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STATISTICS FOR ANALYTICS

ASSIGNMENT 3

BAN100

```
Proc print data=fitness noobs;
run;
```

age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse	case
44	89.47	44.609	11.37	62	178	182	1
40	75.07	45.313	10.07	62	185	185	2
44	85.84	54.297	8.65	45	156	168	3
42	68.15	59.571	8.17	40	166	172	4
38	89.02	49.874	9.22	55	178	180	5
47	77.45	44.811	11.63	58	176	176	6
40	75.98	45.681	11.95	70	176	180	7
43	81.19	49.091	10.85	64	162	170	8
44	81.42	39.442	13.08	63	174	176	9
38	81.87	60.055	8.63	48	170	186	10
44	73.03	50.541	10.13	45	168	168	11
45	87.66	37.388	14.03	56	186	192	12
45	66.45	44.754	11.12	51	176	176	13
47	79.15	47.273	10.60	47	162	164	14
54	83.12	51.855	10.33	50	166	170	15
49	81.42	49.156	8.95	44	180	185	16
51	69.63	40.836	10.95	57	168	172	17
51	77.91	46.672	10.00	48	162	168	18
48	91.63	46.774	10.25	48	162	164	19
49	73.37	50.388	10.08	67	168	168	20
57	73.37	39.407	12.63	58	174	176	21
54	79.38	46.080	11.17	62	156	165	22
52	76.32	45.441	9.63	48	164	166	23
50	70.87	54.625	8.92	48	146	155	24
51	67.25	45.118	11.08	48	172	172	25
54	91.63	39.203	12.88	44	168	172	26
51	73.71	45.790	10.47	59	186	188	27
57	59.08	50.545	9.93	49	148	155	28
49	76.32	48.673	9.40	56	186	188	29
48	61.24	47.920	11.50	52	170	176	30
52	82.78	47.467	10.50	53	170	172	31

The dataset comprises 31 observations and 8 variables without any missing values.

In the Pearson Test of Independence, we have two hypotheses: Null Hypothesis and Alternative Hypothesis. The Null Hypothesis states that Variable 1 is independent of Variable 2, or in other words, Variable 1 is not associated with Variable 2. On the other hand, the Alternative Hypothesis states that Variable 1 is dependent on Variable 2, or Variable 1 is associated with Variable 2.

```
proc corr data=fitness
plots=matrix (hist);
var age weight oxy runtime rstpulse runpulse maxpulse;
run;
```

