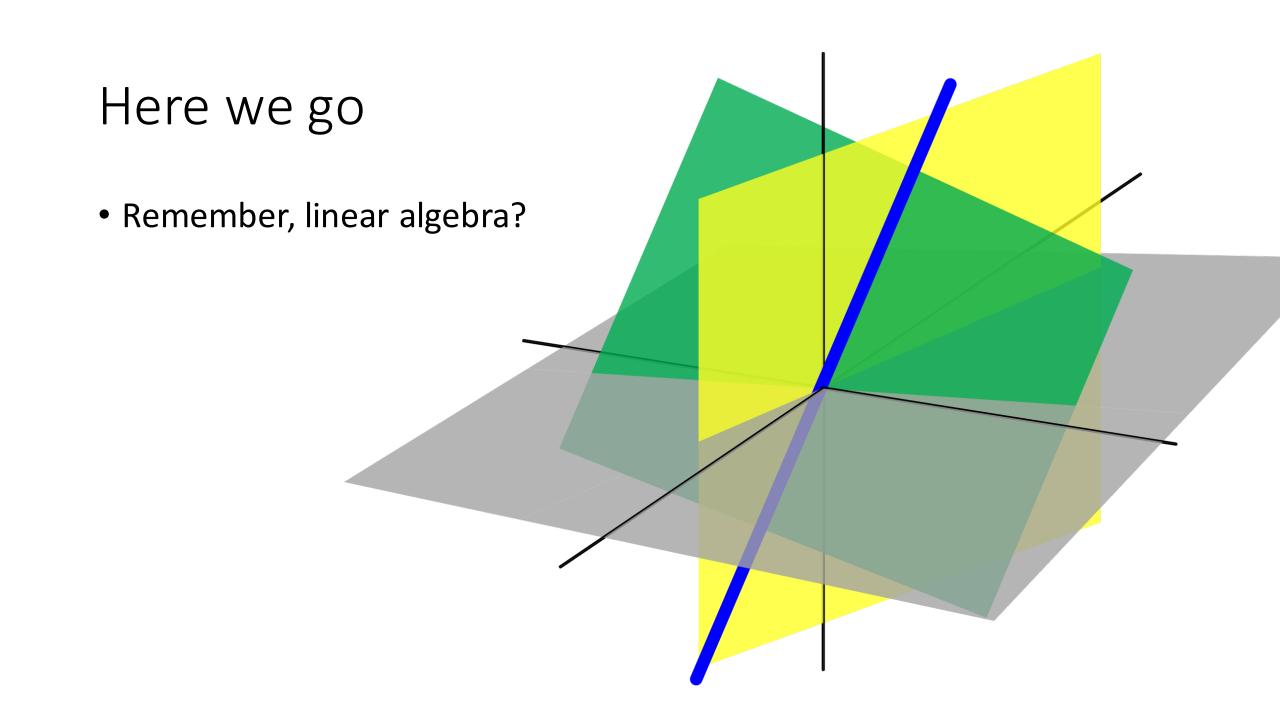
Statistics with Spa Rows

Lecture 8

Julia Schroeder

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Outline



More examples:

Remem



Linear algebra catch-up

• Decartes to the rescue!

