 Lagunita is retiring and will shut down at 12 noon Pacific Time on March 31, 2020. A few courses may be open for self-enrollment for a limited time. We will continue to offer courses on other online learning platforms; visit <http://online.stanford.edu>.

Course > EDA: Examining Relationships > Case Q→Q: Linear Relationships > Learn By Doing Activity

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Learn By Doing Activity

Scenario: Olympic 1,500 Meter Times

The modern Olympic Games have changed dramatically since their inception in 1896. For example, many commentators have remarked on the change in the quality of athletic performances from year to year. Regression will allow us to investigate the change in winning times for one event—the 1,500 meter race.

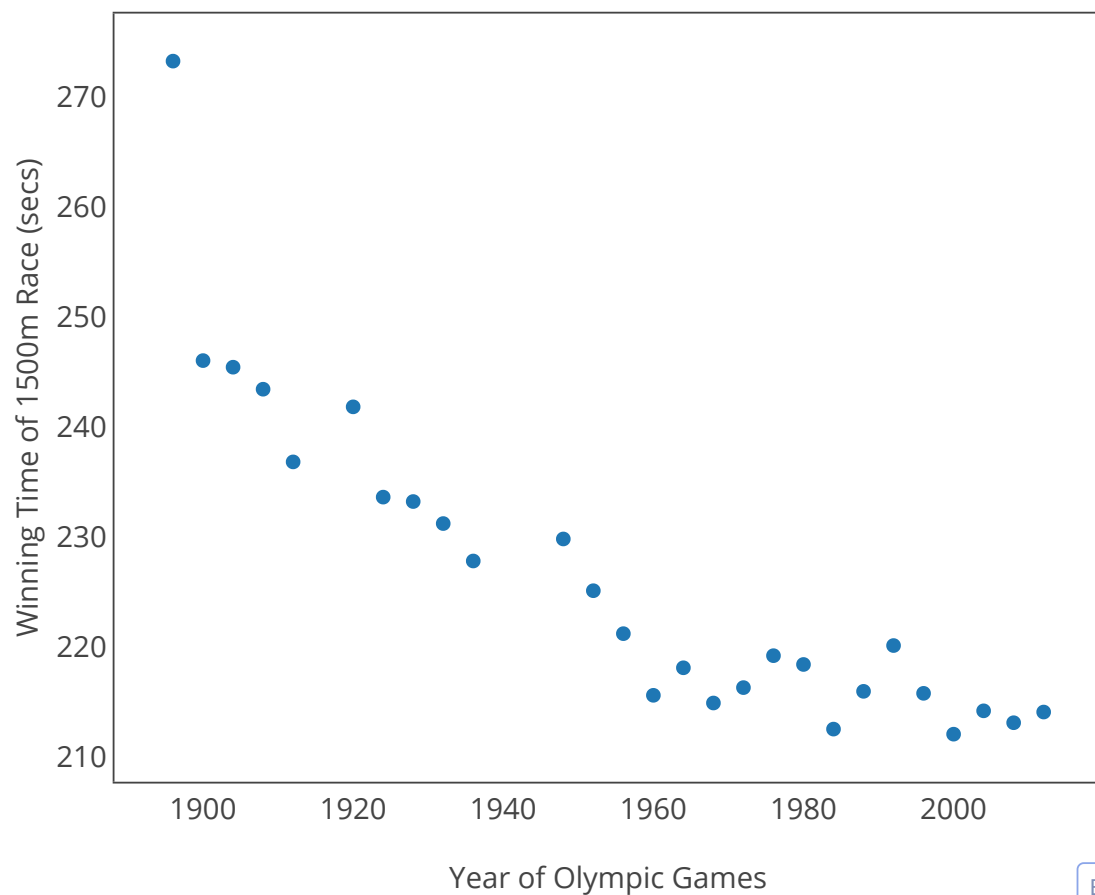
Here is a description of the variables:

Year: the year of the Olympic Games, from 1896 to 2012.

Time: the winning time for the 1,500 meter race, in seconds.

