



STATISTICS FOR DATA SCIENCE

Power Test & Simple Linear Regression

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STATISTICS FOR DATA SCIENCE

Unit 5 : Power Test & Simple Linear Regression

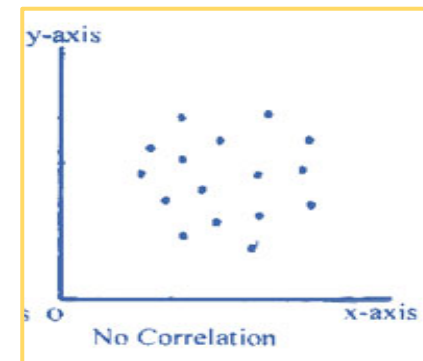
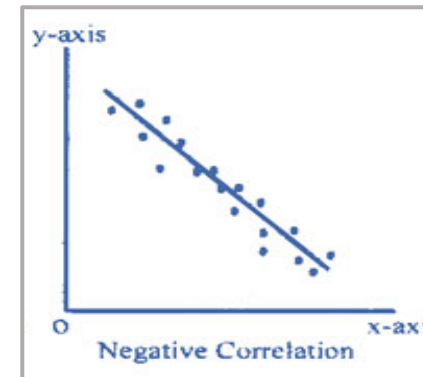
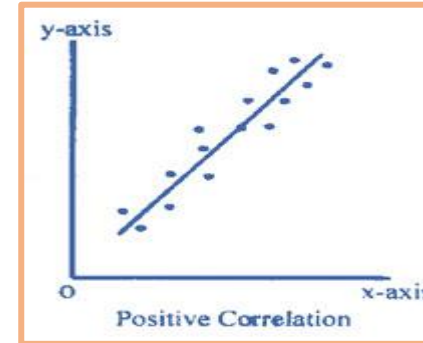
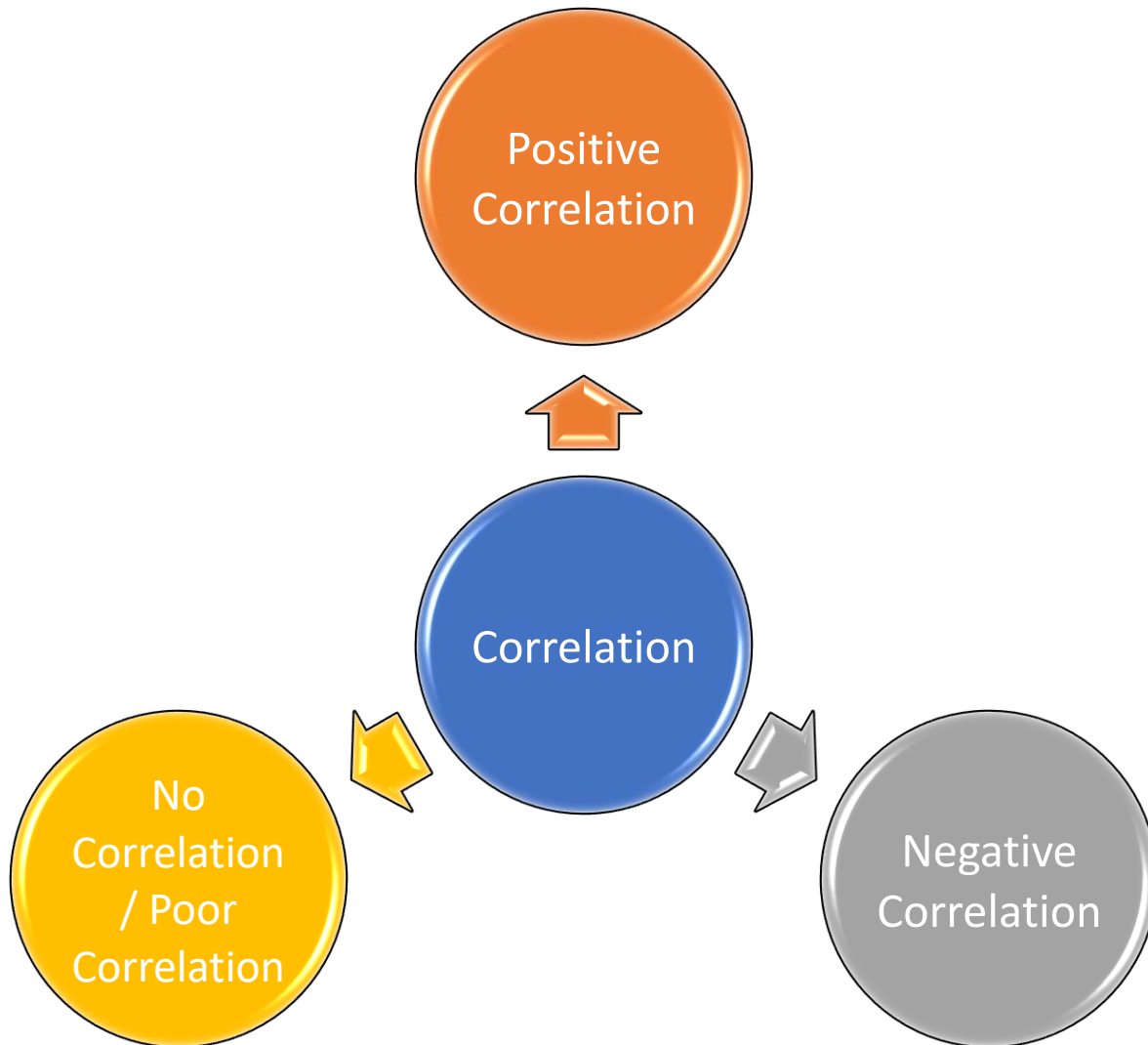
Session : Continued Session