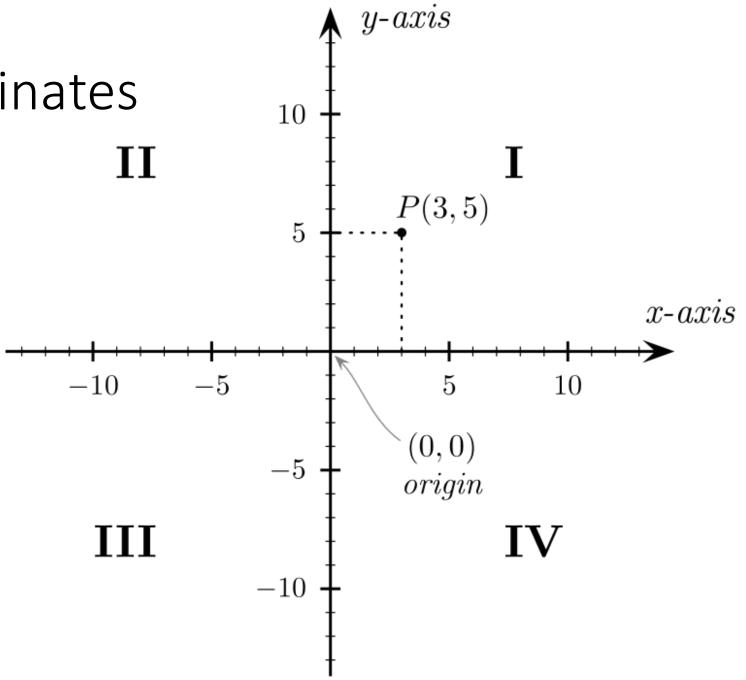


Cartesian coordinates

Can describe any point with coordinates x,y

P (3, 5)

Conventions: mention x first. x is horizontal axis. y is vertical axis



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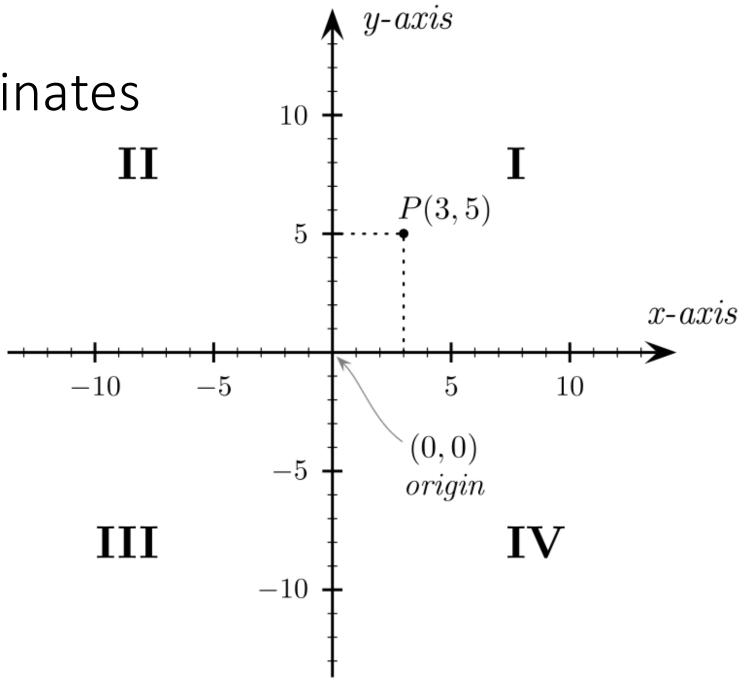
x is horizontal axis.

