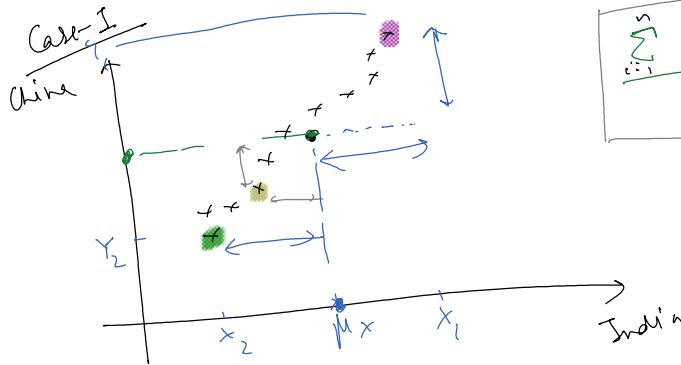


Summary - Multiple Data Sets

(GDP)	India x	China y
2001		
2002		
2003		
2020		
2021		

Covariance

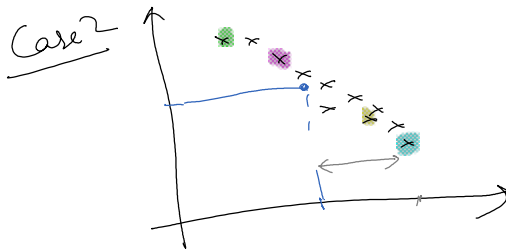
$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_x)(Y_i - \mu_y)}{n}$$



$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_x)(Y_i - \mu_y)}{n} + ve$$

$$= X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + \dots + X_{100}$$

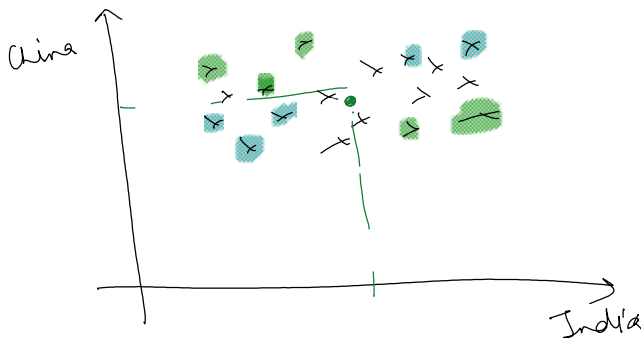
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i$$



$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_x)(Y_i - \mu_y)}{n}$$

$$= \frac{(X_1 - \mu_x)(Y_1 - \mu_y) + (X_2 - \mu_x)(Y_2 - \mu_y) + \dots + (X_n - \mu_x)(Y_n - \mu_y)}{n}$$