Sub Topic : Correlation

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Classification of Correlation



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Some Examples :

Oil Prices

Fight Rates

*Positive
Correlation*

No. of hours spent
on tread mill

No. of Calories
Burnt

*Positive
Correlation*

Self Esteem

Depression

*Negative
Correlation*

Rise in
Temperature

Ice Cream
Sales

*Positive
Correlation*

Height

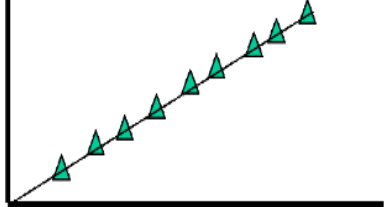
IQ

*Zero
Correlation*

Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient

$r = +1$:

Perfect + correlation



$r = \pm 1 \Rightarrow$
Perfect Positive
/
Perfect Negative
Correlation

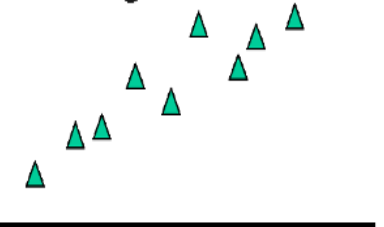
r close to 0: Weak or
no association



$r = 0 \Rightarrow$
No Correlation

r close to +1:

