Data Science for Everyone

Week 12: Correlation & Regression Concept Review

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April 24, 2020

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Outline

- Logistics
- Concept review
- Demo

Logistics

- Homework 3/4 due at 8 p.m. ET on Monday, April 27
- · Project due at 8 p.m. ET on Monday, May 4

Logistics

- · Labs 9 and 10 are optional!
- Your two lowest lab grades out of 11 will be dropped, meaning that these can only help your grade if you choose to complete them
- OPTIONAL Lab 9 out, due at 8 p.m. ET on Wednesday, April 29

Project Tips

Common questions:

- How should I format my project report?
- · What should I be careful about?

Project Tips

- Clearly indicate every question you answer
- Best practices: create a Jupyter Notebook like the homework assignments. Fill that out with your code and analyses and, in the end, print to PDF. Make a cell (or cells) for every question.
- Be very careful about how you interpret the regression coefficients, p-values, and confidence intervals

Review

Mean: the average of a set of numbers.

The **standard deviation** roughly measures how far, on average, numbers are from their mean.

We can use these to convert our data into standard units.

Linear regression: a linear approach to modeling the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.

The **correlation coefficient** measures linear association between two variables. We write it as *r*.

Mean:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

Formula for standard deviation:

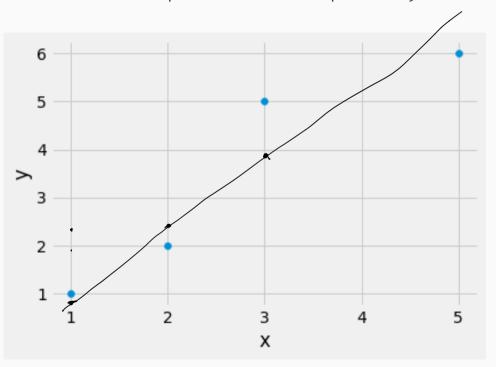
$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

(Note that some formulas have n-1 on the bottom instead of n).

Correlation coefficient:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s_x} \right) \left(\frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{s_y} \right)$$

We want to find a linear model for the relationship between x and y. That is, we want to find slope b and intercept a for y = bx + a.



Recall:

$$intercept = a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$$

slope =
$$b = r \cdot \left(\frac{S_y}{S_x}\right)$$

Our data: {(1,1), (2,2), (3,5), (5, 6)}

Let's work this out by hand (mostly).

$$\begin{array}{c} x \mid y \\ \hline 1 \mid y \\ \hline 2 \mid 2 \\ \hline 3 \mid 5 \\ \hline 5 \mid 6 \\ \hline \\ Sx = \begin{bmatrix} 1+2+5+6 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix}^2 + (2-2.75)^2 \\ 5x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (2-2.75)^2 + (2-2.75)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix}^2 + (3-2.75)^2 + (5-2.75)^2 \\ = 1.479 \\ \hline \\ Sy = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \cdot ((1-3.5)^2 + (2-3.5)^2 + (5-3.5)^2 - (6-3.5)^2 \\ -2.062 \\ \hline \\ Sx = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.062 \\ \hline \\ Sx = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.062 \\ \hline \\ Sx = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.062 \\ \hline \\ Sx = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.062 \\ \hline \\ Sx = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.062 \\ \hline \\ Sx = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_2)^2 \\ -2.75 \end{bmatrix} \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1)^2 \\ -2.75 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (x_1-x_1)^2 + (x_1-x_1$$

What do we get after working this out by hand?

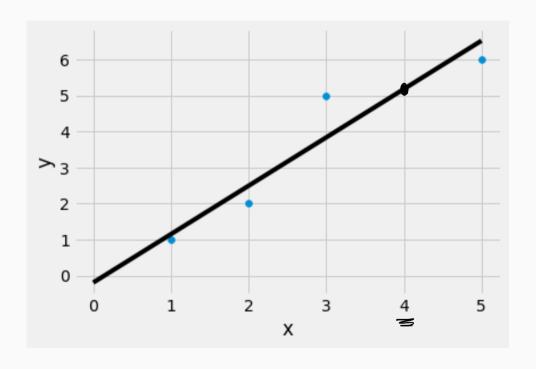
$$\bar{x} = 2.75, \bar{y} = 3.5$$

$$s_x \approx 1.479, s_y \approx 2.062$$

$$r_{xy} \approx 0.943, R^2 \approx 0.889$$

$$b = 1.315, a = -0.115$$

Let's plot the linear model we get with this a and b!



Demo

Let's see how we can do this with code!