

this correlation
time: & regression
next
time:

read: LN pp.

L-245-268

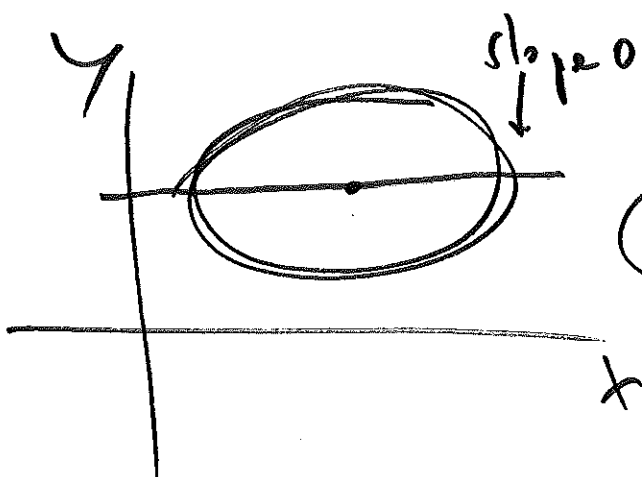
AMS 7
12 Nov
15

this time: LN pp L-225 → ①

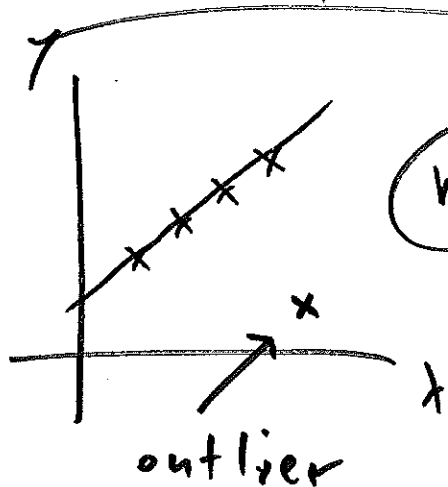
look & due next Thu (19 Nov) in class

facts
about
 r

$r=0$ → 3 different scatterplot shapes



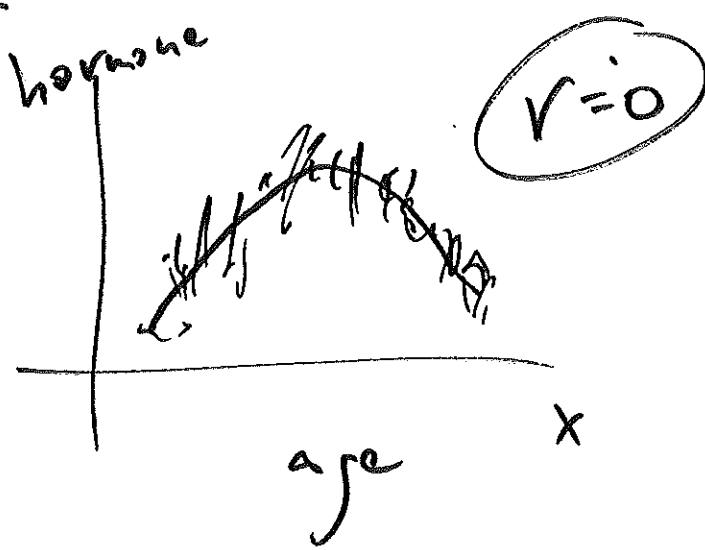
$r=0$ no linear
assoc. →
not useful
in predicting y



