

# Statistics

## Lecture 14



Feb 19-8:47 AM

### Class Quiz 5

Consider the following

5-Number Summary

20 60 75 80 100

1) Draw Box Plot



$$2) IQR = Q_3 - Q_1 \\ = 80 - 60 = 20$$

3) Upper Fence

$$Q_3 + 1.5(IQR) \\ = 80 + 1.5(20) = 110$$

4) Lower Fence

$$Q_1 - 1.5(IQR) \\ = 60 - 1.5(20) = 30$$

5) Discuss outliers.

20 to 30



Sep 18-8:41 AM

Consider the chart below

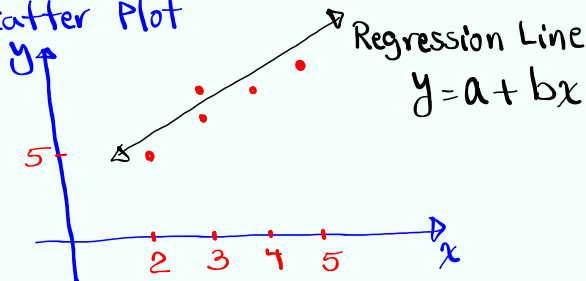
x	y
2	5
3	8
3	10
4	10
5	12

$x \rightarrow L1, y \rightarrow L2$

use 2-Var Stats with  
L1 & L2

$$\begin{aligned} \sum x &= 17 & \sum y &= 45 \\ \sum x^2 &= 63 & \sum y^2 &= 433 \\ n &= 5 & \sum xy &= 164 \end{aligned}$$

Scatter Plot



Sep 18-9:05 AM

How to find  $y = a + bx$

STAT  $\rightarrow$  CALC

8: LinReg(a+bx)

with Menu

x list: L1

y list: L2

clear

Calculate

} No Menu

L1, L2 Enter

7

If  $r$  &  $r^2$  are missing,

end 0  $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \dots \downarrow$

Diagnostic On Enter Enter

$$a = 1.808$$

$$b = 2.115$$

$$r^2 = .831$$

$$r = .912$$

Sep 18-9:13 AM

Consider the chart below

Study time	Quiz Score
2	8
3	9
1	5
4	10
4	8

Study time  $\rightarrow x \rightarrow L1$

Quiz Score  $\rightarrow y \rightarrow L2$

Use 2-Var Stats with

$L1 \dot{=} L2$

$$\sum x = 14 \quad \sum y = 40$$

$$\sum x^2 = 46 \quad \sum y^2 = 334$$

$$n = 5 \quad \sum xy = 120$$

Use LinReg( $a+bx$ )

with  $L1 \dot{=} L2$

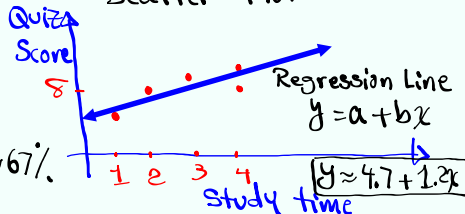
$$a = 4.706$$

$$b = 1.176$$

$$r^2 = .672 \approx 67\%$$

$$r = .820$$

Scatter Plot



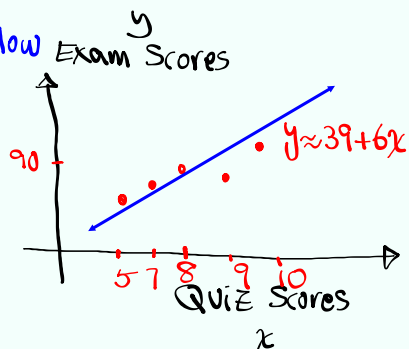
Sep 18-9:22 AM

Consider the chart below

Quiz Score	Exam Score
8	90
5	65
10	95
7	80
9	85

QE Scores  $\rightarrow x \rightarrow L1$

Exam Scores  $\rightarrow y \rightarrow L2$



Use LinReg( $a+bx$ )

with  $L1 \dot{=} L2$

$$a = 39.257 \approx 39$$

$$b = 5.608 \approx 6$$

$$r^2 = .878 \approx \boxed{88\%}$$

$$r = .937 \text{ (close to 1)}$$

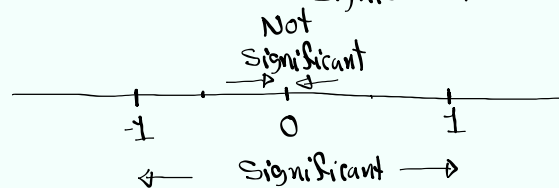
Sep 18-9:34 AM

what is  $r$ ? what does it say about  
our sample of  
ordered-pairs?

$r$  is Linear Correlation Coefficient  
 $-1 \leq r \leq 1$

If  $r$  is close to 1 or -1,  
Linear Correlation is Significant.

If  $r$  is close to 0,  
Linear Correlation is not  
Significant



Sep 18-9:45 AM

what about  $r^2$ ? what does it say  
to us?

$r^2$  is the Coefficient of determination

Always Round to  
whole %

$r^2$  tells us what % of  $y$ -values  
are explained by  $x$ -values.

Last example

88% of exam scores were explained  
by Quiz Scores.

Sep 18-9:50 AM