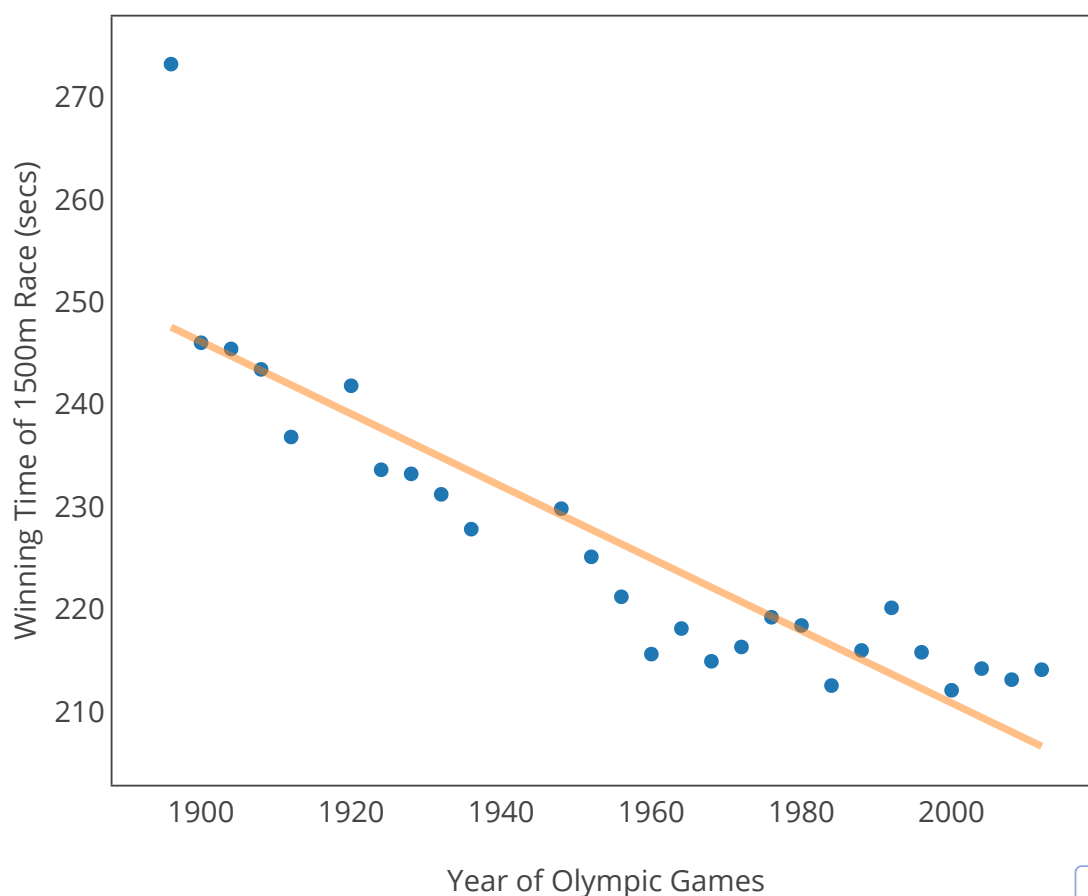
First, let's explore the relationship between the two quantitative variables: year and time. Here is a scatterplot of the two variables.

Olympic 1,500 Meter Winning Times (1896 - 2012)



Observe that the form of the relationship between the 1,500 meter race's winning time and the year is linear. The least squares regression line is therefore an appropriate way to summarize the relationship and examine the change in winning times over the course of the last century. We will now find the least squares regression line and plot it on a scatterplot.

Olympic 1,500 Meter Winning Times (1896 - 2012)



Intercept = 916

Slope = -0.35

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1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following is the appropriate equation for this least squares regression line?

