccstd_cc #solve(ccstd)

list(cc=cc, a=a, pred=pred, res=res, rsc=rsc, prunch=prunch,
sres=sres, sigmaa=sigmaa, hatdiag=hatdiag, eigval=eigval, eigvec=eigvec, ccstd=ccstd)
}

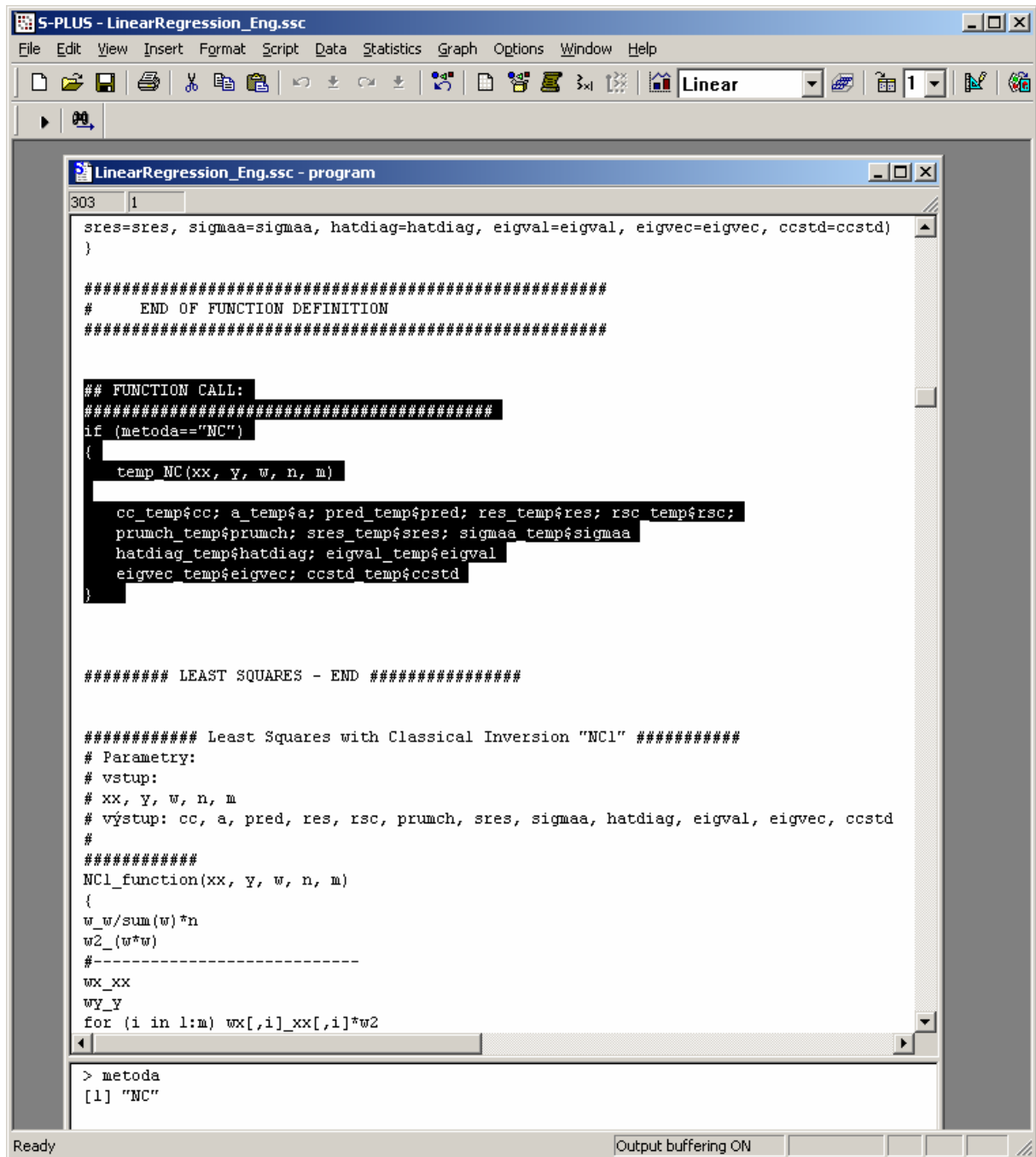
#####
# END OF FUNCTION DEFINITION
#####

## FUNCTION CALL:
#####
if (metoda=="NC")
{
temp_NC(xx, Y, w, n, m)
```

Document saved. Output buffering ON Modified

Step 5.

Select the function call NC and press 10. This performs the least squares regression defined in the previous step.



```
S-PLUS - LinearRegression_Eng.ssc
File Edit View Insert Format Script Data Statistics Graph Options Window Help
Linear
LinearRegression_Eng.ssc - program
303 1
sres=sres, sigmaa=sigmaa, hatdiag=hatdiag, eigval=eigval, eigvec=eigvec, ccstd=ccstd)
}

#####
# END OF FUNCTION DEFINITION
#####

## FUNCTION CALL:
#####
if (metoda=="NC")
{
  temp_NC(xx, Y, w, n, m)
  cc_temp$cc; a_temp$a; pred_temp$pred; res_temp$res; rsc_temp$rsc;
  prunch_temp$prunch; sres_temp$sres; sigmaa_temp$sigmaa
  hatdiag_temp$hatdiag; eigval_temp$eigval
  eigvec_temp$eigvec; ccstd_temp$ccstd
}

