

Fall 24 problem 11

y = price (what you're predicting)

X = pages (what prediction is based on)

$$r = 0.6$$

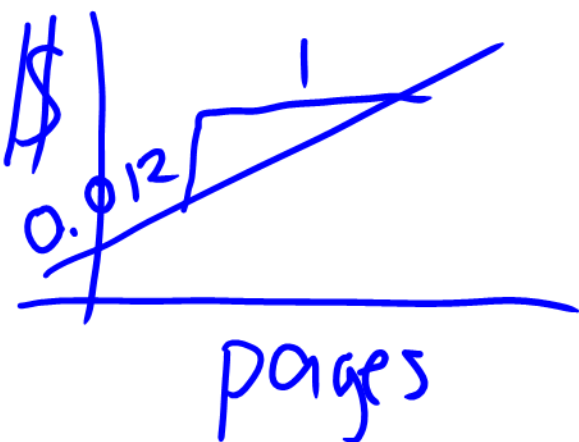
$$\text{mean } y = 15$$

$$\text{SD } y = 4$$

$$\text{mean } x = 500$$

$$\text{SD } x = 200$$

$$m = \frac{r \cdot \text{SD } y}{\text{SD } x} = \frac{0.6 \cdot 4}{200}$$



$$= \frac{1.2}{100} = \boxed{0.012}$$

$$b = \text{mean } y - m * \text{mean } x$$
$$15 - \frac{12}{\cancel{1000} 2} * \cancel{500}$$

$$15 - \frac{12}{2} = \boxed{9}$$

predictions:

$$y = 0.012x + 9$$

11.2

martian has 30 extra pages

0.012 dollars per page

$$\Rightarrow 30 * 0.012 = 3 * 0.12$$
$$= \boxed{0.36}$$

$$y_{\text{martian}} = 0.012 x_{\text{martian}} + 9$$

$$-(y_{\text{wild}} = 0.012 x_{\text{wild}} + 9)$$

$$y_{\text{martian}} - y_{\text{wild}} = 0.012 x_{\text{martian}} - 0.012 x_{\text{wild}}$$

$$= 0.012 (x_{\text{martian}} - x_{\text{wild}})$$

$$= 0.012 * 30$$

$$= 0.36$$

11.3

plug in $x = 700$

$$y = 0.012 * 700 + 9$$

$$= \frac{12}{\cancel{1000}} * \cancel{200} + 9$$

$$\frac{12}{10} * 7 + 9$$

$$\frac{6}{5} * 7 + 9$$

$$\frac{42}{5} + 9$$

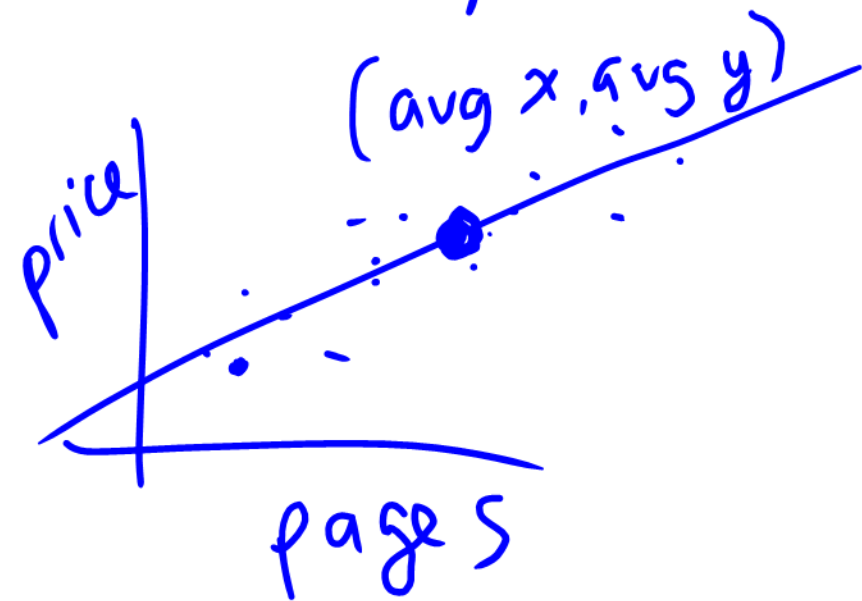
$$\frac{84}{10} + 9$$

$$8.4 + 9$$

$$\boxed{\$ 17.40}$$

$$\frac{11.4}{\text{price} - 12 \Rightarrow 12}$$

changing one point on
scatterplot (moving up)



where
can dot be
so that
moving it
up makes
slope less
steep?

