

Solution TD No. 4
(bivariate statistics)

Exercise 1

1. Calculation of Covariance The covariance $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$ is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i y_i) - \bar{X} \bar{Y}$$

Given the data, we compute:

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 412.8 - 7 \times 65.2 = -43.6$$

where:

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum y_i = 65.2, \quad \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = 7$$

Thus, the covariance $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$ is -43.6.

2. Regression Line Equation The equation of the regression line $Y = aX + b$ is determined where:

$$a = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\text{Var}(X)}, \quad b = \bar{Y} - a\bar{X}$$

From the calculations:

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i^2 - \bar{X}^2 = 61.8 - 49 = 12.8$$

$$a = \frac{-43.6}{12.8} = -3.4, \quad b = 65.2 + 3.4 \times 7 = 89$$

Thus, the regression line is:

$$Y = -3.4X + 89$$

3. Correlation Coefficient The linear correlation coefficient r is computed as:

$$r = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$$

Where:

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum y_i^2 - \bar{Y}^2 = 150.16$$

$$\sigma_Y = \sqrt{150.16} = 12.25$$

Given σ_X and σ_Y , calculate r . $r = \frac{-43.6}{\sqrt{12.8} \times 12.25} = -0.99$

4. the coefficient of determination $R = r^2 = 0.98$

Exercise 2: We have this table:

	y_j	6	8	10	13	\sum
x_i	X|Y	[5 - 7[	[7 - 9[	[9 - 11[	[11 - 15[	n_i
2	[1 - 3[	0	0	2	36	38
7	[3 - 11[	0	3	12	26	41
15	[11 - 19[	1	8	35	16	60
25	[19 - 31[	10	26	22	3	61
75	[31 - 59[	22	15	6	0	43
\sum	n_j	33	52	77	81	243

Determination of Covariance and Linear Coefficient

To determine the covariance $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$ between two variables X and Y , we use the formula:

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^5 \sum_{j=1}^4 (x_i - \bar{X})(y_j - \bar{Y})$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^5 \sum_{j=1}^4 n_{ij} x_i y_j - \bar{X} \bar{Y}$$

where \bar{X} and \bar{Y} are the means of X and Y respectively.

Calculate the mean values:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^5 n_i x_i$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{243} ((38 \times 2) + (7 \times 41) + (15 \times 60) + (25 \times 61) + (45 \times 43))$$

$$\bar{X} = 19.43$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{243} ((33 \times 6) + (52 \times 8) + (77 \times 10) + (81 \times 13))$$

$$\bar{Y} = 10.02$$

The covariance calculation is shown below:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n n_{ij} x_i y_j - \bar{X} \bar{Y} \\ &= \frac{1}{243} \left((2 \times 10 \times 2) + (36 \times 13 \times 2) + (3 \times 8 \times 7) + (12 \times 10 \times 7) \right. \\ &\quad + (26 \times 13 \times 7) + (1 \times 6 \times 15) + (8 \times 8 \times 15) + (35 \times 10 \times 15) \\ &\quad + (16 \times 13 \times 15) + (6 \times 10 \times 25) + (26 \times 8 \times 25) + (22 \times 10 \times 25) \\ &\quad \left. + (3 \times 13 \times 25) + (22 \times 6 \times 45) + (15 \times 8 \times 45) + (6 \times 10 \times 45) \right) \\ &\quad - (10.02 \times 19.43) \\ \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= -26.03 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation of the Linear Correlation Coefficient

Calculate the linear correlation coefficient r , which is defined as:

$$r = \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard deviations of x and y respectively, calculated from their variances.

The variance for x is given by:

$$\text{Var}(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^5 n_i x_i^2 - \bar{X}^2 = 202, 14$$

$$\sigma_X = \sqrt{202,14} = 14.21.$$

And the variance for y is:

$$\text{Var}(y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^4 n_j y_j^2 - \bar{Y}^2 = 6.02$$

$$\sigma_y = \sqrt{6.02} = 2.49.$$

Thus, the correlation coefficient r can be calculated using:

$$r = \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x)\text{Var}(y)}} =$$

$$r = \frac{-26,03}{14,21 \times 2.49} = -0.74$$

and the coefficient of determination $R = r^2 = 0,55$

3. the regression line of Y on X

$$a = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\text{Var}(X)}, \quad b = \bar{Y} - a\bar{X}$$

$$a = \frac{-29,03}{202.14} = -0,13$$

$$b = 10.02 + 0.13 \times 19,43 = 12,55$$

So

$$Y = -0.13X + 12.55$$

4. Estimate the sleep duration for a person aged 66 years

So

$$Y = -0.13 \times 66 + 12.55 = 3,97 \text{hours}$$