y is vertical axis

Statistical conventions

Y is response variable

X is explanatory variable



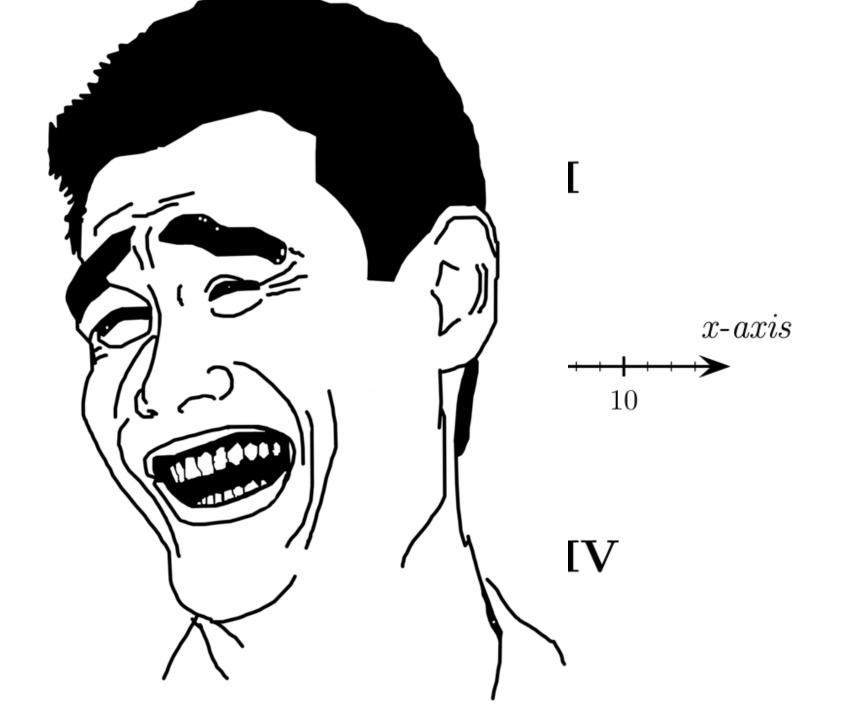
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Statistical conventions
Y is response variable
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Explanatory vs response variable

- Causality
 - Bigger sparrows are heavier
 - → Mass is response
 - → Size is explanatory
 - Male sparrows are heavier
 - → Mass is response
 - → Sex is explanatory
 - Food-rich areas have more animals
