## **Unit 4 Day 11 Notes Predicting with Linear Models**

## **Scatter Plots:**

A scatter plot is a graph that shows the relationship between two data sets. The two data sets are graphed as ordered pairs in a coordinate plane. Scatter plots can show trends in the data.

Consider the example below that shows GPA and weekly homework hours

## **Interpreting a scatter plot:**

1) What is the grade point average of the student who spends 6 hours a week on homework?

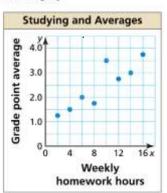
The scatter plot shows the amounts of time x (in hours) that 8 students spend on homework each week and their grade point averages v.

2) How many hours a week does the student who has a 2.75 grade point average spend on homework?

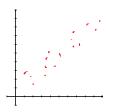
12 hours

3) What tends to happen to the grade point average as the number of hours spent on homework increases?

> As homework hours increase, so does GPA!



That leads us to **Correlation**: A relationship between two variables.



**Positive Correlation** 

As x1, y1 AGXJ, YV

**Negative Correlation** 

As XT, y J

As XI, y1

No Correlation

mone!

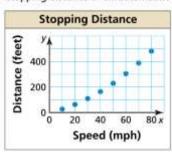
\*\*It is important to note that having a correlation does not mean there is causation\*\*

example: As your shoe size increases, so does your reading level pre-ding level

Does one cause the other?

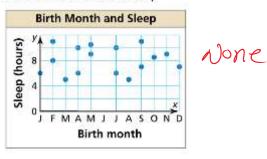
Tell whether the data show a positive, a negative, or no correlation.

a. stopping distance of an automobile



Positive

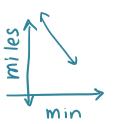
b. birth month and hours of sleep



Independent (explanatory) / Dependent (response) variables:
The Dependent (y) variable depends on the Independent (x)

Example 1: The number of minutes spent driving and the miles you have left to your destination.





Example 2: The size of your shoe and your favorite TV show.





Example 3: Your grade point average and the number of hours you spend on Facebook.  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$ 



Independent = hours

