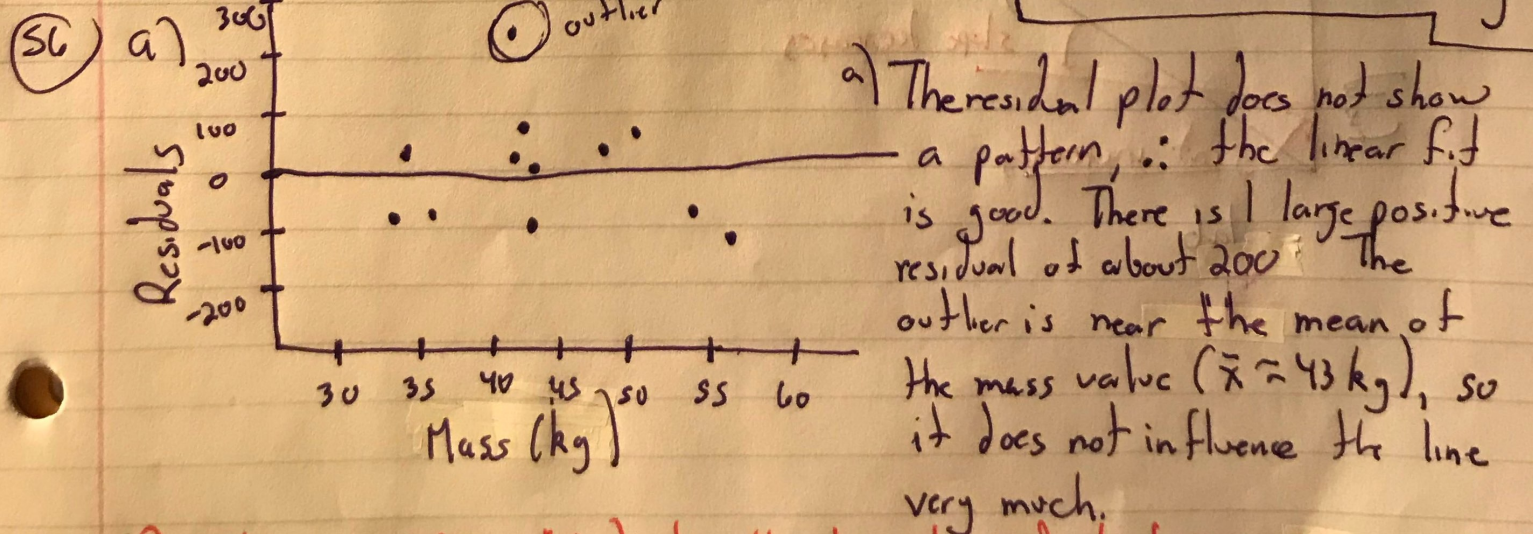
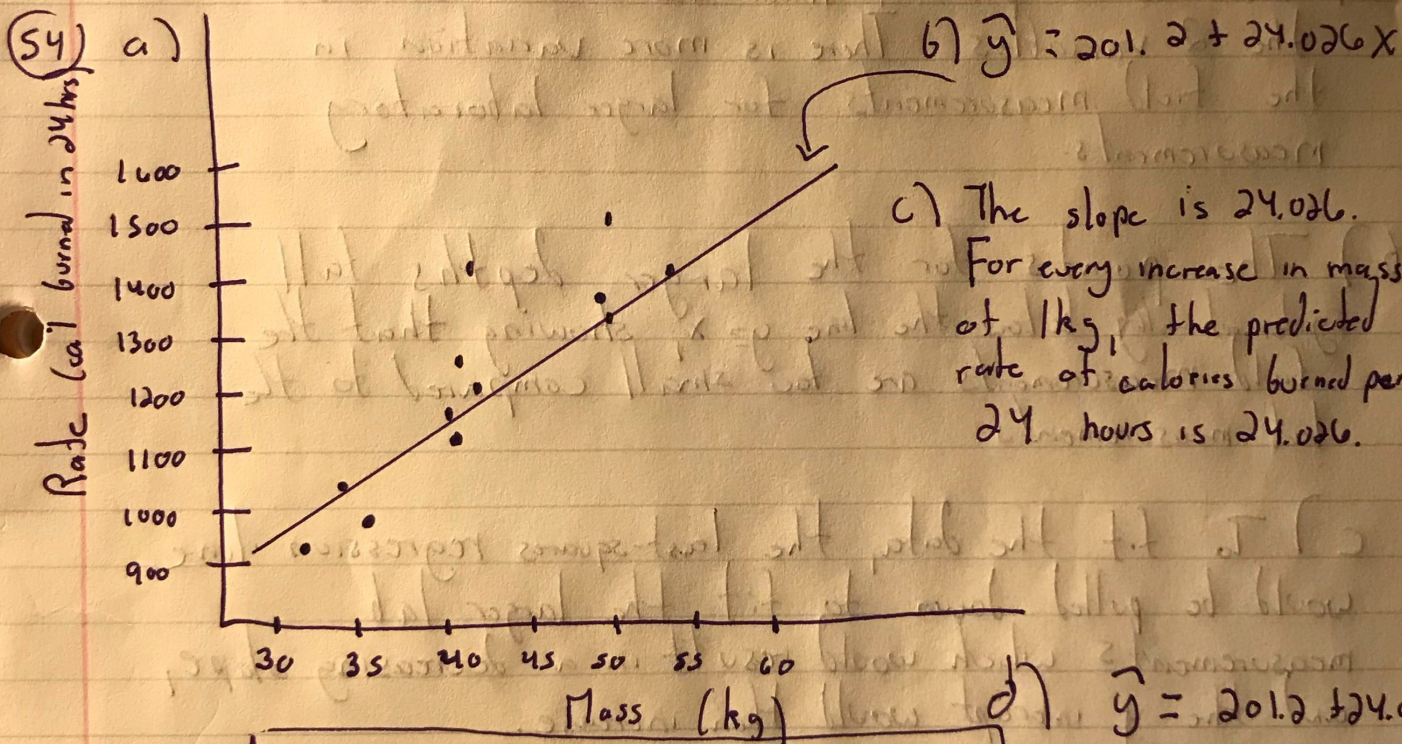


