

CORRELATION

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

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TOPIC OUTLINE

Covariance

Correlation Coefficient



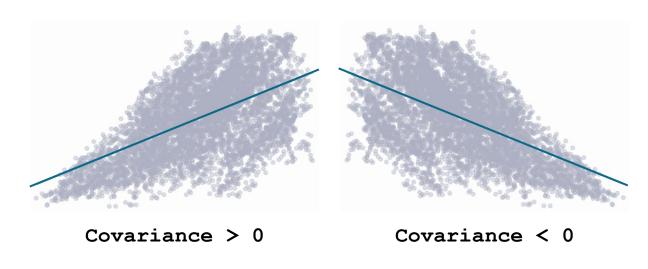
COVARIANCE

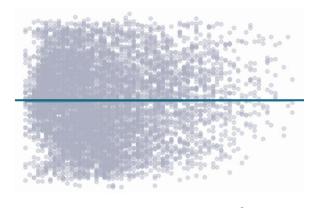


COVARIANCE

<u>Covariance</u> is a statistical measure that quantifies the <u>relationship</u> between two random variables (*X*, *Y*).

Scatter Plot:









COVARIANCE

Covariance is a statistical measure that quantifies the **relationship** between two random variables (*X*, *Y*).

Population Covariance:

$$\sigma_{xy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \mu_x) (y_i - \mu_y)}{N}$$

Sample Covariance:

$$s_{xy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y})}{n-1}$$



EXERCISE

The given dataset contains five observations of current (A) and corresponding power (W) measurements. Does **current** and **power** consumption have a positive, negative, or no **linear relationship**?

Device

Current	Power
2	100
3.5	200
1.8	90
4.2	210
2.7	110

Solution:



CORRELATION COEFFICIENT



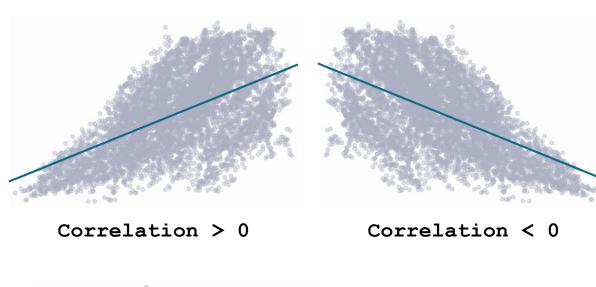
CORRELATION COEFFICIENT

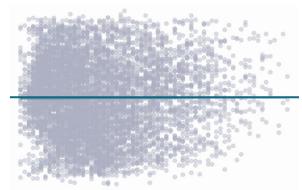
Correlation coefficient adjusts covariance, so that the relationship between the two variables becomes easy and intuitive to interpret.

It ranges from -1 to +1:

- +1 indicates perfect positive correlation
- **−1** indicates perfect negative correlation
- **0** indicates no linear relationship

Scatter Plot:





Correlation = 0



CORRELATION COEFFICIENT

Correlation coefficient adjusts covariance, so that the relationship between the two variables becomes easy and intuitive to interpret.

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Population Correlation Coefficient:

$$r = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

Sample Correlation Coefficient:

$$r = \frac{s_{\chi y}}{s_{\chi} s_{y}}$$



EXERCISE

Determine if each scenario suggests a positive, negative, or no correlation:

- 1. Ice cream sales and umbrella sales in a city.
- 2. Hours spent studying and exam scores.
- 3. A person's shoe size and their IQ.
- 4. Age of a used car and its resale value.



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LABORATORY