##### LEAST SQUARES - END #####

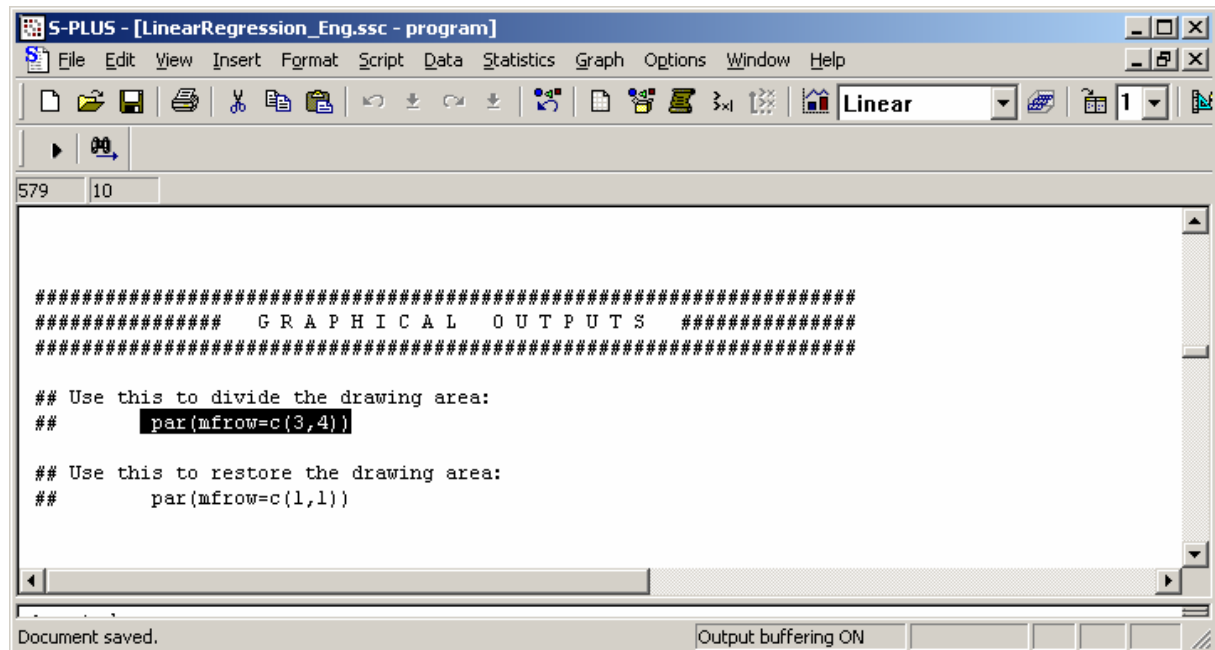
##### Least Squares with Classical Inversion "NC1" #####
# Parametry:
# vstup:
# xx, Y, w, n, m
# výstup: cc, a, pred, res, rsc, prunch, sres, sigmaa, hatdiag, eigval, eigvec, ccstd
#
#####
NC1_function(xx, Y, w, n, m)
{
  w_w/sum(w)*n
  w2_(w*w)
  #-----
  wx_xx
  wY_Y
  for (i in 1:m) wx[,i]_xx[,i]*w2

> metoda
[1] "NC"
```

Jump over following code for alternative robust regression algorithms and go to GRAPHICAL OUTPUTS.

Step 6.

Select code for preferred plots and press F10. If you want to create more plots you can divide the plotting area by command  $par(mfrow=c(3,4))$ . (3 rows by 4 columns)



The screenshot shows the S-PLUS software interface. The title bar reads "S-PLUS - [LinearRegression\_Eng.ssc - program]". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Script, Data, Statistics, Graph, Options, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and plotting. The main window displays a script with the following code:

```
#####  
##### GRAPHICAL OUTPUTS #####  
#####  
  
## Use this to divide the drawing area:  
##      par(mfrow=c(3,4))  
  
## Use this to restore the drawing area:  
##      par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```

At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar with the text "Document saved." and "Output buffering ON".

The plot of the regression curve is available only for data with one independent variable. Since we have 3 independent variables in our example, we cannot create this plot. Any of the following plots can be used. Available plots are as follows:

### Regression curve Plot

#### Residuals Plots Group:

- Y-Prediction
- Residuals vs. prediction
- Abs. residuals
- Squared Residuals
- Q-Q plot of residuals
- Autocorrelation
- Heteroscedasticity
- Jack-Knife residuals
- Predicted Residuals

#### Partial regression and residual plots Group:

- Partial regression plot
- Partial Residual plot

#### Influential Points Diagnostics plots Group:

- Projection Matrix Plot
- Prediction of Residuals
- Pregibon Plot
- Williams Plot
- McCulloh-Meter plot



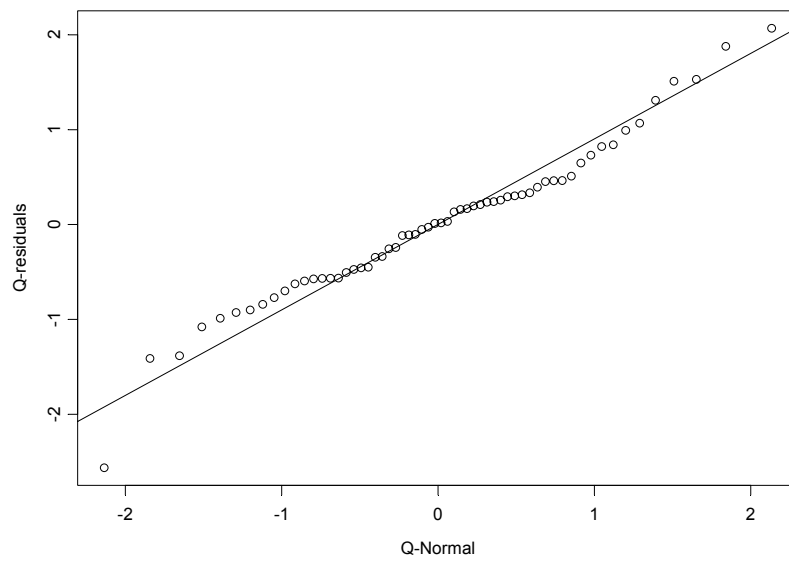
L-R plot  
Cook Distance Plot  
Atkinson Distance Plot  
Likelihood Distance Plots

**Rankit Plots Group:**

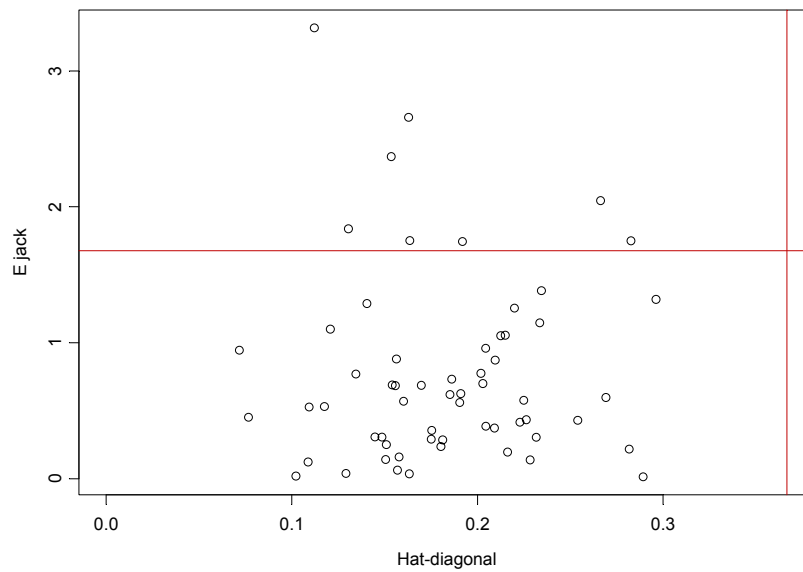
Q-Q for Normalized Residuals  
Q-Q Predicted Residuals  
Q-Q Jack-Knife Residuals