strong + association

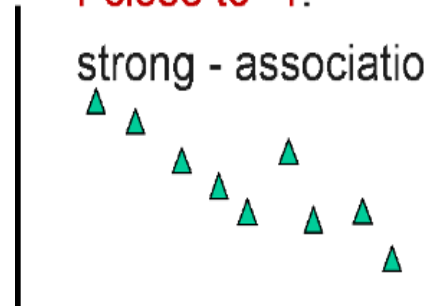


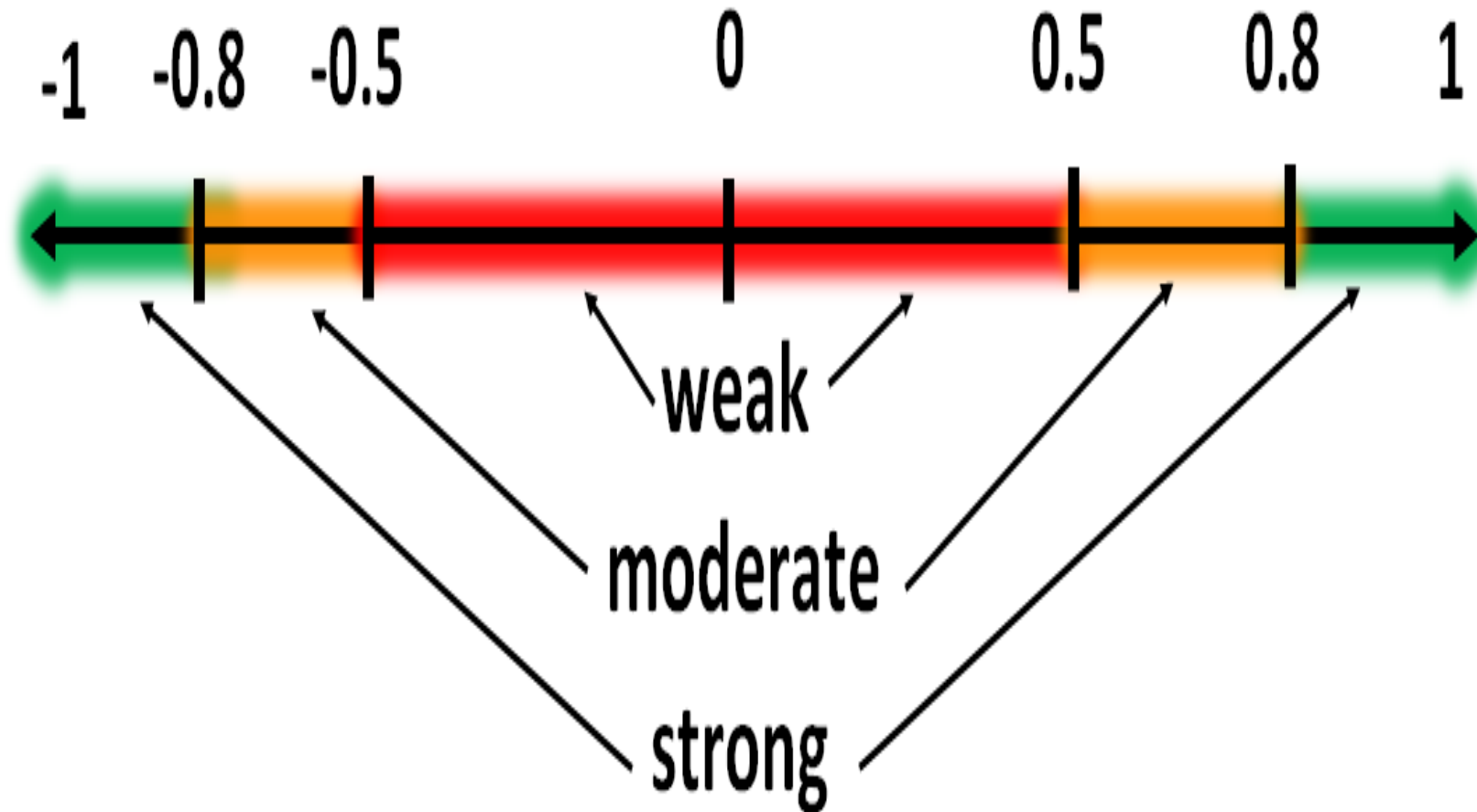
$0 < r < 1 \Rightarrow$
Positive
Correlation

$-1 < r < 0 \Rightarrow$
Negative
Correlation

r close to -1:

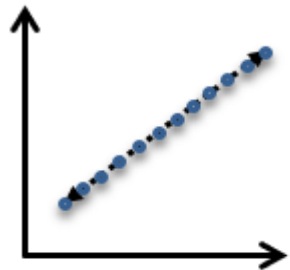
strong - association





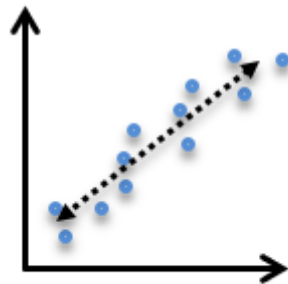
Examples of various levels of correlation