 - → Food abundance is response
 - Animal density is explanatory





Explanatory vs response variable

- Causality
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- Sometimes unclear:
- Association between wing length and tarsus
- Animal and plant diversity

• ...

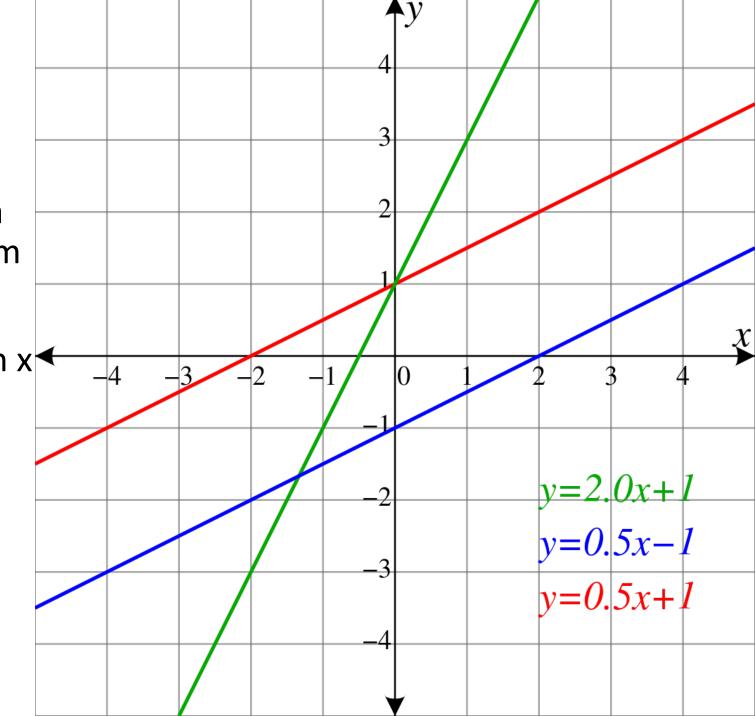
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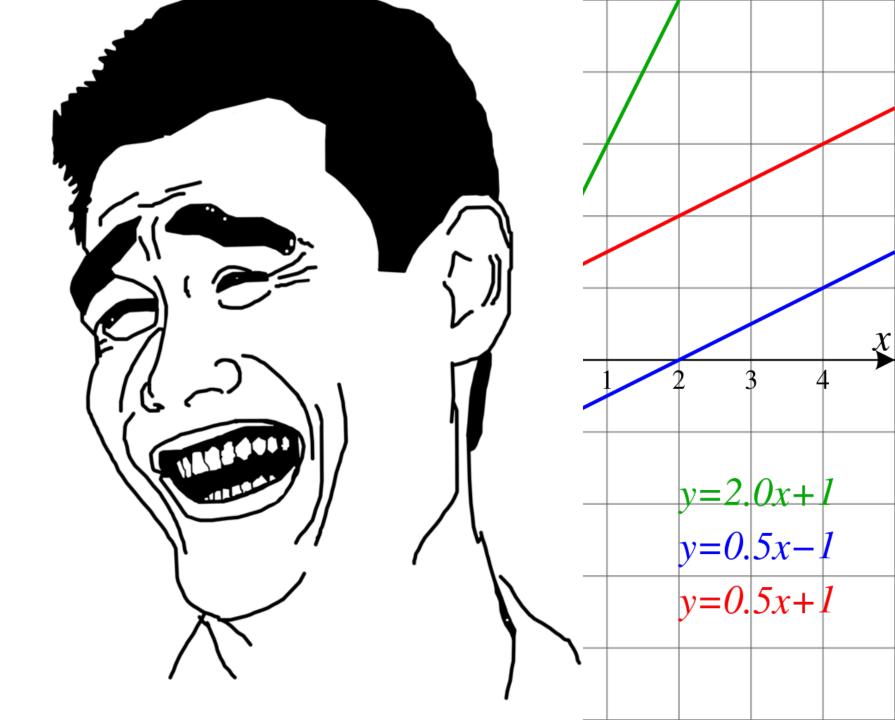
 When analysing data ALWAYS get it straight what is response and what is explanatory!

