

TOPIC: VARIATION AND THE COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION

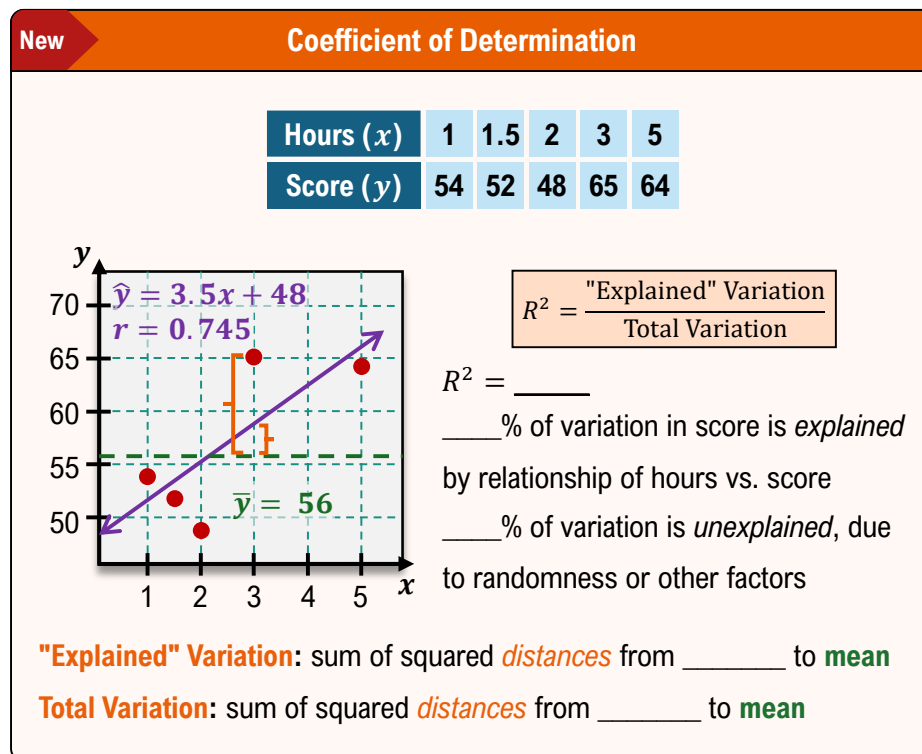
Variation and the Coefficient of Determination

◆ **Coefficient of Determination** (R^2): Measures how much the variation in ____ is *explained* by variation in ____.

► R^2 close to [1 | 0] indicates almost [ALL | NONE] of the variation is *because* the data is linearly correlated.

EXAMPLE

The data below shows test scores (y) versus hours studied (x). Find the coefficient of determination. What does this tell you about the explained and unexplained variation of the data about the regression line?



HOW TO: Find Coefficient of Determination on TI-84

- 1) **STAT**, **1:Edit...**
Enter data in **L1** (x) & **L2** (y)
- 2) **STAT** **>** to **CALC**
4:LinReg(ax+b)
YList: L2
- 3) **XList: L1**
- 4) **r** = Correlation Coefficient
 r^2 = Coefficient of Determination

PRACTICE

In a given dataset, you determine the value of the correlation coefficient to be $r = -0.957$. Find the coefficient of determination. What does this tell you about the explained variation of the data about the regression line? What about the unexplained variation?

TOPIC: VARIATION AND THE COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION

PRACTICE

A retail analyst is studying the relationship between the number of in-store promotional displays (x) and weekly sales revenue (y) at 12 store locations. Use the data below and a calculator to find the coefficient of determination.

Displays (x)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Weekly Revenue (y)	1400	1500	1700	1900	2100	2300	2500	2600	2800	3000	3100	3300



HOW TO: Find Coefficient of Determination on TI-84

- 1) **STAT**, **1:Edit...**
Enter data in **L1** (x) & **L2** (y)
- 2) **STAT** **>** to **CALC**
4:LinReg(ax+b)
- 3) **XList: L1**
YList: L2
- 4) r = Correlation Coefficient
 r^2 = Coefficient of Determination