another approach

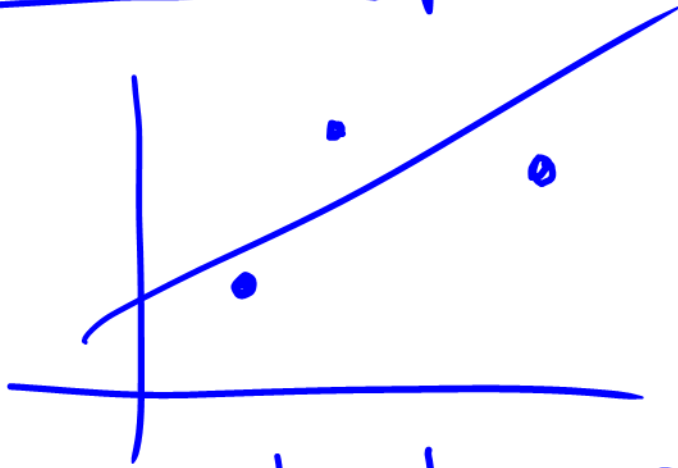
$$y = 0.012x + 9$$

$$12 = 0.012x + 9$$

solve for $x \approx 300$ pages

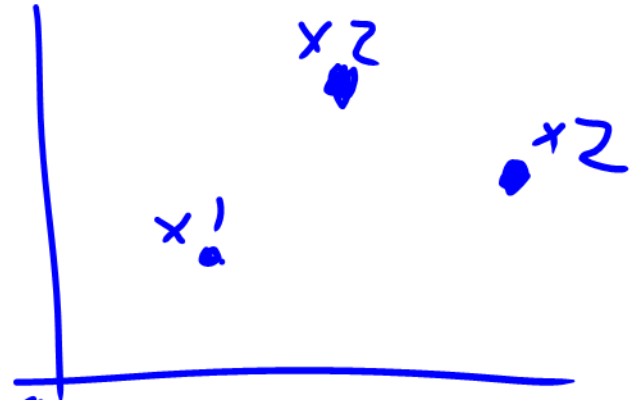
11.5

3 points



vs.