- Used to describe a line in a cartesian coordinate system
- y = m x + b
- y coordinate dependent on x
- m = slope
- b = intercept

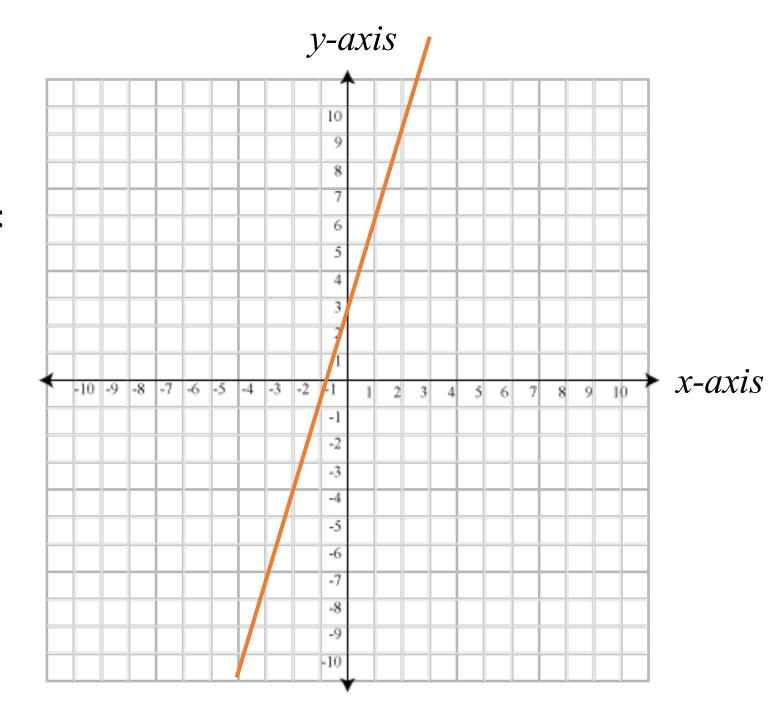


Linear funct

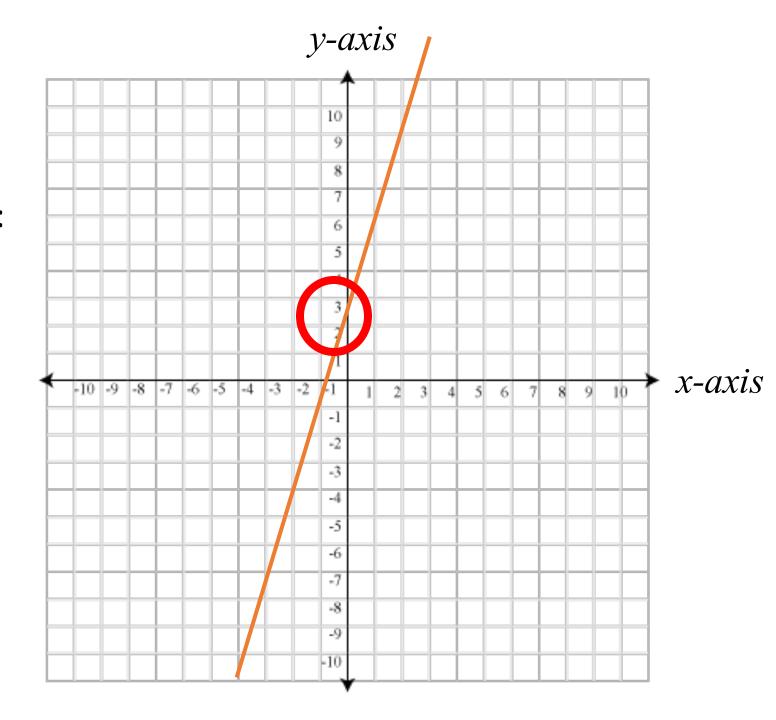
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• Find where line crosses y:

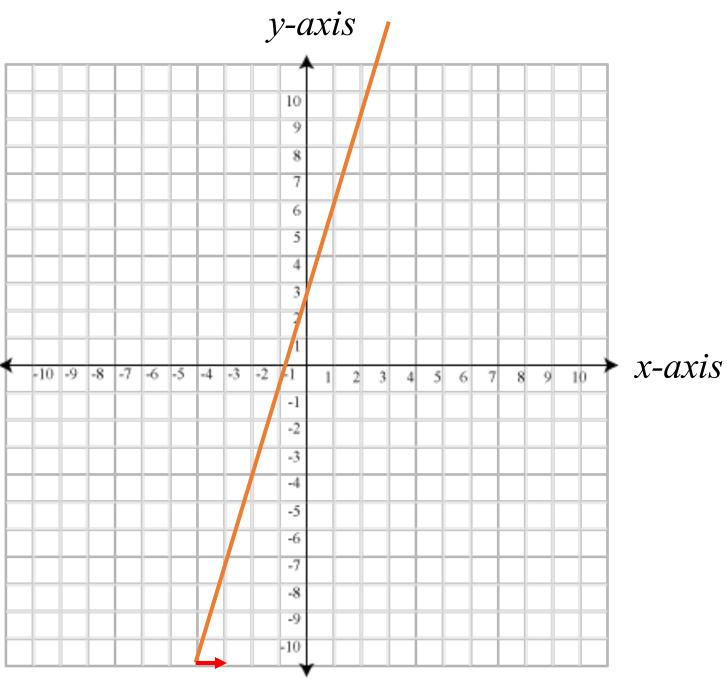


- Find where line crosses y:
- 2.5. That's b!



