

## Outline Answer for CIMT Statistics p223 Ex12A no. 2

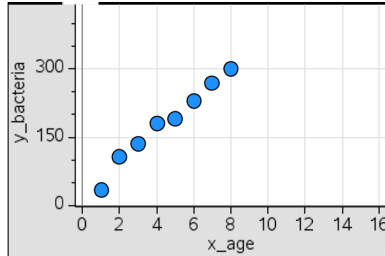
a)  $r_{XY} = -0.675845$

b)  $r_{XZ} = -0.675845$

c)  $r_{YZ} = 1$ , as there is a defined linear relationship between them of  $Z = \frac{Y}{10} + 3$

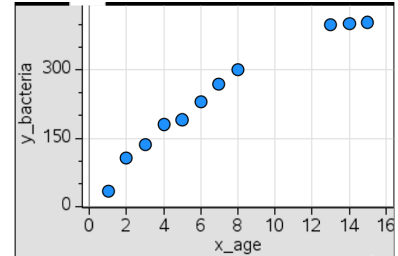
d) Comparing X and Y,  $t = -0.916969$ ,  $P(t_1 < -0.916969) = 0.263779$ . We accept  $H_0$  that  $p = 0$

## Outline Answer for CIMT Statistics p223 Ex12A no. 4



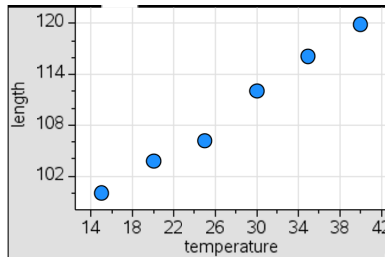
Correlation looks linear.  
 $r = 0.989$ , and it passes a 5% hypothesis test on  $\rho$

LinRegTest x_age, y_bacteria, 1, 0: CopyVar	
"Title"	"Linear Reg t Test"
"Alternate Hyp"	" $\beta \neq 0$ "
"RegEqn"	" $a + b \cdot x$ "
"t"	16.4841
"PVal"	0.000003
"df"	6
"a"	21.7143
"b"	35.369
"s"	13.9054
"SESlope"	2.14564
"r <sup>2</sup> "	0.978396
"r"	0.989139
"Resid"	"{...}"



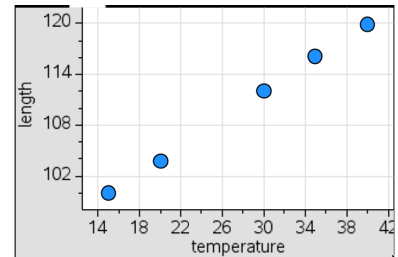
With extra data points, it no longer looks to have a linear relationship for age > 8.

## Outline Answer for CIMT Statistics p223 Ex12A no. 5



On the left is the original data set, with  $r = 0.995094$ .

If we take the reading for (25, 106.1) to be inaccurate in the sense that it seems lower than it ought to be, and remove it, we obtain  $r = 0.999911$  (see right)



LinRegTest temperature, length, 1, 0: CopyVar	
"Title"	"Linear Reg t Test"
"Alternate Hyp"	" $\beta \neq 0$ "
"RegEqn"	" $a + b \cdot x$ "
"t"	20.1162
"PVal"	0.000036
"df"	4
"a"	87.2886
"b"	0.813143
"s"	0.845492
"SESlope"	0.040422
"r <sup>2</sup> "	0.990212
"r"	0.995094
"Resid"	"{...}"

Even if we hadn't removed the data point, it would have remained a good linear model.

LinRegTest temperature, length, 1, 0: CopyVar	
"Title"	"Linear Reg t Test"
"Alternate Hyp"	" $\beta \neq 0$ "
"RegEqn"	" $a + b \cdot x$ "
"t"	129.972
"PVal"	0.000001
"df"	3
"a"	87.8884
"b"	0.802558
"s"	0.128044
"SESlope"	0.006175
"r <sup>2</sup> "	0.999822
"r"	0.999911
"Resid"	"{...}"