The following problems use the data in the table below showing the weight of a female golden retriever puppy.

| Days old | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Weight (oz) | 12.51 | 13.83 | 14.94 | 16.3 | 17.98 | 19.56 | 21.13 | 22.96 | 24.22 | 26.53 | 28.57 | 30.33 |
| Residuals | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- 1. Create a scatterplot for this data.
- 2. The LSRL for this data is y = 1.63x + 10.15. Interpret the slope and *y*-intercept.
- 3. The correlation coefficient for this data and your LSRL is r = 0.997? What does this tell you?
- 4. What is the value of R^2 ? Interpret what this means for this situation.
- 5. Complete the third row of the table for the residuals. Based on the residuals (and the residual plot), do you think a LSRL is the best model for this data? Why or why not? Explain.
- 6. What would be the equations for the upper and lower bounds for the LSRL?
- 7. Does this model imply that the number of days old a puppy is, causes the weight of the puppy? Explain.
- 8. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of using the LSRL to model this data. Do you feel comfortable using it to make predictions? Explain.