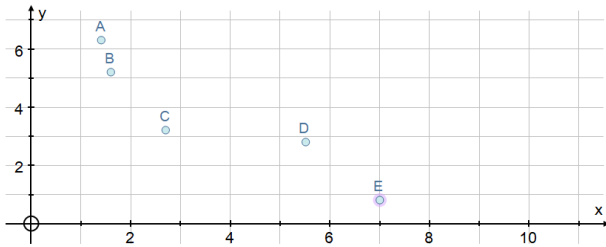


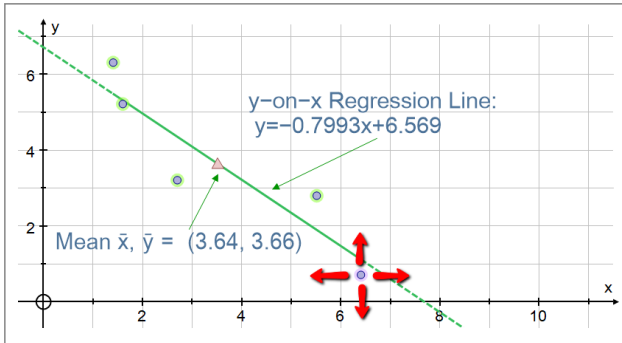
Bivariate data on a 2D page



Using POINT MODE, enter a small number of points roughly in a linear relationship.

Use CTRL-A to select them all, and then right-click:

- "Hide labels"
- "Convert to data set" (make them a single object)
- Point -> "Mean" to show the mean, then text box.



Select the dataset (click on any one point):

- Line -> "y-on-x Regression line"
- (Extrapolation extremes are on a dashed line)

CTRL-click (or click, hold and drag) on a single point. Move it: regression line always includes the mean.

Double-click on a data point to open "Edit Data Set"

Edit Data Set [?] [X]

Data Set Name:

x	y
1.4	6.3
1.6	5.2
2.7	3.2
5.5	2.8
6.4	0.7

Scale Options

Column Headers

Use x-header as x-axis label

Use y-header as y-axis label

Show Statistics Join Points

Perform Autoscale

Tick "Show Statistics", untick "perform autoscale":

Statistics Results - [Data Set 1] [?] [X]

Number of points, n: 5

Mean, x: 3.64

Mean, y: 3.66

Standard Deviation, x: 2.228

Standard Deviation, y: 1.922

Correlation Coeff, r: -0.9264

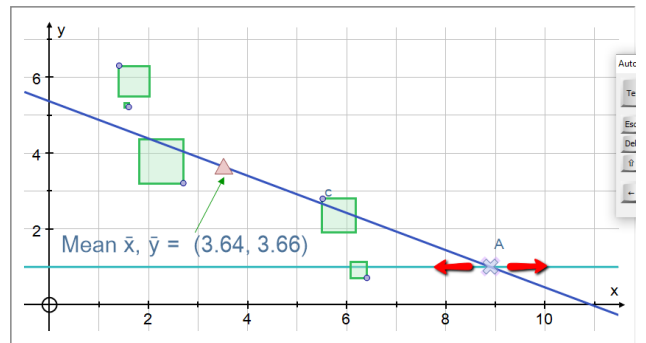
Spearman's Ranking Coeff: -1

y-on-x Regression Line: $y = -0.7993x + 6.569$

x-on-y Regression Line: $x = -1.074y + 7.569$

If you HIDE the regression line, draw the line $y = 1$, and put on a new point 'A' on this line. Now select 'A' and "Edit Draw Options" to enhance its style.

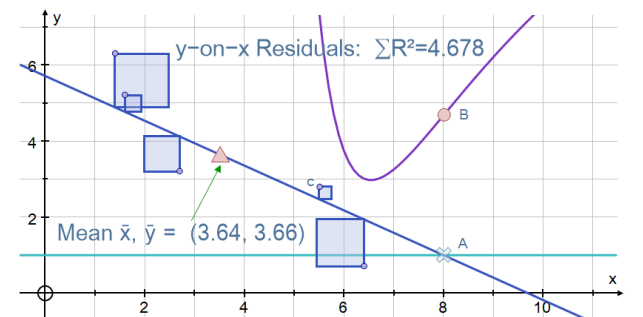
Select 'A' and the mean to draw a straight line.



Select the new line and one point on the dataset:

-> "Line" -> "y-on-x-residuals"

Select one of the squares and show the text box:



XY Select 'A' and one of the squares: create a new "XY" point 'B' from these attributes.

Move 'A' on $y = 1$. Note where 'B' minimises. Select 'A' and 'B' and "Create" -> "Locus". A great way to illustrate the principle of least squares regression!