Correlation Matrix

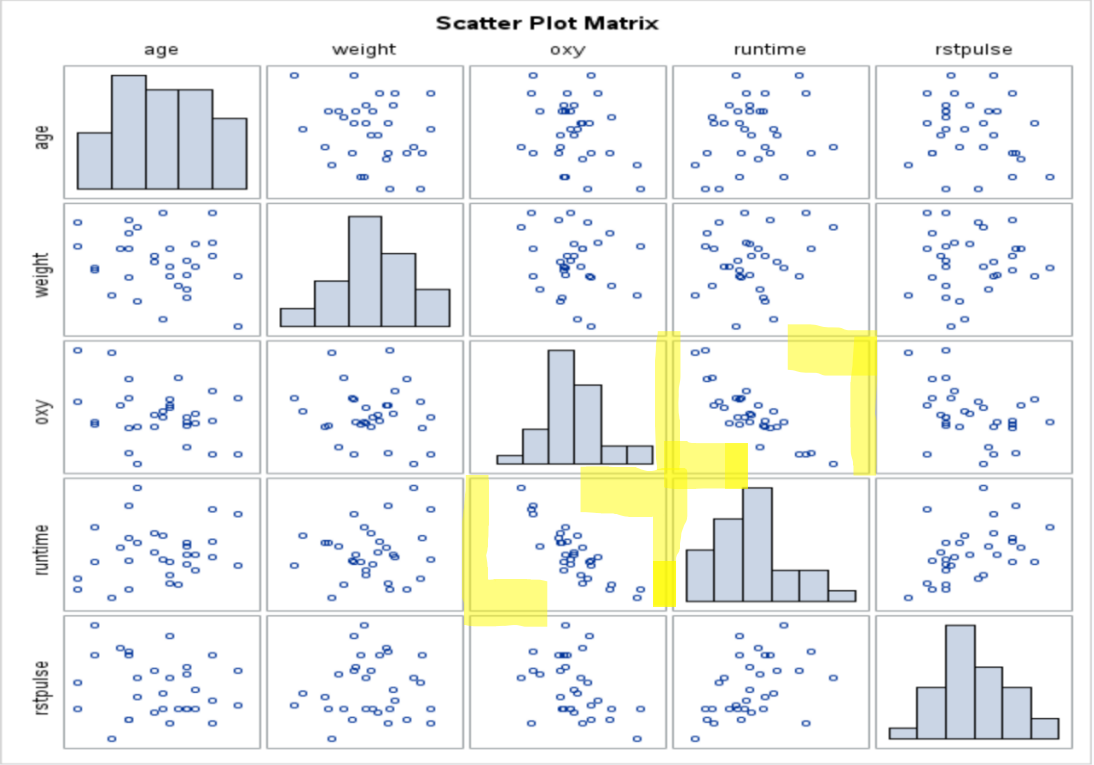
The CORR Procedure

7 Variables:	age weight oxy runtime rstpulse runpulse maxpulse

Simple Statistics						
Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Sum	Minimum	Maximum
age	31	47.67742	5.21144	1478	38.00000	57.00000
weight	31	77.44452	8.32857	2401	59.08000	91.63000
oxy	31	47.37581	5.32723	1469	37.38800	60.05500
runtime	31	10.58613	1.38741	328.17000	8.17000	14.03000
rstpulse	31	53.45161	7.61944	1657	40.00000	70.00000
runpulse	31	169.64516	10.25199	5259	146.00000	186.00000
maxpulse	31	173.77419	9.16410	5387	155.00000	192.00000

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

Scatter Matrix



By looking at the scatterplot we have seen that Oxygen consumption and runtime have a strong negative correlation, there are a couple of points far to the right, suggesting longer runtimes than most for a given level of oxygen uptake.

Variable age and weight relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31
Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0

	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

For age and weight, the Pearson Correlation Coefficient is -0.23354. In this particular dataset, age and weight have a negative correlation, as indicated by the negative value.

This correlation has a p-value of 0.2061. The statistical significance of the correlation coefficient is ascertained using p-values. The p-value in this instance is higher than 0.05, indicating that there may not be a statistically significant relationship between age and weight and therefore we failed to reject the null hypothesis.

Variable age and oxy relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

The correlation coefficient between the variables age and oxy is -0.30459. This suggests that a linear relationship between age and oxy is low to slightly negative.

The correlation's p-value, or the amount of evidence against the null hypothesis, is 0.0957. At the 5% significance level, there is insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between age and oxy, as 0.0957 is greater than 0.05. This indicates that we lack sufficient evidence to draw the conclusion that age and oxy have a statistically significant relationship.

Variable age and runtime relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

The age and runtime correlation coefficient is 0.18875, indicating a very weak positive relationship. This implies that there may be a slight correlation between runtime and age, but not a strong one.

Regarding this correlation, the p-value is 0.3092. The null hypothesis, according to which there is no correlation between age and runtime, cannot be rejected because this value is much above the 0.05 threshold.

Variable age and rstpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

The correlation coefficient between rstpulse and age is -0.16410, suggesting that there is a negative relationship. This number indicates that there may be a slight tendency for the rstpulse to decrease with age.

The p-value, which is 0.3777, is relatively high. There is insufficient statistical support to reject the null hypothesis because this p-value is significantly higher than the alpha threshold of 0.05. As such, we are unable to conclude that age and rstpulse have a statistically significant relationship.

Variable age and runpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

With a correlation coefficient of -0.33787, age and runpulse are not positively correlated. The statistical evidence is insufficient to reject the null hypothesis of age and runpulse independence, as indicated by the p-value of 0.0630,

indicating that the finding is not statistically significant at the 5% level. Therefore, it is not possible for us to draw the conclusion that age and runpulse are significantly correlated.

Variable age and maxpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

Age and maxpulse have a moderately negative correlation -0.43292, indicating that maxpulse rate tends to decrease with increasing age. With a p-value of 0.0150, this correlation is not at the 0.05 alpha level. This suggests that there is evidence to reject the null hypothesis.

Variable weight and oxy relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

Weight and oxygen have a weakly negative correlation, as indicated by the correlation coefficient of -0.16275. The correlation's p-value, however, is 0.3817, above the 0.05 threshold. The null hypothesis, according to which there is no correlation between weight and oxy, cannot be rejected at the 5% significance level for lack of evidence. Consequently, we are unable to draw the conclusion that weight and oxy have a statistically meaningful association.

