

II. Linear Correlation Coefficient r

A correlation exists between two variables when the values of one or more associated with the values the others.

A linear correlation exists between any two variables when there is a pattern that can be approximated by a straight line.

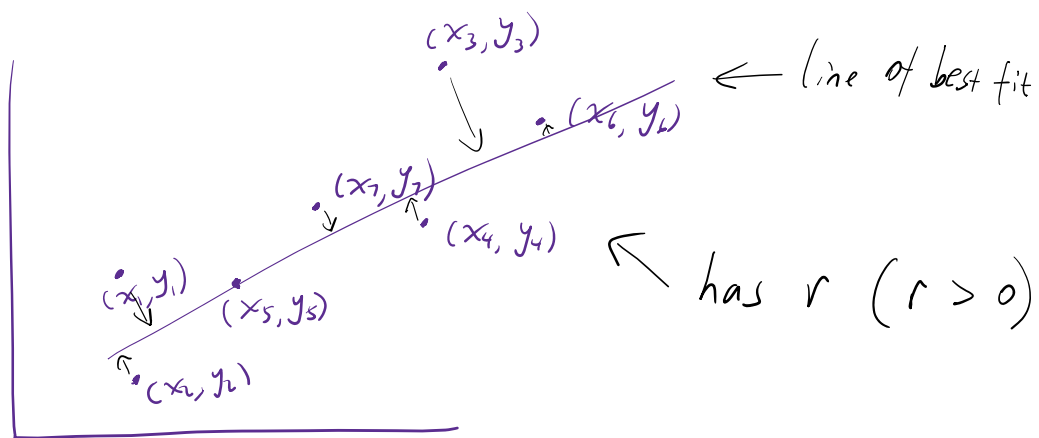
A linear correlation coefficient, r , ^{← special slope} is a number that measures how well the pairs of sample data values would fit in a straight line.

Property:

- $-1 \leq r \leq 1$
- It represent the "strength" of linearization
- Affected by outlier(s).

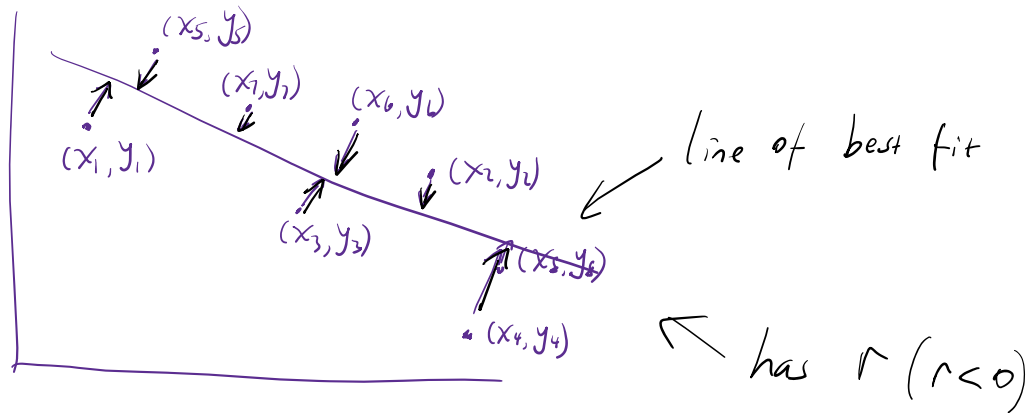
eg (x_1, y_1)
 (x_2, y_2)
 \vdots
 (x_n, y_n)

