

Day 17 Scatterplots

Scatterplot _____ is plotted on the x-axis. _____ is plotted on the y-axis.	Shows the relationship between two quantitative variables on the same cases (individuals). Explanatory (independent/input) variable Response (dependent/output) variable
Once we make a scatterplot, we describe association by telling about:	1. Form: straight, curved, no pattern, other? 2. Direction: + or – slope? 3. Strength: how much scatter {how closely points follow the form} 4. Unusual Features: outliers, clusters, subgroups?
_____ is a deliberately vague term describing the relationship between two variables. If positive then _____	Association increases in one variable generally correspond to increases in the other.

How to make a scatterplot with your calculator:

TI83/84 (this assumes the explanatory variable is input to L1 and the response variable to L2)
2nd, Y= (STAT PLOT), Plot1, ENTER, choose the first plot type, Xlist:L1, Ylist:L2, Mark: +, ZOOM 9

TI89 (this assumes the explanatory variable is input to list1 and the response variable to list2)
F2 (Plots), 1:Plot Setup, clear out unnecessary plots by moving the cursor and pressing F3, F1 to start defining Plot 1, press the right arrow to select the plot type, ENTER to select 1:Scatter, Mark: +,
x = list1 [2nd, - (VAR-LINK select list1 ENTER)], y = list2, F5

A17

1) a) List (think of) two examples that would exhibit:

Positive association:

Negative association:

Relatively no association:

b) List (think of) one example that would exhibit:

Linear association:

Very strong association:

2) pg. 164-165 / 1, 3, 5, 7.

3) complete the problem on page 2 of the notes investigating wine consumption and heart attacks.