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**HOMEWORK #1 COGS 536**

1. independent variables= names, gender ; dependent variables= rest, anticipation, exercise
2. **(1)** names = nominal, gender = nominal; these variables are nominal, representing a non-numeric measure. Also, they cannot be ordinal since there is no logical order between the values (for example, gender has no order). **(2)** rest = ratio, anticipation=ratio, exercise=ratio. In an interval variable, the scale among the variables are equally distanced, as in the ratio variable. But in the heart rate example, these are ratio variables, since in these values 0 is meaningful; a heart rate which is 0 means a stopped heart. In the interval value there is no clear definition of the 0, but in ratio there is.
3. It is the within-subject design, since every participant experiences all the experimental conditions (rest, anticipation & exercise). But in the between-subject design, every participant experiences only one category of the experimental design.

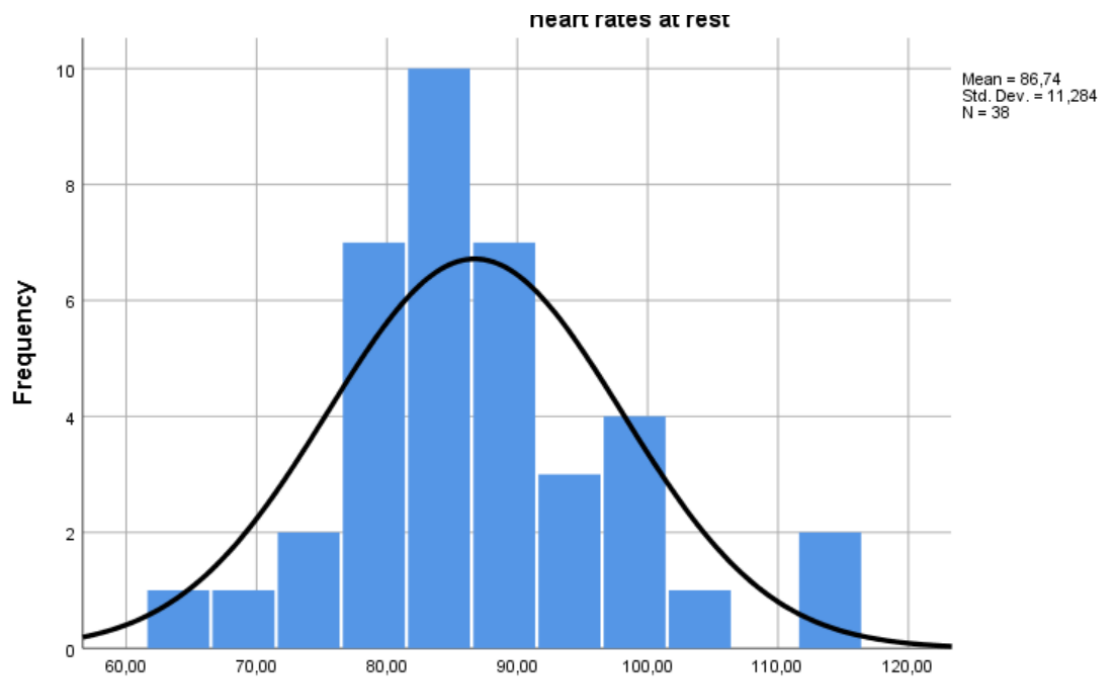
Statistics		
heart rates at rest		
N	Valid	38
	Missing	0
Mean		86,7368
Std. Error of Mean		1,83055
Median		84,5000
Mode		82,00
Std. Deviation		11,28425
Variance		127,334

4.

