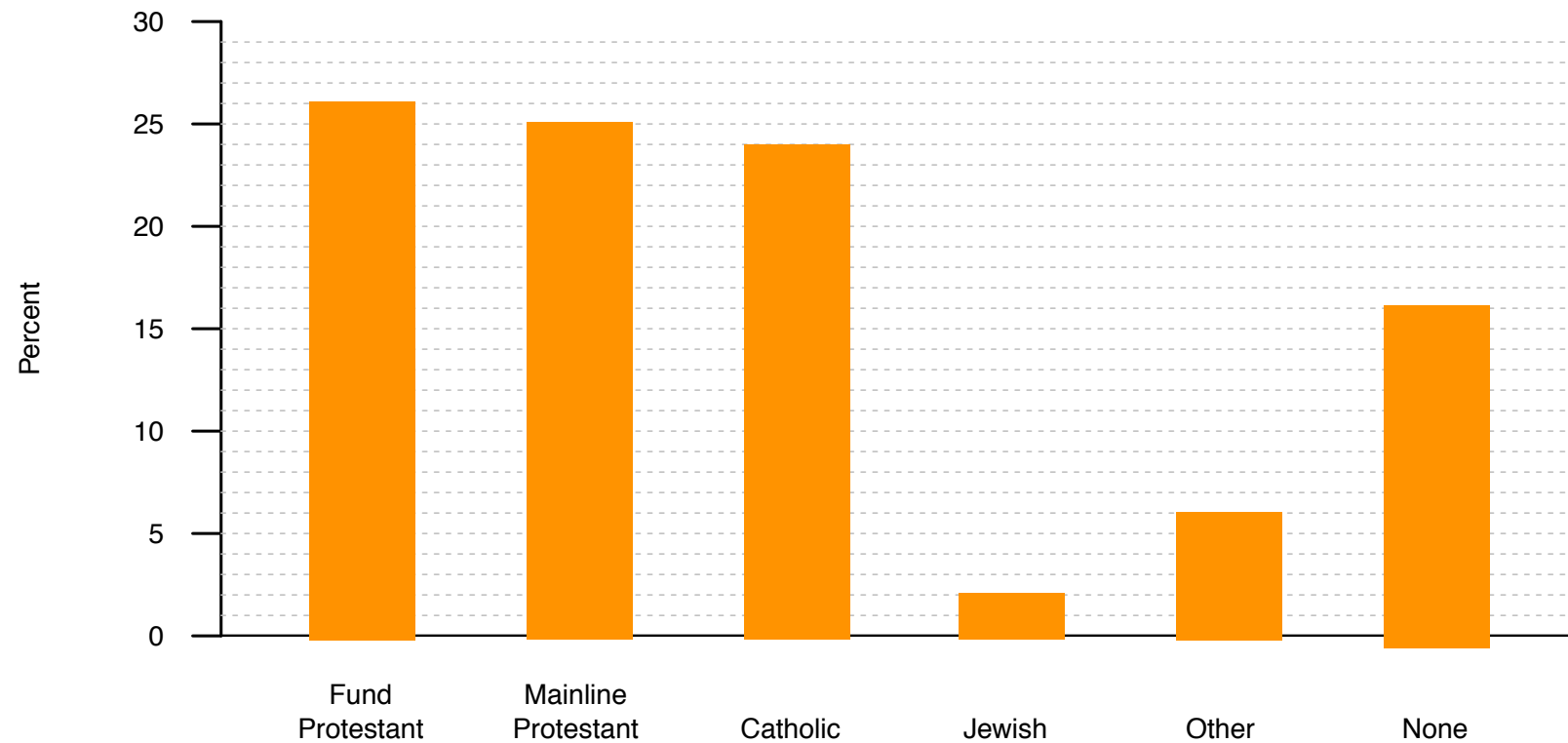


Handout 1: Draw a barplot of the distribution of religious affiliation

```
round(table(sex$relig)/sum(table(sex$relig)),2)*100
```

```
##  
##      Fund Protestant Mainline Protestant      Catholic  
##           26           25           24  
##      Jewish           Other           None  
##           2           7           16
```