Example plots:

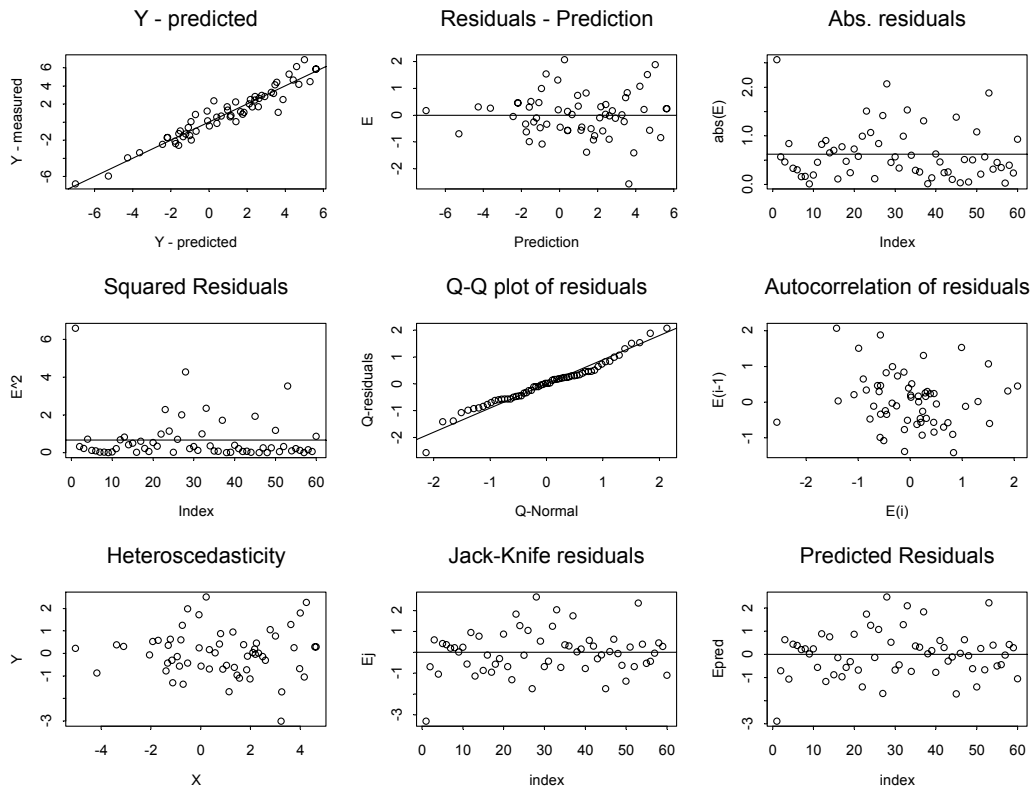
Q-Q plot of residuals



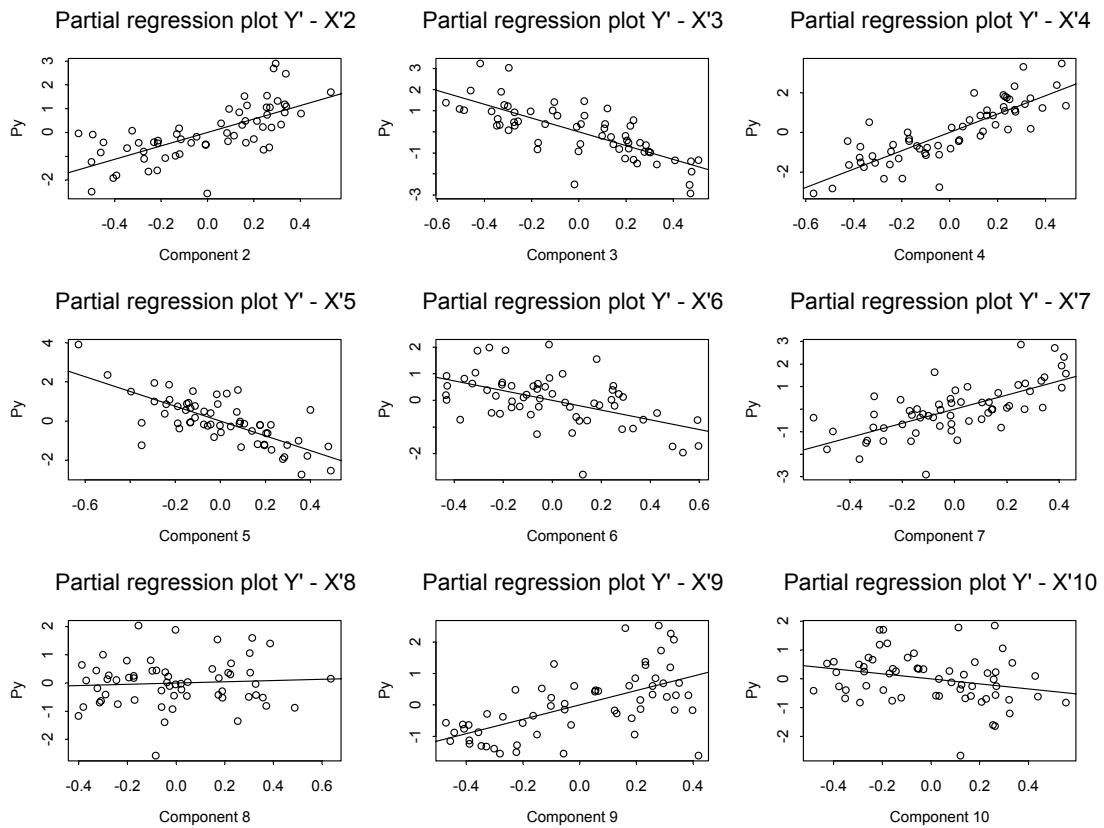
Williams Plot



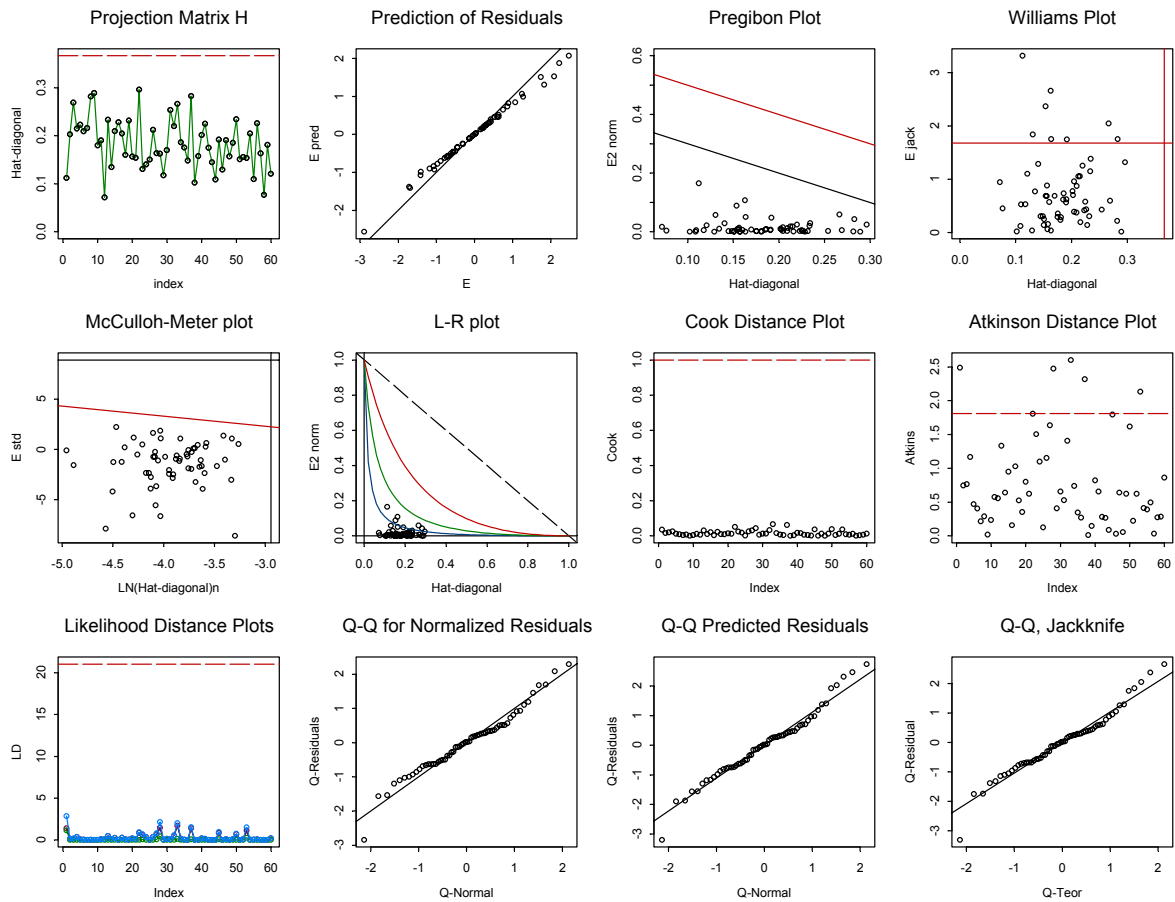
Plot of all Residuals Group Plots:



Plot of all Partial Regression Plots



Plot of all Influence Diagnostic and Rankit plots:



Step 7.

Text outputs.

Select and run the „TEXT OUTPUT / RESULT TABLES“ code. The results will appear in the output window of S-Plus. From here it may be pasted into Excel in the form of the following table divided into 9 sections:

- Section 1. Basic Analysis
- Section 2. Pair Correlations ( $X_i, X_j$ )
- Section 3. Multicollinearity Detection
- Section 4. Analysis of Variance
- Section 5. Parameter Estimates
- Section 6. Statistical Characteristics
- Section 7. Analysis of Classical Residuals
- Section 8. Regression Triplet Analysis
- Section 9. Influential Points Diagnostics
  - Subsection A. Residual Analysis
  - Subsection B. Influence Analysis

## Linear Regression Results

Significance Level	0.05				
Quantile t(1- $\alpha$ /2, n-m)	2.446911851				
Quantile F(1- $\alpha$ , m, n-m)	4.757062663				
Absolute Term:	YES				
No of Rows	10				
No of Parameters	4				
Method	Classical Least Squares				
Columns					
	Column 1				
	Column 2				