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49) a) since $r = 0.5$, $r^2 = (0.5)^2 = 0.25$. This means 25% of the variation in the husbands' heights is accounted for by the regression line.

b) $s = 1.2$. When using the line of prediction, the average error (residual) is 1.2 inches.



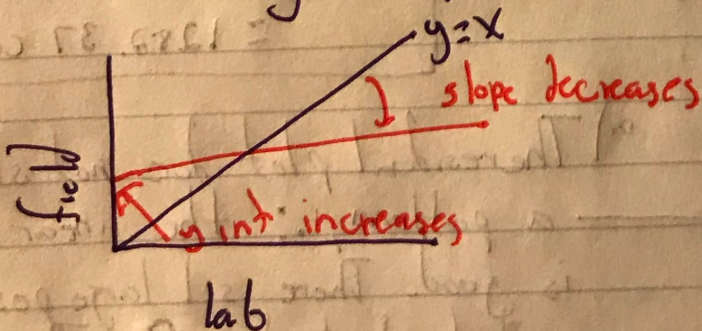
b) The point (42, 118) has the largest residual of ≈ 200 . This means the regression line underpredicted the metabolic rate by $\approx 200 \text{ cal/day}$.

(58) $r^2 = 0.768$ and $s = 95.08$
a) If $r^2 = 0.768$, this means 76.8% of the variation in the Metabolic rate is accounted for by the regression line. If $s = 95.08$, this means the average error (residual) when using the line for prediction is 95.08 calories burned/24 hours.

(59) a) There is a positive, linear association between the 2 variables. There is more variation in the field measurements for larger laboratory measurements.

b) The points for the larger depths fall systematically below the line $y = x$, showing that the field measurements are too small compared to the lab measurements.

c) To fit the data, the least-squares regression line would be pulled down to fit the larger lab measurements which would result in a decreasing slope, and the y intercept would then increase.



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(60) The residual plot clearly shows that the prediction errors increase for larger laboratory measurements.

(61) No it would not be appropriate to use the least squares regression line to model this data because the residual plot shows a clear, curved pattern.