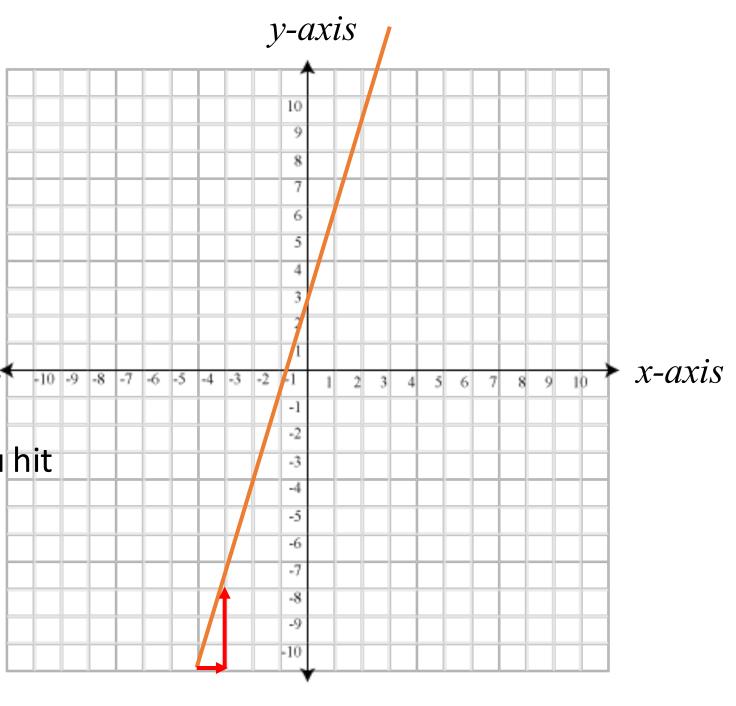
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• Go 1 x to the left of the line, \(\)



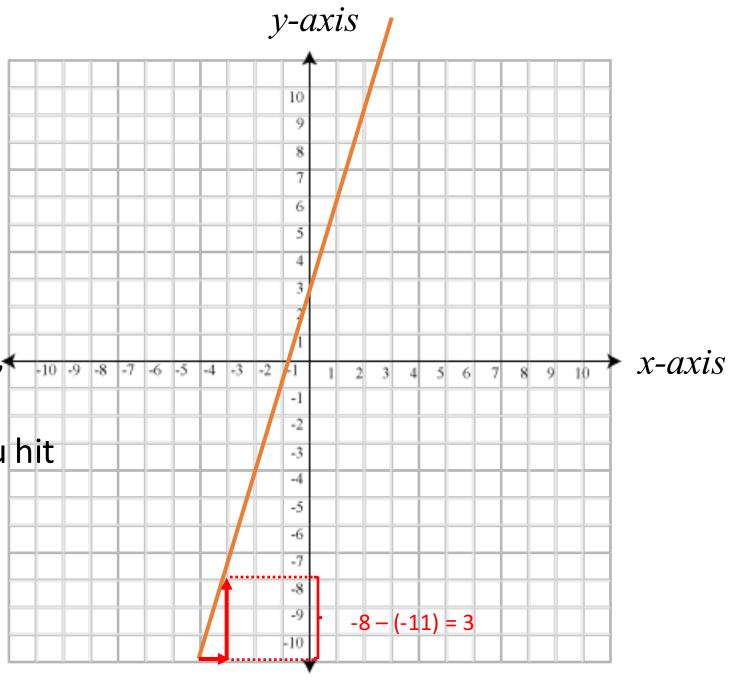
- Find where line crosses y:
- 2.5. That's b!

- Go 1 x to the left of the line, \(\)
- Go *up*, and count y until you hit the line again:
- 3. That's m!



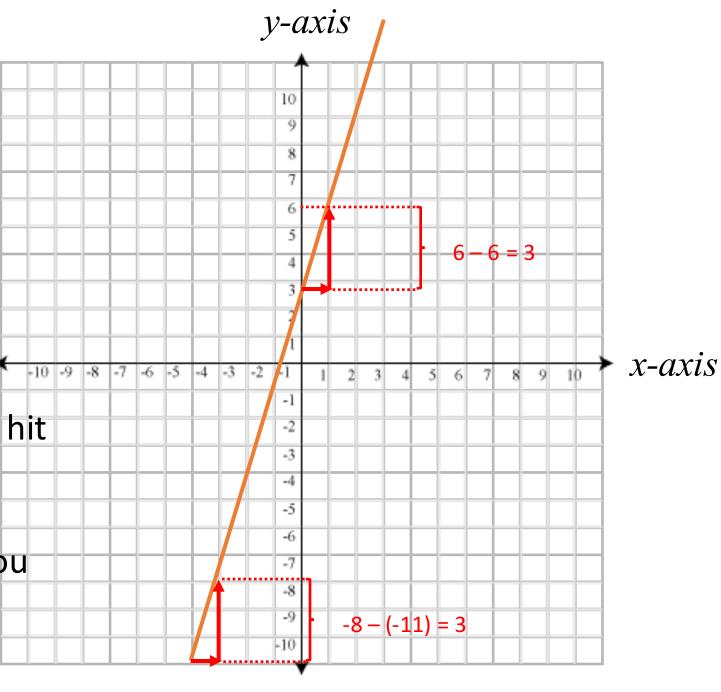
- Find where line crosses y:
- 2.5. That's b!