Case-3



$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu_x)(Y_i - \mu_y)}{n}$$

$$\text{Correlation}(r) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$$

$$-1 \leq r \leq 1$$

→ Measures the strength of linear relationship between x & y

$$Y = 2^{x_{11}}$$

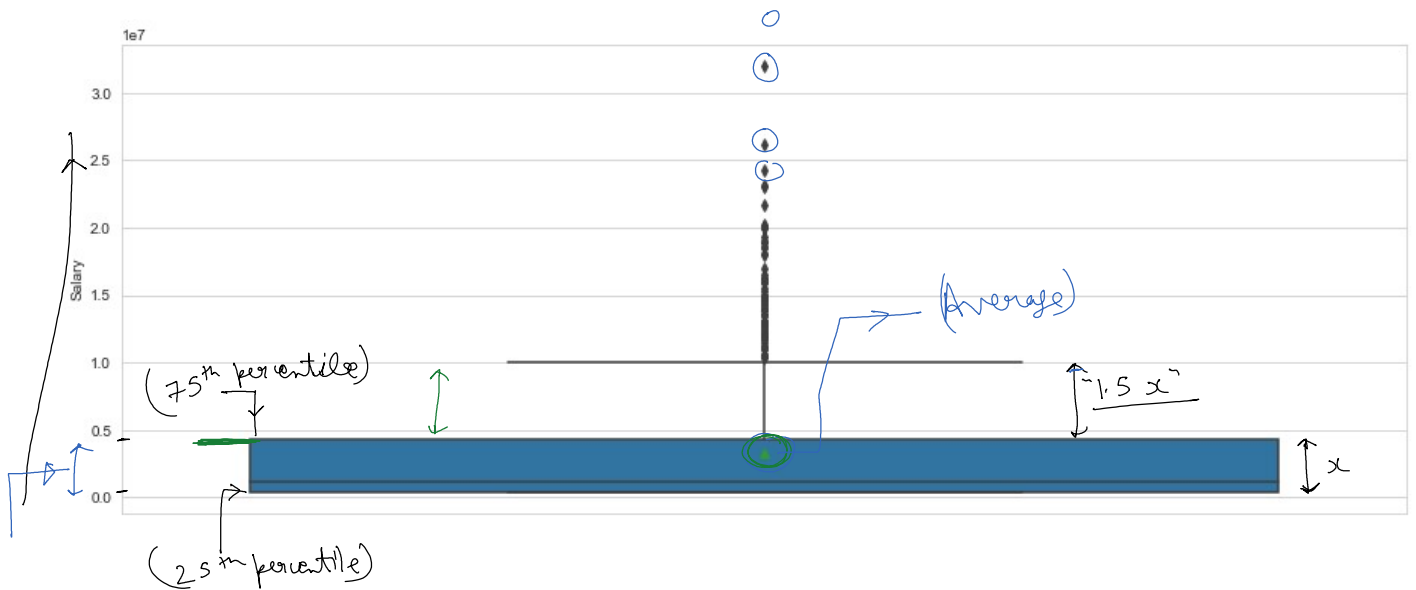
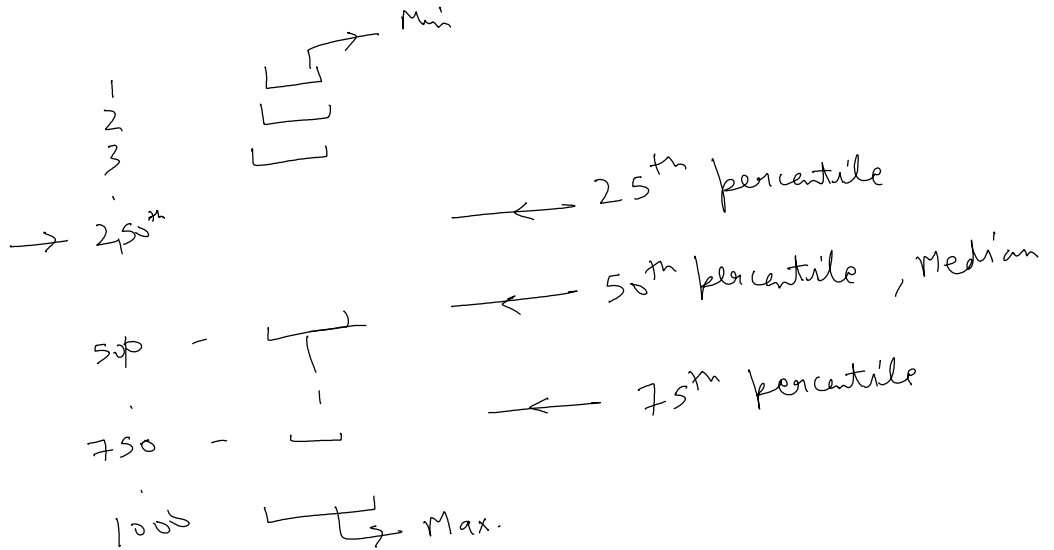
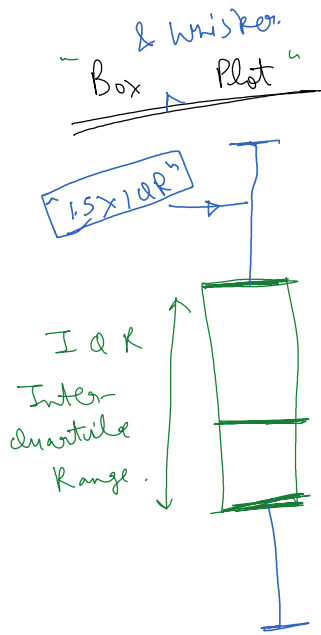
$$F = m, a \quad 0.85$$

