The question asks about the "coefficient of determination for 16" being strong. This immediately indicates a misunderstanding of the concept. The coefficient of determination, denoted as R-squared (R²), is a single value that describes the proportion of variance in a dependent variable that is explained by the independent variable(s) in a regression model. It ranges from 0 to 1, not an individual number like 16. Furthermore, R-squared values are associated with \*models\*, not individual numerical values. Therefore, the statement in the question doesn't make sense.

Here's a breakdown:

\* \*\*What R-squared does:\*\* R² quantifies the "goodness of fit" of a regression model. A higher R² indicates a better fit, meaning the model explains a larger portion of the variation in the dependent variable.

\* \*\*What R-squared \*isn't\*:\*\* It's not a standalone numerical value like 16. It's a derived statistic based on a fitted regression model. The number "16" doesn't have an associated R-squared.

\* \*\*Strength of R-squared:\*\* The "strength" of an R-squared value depends on the context of the research. Generally, values closer to 1 are considered stronger (better explanatory power), but what constitutes a "strong" R-squared varies depending on the field of study. In some disciplines, even a small R-squared might be valuable.

\*\*Therefore, the correct answer is (B) FALSE.\*\* The prompt is based on a misinterpretation of the coefficient of determination and the values associated with it. There is no such thing as an R² for a number alone, and certainly not for the number 16.