\Rightarrow



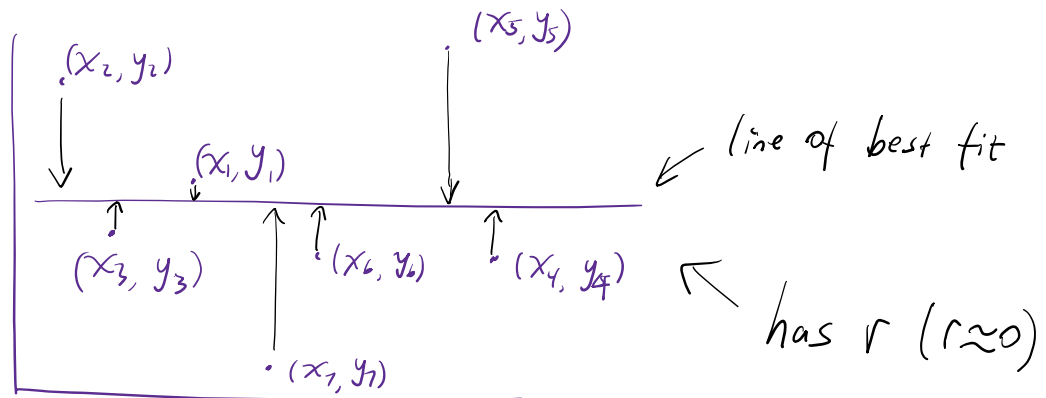
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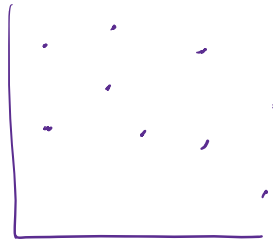
Overall,

Positive correlation



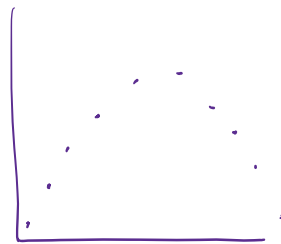
$$r \approx 0.62$$

negative correlation



$$r = -0.57$$

non linear relation



$$|r| > 1$$

not for this class

no relation



$$r = 0$$

Formula

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

Eg Find the linear correlation coefficient for the pair of datas:

(1, 12), (2, 6), (3, 5), (4, 2), (6, 3)

S:

Eg. Find the linear correlation coefficient.

(x, y)

X	Y	XY	X ²	Y ²
1	12	12	1	144
2	6	12	4	36
3	5	15	9	25
4	2	8	16	4
6	3	18	36	9
Total: 16	28	65	66	218

← Σ

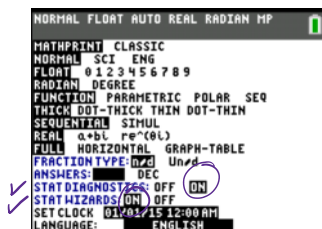
n is 5, since 5 points

~~Set:~~

$$r = \frac{5 \cdot 65 - (16)(28)}{\sqrt{5(66) - (16)^2} \sqrt{5(218) - (28)^2}} \approx \boxed{-0.82}$$

TI-84: stat → CALC → 8: LinReg (a+bx)

with condition

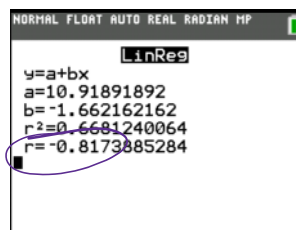


L₁ for x's

x₁ y₁ x₂ y₂ x₃ y₃ x₄ y₄ x₅ y₅

L₂ for y's

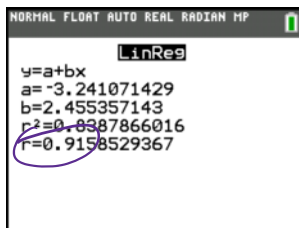
(1, 12), (2, 6), (3, 5), (4, 2), (6, 3)



Eg Find the linear correlation coefficient r:

(3, 5), (6, 6), (2, 4), (8, 15), (10, 25)

S:



III. Scatterplot

It is a correlation that refers to the existence of a relationship between two variables.

TI-84: 2nd → statplot → "on with [2nd][DEL] → graph → Zoom → 9: ZoomStat

Eg Construct a scatterplot from the following:

(3, 5), (6, 6), (2, 4), (8, 15), (10, 25)

S:

