## Lesson 12.1: Day 2: Does seat location matter - Part 2?

Do students who sit in the front rows do better than students who sit farther away? Mrs. Gallas took a random sample of 30 students from her classes and found these results.

| Row | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Score | 76 | 77 | 94 | 99 | 88 | 90 | 83 | 85 | 74 | 79 | 77 | 79 | 90 | 88 | 68 | 78 | 83 | 79 |


| Row | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Score | 94 | 72 | 101 | 70 | 63 | 76 | 76 | 65 | 67 | 96 | 79 | 96 |

Line of best fit: $\qquad$
Slope: $\underline{b=}$
$S_{b}=1.33$

1. If Mrs. Gallas were to take another random sample of 30 students, do you think the slope of the LSRL would be the same? Why?

## 2. We are going to construct a $95 \%$ confidence interval for the slope of the population regression line. Identify the parameter and statistic.

Parameter: $\qquad$

## 3. There are five conditions to check.

(1) Linear: The scatterplot needs to show a linear relationship AND the
residual plot doesn't have a leftover curved pattern. Sketch each at right.
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residual plot doesn't have a leftover curved pattern. Sketch each at right.
(2) Independent: Use $10 \%$ condition IF sampling without replacement
(3) Normal: A dotplot of the residuals (or a histogram) cannot show strong skew or outliers. Make one using the applet and sketch it at right.
(4) Equal SD: Look at Residual Plot - the variability in the residuals in the vertical direction should be ROUGHLY the same as you scan across most of the $x$-values. No sideways Christmas tree patterns, for example.
(5) Random: Either "SRS" or "Random Assignment" Statistic: $\qquad$


Dot Plot of Residuals

## 4. Construct the interval:

General Formula:
Specific Formula:

Work:

## 5. Conclude:

Confidence Intervals for Slope
Important ideas:

Mileage vs Value-Everyone knows that cars and trucks lose value the more they are driven. Can we predict the price of a used Ford F-150 Super Crew $4 \times 4$ if we know how many miles it has on the odometer? A random sample of 16 used Ford F-150 Super Crew $4 \times 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was selected from among those listed for sale on autotrader.com. The number of miles driven and price (in dollars) were recorded for each of the trucks. Here is some computer output from a leastsquares regression analysis of these data. Construct and interpret a $90 \%$ confidence interval for the slope of the population regression line. You can assume that the Conditions are met.



Regression Analysis: Price (\$) versus Miles driven

| Predictor | Coef | SE Coef | T | P |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Constant | 38257 | 2446 | 15.64 | 0.000 |
| Miles driven | -0.16292 | 0.03096 | -5.26 | 0.000 |
| $S=5740.13$ | R-Sq $=66.4 \%$ | R-Sq $($ adj $)=64.0 \%$ |  |  |

## State

Do:

## Conclude