Variable weight and runtime relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

The relationship between weight and runtime is weakly positive, with a correlation of 0.14351; that is, runtime increases slightly as weight increases. The null hypothesis was not successfully rejected, indicating that there is insufficient evidence of a significant relationship between weight and runtime (p-value of 0.4412, not statistically significant at the 5% level).

Variable weight and rstpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

The weight and rstpulse correlation is 0.04397, which shows a very weak positive association. This basically implies that the relationship between weight and rstpulse is negligible.

This correlation has a p-value of 0.8143, which is significantly higher than the conventional significance level of 0.05. Since the p-value is so high, the null hypothesis is not rejected. Thus, we draw the conclusion that there isn't any statistically significant proof of a relationship between rstpulse and weight.

Variable weight and runpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

A weak positive relationship is indicated by the correlation coefficient of 0.18152 between runpulse and weight. This implies that there is a small but weak correlation between weight gain and an increase in run pulse.

This correlation's p-value, which is 0.3284, is higher than the 0.05 significance level. Accordingly, the null hypothesis, which states that there is no correlation between weight and runpulse, cannot be rejected due to insufficient statistical evidence. Consequently, it is not possible for us to draw the conclusion that weight and runpulse have a statistically meaningful relationship.

Variable weight and maxpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

A low positive relationship is indicated by the correlation coefficient of 0.24938 between weight and maxpulse. This implies that there may be a small tendency for the maxpulse to rise in line with weight.

With regard to this correlation, the p-value is 0.1761. This p-value is not statistically significant at the traditional 5% level because it is greater than 0.05. Thus, there is insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis, indicating that there is no statistically significant evidence in favor of a relationship between weight and maxpulse.

Variable oxy and runtime relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

The strong negative correlation between oxy and runtime is indicated by the correlation coefficient of -0.86219. This implies that runtime reduces with increasing oxygen consumption, so people who use more oxygen typically run faster.

This correlation's p-value is less than 0.0001, significantly below the traditional alpha threshold of 0.05. We can therefore conclude that there is a statistically significant inverse relationship between these two variables and that there is strong evidence against the null hypothesis that there is no association between oxygen consumption and runtime.

Variable oxy and rstpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

The relationship between oxygen consumption and resting pulse rate is moderately negative, as indicated by the correlation coefficient of -0.39936. This indicates that there is a tendency for the resting pulse rate to drop as oxygen consumption rises.

This correlation has a p-value of 0.0260, which is less than the usual alpha threshold of 0.05. The evidence suggests that there is a statistically significant negative relationship between oxygen consumption and resting pulse rate, rejecting the null hypothesis that there is no association between the two variables.

Variable oxy and runpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

The moderately negative relationship between oxy and runpulse is indicated by the correlation of -0.39797. This suggests that the pulse rate after running tends to decrease as oxygen consumption increases.

This correlation's p-value is 0.0266, which is less than the 0.05 alpha threshold, indicating that the relationship is statistically significant. The alternative hypothesis, according to which there is a dependency between oxygen consumption and runpulse, can therefore be supported by rejecting the null hypothesis, which states that there is no association.

Variable oxy and maxpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

Oxy and maxpulse have a correlation coefficient of -0.23674, indicating a weak negative linear relationship. This suggests that there may be a weaker correlation between higher oxygen consumption and a slightly lower maximum pulse rate in people.

This correlation has a p-value of 0.1997, which is higher than the significance level of 0.05. The null hypothesis, according to which there is no correlation between oxygen consumption and maximum pulse rate, cannot be rejected based on statistical evidence. A statistically significant correlation cannot be found between maxpulse and oxy.

Variable runtime and rstpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

The correlation coefficient between rstpulse and runtime is 0.45038, suggesting a moderately positive relationship in which rstpulse tends to increase in together with runtime.

Since the p-value of 0.0110 is less than the widely accepted threshold of 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis and it is suggestive that the correlation between runtime and rstpulse is statistically significant and unlikely to be the result of chance.

Variable runtime and runpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

The runtime and runpulse correlation coefficient is 0.31365, indicating a low to moderately positive correlation. This implies that the runtime tends to increase along with the runpulse, though not as strongly as it might if the correlation coefficient were higher.

