

# Statistics and Data Analysis

## Unit 04 – Lecture 01: Correlation and Regression: Concepts

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<https://github.com/tali7c/Statistics-and-Data-Analysis>

# Quick Links

Overview

Concepts

Causation Warning

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Summary

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# Learning Outcomes

- Differentiate correlation and regression

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- Interpret a scatter plot (trend, outliers)

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- Explain why correlation does not imply causation
- Interpret a scatter plot (trend, outliers)
- Define residual and why residuals matter

# Concepts: Key Points

- Correlation measures linear association



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- Regression models  $Y$  as a function of  $X$
- Regression has roles: predictors vs response

# Causation Warning: Key Points

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- Confounding can create misleading correlation
- Reverse causality is possible
- Causal claims need design or strong assumptions

# Exercise 1: Pick response variable

Predict house price using size and location. What is the response variable?

# Solution 1

- House price is the response ( $Y$ ).

## Exercise 2: Interpret $r$

If  $r=0.7$  between study hours and score, what does it mean?



## Solution 2

- Strong positive linear association.
- Not proof of causation.

## Exercise 3: Residual sign

If  $y=74$  and  $\hat{y}=80$ , what is residual?

# Solution 3

- Residual =  $y - \hat{y}$  = -6 (over-prediction).

# Mini Demo (Python)

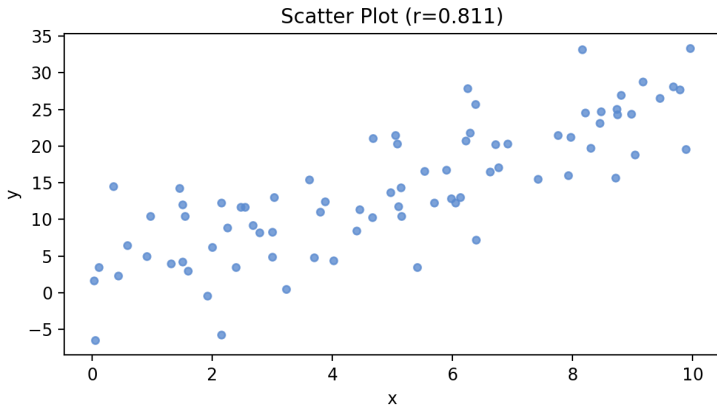
Run from the lecture folder:

```
python demo/demo.py
```

Outputs:

- images/demo.png
- data/results.txt

# Demo Output (Example)



# Summary

- Key definitions and the main formula.

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- How to interpret results in context.

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- Key definitions and the main formula.
- How to interpret results in context.
- How the demo connects to the theory.



# Exit Question

Give one example of a confounder that can create a misleading correlation.