Section 12.1 — Scatter Plots and Correlation

Chris Godbout

Outline

Introduction

Correlations

Significance of Correlation

Coefficient of Determination

Introduction

Definitions

Definition (Scatter Plot)

A scatter plot is a graph on the xy-plane that contains one point for each pair of data.

Definitions

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Definition (Variables)

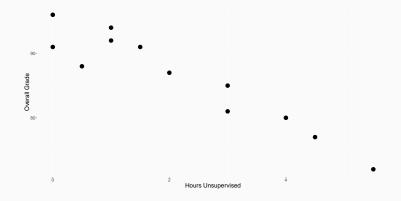
If there is some sort of relationships, we say that a change in variable — the explanatory variable — influences a change in the other variable — the response variable.

2

Grades

Hours Unsupervised Overall Grade Average	0 96	0.5 88		
Hours Unsupervised Overall Grade Average				

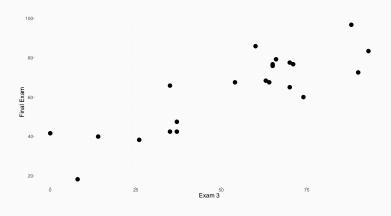
Grades



Exam Scores

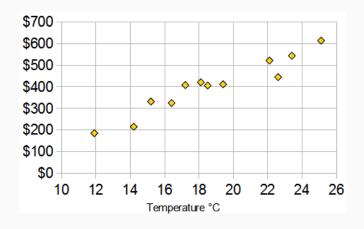
Exam 3 Final						
Exam 3 Final						

Exam Scores

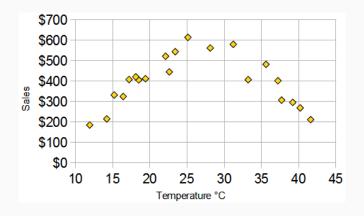


Correlations

Linear Correlation



Nonlinear Correlation



Pearson Correlation Coefficient

Definition (Correlation Coefficient)

The Pearson correlation coefficient, ρ , is the parameter that measures the strength of a linear relationship between two quantitative variables in a population. The correlation coefficient for a sample is denoted r. It is always between -1 and 1, inclusive.

$$-1 \le r \le 1$$

Formulas

Simple to remember

$$r = \frac{\sum (z_x z_y)}{n-1}$$

Formulas

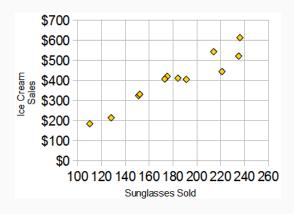
Simple to remember

$$r = \frac{\sum (z_x z_y)}{n-1}$$

Harder to remember

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2} \sqrt{n(\sum y)^2 - (\sum y)^2}}$$

Correlation?



Significance of Correlation

Significance

A sample correlation coefficient, r, is significant if $|r| \ge r_{\alpha}$.

Hypothesis Test!

Hypotheses

Correlation Negative Correlation Positive Correlation

 $H_0: \rho = 0$ $H_0: \rho \ge 0$ $H_0: \rho \le 0$

 $H_a: \rho \neq 0$ $H_a: \rho < 0$ $H_a: \rho > 0$

Hypothesis Test!

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Test Statistic

$$t = \frac{r}{\sqrt{\frac{1 - r^2}{n - 2}}}$$

with n-2 degrees of freedom.

Coefficient of Determination

Definition

Definition (Coefficient of Determination)

The coefficient of determination, r^2 , is the measure of the proportion of variation in the response variable that can be associated with the variation in the explanatory variable.