	Column 3				
Transformation	No transformation				
<b>Section 1. Basic Analysis</b>					
Variable Characteristics					
Variable	Mean	StdDev	Corr. vs. Y	Significance	
SL1	7.2	4.732863826	0.817487563	0.003870068	
SL2	4.7	2.626785107	-0.736945571	0.015033604	
SL3	46.8	19.75854246	0.095069186	0.793905594	
<b>Section 2. Pair Correlations (Xi, Xj)</b>					
Variable	Corr.Coeff	Significance			
(Abs) - SL1	0	1			
(Abs) - SL2	0	1			
(Abs) - SL3	0	1			
SL1 - SL2	-0.414693202	0.233422623			
SL1 - SL3	0.000475268	0.998960351			
SL2 - SL3	0.309132904	0.384773263			
<b>Section 3. Multicollinearity Detection</b>					
Variable	Eigenvalue cor.	Condition number kappa	VI factor	Multiple corr.	
(Abs)	1.517008839	3.143827236	1	0	
SL1	1.000455473	2.07332949	1.234988555	0.436206255	
SL2	1	2.072385575	1.365477622	0.517354346	
SL3	0.482535688	1	1.130656073	0.339937864	
<b>Section 4. Analysis of Variance</b>					
Mean Y	16.63				
Source	Square Sum	Mean Square	Variance		
Overall Variability	3974.301	397.4301	441.589		
Explained Variability	3682.113726	368.2113726	409.1237473		
Residual variability	292.187274	29.2187274	32.46525267		
F-statistic	25.20379259				
Critical F-quantile (1- $\alpha$ , m-1, n-m)	4.757062663				
p-value	0.000844931				
Conclusion	Model is Significant				