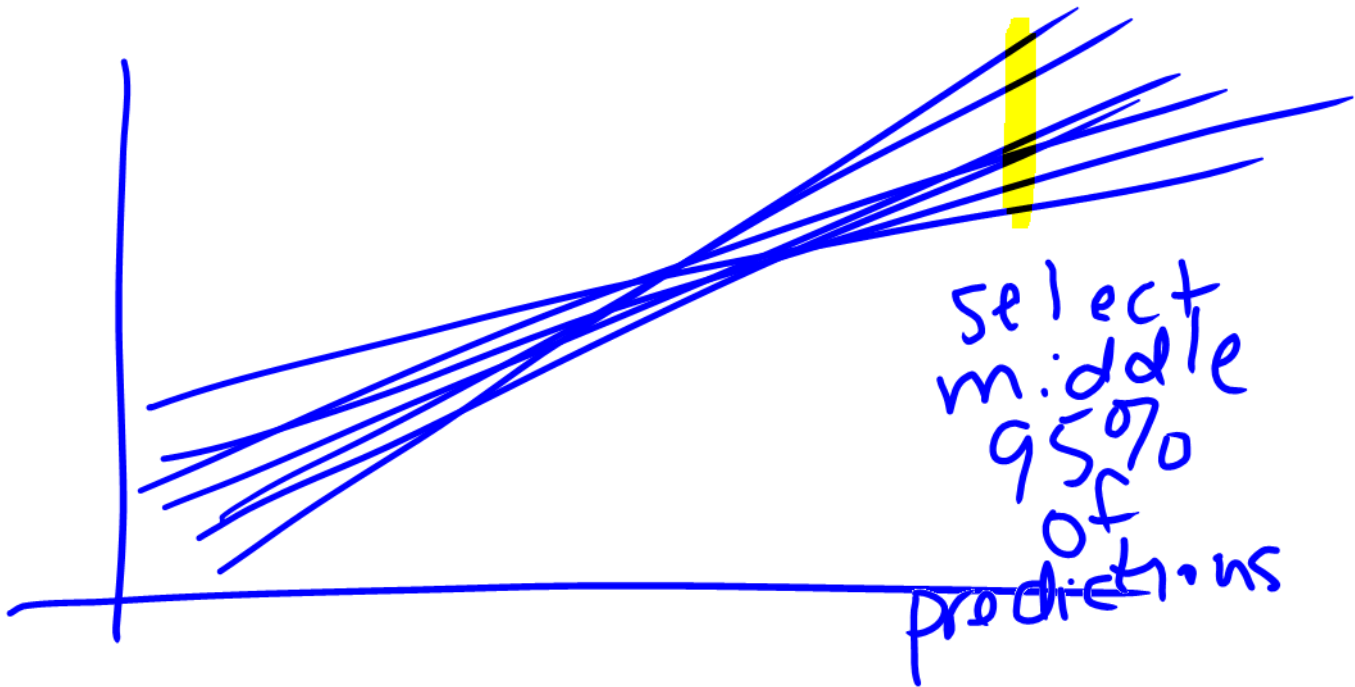
5 points



not necessarily same line

11.6

by lots of bootstrapping, create
lots of regression lines



regression formulas in
standard units

$$y_{su} = r * x_{su}$$

Su = # SDs above avg

Fall 22 Final Problem 6

6.1

$$y = \text{age} \quad x = \text{income}$$

$$y_{su} = r * x_{su}$$

$$\frac{y}{s} = r * \frac{x}{s}$$

$$r = \frac{3}{10}$$

6.2

$$y = \text{income} \quad x = \text{age}$$

$$y_{su} = r x_{su}$$

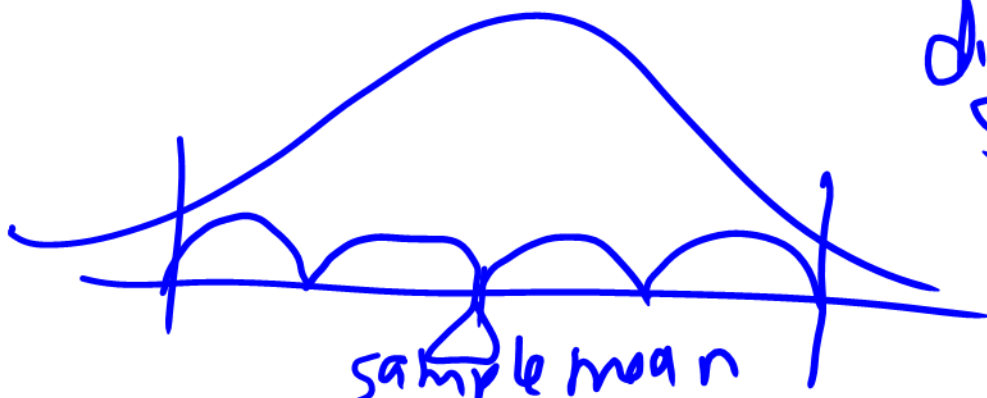
$$S = \frac{3}{\cancel{10}^5} * \frac{4}{5}^2$$
$$= \frac{6}{25}$$

Fall 22 Q10

hundred-apps = sample
apps = pop

sample mean = 35

sample SD = 10



dist of
sample
mean

$$\begin{aligned} \text{one jump} &= \frac{\text{sample's SD}}{\sqrt{\text{sample's size}}} \\ \text{(one SD of dist of sample mean)} &= \frac{10}{\sqrt{100}} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow [33, 37]$$