Perfect
Positive
Correlation



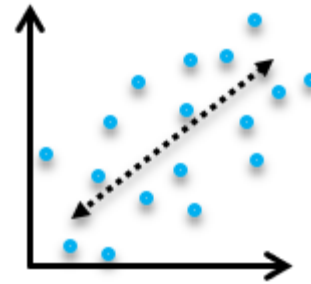
$$r = 1$$

Highly
Positive
Correlation



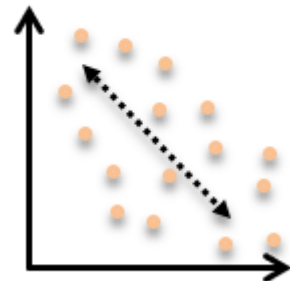
$$r = 0.8$$

Low
Positive
Correlation



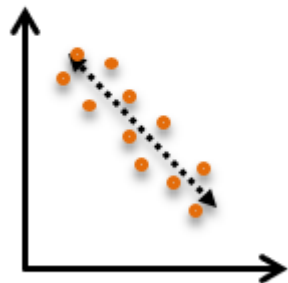
$$r = 0.3$$

Low
Negative
Correlation



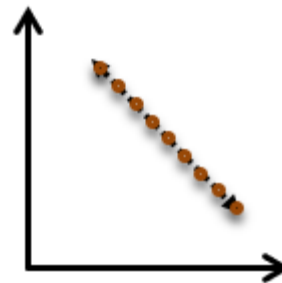
$$r = -0.3$$

Highly
Negative
Correlation



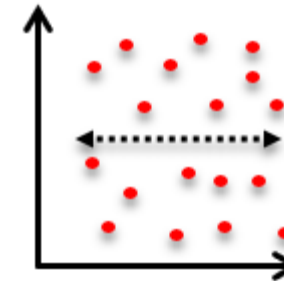
$$r = -0.8$$

Perfect
Negative
Correlation



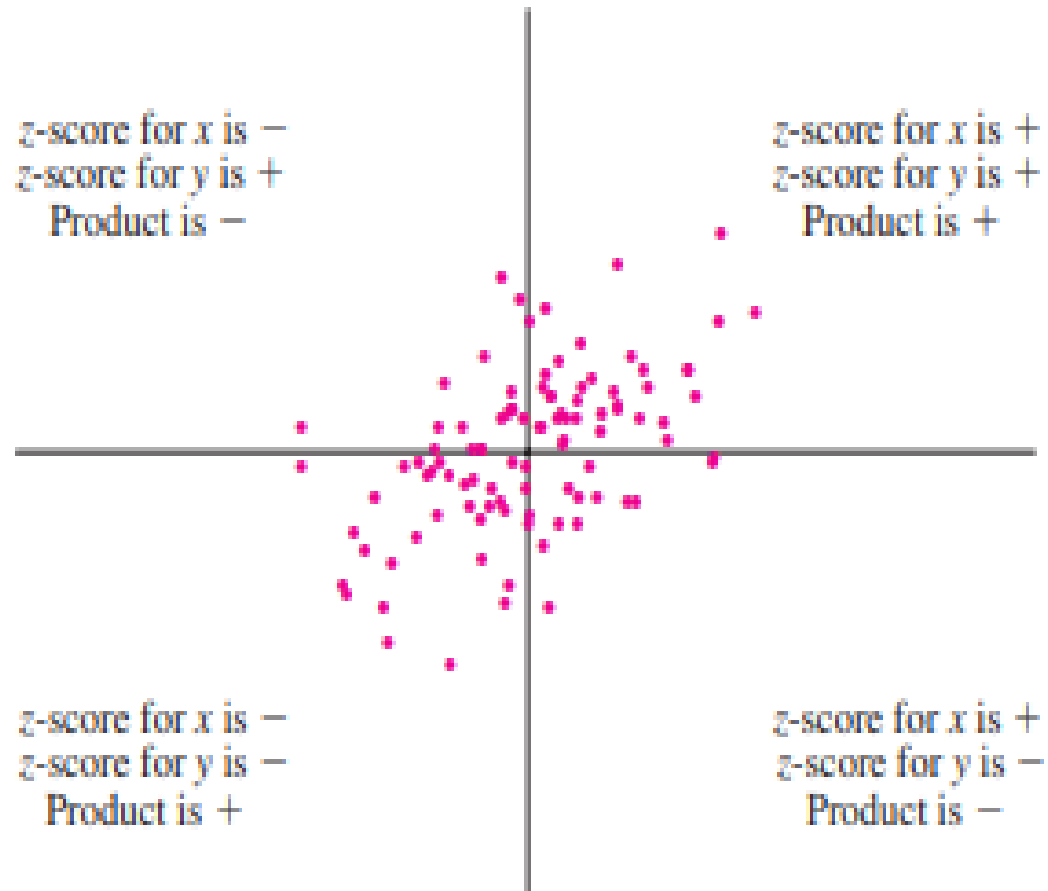
$$r = -1$$

No
Correlation



$$r = 0$$

How the Correlation coefficient works!!