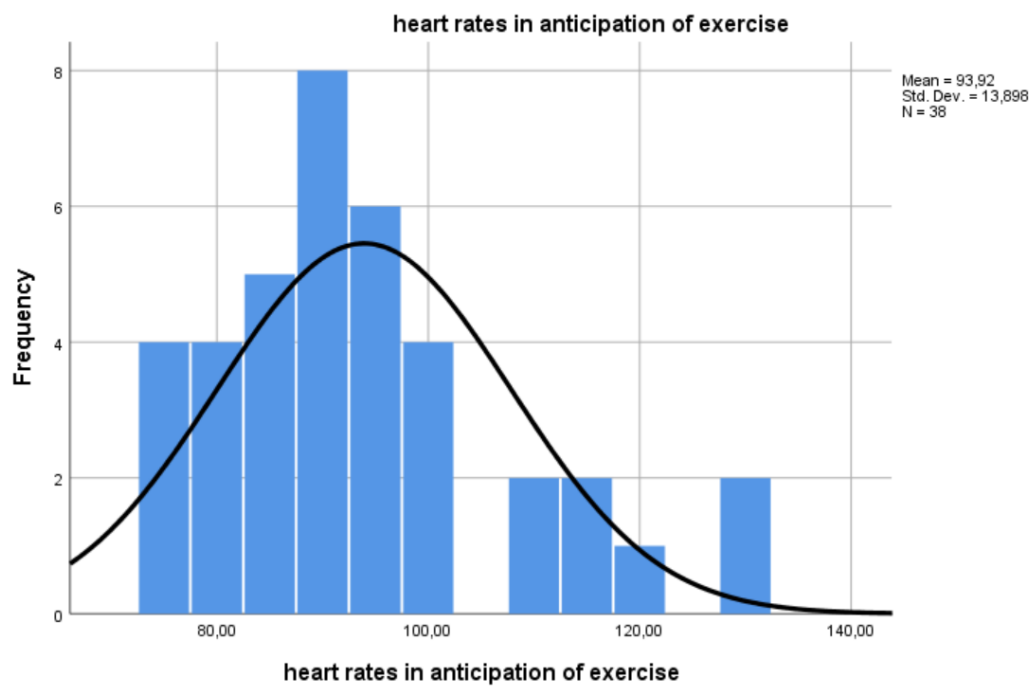
Statistics		
heart rates while exercising		
N	Valid	38
	Missing	0
Mean		144,7368
Std. Error of Mean		4,72436
Median		151,5000
Mode		176,00
Std. Deviation		29,12293
Variance		848,145

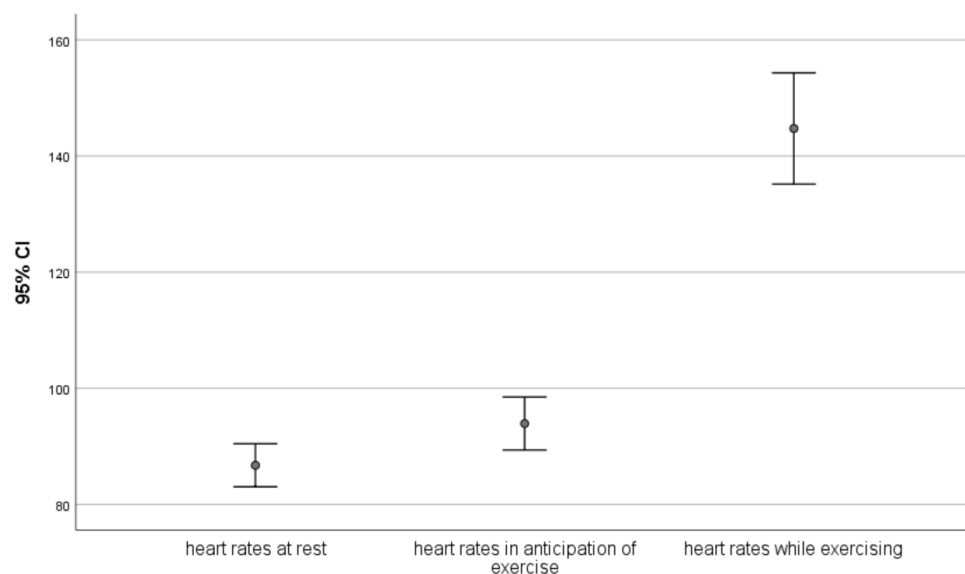
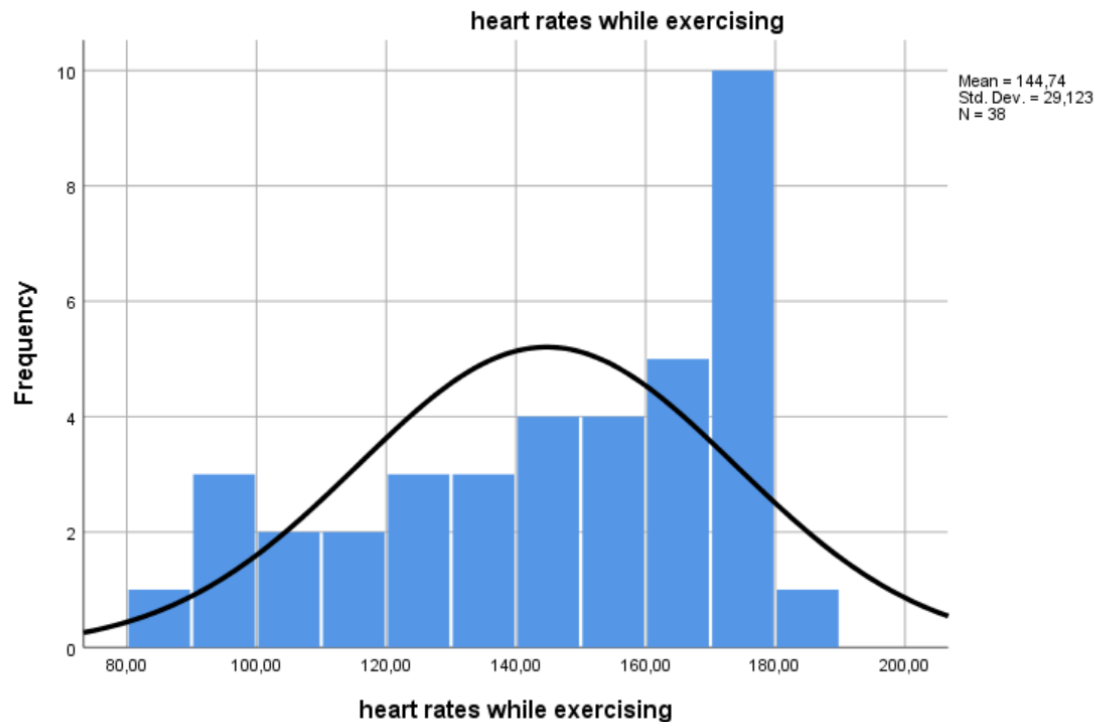
Statistics		
heart rates in anticipation of exercise		
N	Valid	38
	Missing	0
Mean		93,9211
Std. Error of Mean		2,25456
Median		92,0000
Mode		76,00 <sup>a</sup>
Std. Deviation		13,89805
Variance		193,156