- Go 1 x to the left of the line, 4 -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -3 -4 -3 anywhere.
- Go *up*, and count y until you hit the line again:
- 3. That's m!



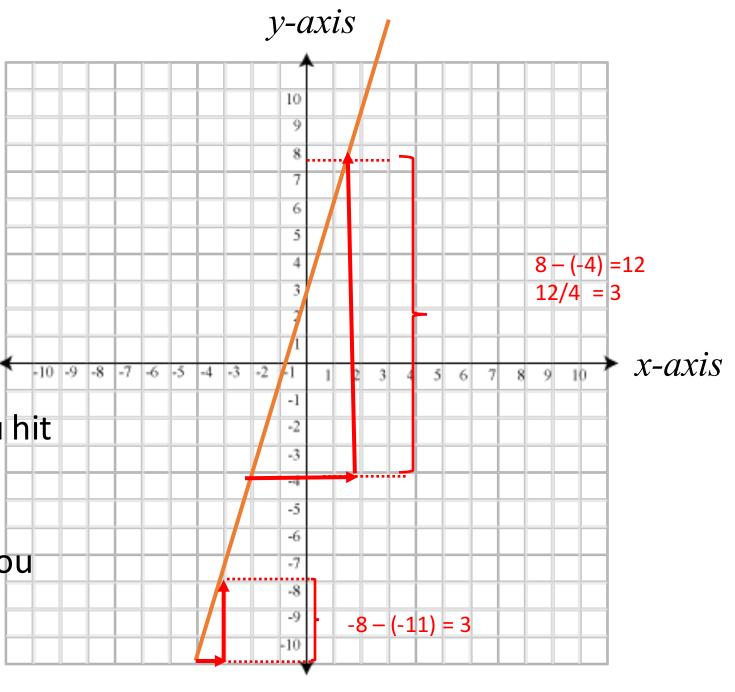
$$y = m x + b$$

- Find where line crosses y:
- 2.5. That's b!
- Go 1 x to the left of the line, anywhere.
- Go *up*, and count y until you hit the line again:
- 3. That's m!
- You can do that anywhere you like



