1. Using R find and interpret a 98% confidence interval for the mean HPI of a player with 30 total\_penalties.

```{r}

mod <- lm(HPI ~ total\_penalties, data=handball\_df)

newx <- data.frame(total\_penalties=30)

predict(mod, newx,interval="confidence", level = 0.98)

```

**(69.11, 69.97)**

We are 98% confident that the mean HPI for all players with 30 total penalties for the season is between 69.11 and 69.97.

1. Calculate and interpret a 98% prediction interval for the HPI of a player with 30 total\_penalties.

```{r}

mod <- lm(HPI ~ total\_penalties, data=handball\_df)

newx <- data.frame(total\_penalties=30)

predict(mod, newx,interval="prediction", level = 0.98)

```

**(62.3, 76.78)**

We are 98% confident that a player with 30 total penalties for the season will have an HPI between 62.3 and 76.78.

1. The below scatterplots show the mean HPI of each club against clubs’ mean penalties and offense. In comparing the two plots, what do you expect from the model: ?

A graph with a line and a blue line

Description automatically generatedA graph with a line and dots

Description automatically generated

Given that the regression line in the club\_hpi against club\_penalties have a negative slope, I expect the coefficient for club\_penalties to be negative. Since the regression line in the club\_hpi against club\_offense plot has a positive slope, I expect club\_offense to have a positive coefficient.

1. Below is a table of the coefficients of the model:

A close-up of numbers

Description automatically generatedUsing the values provided, interpret and in the context of HPI.

For every additional offensive play, a player’s HPI will increase by 0.017539, provided their total penalties stay constant.

For every additional penalty, a player’s HPI will decrease by 0.071746, provided their total offensive plays remain constant.

1. Using R, perform an ANOVA test to assess the overall fit of . Fill in the ANOVA table below and interpret the results.

**H0:**

**Ha:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Source** | **d.f.** | **Sum of Squares** | **Mean Square** | **F** | **P-value** |
| **total\_offense** | **1** | **358.92** | **358.92** | **48.367** | **2.146e-11** |
| **total\_penalties** | **1** | **309.59** | **309.59** | **41.720** | **4.136e-10** |
| **Residual** | **306** | **2270.72** | **7.42** |
| **Total** | ***n-1 =* 309-1 = 308** | ***SSModel + SSError =* 668.51 + 2270.72 = 2939.23** |

**Conclusion:**

p-value < 0.05

p-value < 0.05

Reject H0

We have significant evidence that both total\_offense and total\_penalties are effective predictors of HPI in handball.

```{r}

anovamod <- lm(HPI~total\_offense+total\_penalties, data=handball\_df)

summary(anovamod)

anova(anovamod)

```

1. The below scatterplot shows total\_penalties against total\_offense with a regression line. Based on this plot what do you expect the correlation between total\_penalties and total\_offense to be?

A graph with a line and a line

Description automatically generated

Given that the regression line shows total\_penalties increasing with total\_offense, I expect them to have a strong positive correlation

1. Find the correlation of total\_penalties and total\_offense.

**r = 0.7341583**

```{r}

cor(handball\_df$total\_penalties, handball\_df$total\_offense)

```

1. Using R, test the significance of the correlation between the total\_offense and the total\_penalties of a player. Provide an interpretation of the results.

**H0: Ha:**

P-value= **< 2.2e-16**

**Conclusion:**

r = 0.7341583p-value < 0.05

Reject H0

We have significant evidence of a strong positive correlation between total\_penalties and total\_offense, meaning they increase together.

```{r}

cor.test(handball\_clean$total\_offense, handball\_clean$total\_penalties)

```

1. Could it be concluded that having more penalties increases the skill and success of a player in the form of HPI?

Having more penalties in some ways decreases a players success as they can detract from the playing time of a player. However, it seems that being a more aggressive player or a player with more penalties, tends to leads towards players being more offensively aggressive as well which does improve their success.