Variable	Estimate	StdDev.	Conclusion	p-value	Lower limit	Upper limit
(Abs)	6.474243433	8.292998992	Insignificant	0.464662766	-13.81799408	26.76648095
SL1	2.554956891	0.546186832	Significant	0.003403678	1.218485858	3.891427923
SL2	-4.666888885	1.034788317	Significant	0.004060519	-7.19892468	-2.13485309
SL3	0.29261634	0.125182645	Insignificant	0.058040863	-0.013694558	0.598927238
<b>Section 6. Statistical Characteristics</b>						
Multiple Correlation Coefficient R	0.962538747					
Determination Coefficient R <sup>2</sup>	0.926480839					
Predicted Correlation Coefficient Rp	0.766496792					
Mean Error of Prediction MEP	92.80120324					
Akaike Information Criterion	41.74809853					
<b>Section 7. Analysis of Classical Residuals</b>						
Index	Y measured	Y predicted	StdDev. Y	Residual	Rel. Residual [%Y]	
1	3.3	3.821996424	4.343007263	-0.521996424	-15.81807346	
2	1	9.682523998	3.113775963	-8.682523998	-868.2523998	
3	12.3	6.283390591	4.594826023	6.016609409	48.91552365	
4	19.2	20.93738092	4.913361548	-1.737380919	-9.048858956	
5	6.8	6.607381033	5.991566876	0.192618967	2.832631874	
6	4.7	8.189497188	3.487801957	-3.489497188	-74.24462101	
7	0.8	-8.842823759	4.569319327	9.642823759	1205.35297	
8	14.4	20.45763913	2.894543277	-6.057639131	-42.06693841	
9	35.4	36.59341111	3.283668827	-1.193411109	-3.371217821	
10	68.4	62.56960337	5.733888587	5.830396633	8.523971685	
Residual Sum of Squares	292.187274					
Mean of Absolute Residuals	4.336489754					
Residual StdDev	6.978386562					
Residual Variance	48.697879					
Residual Skewness	0.059799837					
Residual Variance	2.143652778					
<b>Section 8. Regression Triplet Analysis</b>						
Fisher-Snedecor test of Significance						
F-Statistic	25.20379259					
Critical F- (1-alfa, m-1, n-m)	4.757062663					
p-value	0.000844931					
Conclusion	Model is Significant					
Scott Criterion of Multicollinearity						

SC Statistic	16.09845951					
Conclusion	Multicollinearity is too high, model is incorrect!					
Cook-Weisberg test of heteroscedasticity						
CW-statistic	0.152125821					
Critical quantile $\chi^2(1-\alpha,1)$	3.841458821					
p-value	0.696512069					
Conclusion	Residuals are homoscedastic.					
Jarque-Berra test of normality						
JB-statistic	0.405220796					
Critical quantile $\chi^2(1-\alpha,2)$	5.991464547					
p-value	0.816596327					
Conclusion	Residuals are normally distributed.					
Wald test of autocorrelation						
WA-statistic	1.346001087					
Critical quantile $\chi^2(1-\alpha,1)$	3.841458821					
p-value	0.245978431					
Conclusion	Autocorrelation is insignificant					
Durbin-Watson test of autocorrelation						
DW-statistic	2.91601665					
Conclusion	Residuals are negatively correlated!					
Sign test of fit						
Sgn-statistic	1.896586268					
Critical Quantile $N(1-\alpha/2)$	1.959963985					
p-value	0.057882564					
Conclusion	There is no trend in residuals.					
<b>Section 9. Influential Points Diagnostics</b>						
<b>Subsection A. Residual Analysis</b>						
Index	Standard	Jackknife	Predicted	Diag(Hii)	Diag(H*i <i>i</i> )	Cook Dist.
1	-0.095564373	-0.087304406	-0.851990096	0.387321018	0.388253572	-0.015103378
2	-1.390275931	-1.541493961	-10.84091807	0.199096982	0.457103506	-0.086402391
3	1.14554396	1.183083812	10.62139958	0.433538926	0.557430663	0.219184478
4	-0.350598084	-0.323380407	-3.445355783	0.495732508	0.506063185	-0.086166008
5	0.05384073	0.049161515	0.732880009	0.737175301	0.737302282	0.037753355
6	-0.57732384	-0.542299858	-4.651426651	0.249800664	0.291474589	-0.048059186
7	1.828234549	2.507699554	16.8798911	0.428738983	0.746973411	0.343028579
8	-0.953994429	-0.945532464	-7.316414898	0.172048166	0.297635401	-0.049559946
9	-0.193812715	-0.177482436	-1.53279651	0.221415823	0.226290197	-0.013779243
10	1.465849425	1.670211647	17.94695062	0.675131628	0.791473193	0.761570988

