## MATH 1342

Section 5.2

## Correlation Coefficient

The correlation coefficient measures the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two quantitative variables. The formula to find $r$ is:

$$
r=\frac{1}{n-1} \sum\left(\frac{x_{i}-\bar{x}}{s_{x}}\right)\left(\frac{y_{i}-\bar{y}}{s_{y}}\right)
$$

The point $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ is: (the mean of $x$-values, the mean of $y$-values)
The values of $s_{x}$ and $s_{y}$ are the individual standard deviations of $x$ and $y$ respectively.
$n$ represents the number of data pieces.

## Facts about Correlation

1. Positive $r$ indicates positive association and negative $r$ indicates negative association between variables.
2. $r$ is always between -1 and 1 .
3. The closer $|r|$ is to 1 , the stronger the association. A weak association will have an $r$ value close to 0 .
4. Correlation is strongly influenced by outliers.

## Example of a Correlation Coefficient

Calculating in R-Studio:
cor(a,b)

Using the monopoly example from Section 5.1:
assign("spaces",c(1,3,5,6,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16,18,19,21,23,24,25,26,27,28, 29,31,32,34,35,37,39))
assign("cost",c(60,60,200,100,100,120,140,150,140,160,200,180,180,200,22
0,220,240,200,260,260,150,280,300,300,320,200,350,400))

Determine the Correlation Coefficient.

What does this mean?

Create a scatter plot from the data.
Based on the plot:
Is this a positive, negative or no relationship?

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| Age Height (cm) |  |
| 17 | 159.9 |
| 18 | 162.3 |
| 19 | 166.4 |
| 20 | 163.6 |
| 21 | 164.5 |
| 22 | 161.2 |
| 23 | 165.1 |
| 24 | 165.6 |
| 25 | 167.7 |
| 26 | 167.7 |
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## The RStudio data package Orange contains data of the "age" (in days) and "circumference" (in mm) of five different orange trees.

Plot the scatterplot comparing tree age with tree circumference.
What do you notice about the scatterplot?
(direction, strength, shape)

Determine the correlation coefficient.
Does this agree with the predictions from the graph?