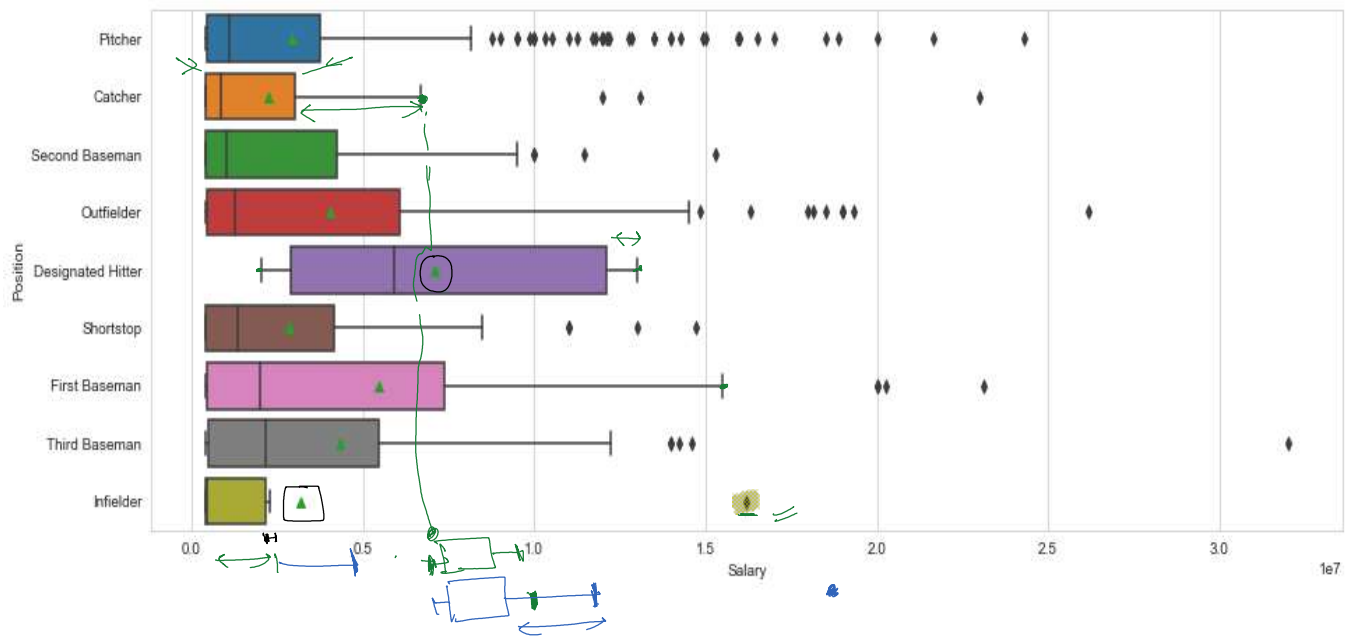
$$Y = 2^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\log_2(Y)}_Z = x$$

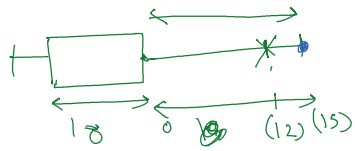
$$\underline{\underline{Z = x}}$$

$$F = m \cdot a \quad 0.85$$





X



(50)

✓