$r=0$

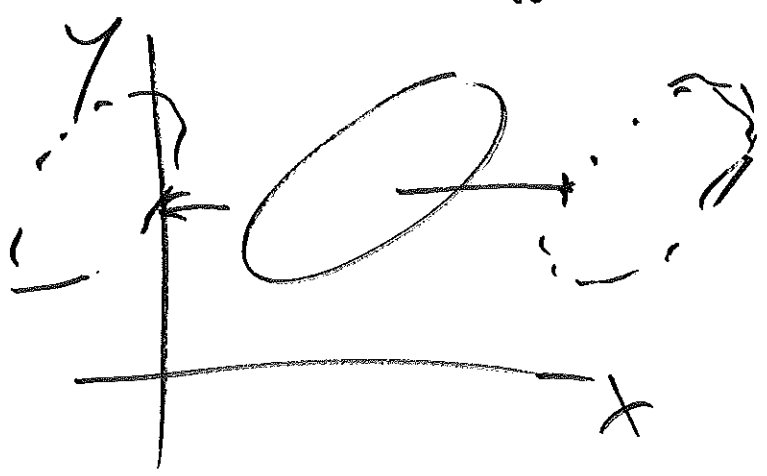
outliers can distort

r especially
with small n

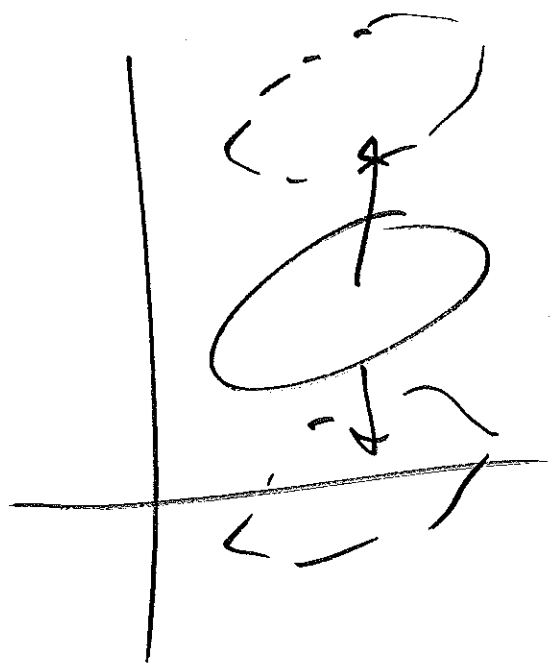


strong non-linear relationship (quadratic) ②?

add a constant ($c > 0$) to x
($c < 0$)

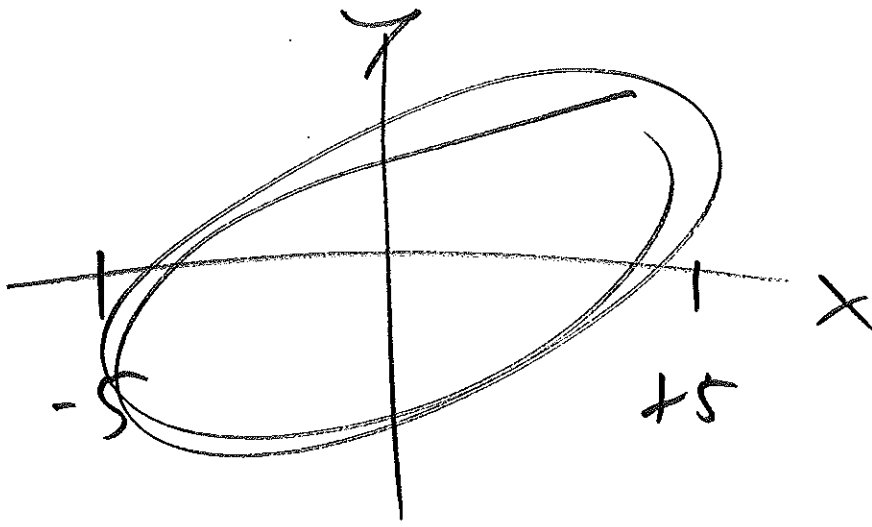


leaves r unchanged

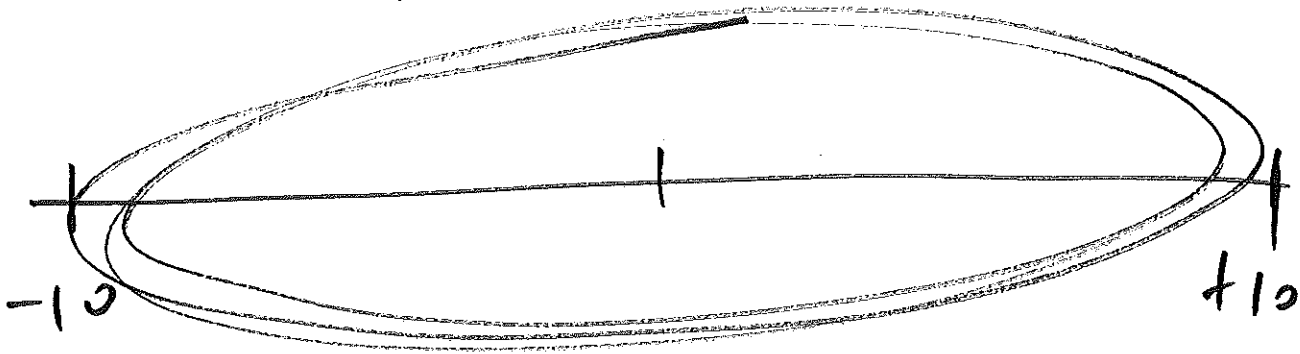


add a constant ($c > 0$)
($c < 0$)
to y

leaves r unchanged



mult.
diff x
by 2



$r = +.87$ (wing, tail) spanners
l., l.)