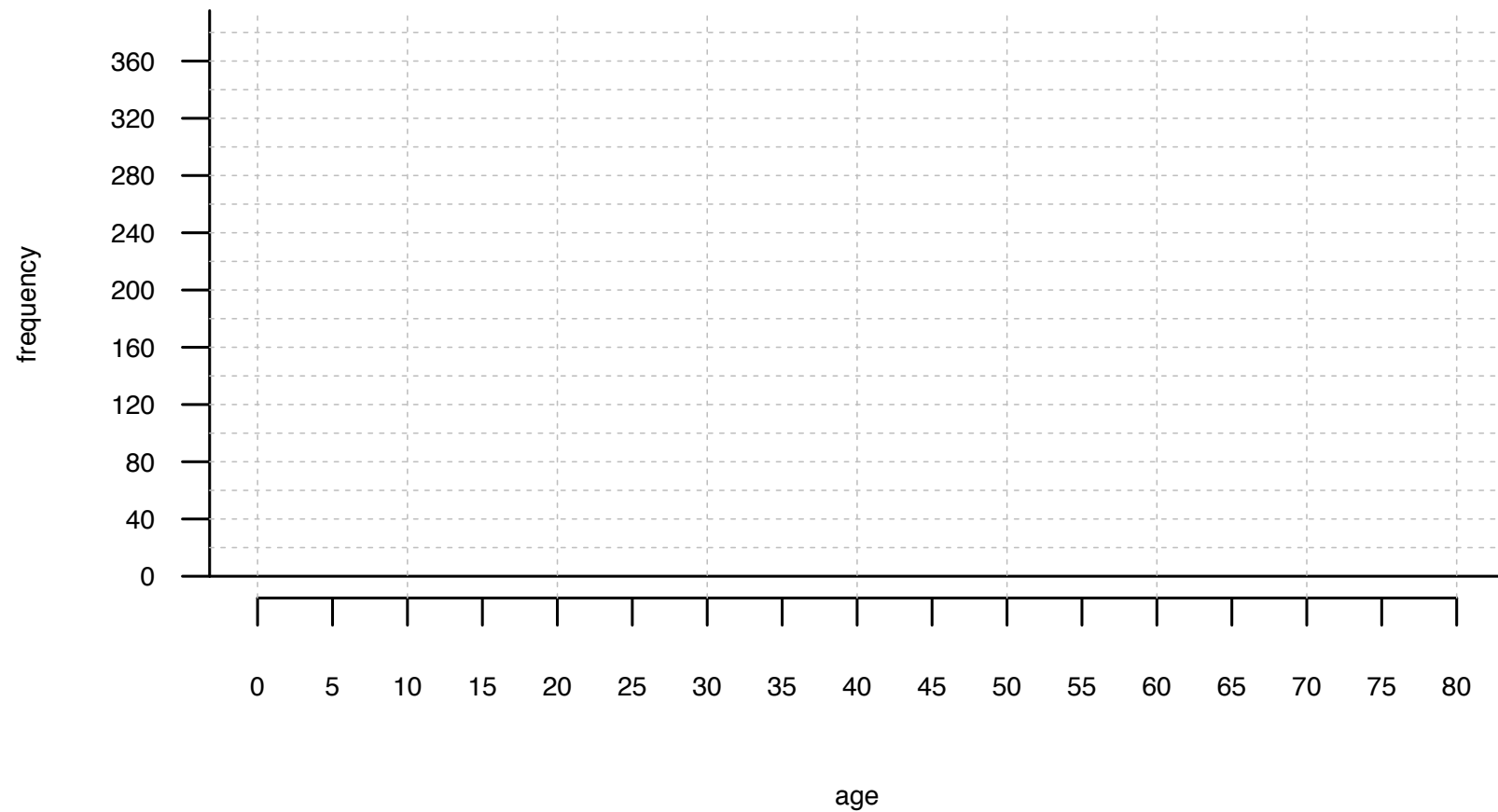


Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 2: Draw a histogram of age on the Titanic