With regard to this correlation, the p-value is 0.0858. The fact that this value is higher than the generally accepted significance level of 0.05 indicates that there is insufficient data to rule out the null hypothesis. Consequently, we are unable to draw the conclusion that runtime and runpulse are statistically significantly correlated.

Variable runtime and maxpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

There appears to be a weak positive linear relationship between runtime and maxpulse, as indicated by the Pearson Correlation Coefficient of 0.22610. This indicates that there is a modest, weak, correlation between an increase in runtime and a rise in maxpulse.

This correlation's p-value is 0.2213, which is significantly greater than the typical alpha threshold of 0.05 used to assess statistical significance. Since the p-value is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis cannot be ruled out. It is implied by this that runtime and maxpulse may be regarded as independent variables and that there is insufficient data to draw the conclusion that they are statistically significantly correlated.

Variable rstpulse and runpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

There is a low to moderate positive correlation between the two variables, as indicated by the correlation coefficient of 0.35246 between rstpulse and runpulse. This implies that there may be a tendency for rstpulse to rise in line with runpulse.

This correlation's p-value is 0.0518, which is just marginally greater than the typical threshold of 0.05 used to determine statistical significance. We do not have enough data to reject the null hypothesis of independence at the 5% significance level because the p-value is higher than 0.05. Therefore, even though the correlation coefficient suggests there may be a positive relationship, we are unable to draw the conclusion that rstpulse and runpulse are statistically significantly associated.

Variable rstpulse and maxpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

The correlation coefficient between rstpulse and maxpulse is 0.30512, suggesting a positive relationship that is low to moderate. This suggests that there is a tendency for the maxpulse to increase to some extent along with the rstpulse.

However, the correlation's p-value of 0.0951 is higher than the standard 0.05 cutoff point for statistical significance. At the 5% significance level, there is insufficient statistical evidence to reject the null hypothesis when the p-value is higher than 0.05. Therefore, it is not possible for us to conclude with certainty that rstpulse and maxpulse have a statistically significant relationship.

Variable runpulse and maxpulse relationship

Pearson Correlation Coefficients, N = 31 Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0							
	age	weight	oxy	runtime	rstpulse	runpulse	maxpulse
age	1.00000	-0.23354 0.2061	-0.30459 0.0957	0.18875 0.3092	-0.16410 0.3777	-0.33787 0.0630	-0.43292 0.0150
weight	-0.23354 0.2061	1.00000	-0.16275 0.3817	0.14351 0.4412	0.04397 0.8143	0.18152 0.3284	0.24938 0.1761
oxy	-0.30459 0.0957	-0.16275 0.3817	1.00000	-0.86219 <.0001	-0.39936 0.0260	-0.39797 0.0266	-0.23674 0.1997
runtime	0.18875 0.3092	0.14351 0.4412	-0.86219 <.0001	1.00000	0.45038 0.0110	0.31365 0.0858	0.22610 0.2213
rstpulse	-0.16410 0.3777	0.04397 0.8143	-0.39936 0.0260	0.45038 0.0110	1.00000	0.35246 0.0518	0.30512 0.0951
runpulse	-0.33787 0.0630	0.18152 0.3284	-0.39797 0.0266	0.31365 0.0858	0.35246 0.0518	1.00000	0.92975 <.0001
maxpulse	-0.43292 0.0150	0.24938 0.1761	-0.23674 0.1997	0.22610 0.2213	0.30512 0.0951	0.92975 <.0001	1.00000

There is a strong positive correlation between runpulse and maxpulse, as indicated by the correlation coefficient of 0.92975. This implies a strong correlation in which runpulse tends to rise in relation to maxpulse.

This correlation has a p-value of less than.0001, which is significantly lower than the standard alpha threshold of 0.05. Given that there is a statistically significant correlation, it is unlikely that there would have been a strong correlation between runpulse and maxpulse by chance alone.

As a result, we would accept the alternative hypothesis—that runpulse and maxpulse are dependent—and reject the null hypothesis, which states that there is no association.

Limitations.

- The only relationship between two variables that is measured by Pearson's correlation is linear. The correlation coefficient might not fairly represent the strength of the relationship if it is non-linear.

- Outliers can affect correlation. The Pearson correlation coefficient's value can be considerably impacted by a single outlier.

- Causation is not implied by a significant correlation. It is possible for two variables to correlate without one causing the other.

- The correlation might not fairly represent the correlation in the population when the sample size is small.