# MAT 243 Project Three Summary Report

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## 1. Introduction

The data set that I will be exploring in this report is the correlation between predictor and response variables used in given basketball game statistics from NBA teams. I will be looking at the correlation specifically between the average number of points to the number of wins, the average relative skill to the number of wins, and both predictors, the average number of points and skill level to the number of wins. I will finally add a third predictor variable of the average points differential along with the first two predictor variables compared to the response variable of the number if game wins.

* *How will your results be used?*

The results will be used to conclude connections between predictor and response variables.

* *What type of analyses will you be running in this project?*

The types of analyses that will be conducted will be…

## 2. Data Preparation

The average points differential represents the average difference of points between a team and their opponents during the season*. …*

The average relative skill level variable represents the relative skill of each team in a regular season. …

## 3. Scatterplot and Correlation for the Total Number of Wins and Average Points Scored

*You constructed a scatterplot of the total number of wins and the average points scored to study their correlation. You also calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient along with its P-value.*

*See Step 2 in the Python script to address the following items:*

* *In general, how are data visualization techniques used to study relationship trends between two variables?*

In general, data visualization techniques can be used to show relationships between two variables more easily than another representation such as a table or similar. The data visualization manifested as a scatter plot can show a clear relationship between a predictor variable and a response variable to the point where the trend can be identified. Most of the time trends will show representations such as a positive or negative trend.

* *How is the correlation coefficient used to get the strength and direction of the association between two variables?*

The correlation coefficient is used to describe the relationship between two variables. There are variables levels of strength that range from weak, to moderate, to strong. Weak is a coefficient between 0 and 0.40, moderate is a coefficient between 0.40 and 0.80 and strong is a coefficient between 0.80 and 1.00.

* *In this activity, you generated a scatterplot of the total number of wins and the average points scored. Include a screenshot of this plot in your report.*

Chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated

* *What do the scatterplot and the Pearson correlation coefficient tell you about the association between total number of wins and average points scored?*

The scatterplot shows a positive correlation between the predictor and response variables here, being the average points scored during a season and the total wins. If we were to plot a line to show this, it would show a line with a positive slope. The Pearson Correlation Coefficient here was 0.4777, which a **moderate** strength of correlation due to it being between 0.40 and 0.80.

* *Is the correlation coefficient statistically significant based on the P-value? Use a 1% level of significance.*

Since we have a P-value of approximately 0.00, and it is less than the level of significance of 0.01, we can reject the null hypothesis of the correlation being not statistically significant and favor the alternative hypothesis to which we say that this correlation coefficient is statistically significant.

## 4. Simple Linear Regression: Predicting the Total Number of Wins using Average Points Scored

*You created a simple linear regression model for the total number of wins in a regular season using the average points scored as the predictor variable.*

*See Step 3 in the Python script to address the following items:*

* *In general, how is a simple linear regression model used to predict the response variable using the predictor variable?*

In general, a simple linear regression model is used to predict response variable via an equation where it takes a predictor variable and will output the response variable, Y.

* *What is the equation for your model*

The equation for this model is: Y = -85.5476 + 1.2849 \* X1

Or,

**total wins = -85.5476 + (1.2849 \* avg\_points)**

* *What are the results of the overall F-test? Summarize all important steps of this hypothesis test. This includes:*

The null hypothesis is that average points does not predict the number of wins during a season.

The alternative hypothesis is that the averages points does predict a high number of wins during the basketball season.

The level of significance by default is 0.05 or 95%.

| **Statistic** | **Value** |
| --- | --- |
| Test Statistic | 182.10 |
| P-value | 1.5200 x 10^-38 |

Table 1: Hypothesis Test for the Overall F-Test

Based on the results of the overall F-test, the F-statistic that was generated was 182.10 with a p-value of 1.522 x 10^-36. If we were to use the hypothesis test here, we can see that the p-value is much less than the usual level of significance of 0.05, which means we would reject the given null hypothesis and favor the alternative hypothesis. The null hypothesis in this situation was that there was not a correlation between the average number of points scored with the number of wins, while the alternative hypothesis was that as the number of average points increases, the high number of wins are received. Since we favored the alternative hypothesis based on our test, we are able to confidently say that there is a significant correlation between the number of average points scored and the number of games won.

In a situation where a team is scoring 75 points per game, we can use our generated model equation of **total wins = -85.5476 + (1.2849 \* avg\_points)**, where we plug 75 for the avg\_points value to get a **total wins** of **10 (rounded) games**.

In a situation where a team is scoring 90 points per game, we can again use our generated model equation of **total wins = -85.5476 + (1.2849 \* avg\_points)**, where we plug 90 for the avg\_points value to get a **total wins** of **30 (rounded) games**.

**5. Scatterplot and Correlation for the Total Number of Wins and Average Relative Skill**

*You constructed a scatterplot of total number of wins and average relative skill. You also calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient along with its P-value.*

Chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated

* *What do the scatterplot and the Pearson correlation coefficient tell you about the association between total number of wins and average relative skill?*

The scatterplot itself shows a very clear positive linear relationship between the predictor variable, average relative skill, and the response variable, the total number of wins. We generated a Pearson coefficient correlation of 0.9072, which is very high. It scales well above the 0.80 region of the strength scale and would be considered a **strong** correlation coefficient.

