

Statistics

Fall 2022

Lecture 9



Feb 19-8:47 AM

Class QZ 10

Given the chart below

x	y
2	7
3	9
3	8
4	11
6	20

x → L1, y → L2

use 2-Var stats with L1 & L2
to find

$$\sum x = 18$$

$$\sum x^2 = 74$$

$$n = 5$$

$$\sum y = 55$$

$$\sum y^2 = 715$$

$$\sum xy = 229$$

STAT → **CALC****2: 2-Var Stats**

Menu:

Xlist: L1

Ylist: L2

FreqList: **clear****Calculate**

No Menu

2-Var stats

L1, L2 **enter**

↑ **7** ↑

2nd **1** **2nd** **2**

Nov 7-5:36 AM

$\sum x = 18$ $\sum y = 55$ Equation of regression
 $\sum x^2 = 74$ $\sum y^2 = 715$ line $y \approx a + bx$
 $n = 5$ $\sum xy = 229$

$$a = \frac{\sum y \cdot \sum x^2 - \sum x \cdot \sum xy}{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} = \frac{55 \cdot 74 - 18 \cdot 229}{5 \cdot 74 - 18^2} = \frac{-52}{46} \approx \boxed{-1.130}$$

$$b = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \cdot \sum y}{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} = \frac{5 \cdot 229 - 18 \cdot 55}{5 \cdot 74 - 18^2} = \frac{155}{46} \approx \boxed{3.370}$$

Regression line

$$y = a + bx$$

$$\boxed{y \approx -1.130 + 3.370x}$$

Nov 7-6:16 AM

x	y
2	7
3	9
3	8
4	11
6	20

$x \rightarrow L1$
 $y \rightarrow L2$
STAT \rightarrow **CALC**
8: Lin Reg(a+bx)

with Menu: NO Menu:
x list: L1 Lin Reg(a+bx)
Y list: L2 L1, L2 **Enter**
clear □
Calculate

$a = -1.130$ } Round to
 $b = 3.370$ } 3-decimals
 $r^2 = .950 \approx 95\%$ } Round to
 $r = .974$ } whole%

Since r is close to 1 \Rightarrow Linear Correlation is significant.

$r^2 \approx 95\%$ \leftarrow Coef. of determination
95% of Y-values are explained by x-values.
5% are unexplained.

Nov 7-6:23 AM

Study time	Exam Score
7	85
8	92
8	95
4	65
5	73
10	95

Study time $\rightarrow X \rightarrow L1$
Exam Score $\rightarrow Y \rightarrow L2$

Find

$$\sum x = 42 \quad \sum y = 505$$

$$\sum x^2 = 318 \quad \sum y^2 = 43293$$

$$n = 6 \quad \sum xy = 3666$$

$$a = \frac{\sum y \cdot \sum x^2 - \sum x \cdot \sum xy}{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} = \frac{505 \cdot 318 - 42 \cdot 3666}{6 \cdot 318 - (42)^2} = \frac{6618}{144} = 45.958 \approx 46$$

$$b = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \cdot \sum y}{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} = \frac{6 \cdot 3666 - 42 \cdot 505}{6 \cdot 318 - 42^2} = \frac{786}{144} = 5.458 \approx 5$$

Regression line $y = a + bx$

$$y \approx 46 + 5x$$

Nov 7-6:30 AM

Study time	Exam Score
7	85
8	92
8	95
4	65
5	73
10	95

Study time $\rightarrow X \rightarrow L1$
Exam Score $\rightarrow Y \rightarrow L2$

STAT \rightarrow CALC
8: Lin Reg(a+bx)
with L1 & L2

$$a = 45.958 \approx 46$$

$$b = 5.458 \approx 5$$

✓ $r^2 = .906 \approx 90.6\% \approx 91\%$
✓ $r = .952$ ✓✓

Regression line
 $y \approx 46 + 5x$

2nd 0 bbb...
▶ Diagnostic On
Enter Enter

$r \rightarrow$ Linear Correlation Coef.
 $-1 \leq r \leq 1$ Since $r = .952$ and it is close to 1,
Linear Correlation is significant.

$r^2 \rightarrow$ Coef. of determination
Always express in whole%.
Since $r^2 \approx 91\%$,
91% of exam scores are explained by
study time.
9% of exam scores are not explained
by study time.

Nov 7-6:43 AM

What is the formula for r ?

$$r = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \cdot \sum y}{\sqrt{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} \cdot \sqrt{n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sum x = 42 \\ \sum x^2 = 318 \\ n = 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \sum y = 505 \\ \sum y^2 = 43293 \\ \sum xy = 3666 \end{array} \quad r = \frac{6 \cdot 3666 - 42 \cdot 505}{\sqrt{6 \cdot 318 - 42^2} \cdot \sqrt{6 \cdot 43293 - 505^2}}$$

$$r = \frac{786}{\sqrt{144} \sqrt{4733}} = \frac{786}{\sqrt{681552}} = \boxed{.952}$$

