

$$\mu = 7.1 \quad \sigma = 5.2 \quad n = 50$$

$$P(\bar{x} < 7)$$

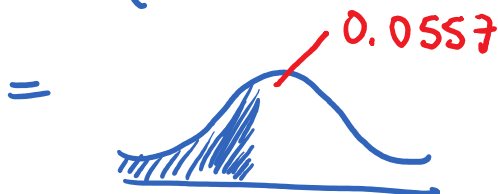
( $n \geq 30$  ✓)

$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \frac{7 - 7.1}{(5.2/\sqrt{50})}$$

$$\approx -0.14$$

$$= P(z < -0.14)$$



$$= 0.5 - 0.0557$$

$$= 0.4443$$

## 10. Linear Regression Gnt'd

### Omit Example 4

Ex 3. Given:  $\hat{y} = 5.61 - 0.13x$  and the coefficient of determination is 0.9522.

$x$ =age of Toyota Corolla (years)	$y$ =resale value (\$1000s)
2	5.4
3	5.1
5	4.9
7	4.8
10	4.2

- Is the linear association positive or negative?
- Find the correlation coefficient.
- What % of the variation in  $y$  is accounted for by the best-fit line?
- What resale value is predicted for a 4-year-old Corolla?
- Why should we not predict the resale value for a 1-year-old Corolla?
- What age corresponds to a resale value of \$4,500?

- c) What % of the variation in  $y$  is accounted for by the best fit line?  
 d) What resale value is predicted for a 4-year-old Corolla?  
 e) Why should we not predict the resale value for a 1-year-old Corolla?  
 f) What age corresponds to a resale value of \$4,500?  
 g) Interpret the slope of  $\hat{y}$

a) Negative association

As  $x \uparrow$ ,  $y \downarrow$



b) Recap:  $r =$  Correlation coefficient  
 $r^2 =$  Coefficient of determination

$$r^2 = 0.9522$$

$$r = \pm \sqrt{0.9522}$$

Use  $\ominus$  from part a)

$$r = -0.98$$

c)  $r^2 = 0.9522$

95.22% of variation in  $y$   
 is accounted for by  $\hat{y}$

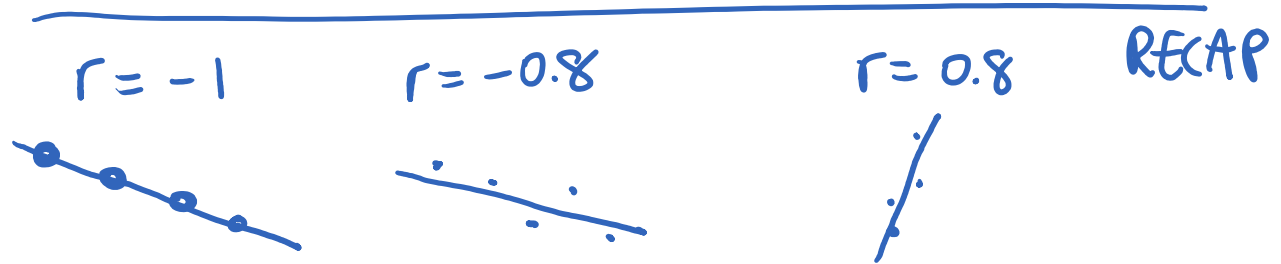
d)  $x = 4 \rightarrow$

$$y = 5.61 - 0.13x$$

$$y = 5.61 - 0.13(4)$$

$$y = 5.09 \quad \text{UNITS}$$

$$y = \$5090$$



e) Our data has  $2 \leq x \leq 10$   
 Don't predict outside this range

f)  $y = 4.5 \rightarrow y = 5.61 - 0.13x$

$$4.5 = 5.61 - 0.13x$$

$$-1.11 = -0.13x$$

$$\frac{-1.11}{-0.13} = x$$

$$x \approx 8.5 \text{ years}$$

g) slope =  $-0.13$



As  $x$  increases by 1,  $y$  decreases by 0.13

As the car ages 1 year,  
 resale value decreases by \$130  
 (on average)

---

## Announcements

- Wed 17<sup>th</sup> 1:30pm CC124

- Assigned seating
- Exam office hours  
Tues 16<sup>th</sup> / Wed 17<sup>th</sup> 11:30-1:00  
CBA 151
- Review Questions and Solutions  
www.leahhoward.com  
Omit # 8, 16, 22, 27 b,c 29 b,c
- Exam Breakdown  
19 Questions  
80 Marks Total

Topic	% of marks
Calculus (Ch 28)	23
29.3/29.4	10
DE (Ch 31)	26
Stats	41

## Review

Ex: Use partial fractions to evaluate

$$\int \frac{-6x+1}{x^2+5x+6} dx$$

←  $(x+2)(x+3)$

$$\frac{-6x+1}{(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x+3}$$

Mult. by  $(x+2)(x+3)$  :

$$\frac{-6x+1}{\cancel{(x+2)(x+3)}} \cdot \cancel{(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{\cancel{x+2}} \cdot \cancel{(x+2)(x+3)} + \frac{B}{\cancel{x+3}} \cdot \cancel{(x+2)(x+3)}$$

$$\boxed{-6x+1 = A(x+3) + B(x+2)}$$

$$x = -3: \quad 19 = B(-1)$$

$$B = -19$$