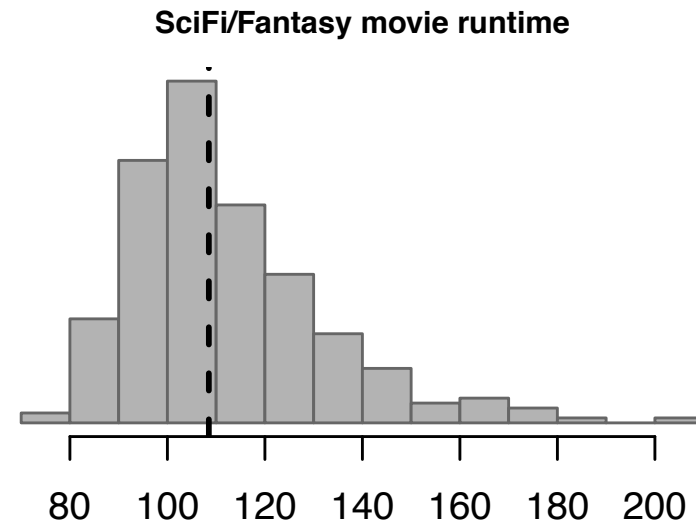
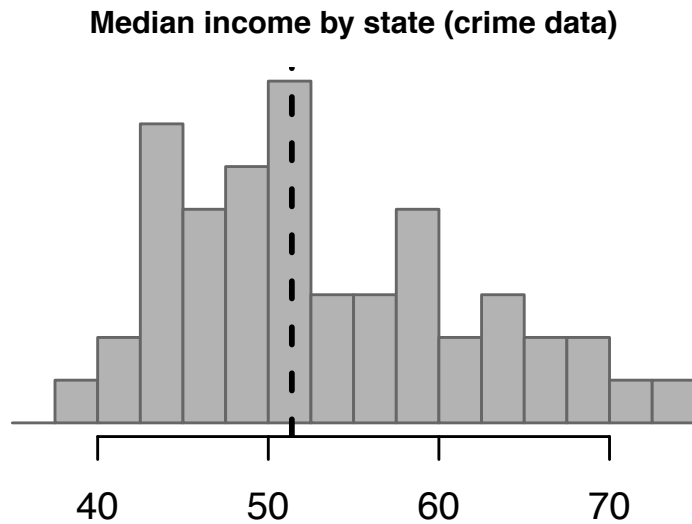
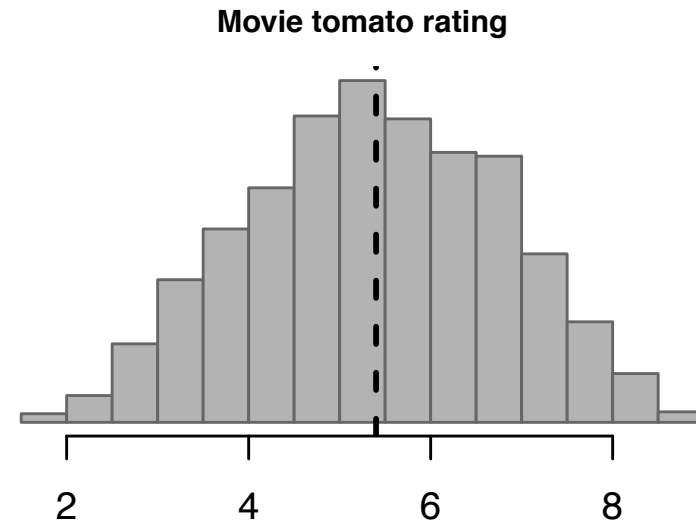
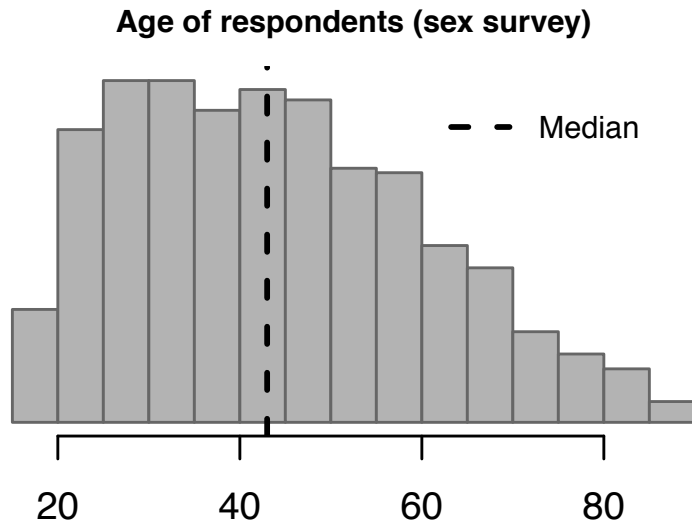
```
table(cut(titanic$age, breaks=seq(from=0, to=80, by=10)))
```

```
##  
## (0,10] (10,20] (20,30] (30,40] (40,50] (50,60] (60,70] (70,80]  
##      86      162      361      210      132      62      27       6
```



Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 3: Estimate and draw the balancing point of each distribution

