

# Homework #1

i.)  
ii.)

xi.  $r = .46$ ; Pearson's correlation Coefficients

i) 68.08847

ii) 68.30814

iii)  $(2.06 \times 927) = 193.88$ ; Covariance Matrix

iv) 2.06; Covariance Matrix  $S_{xy}$

$$S_{xy} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n-1}$$

$$(n-1)(S_{xy}) = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})y_i$$

$$= S_{xy} = 2.06$$

ii) By similar logic as v),  $\boxed{2.06}$

$$(n-1)(S_{xy}) = \sum x_i(y_i - \bar{y})$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)(S_{xy})}{n-1}$$

$$S_{xx} = \boxed{6.34} \times 927 = \boxed{2957.13}$$

iii.  $S_x^2 = \boxed{3.19}$ ; Covariance Matrix

$$S_{yy} = 6.34 \times 927 = \boxed{5877.18}$$

$S_y^2 = 6.34$ ; Covariance Matrix

$$r_{xy} = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x S_y}$$

$$= \frac{2.06}{(3.19)(6.34)} = \frac{2.06}{20.2246}$$

$$= \frac{2.06}{4.57} = .457$$

$$\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})y_i}{n-1}$$

$$\frac{\sum (x_i)(y_i - \bar{y})}{n-1}$$

$$1c) \hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1$$

$$\hat{y} = \bar{y} - (r_{xy} \frac{s_y}{s_x}) \bar{x}$$

$$\beta_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \left[ r_{xy} \frac{s_y}{s_x} \right] = \boxed{.91}$$

$$2) \rho = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{n-3} \log \frac{1+R}{1-R} \sim N(0,1) \quad r = .46$$

$$Z(0) = .5 \sqrt{20-3} \log(1.46 / .54) =$$

$$5(4.12)(.995) = 2.0497$$

$$\alpha = .05$$

$$Z(0) = 2.0497 > 1.96, \text{ thus } \rho = 0/H_0$$

we reject

$$C.I. \text{ of } 95\%: (\text{~~40.41~~, 51)$$

Per SAS Pearson Corr stats w/ Fisher's Z

$$\frac{\frac{1+R}{1-R} - .55}{1 - .45} = \frac{.55}{1.45} = \frac{.392}{1.17} = \frac{.39}{1.17}$$

$$.38$$

$$\frac{.38(1.46)}{1 - .45} - 1 = \frac{1+R}{1-R} e^{-2Z/\sqrt{n-3}} - 1$$

$$e^{\frac{3.92}{1.17}} =$$

$$2.58762$$

$$\frac{.38(.39)}{.38(.39) + 1} = \frac{.1482}{1.1482 + 1} = \frac{.1482}{2.1482} = .0689$$

$$.38(2.59) = .9842$$

$$\frac{.9842 - 1}{.9842 + 1} = \frac{-.0158}{1.9842} = -.00796$$

$$\frac{.1482 - 1}{.1482 + 1} = \frac{-.85}{1.15} = -.74$$

$$(-.74, -.008)$$



$$3) \quad p = .6 \quad \Pr(R > .7; p = .6) \quad n = 30$$

$$2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{n-3} \left( \log \frac{1+R}{1-R} \right) - \log \left( \frac{1+p}{1-p} \right) \right)$$

$$P(Z > .9) = .18$$

or 18%

$$.5 \sqrt{27} \log \left( \frac{1.7}{.3} \right) - \log \left( \frac{1.6}{.4} \right)$$

$$(.5 \sqrt{27}) \log(5.67) - \log(4)$$

$$= .906$$

$N(0,1)$

.18%

