## Correlation Co-efficient

 $r$
## Relationship

## Strength

## How closely the points in the scatterplot fit in the straight line.



Perfect Positive
Correlation


Strong
Positive
Correlation


Weak
Positive
Correlation


No
Correlation


Weak Negative Correlation


Strong
Negative Correlation


## Pearson

## Correlation

Co-efficient

A mathematical measure of the strength of a linear relationship.

If $r$ is positive, the relationship is positive. If $r$ is negative, the relationship is negative.

If $|r|$ is $>=0.75$, the relationship is strong.
Else If $|r|$ is $<0.75$ and $>=0.5$, the relationship is moderate.
Else If $|r|$ is $<0.5$ and $>=0.25$, the relationship is weak.
Otherwise, there is no correlation.


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## Correlation Coefficient Formula

$$
r=\frac{n(\Sigma x y)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{\left[n \Sigma x^{2}-(\Sigma x)^{2}\right]\left[n \Sigma y^{2}-(\Sigma y)^{2}\right]}}
$$

## Correlation Coefficient Formula

Yuck.

$$
\mathbf{r}=\frac{\mathrm{n}(\Sigma \mathrm{xy})-(\Sigma \mathrm{x})(\Sigma \mathrm{y})}{\sqrt{\left[\mathrm{n} \Sigma \mathrm{x}^{2}-(\Sigma \mathrm{x})^{2}\right]\left[\mathrm{n} \Sigma \mathrm{y}^{2}-(\Sigma \mathrm{y})^{2}\right]}}
$$

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

Both $x$ and $y$ need to be numbers
Only for linear relationships

Excel: =correl(y_values, x_values)

| A2 | * | $\times$ | $\checkmark f x$ | $=$ correl (C2:C7, $2.2: \mathrm{A} 7$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| 1 | Hours Studied | Watching TV | Exam Score |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 8 | 72 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 11 | 7 | 67 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 15 | 4 | 81 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 14 | 3 | 93 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 8 | 9 | 54 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 5 | 10 | 66 |  |  |  | X |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Indep (X) | Depep (Y) | Slope | Y-int | r | $\mathrm{r}^{\wedge} 2$ |  |
| 10 | Study | Exam | 2.7266187 | 43.53717 | =corre | 2:C7,A2:A7 |  |
| 11 | TV | Exam | -4.244635 | 101.1717 | COR | (array1, array2) |  |
| 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Movie Activity

| Your | Partner | Movie |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Joker - Arthur Fleck (Joaquin Phoenix) is a |$\quad$| Gemini Man - An action-thriller starring Will Smi |
| :--- |
| pursued by a mysterious young operative that seemingly can predict his every move. |




| $\mathrm{r}=1$ | $\mathrm{r}=0.8$ (approx) | $\mathrm{r}=0.6$ [approx] | $\mathrm{r}=0$ | $\mathrm{r}=-0.6$ | $\mathrm{r}=-0.8$ (approx.] | $\mathrm{r}=-1$ (approx.] |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Perfect line | Not so perfect | Even less perfect | Big blob | Not so perfect | More perfect | Perfect line |
| Positive slope | Positive slope | Positive slope | No slope | Negative slope | Negative slope | Negative slope |
| If you like it, so <br> does your <br> partner | If you like it, your <br> partner probably <br> does too. | If you like it, your <br> partner might <br> too | If you like it, you <br> have no idea if <br> your partner <br> does | If you like it, your <br> partner might <br> not | If you like it, your <br> partner probably <br> does not | If you like it, your <br> partner does not |
| Your value <br> predicts your <br> partners' | Your value sort <br> of predicts your <br> partners' | Your value rarely <br> predicts your <br> partners' | Your value has <br> no relation to <br> your partners' | The opposite of <br> your value rarely <br> predicts your <br> partners' | The opposite of <br> your value sort of <br> predicts your <br> partners' | The opposite of <br> your value <br> predicts your <br> partners' |

## Co-efficient of Determination

$r^{2}$ is between 0 and 1 .
It represents the proportion of the variation in one variable that can be explained by the other. Only used in linear models.

If $r^{2}$ is 0.93 , then $93 \%$ of the variation in $Y$ is due to $X$.
$X$ is a student's Science aptitude score.
Y is a student's Average.
$r$ is calculated to be 0.8.
What is $r^{2}$ ?

What does the $r^{2}$ value mean?
$X$ is a student's Science aptitude score.
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$r$ is calculated to be 0.8.
What is $r^{2} ? \quad=0.8 \times 0.8$
$=0.64$
What does the $r^{2}$ value mean?
$X$ is a student's Science aptitude score.
$Y$ is a student's Average.
$r$ is calculated to be 0.8 .
What is $r^{2}$ ?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =0.8 \times 0.8 \\
& =0.64
\end{aligned}
$$

What does the $r^{2}$ value mean?
$64 \%$ of the variation in your average is due to your science aptitude. Maybe you are taking two science courses.

Suppose you are running an experiment to plot the likelihood of victory in a certain sport (y).

You plot each of these $x$ values. What do the r2 values tell you about the importance of each factor in determining $y$ ?

Is this causation?

| B2 |  | : $\quad$ < | $v f x$ | $=\mathrm{rsq}(\mathrm{C} 2: \mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{~B} 2: \mathrm{B} 7$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| 1 | Hours <br> Studied | Watching TV | Exam Score |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 7 | 5 | 110 | 66 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Indep (X) | Depep (Y) | Slope | Y-int | r | $\mathrm{r}^{\wedge} 2$ |  |  |
| 10 | Study | Exam | 2.7266187 | 43.53717 | 0.754837 | 0.569779 |  |  |
| 11 | TV | Exam | -4.244635 | 101.1717 | -0.87837 | =rsq(C2:C7 | :B7 |  |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  | RSQ(know | 's, kn |  |


| B2 |  | : | $\Rightarrow f x$ <br> C | =slope(C2:C7, $\mathrm{B} 2: \mathrm{B} 7$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | A |  |  | D | E | F |
| 1 | Hours Studied | Watching TV | Exam <br> Score |  |  |  |
| 2 | 10 | 8 | 72 |  |  |  |
| 3 | 11 | 7 | 67 |  |  |  |
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| 5 | 14 | 1 3 | 93 |  |  |  |
| 6 | 8 | 19 | 54 |  |  |  |
| 7 | 5 | -10 | 66 |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Indep (X) | Depep (Y) | Slope | Y-int | r | $\mathrm{r}^{\wedge} 2$ |
| 10 | Study | Exam | 2.7266187 |  |  |  |
| 11 | TV | Exam | =slope(C2:C7 | C7, B2:B7 |  |  |
| 12 |  |  | SLOPE(kno | Wh_y's, kn | own_x's) |  |


| A2 | * | : $\quad$ < | $\otimes f x$ | $=\\| \mathrm{NTERCEPT}(\mathrm{C} 2: \mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{~A} 2: \mathrm{A} 7$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Indep (X) | Depep (Y) | Slope | Y-int | r | $\mathrm{r}^{\wedge} 2$ |  |
| 10 | Study | Exam | 2.7266187 | =INTER | PT(C2: | 2:A7 |  |
| 11 | TV | Exam | -4.244635 | INTER | T(know | 's, know |  |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

