

### Evaluating Correlation or Association Regression Analysis

- Test: comparison of two variables (continuous data / one sample)

### Example: continuous data / one sample / two variables

- Test: comparison of two variables:  
– Correlation coefficient / linear regression

### Pearson Sample Correlation Coefficient

Does the Dependent variable correlate with the Independent variable?

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

$-1 \leq r \leq +1$

### Pearson Sample Correlation Coefficient

Does the Dependent variable correlate with the independent variable?  
explain the association of the two variables?

- $r$  is related to scatter (standard deviation) and slope
- If  $r = 0$ ,  $y$  is not correlated with  $x$  (i.e.,  $\Delta y$  is not associated with  $\Delta x$ )
- If  $r > 0$ ,  $y$  (variable 2) is positively correlated with  $x$  (variable 1)
- If  $r < 0$ ,  $y$  is negatively correlated with  $x$

### Is the Correlation Coefficient significantly different from 0?

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Compare  $|r|$  with Critical Value for  $n$ .

### Linear Regression

“Least Squares”: calculating the line that best fits the data

- Linear regression line
- Linear regression equation:  $y = a + bx$ 
  - $b$  = slope of the line ( $\Delta y / \Delta x$ )
  - $a$  =  $y$ -intercept (value of  $y$  if  $x=0$ )

## Least-Squares Line

- Exact equation for "line of best fit"

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

- Slope**,  $b = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$
- Intercept**,  $a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$
- Using standard deviation...  $b = r \left( \frac{s_y}{s_x} \right)$
- $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  is on the least-squares line

## Regression

### Definition

#### ❖ Regression Equation

Given a collection of paired data, the regression equation

$$\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1x$$

algebraically describes the **relationship** between the two variables

#### ❖ Regression Line

(line of best fit or least-squares line)  
is the graph of the regression equation

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### Least-Squares Regression Line

We can use technology to find the equation of the least-squares regression line. We can also write it in terms of the means and standard deviations of the two variables and their correlation.

#### Definition: Equation of the least-squares regression line

We have data on an explanatory variable  $x$  and a response variable  $y$  for  $n$  individuals. From the data, calculate the means and standard deviations of the two variables and their correlation. The least squares regression line is the line  $\hat{y} = a + bx$  with

slope

$$b = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$$

and  $y$  intercept

$$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$$

Least-Squares Regression

### Stats Chapter 5 - Least Squares Regression

#### Definition of a regression line:

A regression line is a straight line that describes how a response variable ( $y$ ) changes as an explanatory variable ( $x$ ) changes...

- Used to predict a  $y$  value given an  $x$  value.
- Requires an explanatory and a response variable.
- Given as an equation of a line in slope intercept form:

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

Read as: "y-hat"      a = y-intercept      b = slope

## summary

- Regression equation: describes how a dependent variable ( $y$ ) changes in association with an independent variable ( $x$ ).
  - $y = a + bx$
- $a$  =  $y$ -intercept: the value of  $y$  when  $x=0$ .
- $b$  = slope: the rate at which  $y$  varies in association with  $x$ .
- $r$  = **correlation coefficient**: What is the probability that the change in  $y$  is related to the change in  $x$ ?
  - $p$ -value: What is the probability that the change in  $y$  is **not** related to the change in  $x$  ( $H_0$ )?
- $r^2$  = **determination coefficient**: *How much* (i.e., what fraction) of the variation in  $y$  is related to the variation in  $x$ ?

Remember: correlation does not prove causation!

## Scatterplots and Line-fitting in Excel

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ohp1PpzzRhE>