Correlation Coefficient



Sample Correlation ' r '



Population Correlation ' ρ '

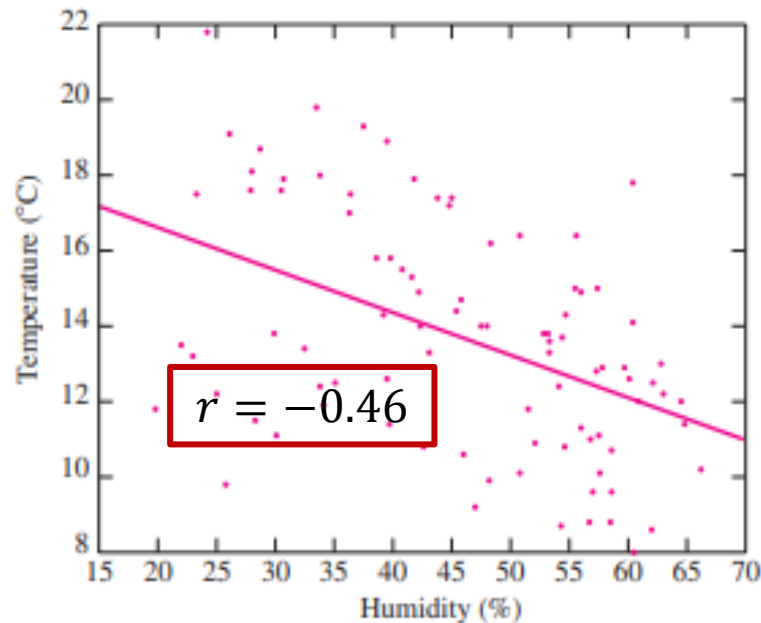
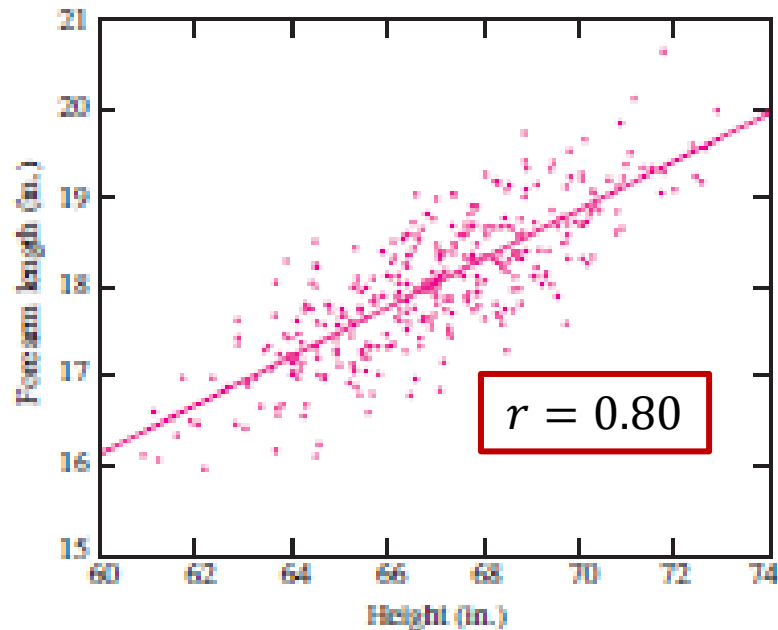
Note that Sample Correlation is not only used to measure the strength of a relationship but is also used [to construct Confidence intervals and perform Hypothesis testing](#) on the population correlation.

The Correlation Coefficient is unitless!!

❖ Consider the Correlation Co-efficient given by,

$$r = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{S_x} \right) \left(\frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{S_y} \right)$$

have the same units (pointing to $x_i - \bar{x}$)
have the same units. (pointing to $y_i - \bar{y}$)



Some more properties of the Correlation Coefficient



The Correlation coefficient remains unaltered in the following cases :

- ❖ Interchanging the values of x and y .
- ❖ Adding a constant to each value of a variable
- ❖ Multiplying each value of a variable by a positive constant.



THANK YOU

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