a. Multiple modes exist.  
The smallest value is shown



5.



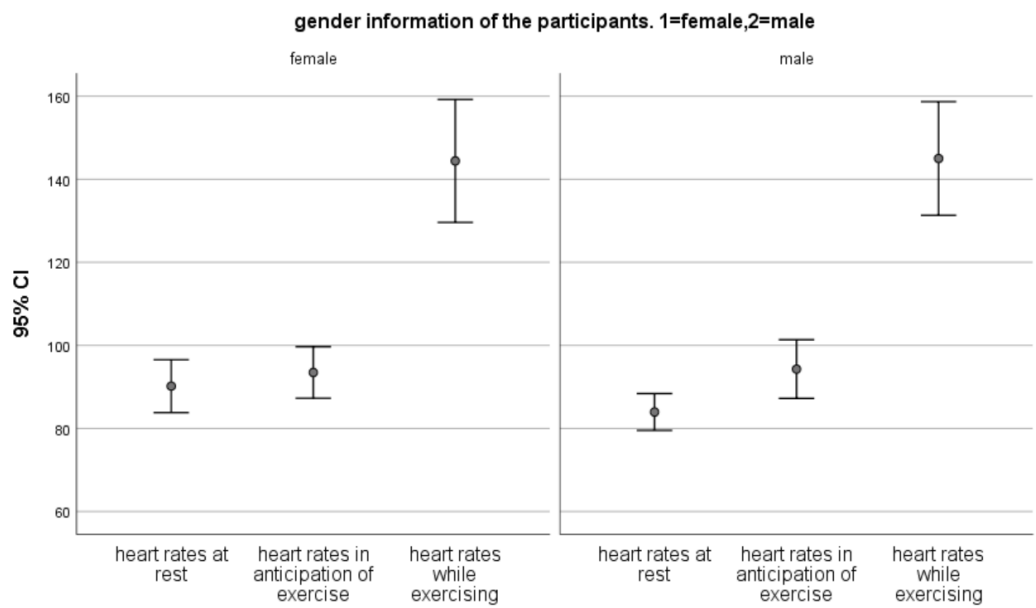


6.

The most high heart rate is while exercising heart rate due to bar charts. Also, more deviations from the mean are in this category compared to the anticipation and rest categories. The deviations from the mean are low in rest and anticipation categories, and their means are lower than exercising. The least heart rate is found in the rest category.

7. Bar chart with error: the mean values of exercising and anticipating are close for males and females but in rest, the mean heart rates are more higher in females than males. Also, the deviation from the mean in exercising and rest in females are more bigger than the males.

The anticipation category has more deviations in males than females.



\*\*\*\* an additional chart:

Clustered Bar Mean of heart rates at rest, Mean of heart rates in anticipation of exercise, Mean of heart rates while exercising...

