



### Multiple Coefficient of Determination

$$R^2_{y.x_1x_2} = \frac{a\sum Y + b_1\sum X_1Y + b_2\sum X_2Y - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{n}}{\sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{n}} = \frac{163.82}{300.80} = 0.54$$

About 54% of total variation in Income (Y) is explained by its multiple linear relationship Floor Area (X1) and No of Employees (X2).

**Multiple Coefficient of Correlation** is a measure of the strength of the association among the independent (explanatory) variables and the one dependent (prediction) variable.

$$r_{y.x_1x_2} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2_{yx_1} + r^2_{yx_2} - 2r_{yx_1}r_{yx_2}r_{x_1x_2}}}{\sqrt{1 - r^2_{x_1x_2}}} = \frac{0.4449296}{0.6029028} = 0.74$$

$r_{yx_1} = 0.64353$   
 $r_{yx_2} = 0.73120$   
 $r_{x_1x_2} = 0.79781$

**Partial Coefficient of Correlation** It measures the degree of linear relationship between any two variables in a multivariable problem, under the condition that any common relationship of influence with all other variables (or some of them) has been removed or assumed to be as constant.

$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_3$
7	4	1
12	7	2
14	8	4
17	9	5
20	12	8

$$\begin{aligned}r_{12} &= 0.98747 \\r_{23} &= 0.97065 \\r_{13} &= 0.95902\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}r_{12.3} &= \frac{r_{12} - r_{13}r_{23}}{\sqrt{(1 - r_{13}^2)(1 - r_{23}^2)}} = \frac{0.05659}{0.06814} = 0.83 \\r_{23.1} &= \frac{r_{23} - r_{21}r_{31}}{\sqrt{(1 - r_{21}^2)(1 - r_{31}^2)}} = \frac{0.02364}{0.04472} = 0.53 \\r_{31.2} &= \frac{r_{31} - r_{32}r_{12}}{\sqrt{(1 - r_{32}^2)(1 - r_{12}^2)}} = \frac{0.00054}{0.03796} = 0.01\end{aligned}$$

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