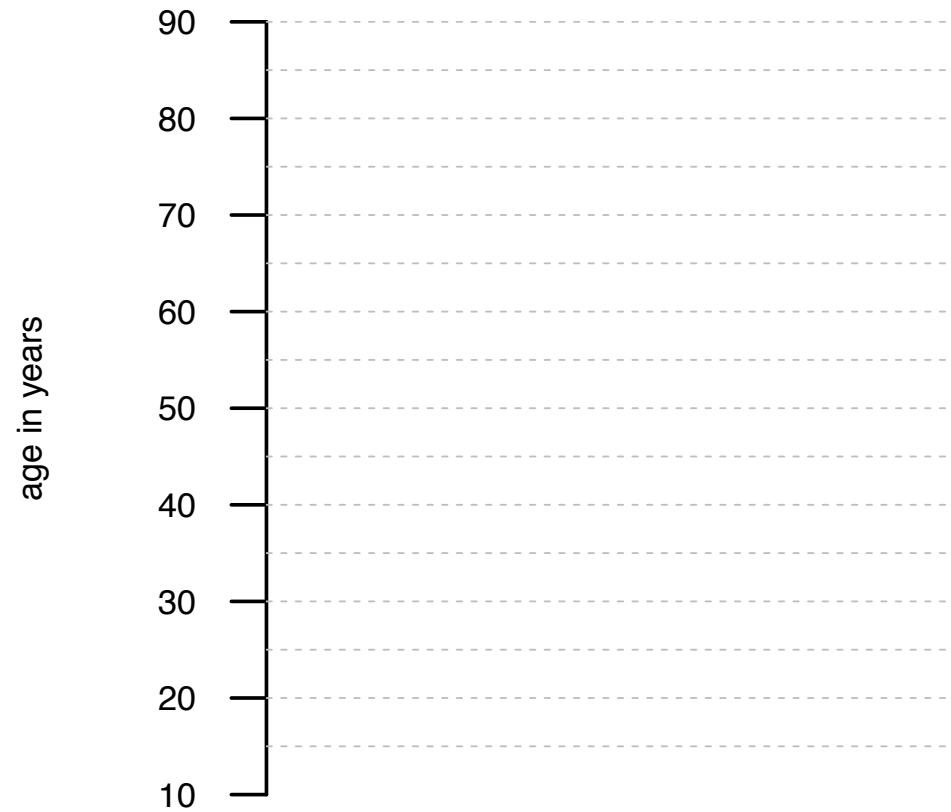


Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 4: Draw a boxplot of age distribution

```
quantile(sex$age)
```

##	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
##	18	31	43	56	89



Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 5: Calculate variance and standard deviation of runtime for 2010 mystery movies

Movie	x	$x - \bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
All Good Things	101		
Edge of Darkness	117		
Wrecked	91		
Sum	309		

$$\bar{x} = 309/3 = 103$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x - \bar{x})^2 / (3 - 1)} =$$

Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 6: Calculate marginal distributions, conditional distribution of rating by genre, and odds ratio

Rating	SciFi/Fantasy	Action	Total
R or greater	66	106	
PG 13 or less	196	101	
Total			

Distribution of ratings for sciFi/fantasy movies:

Distribution of ratings for action movies:

Odds ratio:

Name (Print and Sign): _____

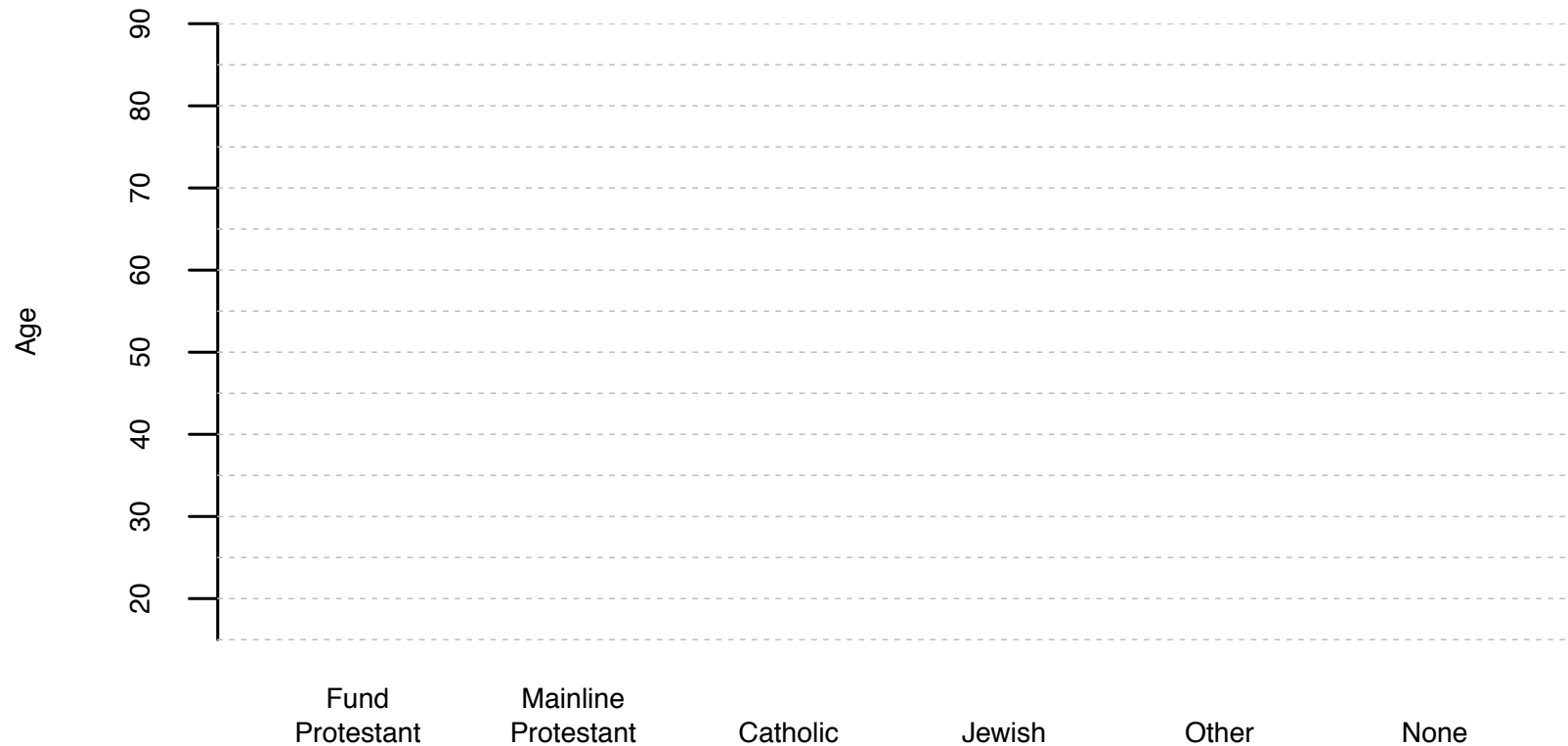
Handout 6b: Calculate and interpret odds ratio four ways