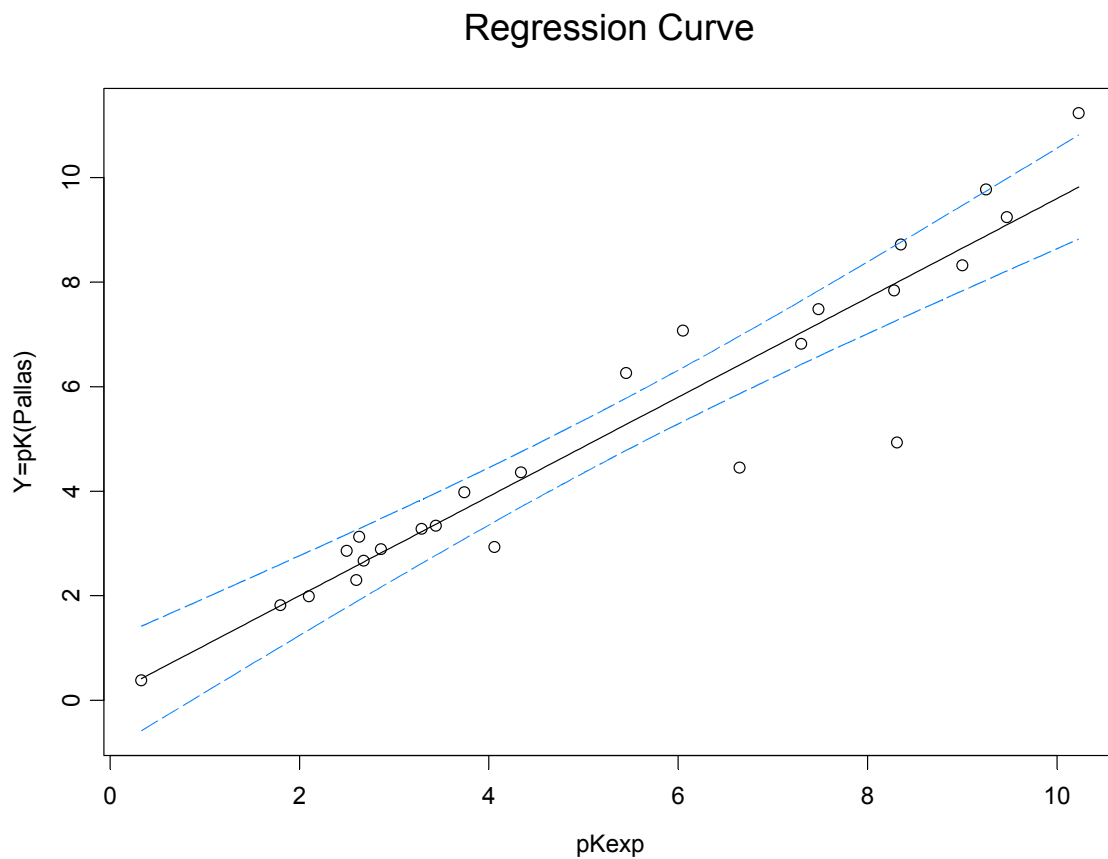
<b>Subsection B. Influence Analysis</b>						
Index	Atkinson Dist.	Andrews- Pregibon stat	Infl on $\hat{Y}$	Infl on parameters LD(b)	Infl on variance LD(s)	Total Influence LD(b,s)
1	0.085016032	0.611746428	-0.0694153	0.009617673	0.052092352	0.060765623
2	0.941303841	0.542896494	-0.768571368	0.770370656	0.442559886	1.505823391
3	1.267623129	0.442569337	1.035009951	1.547707474	0.104930124	2.033172201
4	0.392692445	0.493936815	-0.320632039	0.199396358	0.034847334	0.219896162
5	0.100837759	0.262697718	0.082333685	0.013541948	0.053122954	0.065324858
6	0.383260072	0.708525411	-0.312930538	0.183281512	0.011435317	0.187701256
7	2.660727047	0.253026589	2.172474537	3.493116951	3.22949135	11.72485345
8	0.52789137	0.702364599	-0.431021499	0.310333858	0.017838708	0.352241866
9	0.115918446	0.773709803	-0.094647015	0.01778812	0.047502774	0.063627278
10	2.948883722	0.208526807	2.407753476	5.563144948	0.641372759	11.076471

## pK<sub>a</sub> PALLAS example

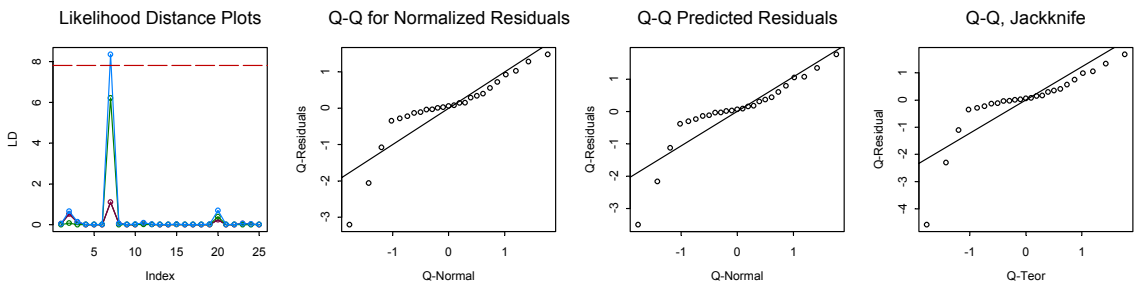
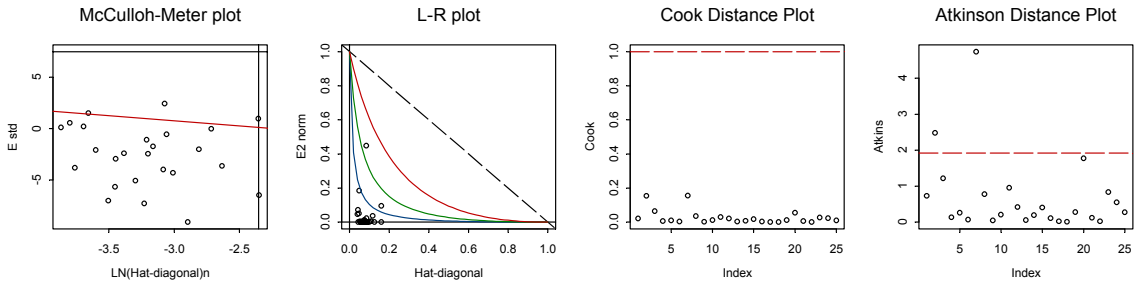
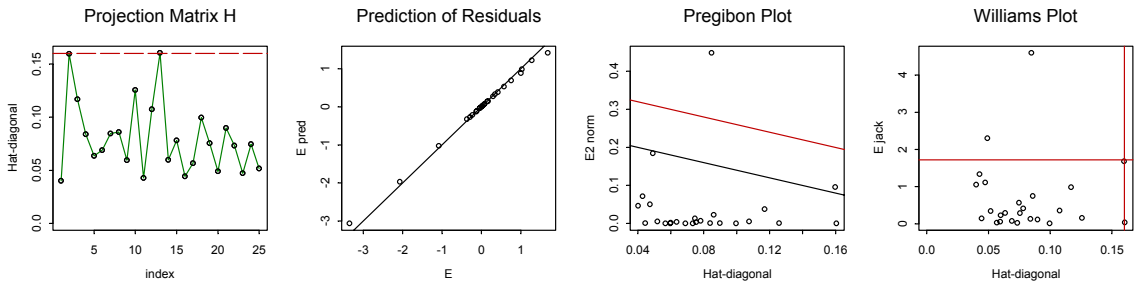
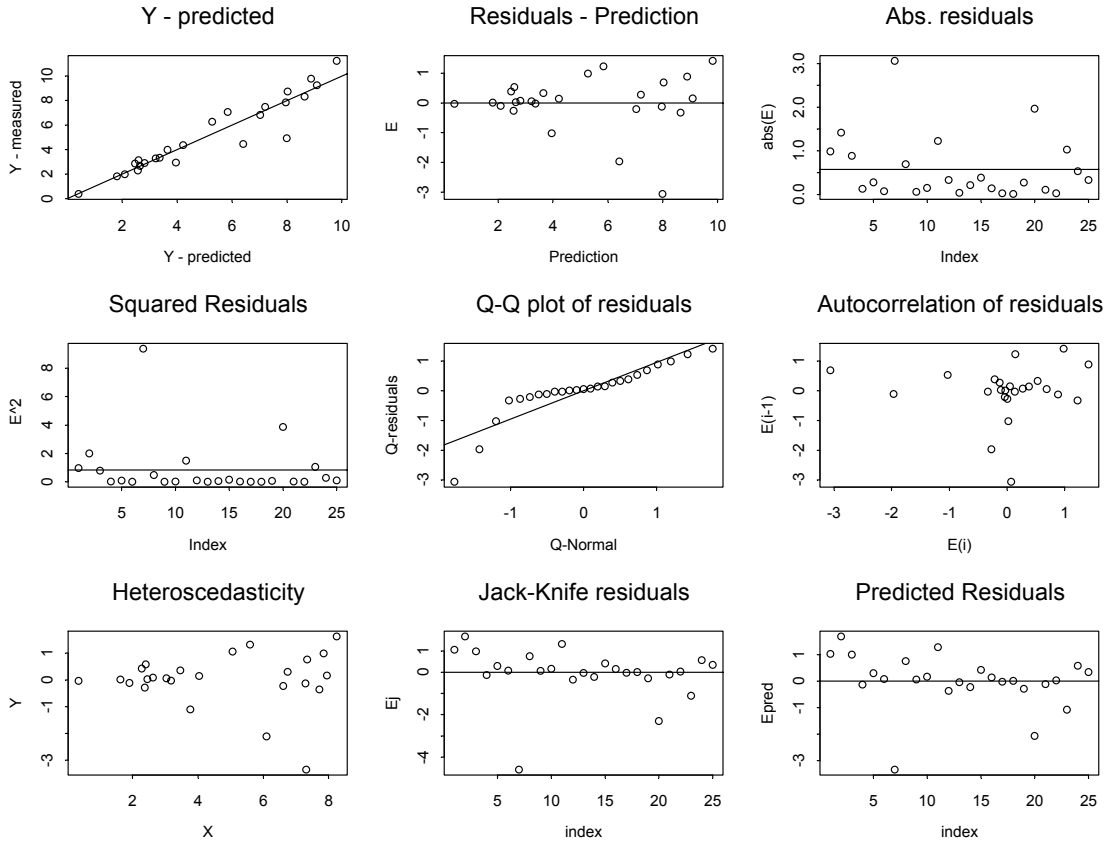
### Data:

```
##### DATA SET      pK PALLAS #####  
  
xx_as.matrix(c(5.45,10.23,9.25,8.28,7.48,2.86,8.31,8.35,3.29,9.47,6.05,9,0.33,7.3,2  
  .5,4.34,3.44,1.8,2.6,6.65,2.1,2.68,4.06,2.63,3.74))  
dimnames(xx)_list(NULL,"pKexp")  
y_c(c(6.26,11.23,9.77,7.84,7.48,2.89,4.93,8.72,3.28,9.24,7.07,8.32,0.38,6.82,2.86,4.3  
  6,3.34,1.82,2.3,4.45,1.99,2.67,2.93,3.13,3.98))  
  
yname_"pK(Pallas)"  
  
##### END OF DATA SET      pK PALLAS #####
```

### Graphical Output and Diagnostics:







## Linear Regression Results

Significance Level	0.05
Quantile t(1-alfa/2,n-m)	2.06866
Quantile F(1-alfa,m,n-m)	4.27934
Absolute Term:	YES
No of Rows	25
No of Parameters	2
Method	Classical Least Squares
Columns	
	NazevSloupce 1
Transformation	No transformation

### Section 1. Basic Analysis

#### Variable Characteristics

Variable	Mean	StdDev	Corr. vs. Y	Significance
pKexp	5.2876	2.91580	0.94754	0.00000

### Section 2. Pair Correlations (Xi, Xj)

Variable	Corr.Coeff	Significance
(Abs) - pKexp	0	1

### Section 3. Multicollinearity Detection

Variable	Eigenvalue kor. m.	Condition number kappa	VI factor	Multiple corr.
(Abs)	1	1	1	0
pKexp	1	1	1	0

### Section 4. Analysis of Variance

Mean Y	5.1224		
Source	Square Sum	Mean Square	Variance
Overall Variability	204.95126	8.19805	8.53964
Explained Variability	184.01286	7.36051	7.66720
Residual variability	20.93840	0.83754	0.87243
F-statistic	202.13080		
Critical F-quantile (1-alfa, m-1, n-m)	4.27934		
p-value	0.00000		
Conclusion	Model is Significant		

### Section 5. Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	StdDev.	Conclusion	p-value	Lower limit	Upper limit
(Abs)	0.10107	0.40144	Insignificant	0.80346	-0.72938	0.93151
pKexp	0.94964	0.06680	Significant	0.00000	0.81147	1.08782

### Section 6. Statistical Characteristics

Multiple Correlation Coefficient R	0.94754
Determination Coefficient R <sup>2</sup>	0.89784
Predicted Correlation Coefficient Rp	0.87901
Mean Error of Prediction MEP	0.99190
Akaike Information Criterion	-0.43227

### Section 7. Analysis of Classical Residuals

Index	Y measured	Y predicted	StdDev. Y	Residual	Rel. Residual [%Y]
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1	6.26	5.27662	0.19113	0.98338	15.70891
2	11.23	9.81592	0.38131	1.41408	12.59202
3	9.77	8.88527	0.32629	0.88473	9.05562
4	7.84	7.96411	0.27634	-0.12411	-1.58306
5	7.48	7.20440	0.24054	0.27560	3.68453
6	2.89	2.81705	0.25042	0.07295	2.52434
7	4.93	7.99260	0.27780	-3.06260	-62.12173
8	8.72	8.03059	0.27974	0.68941	7.90611
9	3.28	3.22539	0.23285	0.05461	1.66485
10	9.24	9.09419	0.33832	0.14581	1.57806
11	7.07	5.84641	0.19750	1.22359	17.30682
12	8.32	8.64785	0.31290	-0.32785	-3.94056
13	0.38	0.41445	0.38219	-0.03445	-9.06566
14	6.82	7.03346	0.23342	-0.21346	-3.12994
15	2.86	2.47517	0.26662	0.38483	13.45542
16	4.36	4.22252	0.20105	0.13748	3.15325
17	3.34	3.36784	0.22725	-0.02784	-0.83352
18	1.82	1.81042	0.30114	0.00958	0.52611
19	2.3	2.57014	0.26200	-0.27014	-11.74519
20	4.45	6.41619	0.21141	-1.96619	-44.18413
21	1.99	2.09532	0.28592	-0.10532	-5.29235
22	2.67	2.64611	0.25836	0.02389	0.89473
23	2.93	3.95662	0.20770	-1.02662	-35.03816
24	3.13	2.59863	0.26063	0.53137	16.97672
25	3.98	3.65273	0.21703	0.32727	8.22280
Residual Sum of Squares	20.93840				
Mean of Absolute Residuals	0.57269				
Residual StdDev	0.95413				
Residual Variance	0.91037				
Residual Skewness	2.54619				
Residual Variance	6.39714				

### Section 8. Regression Triplet Analysis

Fisher-Snedecor test of Significance

F-Statistic	202.13080
Critical F- (1- $\alpha$ , m-1, n-m)	4.27934
p-value	0.00000
Conclusion	Model is Significant

Scott Criterion of Multicollinearity

SC Statistic	202.19418
Conclusion	Multicollinearity is too high, model is incorrect!

