Partial Autocorrelation

Тест, 2 вопроса

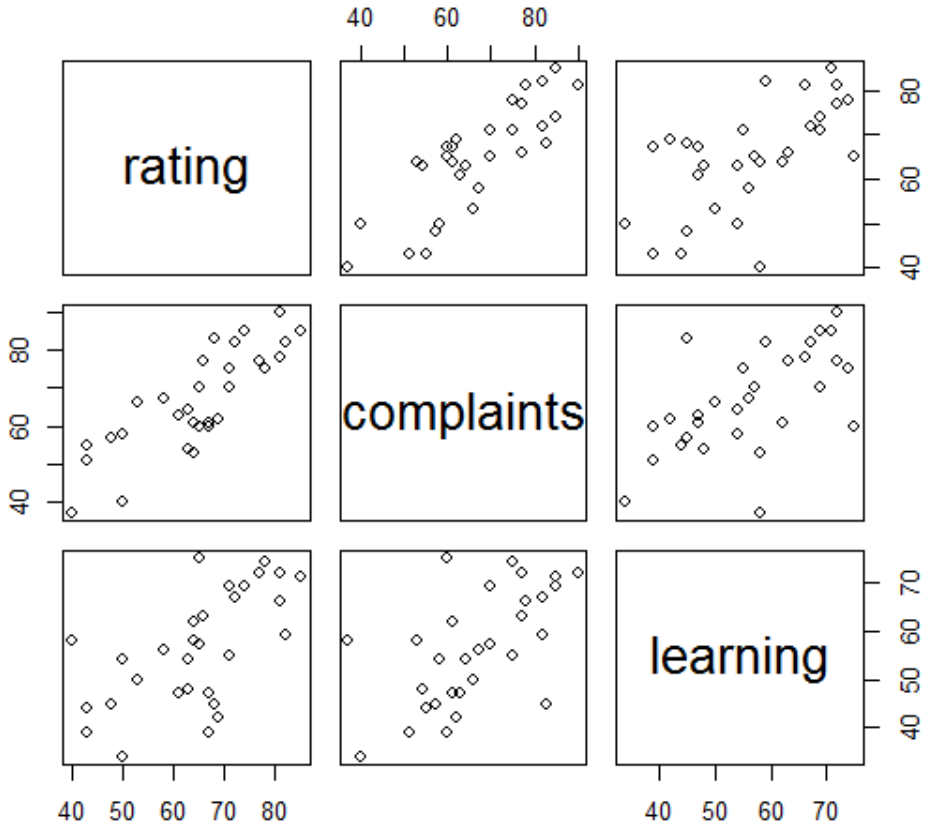
1
Баллы

1.

Let's look at the Chatterjee–Price Attitude Data. They surveyed employees on a number of topics in a large organization.

We have a summary of the survey process available, and are presented with a a *proportion of favorable* responses for these topics in 30 departments.

Let's look at the overall favorability rating (labeled as "rating"), together with "Handling of employee complaints" (labeled as "complaints") and the "Opportunity to learn" (labelled as "learning". Here is a pairs plot of these three variables.



Run the "cor()" command to find the pairwise correlations.

Partial Autocorrelation

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```
1  attach(attitude);
2  rcl = cbind(rating, complaints, learning);
3  cor(rcl)
4
```

Выполнить

Сбросить

```
             rating complaints  learning
rating     1.0000000  0.8254176 0.6236782
complaints 0.8254176  1.0000000 0.5967358
learning   0.6236782  0.5967358 1.0000000
```

Which two variables have the largest correlation?

- Rating and Learning
- Rating and Complaints
- Learning and Complaints

1
Баллы

2.

We partial out the effect of "learning" on the relationship between "rating" and "complaints". First, we remove the linear parts as we did during the lecture. After that, write a line of code to give you the partial correlation and run it. You may round your answer to 2 places after the decimal.

```
1  attach(attitude);
2  rating.hat = predict( lm( rating ~ learning) )
3  complaints.hat = predict( lm( complaints~learning) )
4  #### place your code on the next line ####
5  cor(rating - rating.hat, complaints - complaints.hat)
```

Выполнить

Сбросить

```
[1] 0.7225924
```

0.7225924

Я понимаю, что отправка работы, выполненной не мной, может привести к тому, что курс не будет засчитан, а аккаунт Coursera заблокирован.

Узнайте больше о Кодексе чести Coursera

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Введите Ф. И. О. (как в удостоверении личн

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