		Odds Ratio	Interpretation
##			
		Internat Domestic	
##	Avid soccer fan	3	21
##	Not an avid soccer fan	4	47
##			
		Domestic Internat	
##	Not an avid soccer fan	47	4
##	Avid soccer fan	21	3
##			
		Domestic Internat	
##	Avid soccer fan	21	3
##	Not an avid soccer fan	47	4
##			
		Internat Domestic	
##	Not an avid soccer fan	4	47
##	Avid soccer fan	3	21

Name (Print and Sign): _____

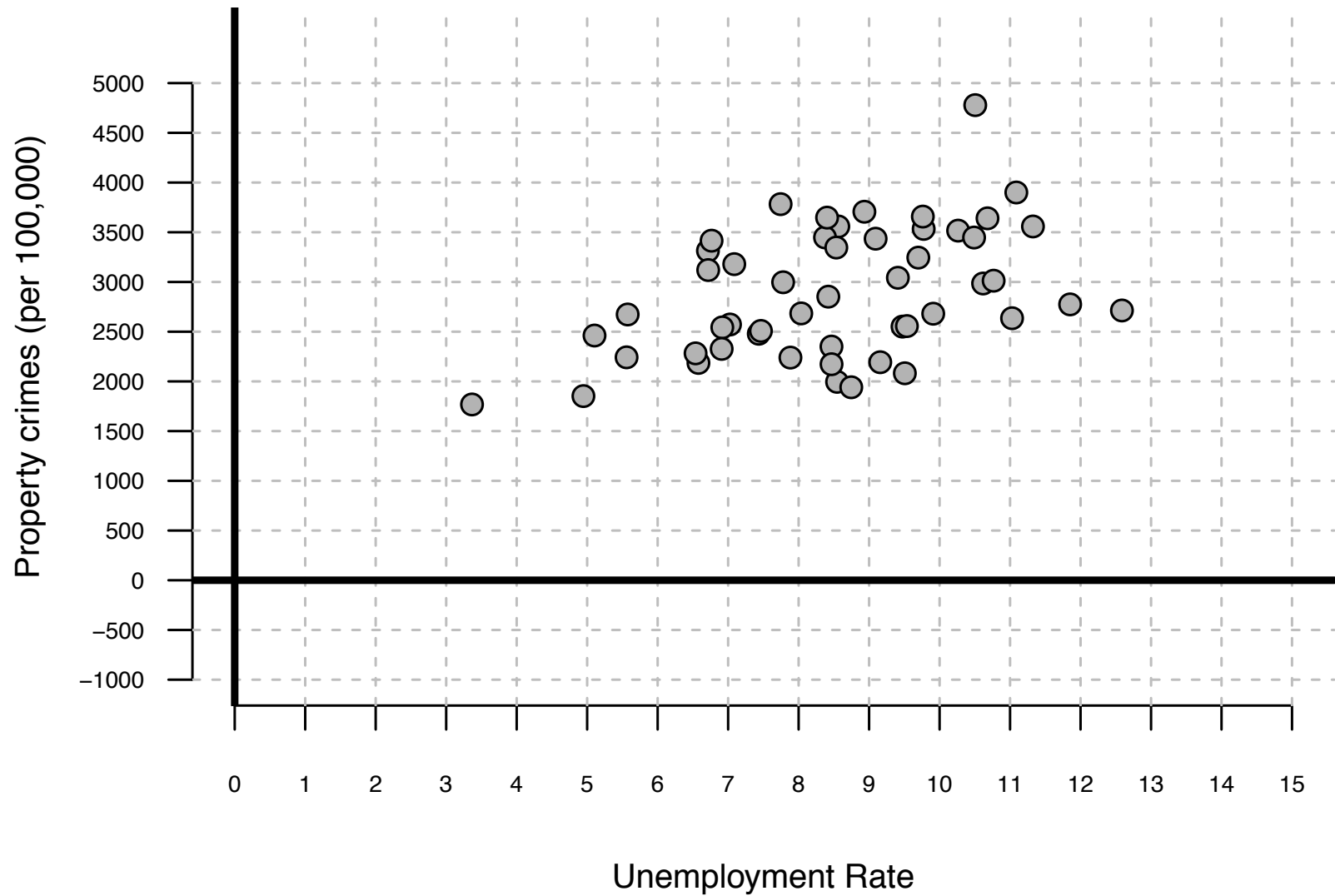
Handout 7: Draw comparative boxplots of age by religious affiliation

	Fund P	Main P	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
0%	18	18	18	21	18	18
25%	33	32	32	38	28	28
50%	44	46	43	53	37	37
75%	56	60	56	64	48	49
100%	89	89	88	89	77	85



Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 8: Draw a straight line through the scatterplot and measure slope and intercept



Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 9: Interpret a slope and intercept

```
coef(lm(income~age, data=politics))
```

```
## (Intercept)          age  
##  51.3868030    0.1612051
```

Interpret the slope in a single sentence:

Interpret the intercept in a single sentence:

Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 10: Confidence interval for proportion supporting gay marriage

```
table(politics$gaymarriage)

##
## No legal recognition      Civil union Support gay marriage
##           1515              1962              2357
#sum up to get n
1515+1962+2357

## [1] 5834
#estimate p-hat
round(2357/5834,2)

## [1] 0.4
#t-stat
qt(0.975, 5834-1)

## [1] 1.960371
```

$$\text{standard error} = \sqrt{\hat{p} * (1 - \hat{p})/n} =$$

$$\text{confidence interval} = \hat{p} \pm t * (\text{standard error}) =$$

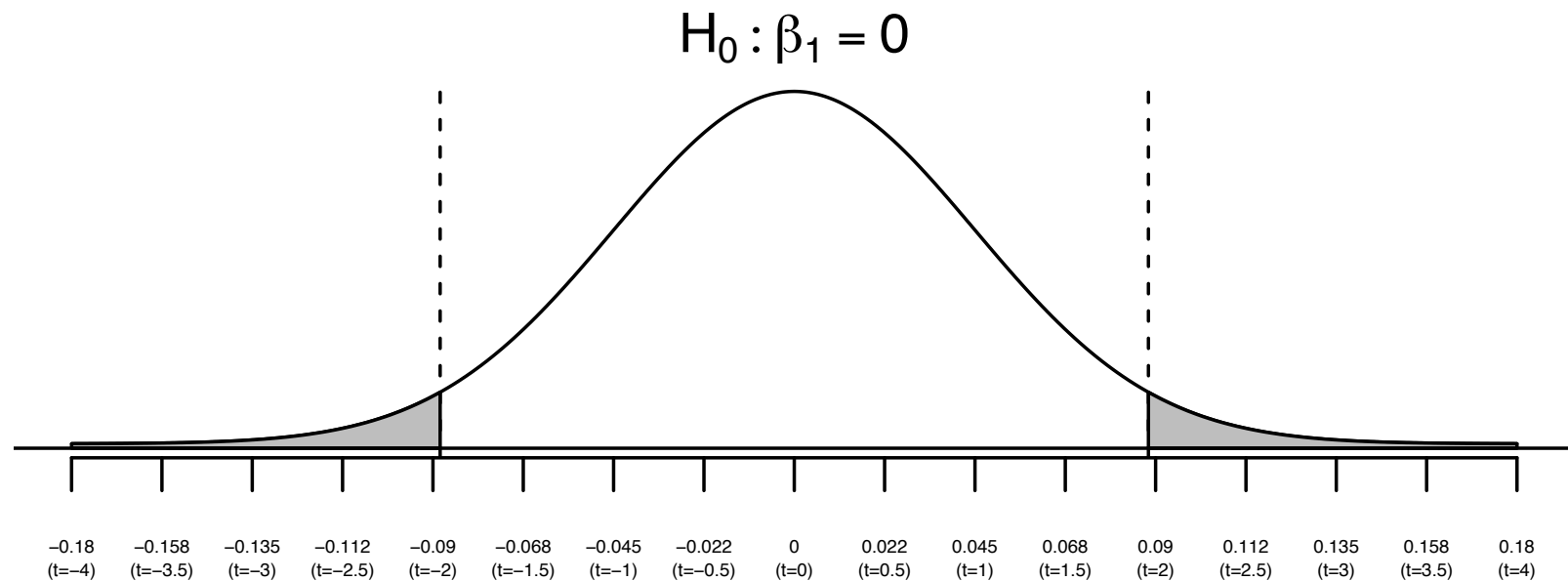
Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 11: Hypothesis test for a slope

```
round(summary(lm(income~age, data=politics))$coef[,1:2],3)
```

```
##           Estimate Std. Error
## (Intercept)  51.387      2.338
## age          0.161      0.045
```