☒ Time = $916 - 0.35 * \text{Year}$ ✓

☐ Time = $-0.35 + 916 * \text{Year}$

☐ Year = $916 - 0.35 * \text{Time}$

☐ Year = $-0.35 + 916 * \text{Time}$

Answer

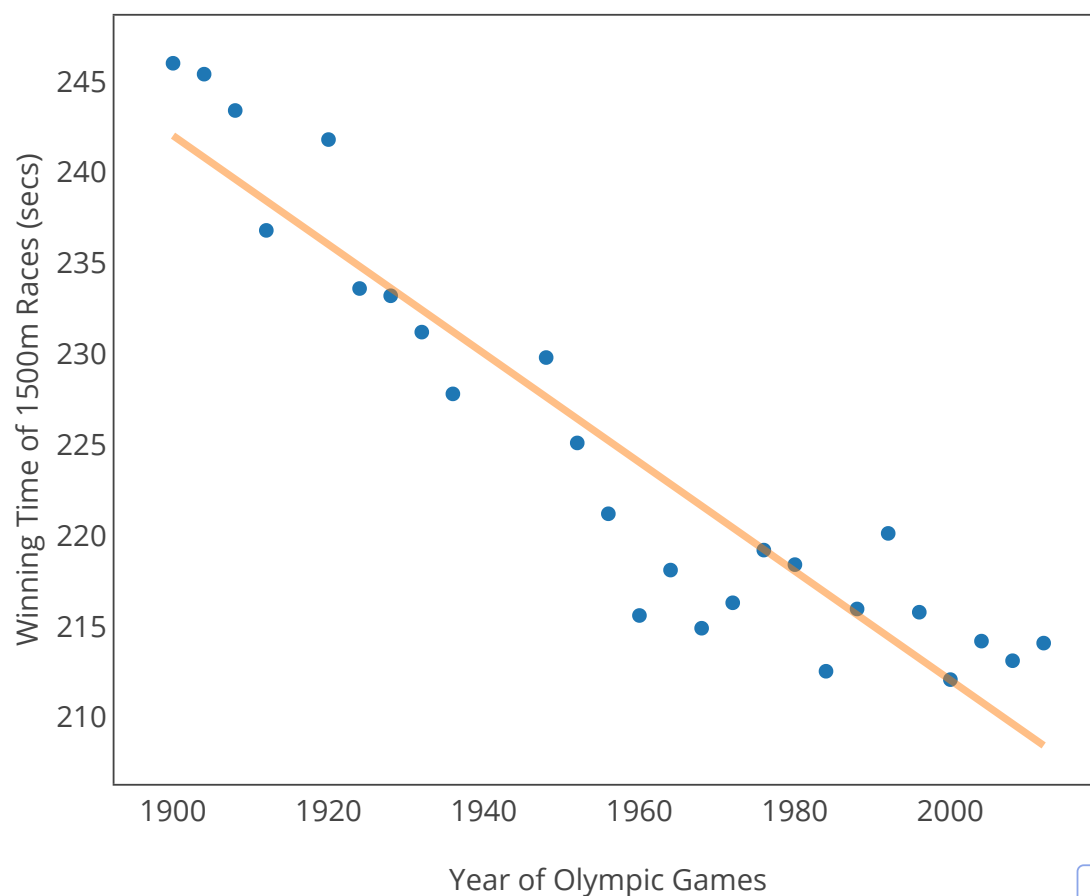
Correct:

The equation for the least squares regression line is: $\text{Time} = 916 - 0.35 * \text{Year}$. The slope of the line indicates that the winning time for the 1500 meter race decreases by about 0.35 seconds every year, or by about $4 * 0.35 = 1.56$ seconds, on average, from one Olympiad to the next.

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Notice that there is an outlier (Year = 1896). Let's remove the outlier and create the least-squares regression line with the outlier removed. You will now see that the least squares regression line and the values in the equation have changed.

Olympic 1,500 Meter Winning Times (1900 - 2012)



EDIT CHART

Intercept = 812

Slope = -0.30

New least squares regression equation: $\text{Time} = 812 - 0.30 * \text{Year}$

Learn By Doing

1/1 point (graded)

Our least squares regression line associates years as an explanatory variable, with times in the 1,500 meter race as the response variable. Use the least squares regression line $\text{Time} = 812 - 0.30 * \text{Year}$ to predict what the 1,500 meter time might be in the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro. Report your answers to TWO decimal places.



207.20

Answer

Correct: $812 + (-0.30 * 2016) = 207.20$ seconds

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