

# Correlation

Colby Community College

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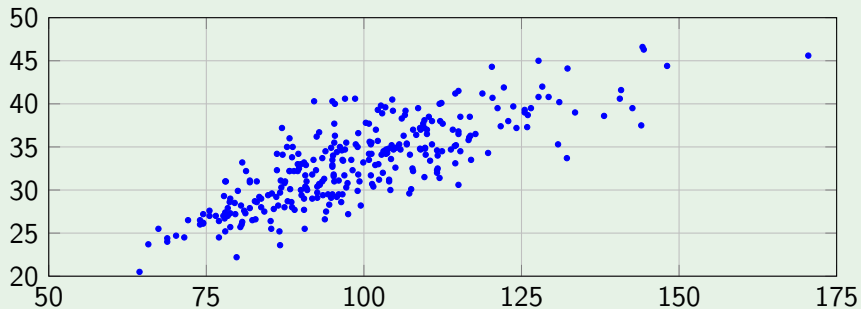
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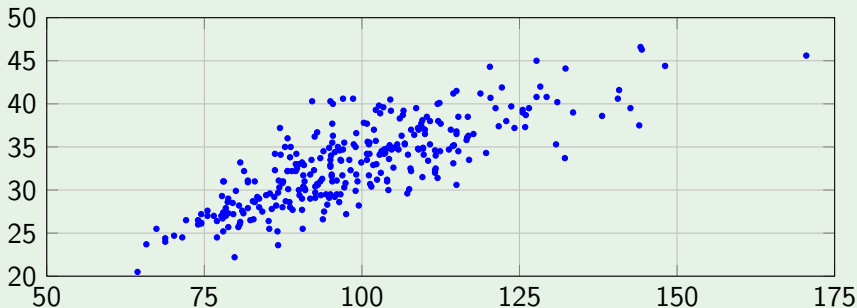
## Note

Because conclusions based on visual examinations of scatterplots are largely subjective, we need more objective measures. We use the linear correlation coefficient  $r$ , which is a number that measures the strength of the linear association between the two variables.

## Example 1



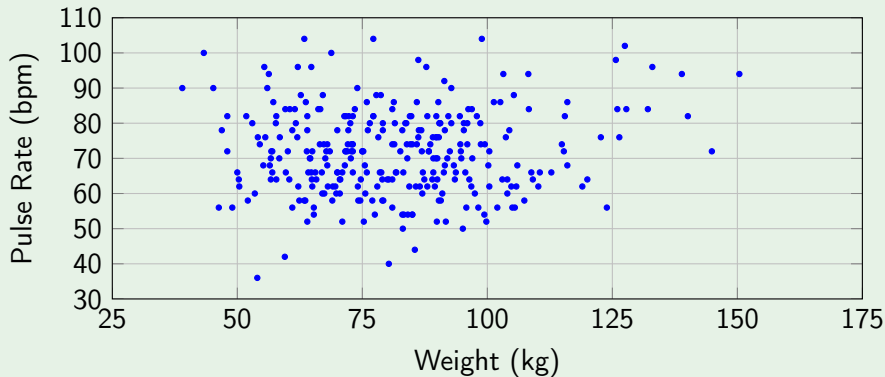
## Example 1



Distinct straight-line, or linear, pattern. We say that there is a positive linear correlation ( $r = 0.80241$ ) between  $x$  and  $y$ , since as the  $x$  values increase, the corresponding  $y$  values also increase.

## Example 2

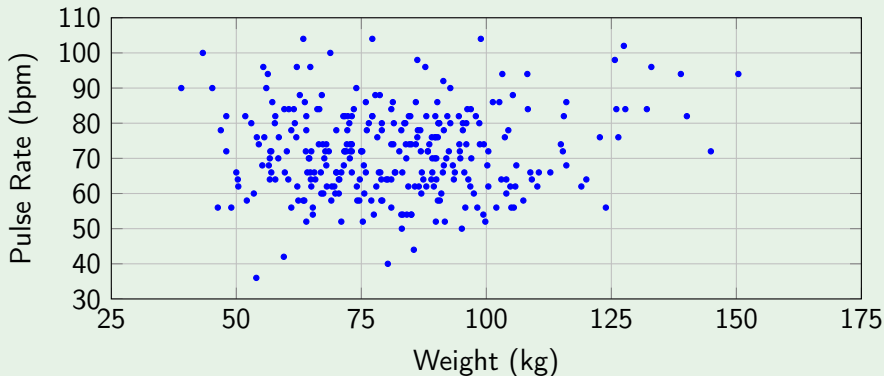
Data Set 1 “Body Data” in Appendix B includes weights (kg) and pulse rates (bpm) of randomly selected adult subjects.





## Example 2

Data Set 1 “Body Data” in Appendix B includes weights (kg) and pulse rates (bpm) of randomly selected adult subjects.



The points do not show any obvious pattern, and this lack of a pattern suggests that there is no relationship between weights and pulse rates.