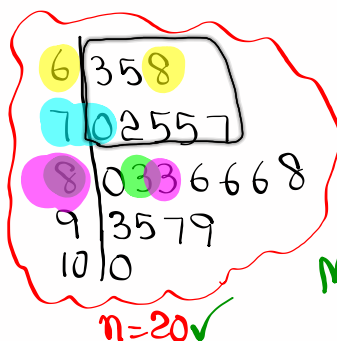
Now find r^2

$$r^2 = (.952)^2 \approx .906 \approx 91\%$$

Nov 7-6:54 AM

Class QZ 9

Use the STEM Plot below



Median

Find

$$1) P_{15} = \frac{\text{3rd} + \text{4th}}{2}$$

$$L = \frac{15}{100} \cdot 20 = 3$$

$$= \frac{68 + 70}{2} = \boxed{69} \checkmark$$

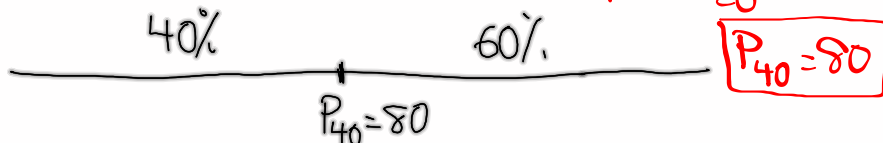
$$2) P_{50} = \frac{\text{10th} + \text{11th}}{2} = \frac{83 + 83}{2}$$

$$L = \frac{50}{100} \cdot 20 = 10$$

$$= \boxed{83} \checkmark$$

3) K Such that $P_K = 80$

$$K = PR = \frac{B}{n} \cdot 100 = \frac{8}{20} \cdot 100 = \boxed{40} \checkmark$$



Nov 3-8:16 AM

How to make predictions:

If r is significant

Use the regression line

Plug in x -value, Simplify to get y -value.

If r is not significant

use \bar{y} as the prediction value.

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum y}{n}$$

OR

VARS

5: Statistics

5: \bar{y}

Enter

Using last example,

Predict Exam Score for someone that studied 6 hrs

a) Assume r is significant

$$y = 46 + 5x = 46 + 5(6) = 46 + 30 = 76$$

b) Assume r is not significant.

Use \bar{y}

VARS

5: Statistics

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum y}{n} = \frac{505}{6} \approx 84$$

5: \bar{y}

Enter

$\bar{y} \approx 84$

Nov 7-7:20 AM

Chart below shows my walking time (Minutes) and my next day blood sugar level

Walk	BS level
30	120
35	115
20	130
10	140
25	130
15	130



Walk $\rightarrow x \rightarrow L1$, BS level $\rightarrow y \rightarrow L2$

Lin Reg ($a + bx$) with $L1 \leftrightarrow L2$

$$a = 147.429 \approx 147.4 \Rightarrow y \approx 147.4 - .9x$$

$$b = -.886 \approx -.9$$

$$r^2 = .886 \approx 88.6\% \approx 89\%$$

$$r = -.941 = -.941$$

Coeff. of Determination $r^2 (\%) \approx 89\%$

89% of my BS level are explained by walking time, day before.

11% are explained.

Linear Correlation Coef. $r = -.941$

It is close to $-1 \Rightarrow$ Linear Correlation is Significant.

Nov 7-7:28 AM

Predict my BS level if I walk 20 minutes the day before.

1) Assume r is significant.

use $y \approx a + bx$

$$y \approx 147.4 - .9x = 147.4 - .9(20) = 129.4 \approx \boxed{129}$$

2) Assume r is not significant.

use \bar{y}

VARs 5: Statistics 5: \bar{y} Enter

$$= 127.5 \approx \boxed{128}$$

SG 9 ✓✓✓

Nov 7-7:40 AM

Introduction to probabilities:

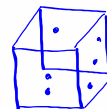
SG 10-13

If you flip a fair coin once,

⇒ You may get H or T.

$$P(H) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(T) = \frac{1}{2}$$

If you roll a fair die once,



⇒ You may land 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

$$P(\text{Land } 3) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(\text{land } 1 \text{ or } 6) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(\text{land an even number}) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(\text{land } 3 \text{ and } 5) = \frac{0}{6} = \boxed{0}$$

Do not use \emptyset for Zero.

Nov 7-7:47 AM

There are 20 students in a classroom.

12 Females $\hat{=}$ 8 Males.

Teacher selects one person.

$$P(\text{He/she selects one female}) = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Females
Total

12 \div 20 [MATH] 1: ▸ Frac [Enter]

$$P(\text{He/she selects one male}) = \frac{8}{20} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Males
Total

Nov 7-7:54 AM

A standard deck of playing cards has 52 cards, 26 Red, 12 face cards, and 4 Aces.

If I randomly draw one card,

$$P(\text{Red Card}) = \frac{26}{52} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(\text{Face Card}) = \frac{12}{52} = \frac{3}{13}$$

$$P(\text{Ace card}) = \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$$

$$P(\text{Red face Card}) = \frac{6}{52} = \frac{3}{26}$$

Nov 7-7:59 AM

I surveyed 100 students, and asked them if they have voted yet. here are the results:

	Yes	NO	Total
Males	15✓	25✓	40
Females	45✓	15	60
Total	60	40	100

If we randomly select one of these students,

$$P(\text{Male and Yes}) = \frac{15}{100} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$P(\text{Male or Yes}) = \frac{15+25+45}{100} = \frac{85}{100} = \frac{17}{20}$$

Nov 7-8:05 AM

Class QZ 11:

Use the chart below

x	y
8	15
10	12
6	10
5	8

Find

$$a \approx 4.5$$

$$b = .9$$

$$r^2 = 48\%$$

$$r = .692$$

} Round to
1-decimal

whole%

3-decimals

Nov 7-8:13 AM