

Statistics and Data Analysis

Unit 04 – Lecture 01: Correlation and Regression: Concepts

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

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Learning Outcomes

- Differentiate correlation and regression

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- Explain why correlation does not imply causation

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- Interpret a scatter plot (trend, outliers)

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- Differentiate correlation and regression
- 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

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- Correlation measures linear association
- Regression models Y as a function of X
- Regression has roles: predictors vs response

Causation Warning: Key Points

- Confounding can create misleading correlation

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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)

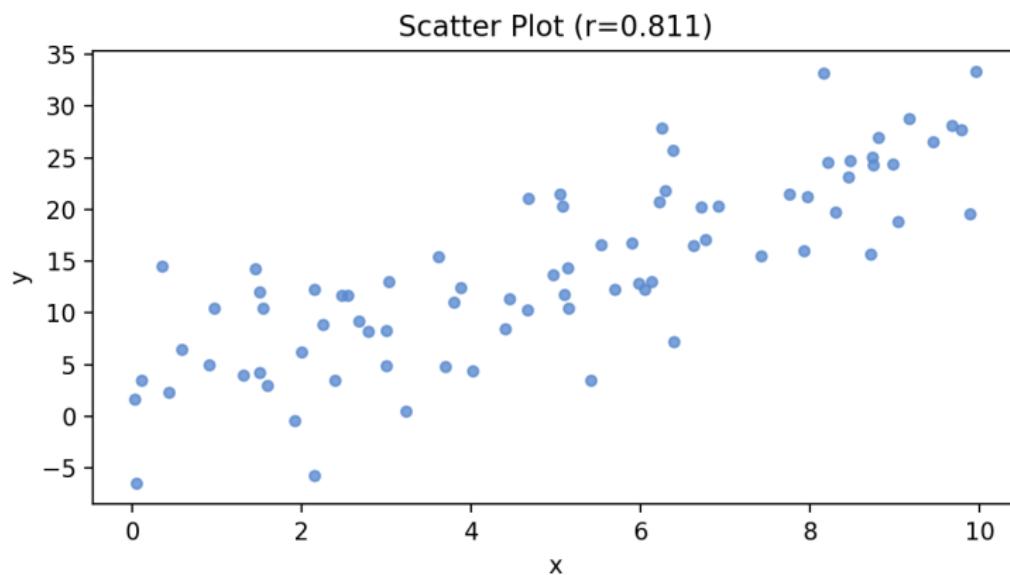
Run from the lecture folder:

```
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.