Cook-Weisberg test of heteroscedasticity

CW-statistic	6.60005
Critical quantile $\chi^2(1-\alpha, 1)$	3.84146
p-value	0.01020
Conclusion	Residuals are heteroscedastic!

Jarque-Berra test of normality

JB-statistic	22.63055
Critical quantile $\chi^2(1-\alpha, 2)$	5.99146
p-value	0.00001
Conclusion	Residual are NOT normally distributed!

Wald test of autocorrelation  
 WA-statistic 0.00564  
 Critical quantile  $\chi^2(1-\alpha,1)$  3.84146  
 p-value 0.94014  
 Conclusion Autocorrelation is insignificant

Durbin-Watson test of autocorrelation  
 DW-statistic 1.91736  
 Conclusion Residuals are not correlated.

Sign test of fit  
 Sgn-statistic 0.21320  
 Critical Quantile  $N(1-\alpha/2)$  1.95996  
 p-value 0.83117  
 Conclusion There is no trend in residuals.

## Section 9. Influential Points Diagnostics

### Subsection A. Residual Analysis

Index	Standard	Jackknife	Predicted	Diag(Hii)	Diag(H*ii)	Cook Dist.
1	1.0520	1.0545	1.0245	0.0401	0.0863	0.0220
2	1.6168	1.6796	1.6829	0.1597	0.2552	0.1537
3	0.9868	0.9862	1.0019	0.1169	0.1543	0.0653
4	-0.1359	-0.1330	-0.1355	0.0839	0.0846	-0.0062
5	0.2985	0.2925	0.2943	0.0636	0.0672	0.0101
6	0.0792	0.0775	0.0784	0.0689	0.0691	0.0029
7	-3.3552	-4.5925	-3.3463	0.0848	0.5327	-0.1554
8	0.7558	0.7485	0.7542	0.0860	0.1087	0.0355
9	0.0590	0.0577	0.0581	0.0596	0.0597	0.0019
10	0.1634	0.1599	0.1668	0.1257	0.1267	0.0118
11	1.3108	1.3327	1.2784	0.0428	0.1144	0.0293
12	-0.3637	-0.3568	-0.3674	0.1075	0.1127	-0.0219
13	-0.0394	-0.0385	-0.0410	0.1605	0.1605	-0.0038
14	-0.2307	-0.2259	-0.2271	0.0598	0.0620	-0.0073
15	0.4201	0.4124	0.4174	0.0781	0.0852	0.0178
16	0.1474	0.1442	0.1439	0.0444	0.0453	0.0034
17	-0.0300	-0.0294	-0.0295	0.0567	0.0568	-0.0009
18	0.0106	0.0103	0.0106	0.0996	0.0996	0.0006
19	-0.2944	-0.2885	-0.2922	0.0754	0.0789	-0.0120
20	-2.1132	-2.3024	-2.0677	0.0491	0.2337	-0.0546
21	-0.1157	-0.1132	-0.1157	0.0898	0.0903	-0.0057
22	0.0260	0.0254	0.0258	0.0733	0.0734	0.0010
23	-1.1024	-1.1078	-1.0777	0.0474	0.0977	-0.0274
24	0.5789	0.5704	0.5742	0.0746	0.0881	0.0233
25	0.3522	0.3454	0.3451	0.0517	0.0569	0.0096

### Subsection B. Influence Analysis

Index	Atkinson Dist.	Andrews-Pregibon stat	Infl on $\hat{Y}$	Infl on parameters LD(b)	Infl on variance LD(s)	Total Influence LD(b,s)
1	0.73120	0.91369	0.21562	0.05024	0.00090	0.05162
2	2.48318	0.74478	0.73225	0.53431	0.08181	0.66675
3	1.21703	0.84567	0.35888	0.13977	0.00007	0.14058
4	0.13645	0.91538	-0.04024	0.00184	0.01975	0.02152
5	0.25841	0.93282	0.07620	0.00657	0.01685	0.02318
6	0.07149	0.93086	0.02108	0.00050	0.02028	0.02076
7	4.73965	0.46727	-1.39765	1.10838	6.22193	8.35293

8	0.77843	0.89134	0.22955	0.05832	0.00306	0.06054
9	0.04926	0.94030	0.01453	0.00024	0.02040	0.02063
10	0.20569	0.87326	0.06065	0.00418	0.01940	0.02342
11	0.95625	0.88565	0.28198	0.08347	0.01716	0.10390
12	0.41998	0.88732	-0.12385	0.01732	0.01518	0.03191
13	0.05714	0.83949	-0.01685	0.00032	0.02048	0.02079
14	0.19330	0.93798	-0.05700	0.00368	0.01830	0.02184
15	0.40702	0.91484	0.12002	0.01624	0.01356	0.02928
16	0.10543	0.95470	0.03109	0.00110	0.01962	0.02067
17	0.02444	0.94323	-0.00721	0.00006	0.02051	0.02057
18	0.01167	0.90038	0.00344	0.00001	0.02055	0.02056
19	0.27940	0.92111	-0.08239	0.00768	0.01694	0.02435
20	1.77411	0.76627	-0.52316	0.24938	0.40642	0.70499
21	0.12056	0.90967	-0.03555	0.00144	0.01997	0.02135
22	0.02427	0.92665	0.00716	0.00006	0.02052	0.02058
23	0.83790	0.90228	-0.24708	0.06562	0.00228	0.06888
24	0.54924	0.91190	0.16196	0.02936	0.00847	0.03709
25	0.27362	0.94315	0.08069	0.00736	0.01549	0.02259