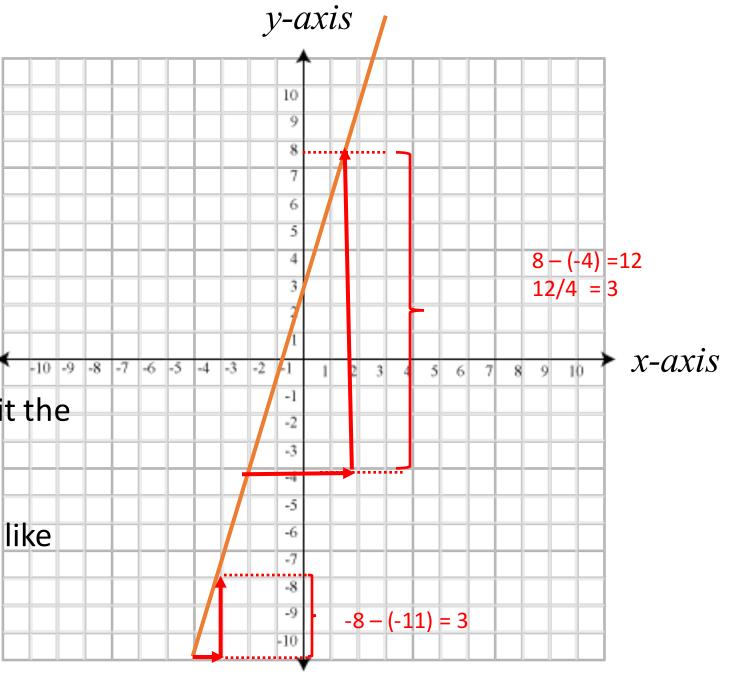
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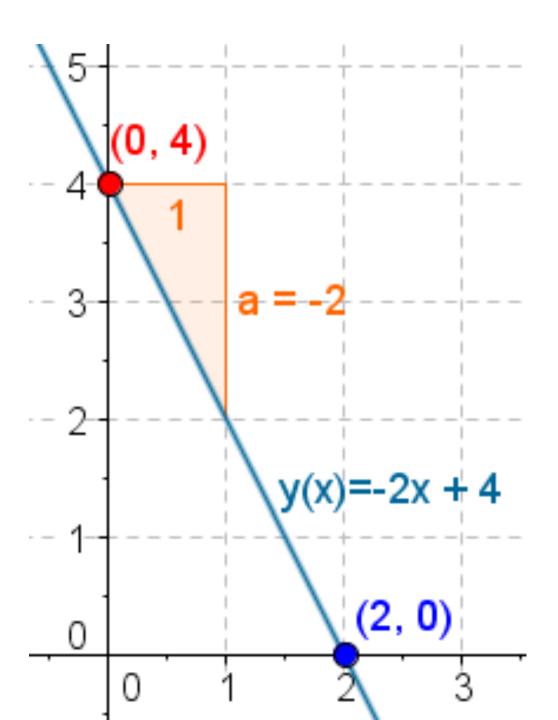
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- 2.5. That's b!
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- Y = 3x + 2.5

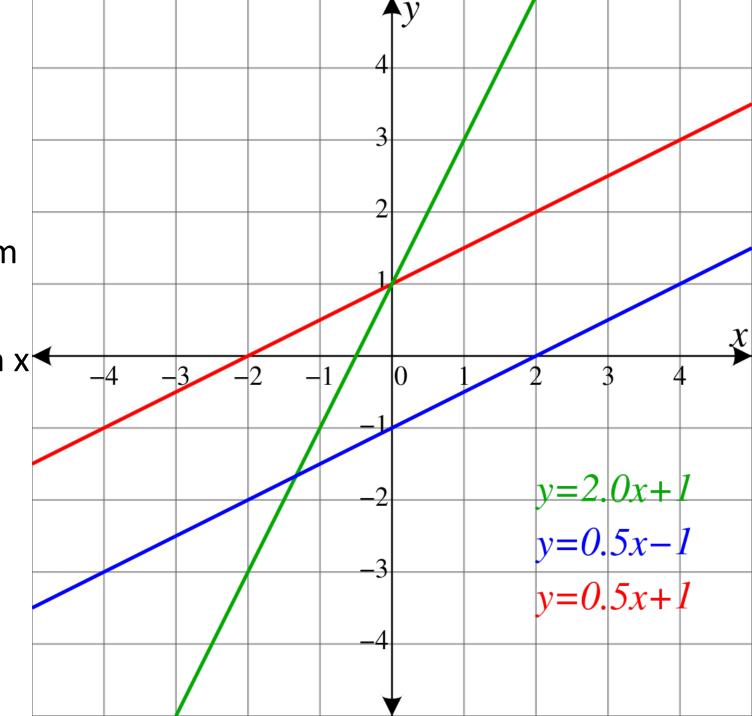


$$y = m x + b$$

- Sometimes, for slope, you have to go down instead of up.
- The slope is then negative.



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Do it now!

- How many df's for a line anywhere ?
- Df for a line that goes through the origin P(0,0)?
- Df for a line with slope 1, and variable intercept?