Q: Is this r large in practical terms?

A: $x = 10 \rightarrow \hat{y} = 7 \text{ cm}$ (smallest predicted tail l.)
 $x = 11.5 \rightarrow \hat{y} = 8.25 \text{ cm}$ (largest tail l.)
 so r is practical
 this diff is large in practical terms

$r = +.87$

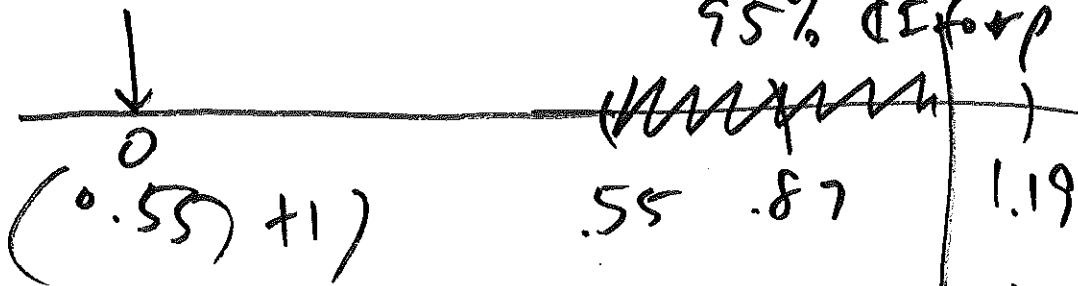
$\hat{\sigma}_E^2(r) = 0.16$

$r \pm 1.96 \hat{\sigma}_E(r)$

large-n approx.
95% CI

$\pm .32$

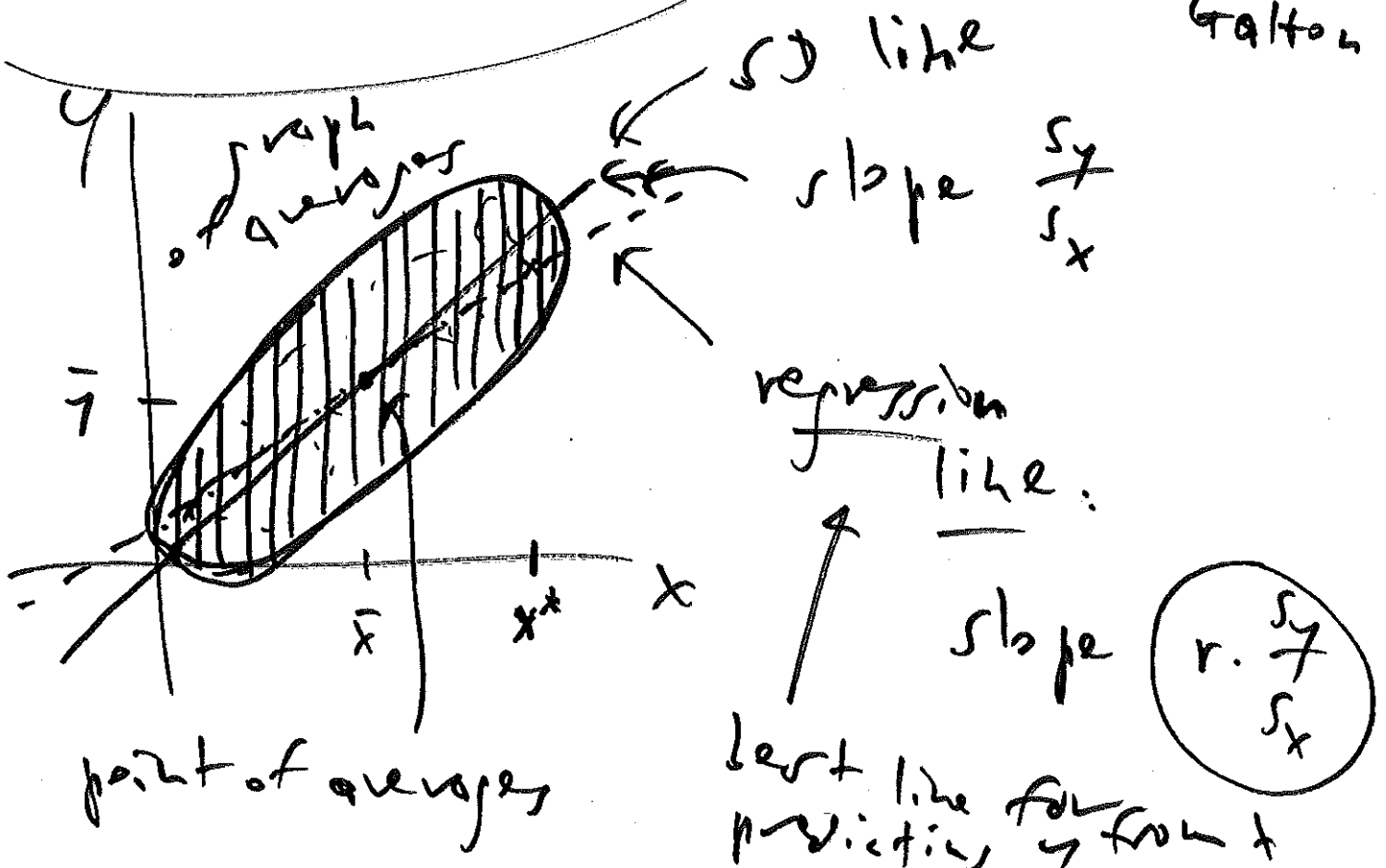