Sampling distribution of regression slope, assuming null hypothesis is true



Reject Fail to Reject

Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 12: Interpret a slope and intercept from a multivariate regression model

```
round(summary(lm(TomatoMeter~I(Year-2001)+I(Runtime-90)+I(BoxOffice-45), data=movies))$coef,3)
```

##	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
## (Intercept)	40.891	1.091	37.465	0.000
## I(Year - 2001)	0.422	0.133	3.165	0.002
## I(Runtime - 90)	0.307	0.031	9.826	0.000
## I(BoxOffice - 45)	0.056	0.008	6.983	0.000

Interpret the slope on year in a single sentence:

Interpret the slope on runtime in a single sentence:

Interpret the intercept in a single sentence:

Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 13: Fill out the “slopes” for the regression models with different references

```
round(tapply(politics$income, politics$race, mean, na.rm=TRUE),0)
```

```
##           White           Black           Hispanic
##           67            42            46
## Asian/Pacific Islander American Indian           Other
##           79            34            55
```



Variable	Estimate	Estimate
Intercept		
White	(reference)	
Black		(reference)
Hispanic		
Asian		
Am. Indian		

Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 14: Interpret the slope and intercept of regression model with categorical predictors

```
round(summary(lm(income~race+educ+I(age-25), data=politics))$coef,2)
```

##	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
## (Intercept)	34.60	2.63	13.17	0.00
## raceBlack	-18.32	1.85	-9.92	0.00
## raceHispanic	-11.93	1.91	-6.23	0.00
## raceAsian/Pacific Islander	0.46	5.01	0.09	0.93
## raceAmerican Indian	-22.92	8.86	-2.59	0.01
## raceOther	-13.46	7.13	-1.89	0.06
## educHS graduate	10.32	2.56	4.04	0.00
## educSome college	23.93	2.46	9.73	0.00
## educBA degree	48.80	2.68	18.19	0.00
## educGrad degree	67.49	2.92	23.14	0.00
## I(age - 25)	0.07	0.04	1.72	0.09

Interpret the slope on Black in a single sentence:

Interpret the slope on BA degree in a single sentence:

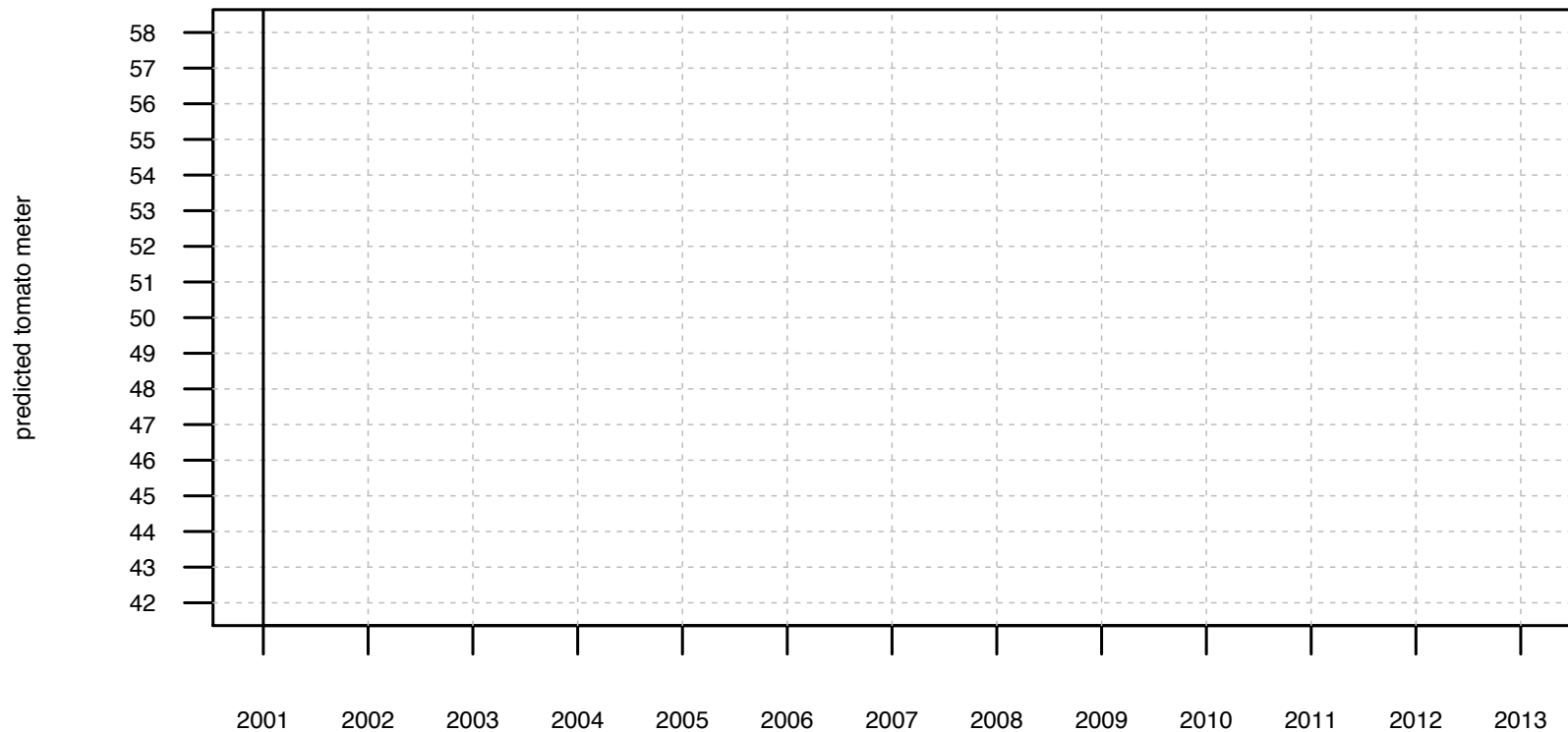
Interpret the intercept in a single sentence:

Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 15: Plot two lines showing movie ratings over time for popular and niche movies

```
movies$popular <- movies$Genre=="Action" | movies$Genre=="Animation" |  
  movies$Genre=="Comedy" | movies$Genre=="Family" | movies$Genre=="SciFi/Fantasy"  
round(summary(lm(movies$TomatoMeter~movies$popular*I(movies$Year-2001)))$coef,2)[,1:2]
```

##	Estimate	Std. Error
## (Intercept)	50.58	1.64
## movies\$popularTRUE	-8.00	2.08
## I(movies\$Year - 2001)	0.09	0.22
## movies\$popularTRUE:I(movies\$Year - 2001)	0.47	0.28



Name (Print and Sign): _____

Handout 16: Interpret the slope and intercept of regression model with interactions

```
round(summary(lm(BoxOffice~I(Runtime-90)*Rating, data=movies))$coef,2)
```

##	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
## (Intercept)	73.99	7.61	9.72	0.00
## I(Runtime - 90)	2.51	0.52	4.80	0.00
## RatingPG	-14.64	8.44	-1.74	0.08
## RatingPG-13	-56.26	8.04	-7.00	0.00
## RatingR	-61.48	7.96	-7.73	0.00
## RatingNC-17	-93.21	216.46	-0.43	0.67
## RatingUnrated	-73.43	10.90	-6.73	0.00
## I(Runtime - 90):RatingPG	-1.65	0.57	-2.91	0.00
## I(Runtime - 90):RatingPG-13	-0.20	0.53	-0.37	0.71
## I(Runtime - 90):RatingR	-1.75	0.53	-3.28	0.00
## I(Runtime - 90):RatingNC-17	-1.20	11.50	-0.10	0.92
## I(Runtime - 90):RatingUnrated	-2.40	0.68	-3.54	0.00

Interpret the slope on Runtime in a single sentence:

Interpret the slope on RatingR in a single sentence:

Interpret the interaction term Runtime:RatingR in a single sentence:

Name (Print and Sign): _____