

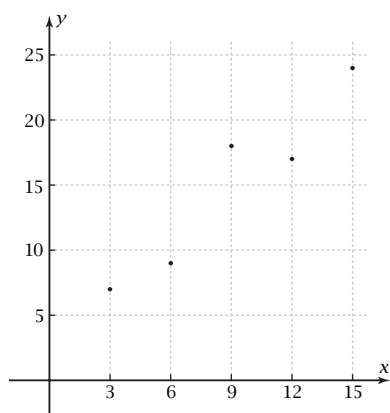
Exploration 8-2b: The Correlation Coefficient

Date: _____

Objective: Learn the formula by which your grapher calculates the regression equation from a set of data.

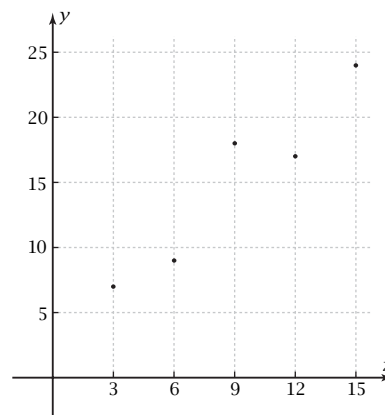
x	y
3	7
6	9
9	18
12	17
15	24

The table shows the weight, y , of a turkey at times x months after it was hatched. The graph shows a scatter plot of these data.



- Find the average of the y -values, \bar{y} . Plot a horizontal line on the graph at $y = \bar{y}$.
- The **deviation** of each point is its directed distance from the line $y = \bar{y}$ to the point. Show that you understand the meaning of *deviation* by drawing the deviation of each point on the graph.
- Calculate the deviation and the square of the deviation for each data point. Record these in the table at the top of this column. Then calculate the **sum of the squares of the deviations**, SS_{dev} .
- Run linear regression on the data. Write the regression equation and record the value of r^2 and the value of the correlation coefficient r .

- On this scatter plot, plot the graph of the regression equation.



- You recall that the **residual** of each data point is the directed vertical distance from the regression line to the point. Draw on the graph the residual for each point.
- On this copy of the data table, calculate \hat{y} for each point. Then calculate the square of each residual. Use the result to calculate SS_{res} .

x	y	\hat{y}	$(y - \hat{y})^2$
3	7		
6	9		
9	18		
12	17		
15	24		

- SS_{res} is the amount of SS_{dev} that remains after regression has taken out as much of it as possible. The fraction of SS_{dev} that is removed by the linear regression is called the coefficient of determination. Calculate

$$\frac{SS_{\text{dev}} - SS_{\text{res}}}{SS_{\text{dev}}}$$

- On the back of this sheet, write a paragraph stating where the coefficient of determination shows up in the linear regression by grapher. Explain how the correlation coefficient r is calculated from the coefficient of determination.