95% CI for r



truncate
at 1.00

predicting y from x

Galton



$$\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x$$

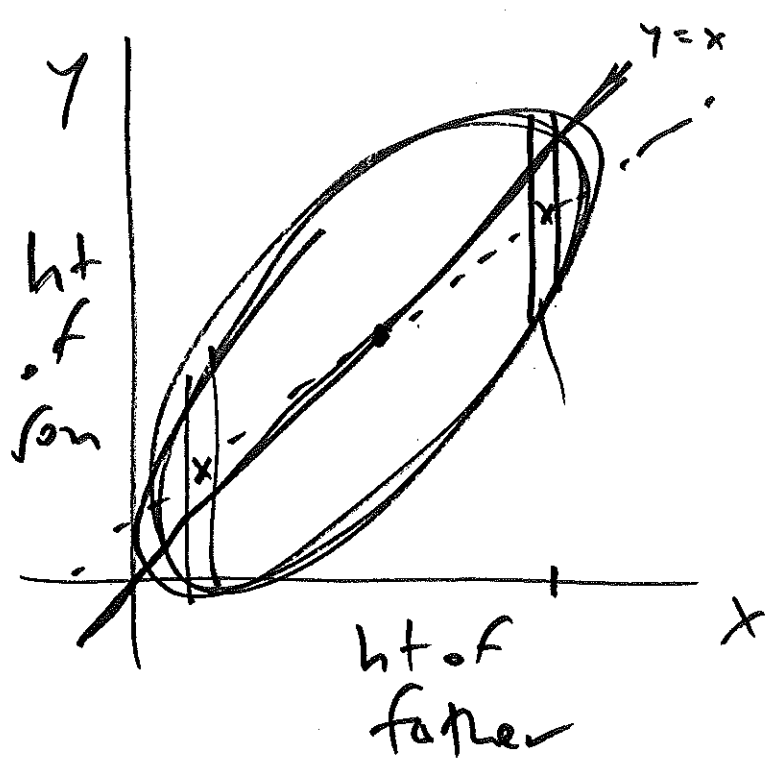
\uparrow \uparrow
 y-intercept slope

regression
line equation

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$$

$$\bar{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$$

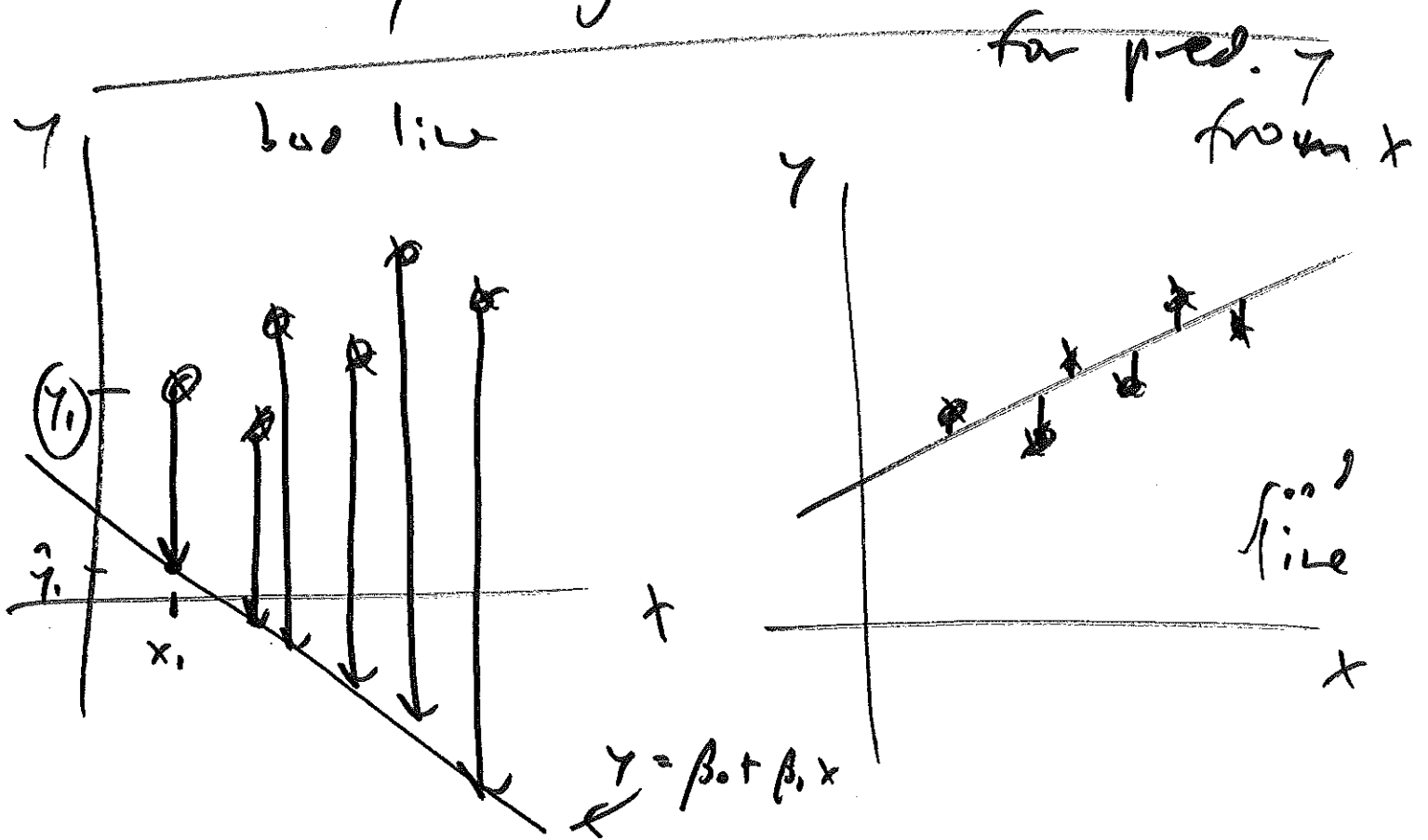
$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$$



