

p. 123-4

(H) = husband
(W) = wife

Variable	mean	SD
(H) education level (y)	12 yrs.	3 yrs.
(W) education level (x)	12 yrs.	3 yrs.

$r = +0.5$

Question 1:

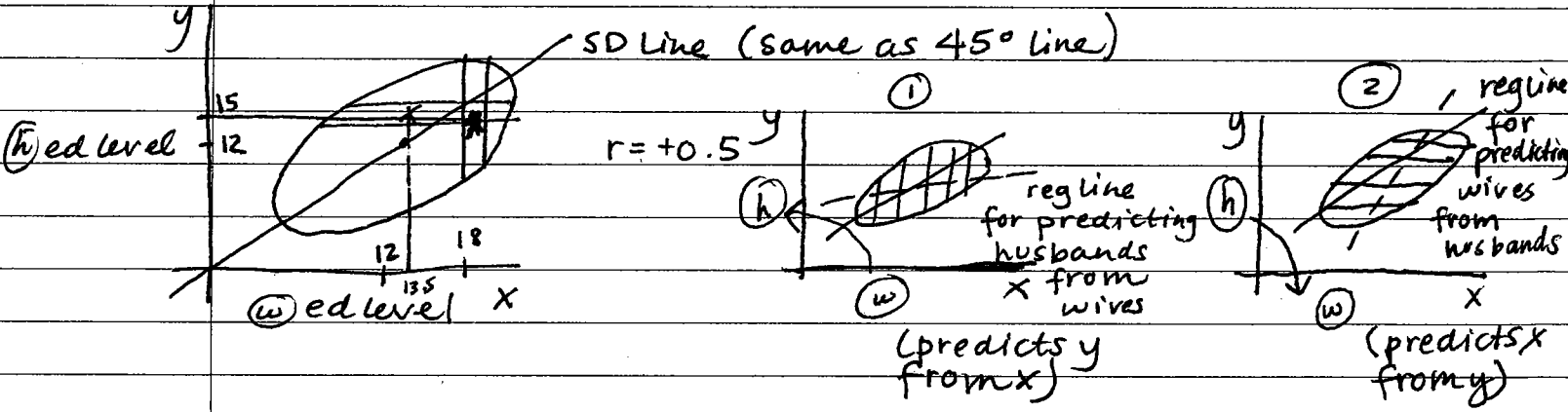
(W) has 18 yrs. of schooling

$\frac{18-12}{3} = 2$ SD's above average for (W) \rightarrow we expect her husband only is $(r \cdot 2 \text{ SD's})$ above average $\rightarrow (0.5)(2) = 1$ SD husband is 1 SD above average \rightarrow predicted ed. level = 15 yrs.

Question 2:

(H) has 15 yrs. of schooling:

$\frac{15-12}{3} = 1$ SD above average we expect his wife to be only $r \cdot 1 = (0.5)(1)$ SD's above average = 1.5 yrs = 13.5 years of schooling predicted for wife



Note: there are 2 regression lines in any scatterplot: one for predicting y from x + a different one for predicting x from y.
 - moral: if somebody switches the role of x + y in the middle of a problem, watch out. (p. 124)

Final Review:

- correlation + regression
- probability models for sums (like escalator problem - midterm)
- 2 independent samples (w/ continuous data)
- 1 sample problem w/ o/t data
- 2 sample paired comparison

somewhere in 1 of these problems you will be asked either to do inference or to say why doing inference would be inappropriate

Final Exam Review Problems

- 5) a) x: education
y: predicted height

12 yrs. education: $\hat{y} = 66.75 + (0.25 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{yr}})(x)$ ← height ← ed. level
 $\hat{y} = 66.75 + (0.25 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{yr}})(12 \text{ yrs})$
 $= 69.75 \text{ in}$

16 yrs. education: $\hat{y} = 66.75 \text{ in} + (0.25 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{yr}})(16 \text{ yrs})$
 $= 70.75 \text{ in}$ (1 in. taller)

Q: Does going to college increase a man's height?

No - going back to college and seeing if a guy gets taller is longitudinal question but from cross-sectional data.

A: slope came out positive + correlation came out positive because PCF = income/wealth - wealthier people can afford better nutrition so height ↑ and education ↑

A: If we look at 2 ~~year~~ groups of men who differ on average of 1 yr. education, we can expect them on average to differ by 0.25 in. in height.

b) positive correlation probably due to better nutrition as a child → might get a raise w/ elevator shoes, but simpler explanation of this correlation is PCF of nutrition

1 = Female 0 = Male

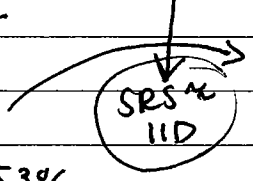
- 4) a) population

all eligible jurors in district

sample
observed people

imaginary dataset
possible \hat{p} 's

N = big
gender
1's
0's



gender
1's
0's
n = 350

51%
56%
⋮

mean $p = 53\%$

mean $\hat{p} = ?$

Long Run Mean: $E_{IID}(\hat{p}) = p = 53\%$

Long Run SD: $SE_{IID}(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.53(1-0.53)}{350}} = 2.7\%$