* *Is the correlation coefficient statistically significant based on the P-value? Use a 1% level of significance.*

Using a 1% or 0.01 level of significance to compare to our p-value, we generated a p-value of 0.000 which is below the alpha of 0.01. If we were to take our hypothesis test for this situation, where the null hypothesis is that the average relative skill and the total number of wins are not correlated and the alternative hypothesis being that the higher the skill level is, the more games will be won, we would favor the alternative hypothesis here. In which, we can confidently say that there is a significant correlation between the predictor variable and the response variable.

## 6. Multiple Regression: Predicting the Total Number of Wins using Average Points Scored and Average Relative Skill

*You created a multiple regression model with the total number of wins as the response variable, with average points scored and average relative skill as predictor variables.*

*See Step 5 in the Python script to answer the following questions:*

In general, a multiple linear regression model is used to predict response variable via an equation where it takes two or more predictor variables and will output the response variable, Y.

The equation for the model is Y = -152.5736 + (0.3497 \* X1) + (0.1055 \* X2), or more specifically, total\_wins = -152.5736 + (0.3497 \* avg\_pts) + (0.1055 \* avg\_elo\_n), where total\_wins is the total games won, avg\_pts is the average number of points, and avg\_elo\_n is the average relative skill level.

The null hypothesis in this case is that none of the predictor variables have a correlation with the response variable. In this case, it would be that neither the average number of points nor the average relative skill level affects the total number of points.

The alternative hypothesis in this case would be that one or more of the predictor variables has a correlation with the response variable. This means that although we have more than one predictor variable, only at least one must be correlated to create a significant correlation.

The level of significance in this case is the default of 0.05 or 95% (CHECK)

| **Statistic** | **Value** |
| --- | --- |
| Test Statistic | 1580.00 |
| P-value | 4.4100 x 10 ^-245 |

Table 2: Hypothesis Test for the Overall F-Test

* *Based on the results of the overall F-test, is at least one of the predictors statistically significant in predicting the total number of wins in the season?*

Since we got a p-value of 4.4100 x 10^-245, this tells us that at least one of the predictor variables is statistically significant in predicting the total number of wins in the season.

* *What are the results of individual t-tests for the parameters of each predictor variable?*

*Is each of the predictor variables statistically significant based on its P-value? Use a 1% level of significance.*

Based on the results of the t-test, both predictor variables, average points and average skill level are statistically significant variables in predicting the total number of wins in the season. Both of these factors have a p-value of 0.000, which is less than the given alpha of 0.01.

* *Report and interpret the coefficient of determination.*

The coefficient of determination was calculated to be 0.837. This is a significantly high value for our coefficient of determination, or R^2. If we wanted to look at the Pearson coefficient of this all we would have to do is find R which is the square root of R^2, by doing this, we get a Pearson coefficient of 0.91, which falls into the **strong** correlation range.

* *What is the predicted total number of wins in a regular season for a team that is averaging 75 points per game with a relative skill level of 1350?*

Given our equation for our model, total\_wins = -152.5736 + (0.3497 \* avg\_pts) + (0.1055 \* avg\_elo\_n), to evaluate the predicted total number of wins given an average points of 75 per game and a relative skill level of 1350, we simply plug these values in to the equation and receive the output of the total wins. By doing so, we receive a value of **total\_wins = 16.0789**, or rounded down to 16.

* *What is the predicted total number of wins in a regular season for a team that is averaging 100 points per game with an average relative skill level of 1600?*

## 7. Multiple Regression: Predicting the Total Number of Wins using Average Points Scored, Average Relative Skill, and Average Points Differential

*You created a multiple regression model with the total number of wins as the response variable, with average points scored, average relative skill, and average points differential as predictor variables.*

*See Step 6 in the Python script to answer the following questions:*

* *In general, how is a multiple linear regression model used to predict the response variable using predictor variables?*
* *What is the equation for your model?*
* *What are the results of the overall F-test? Summarize all important steps of this hypothesis test. This includes:*
  1. *Null Hypothesis (statistical notation and its description in words)*
  2. *Alternative Hypothesis (statistical notation and its description in words)*
  3. *Level of Significance*
  4. *Report the test statistic and the P-value in a formatted table as shown below:*

Table 3: Hypothesis Test for Overall F-Test

| **Statistic** | **Value** |
| --- | --- |
| Test Statistic | X.XX  *\*Round off to 2 decimal places.* |
| P-value | X.XXXX  *\*Round off to 4 decimal places.* |

* 1. *Conclusion of the hypothesis test and its interpretation based on the P-value*
* *Based on the results of the overall F-test, is at least one of the predictors statistically significant in predicting the number of wins in the season?*
* *What are the results of individual t-tests for the parameters of each predictor variable?*

*Is each of the predictor variables statistically significant based on its P-value? Use a 1% level of significance.*

* *Report and interpret the coefficient of determination.*
* *What is the predicted total number of wins in a regular season for a team that is averaging 75 points per game with a relative skill level of 1350 and average point differential of -5?*
* *What is the predicted total number of wins in a regular season for a team that is averaging 100 points per game with a relative skill level of 1600 and average point differential of +5?*

## 8. Conclusion

*Describe the results of the statistical analyses clearly, using proper descriptions of statistical terms and concepts. Fully describe what these results mean for your scenario.*

* *Briefly summarize your findings in plain language.*
* *What is the practical importance of the analyses that were performed?*

## 9. Citations

*You were* ***not*** *required to use external resources for this report. If you did not use any resources, you should remove this entire section. However, if you did use any resources to help you with your interpretation, you* ***must*** *cite them. Use proper APA format for citations.*

Insert references here in the following format:

Author's Last Name, First Initial. Middle Initial. (Year of Publication). Title of book: Subtitle of book, edition. Place of Publication: Publisher.