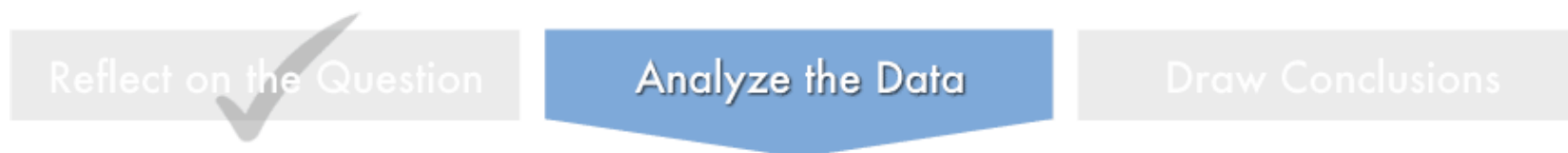


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Primary Research Question

Which variable has the strongest linear relationship with Earnings: Ride Percentage or Cup Points?

Analysis

Let's break this analysis into the different steps that you will need to take to construct a complete answer. Be sure to:



1. Make a histogram to visualize the distribution of Earnings.
2. Generate the appropriate descriptive statistics for this distribution.
3. Make a correlation matrix for Earnings, RidePer and Cup Points.
4. Plot a scatterplot for Earnings with each variable of interest. **Put Earnings on the y-axis.** Check for outliers.
5. Determine which variable has the strongest linear relationship with *Earnings*.

(2/3 points)

Earnings Distribution

What is the **shape** of the Earnings distribution?

Help

- ☐ positively skewed 
- ☒ negatively skewed 

What was the **average** amount earned by a bull rider? (Choose the appropriate measure of center; report without a \$ sign and round to the nearest whole number.)

Answer: 111148

What was the **highest** amount earned by a bullrider? (Report without a \$ sign and round to the nearest whole number.)

Answer: 1464476

Hide Answer

You have used 1 of 1 submissions

Help

(2/2 points)

Make a Scatterplot of Earnings and Ride Percentage

Does the scatterplot show a **linear** relationship?

☒ Yes

What is the **correlation** of Earnings with Ride Percentage? (report to three decimal places)

0.619

0.619

Answer: 0.619

[Hide Answer](#)*You have used 1 of 1 submissions*

(1/2 points)

Create a Scatterplot of Earnings and Cup Points

Does the scatterplot show a **linear** relationship?

What is the **correlation** of Earnings with Cup Points? (report to three decimal places)

[Show Answer](#)*You have used 1 of 1 submissions*

(5/5 points)

Outliers and Influential Points

An outlier can have a significant impact on the correlation coefficient. Sometimes it is important to remove these points to examine the size of this impact. Run this code to **identify** the extreme data value in Earnings:

identify specific case


```
which(bull$Earnings == max(bull$Earnings))
```

The extreme earnings data point belonged to the rider that came in ____ Place. (Please spell your answer; do not use numerals.)

Help

Answer: First

Where does this data point fall in the scatterplot? (**Make sure that Earnings is on the y-axis**)

- ☒ Above the line 
- ☐ Below the line
- ☐ On the line

Let's **remove** this data point from the dataset to assess what kind of impact, if any, it had on our correlation analysis. Run this code:

```
#Subset the data
```

```
nooutlier <- bull[-1,]
```

Then **rerun** the correlation matrix and the scatterplots to see the difference. Make sure to use the new dataframe (nooutlier) that you just created.

After removing the outlier, what was the **new correlation** of Earnings and Ride Percentage? (Round to three decimals)

Answer: 0.814

After removing the outlier, what was the **new correlation** of Earnings and Cup Points? (Round to three decimals)

Answer: 0.904

We would say that this data point was an **influential point** because it

- ☐ caused the underlying relationship to be non-linear.
- ☐ inflated the relationship between Earnings and the other variables.
- ☐ made the earnings of the other bull riders look less impressive than they really were.
- ☒ masked the strength of the relationships between Earnings and the other variables

[Hide Answer](#)*You have used 1 of 1 submissions*



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