$n = 1000$ families
 a random son + ht
 father + ht

tall fathers have
 tall sons, but
 not as tall

another way to get the best line (6)



$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)]^2$$

find

β_0, β_1
to minimize

result: least squares line

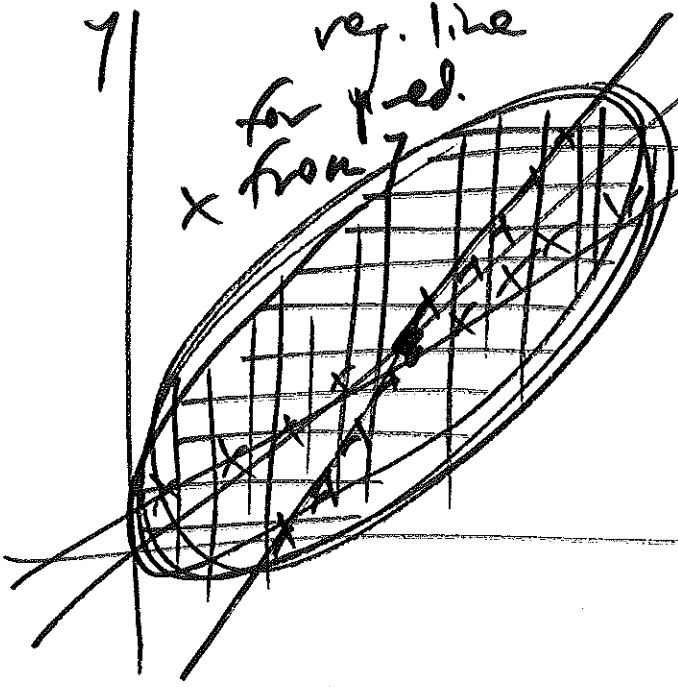
(Gauss)

1800

math
fact:

regression line
"

least squares line



reg. line for pred.
y from x

captivity trend