5-7

Statistics: Scatter Plots and Lines of Fit (Pages 298–305)

To determine if there is a relationship between a set of data, we can display the data points in a graph called a scatter plot. In a **scatter plot**, the two sets of data are plotted as ordered pairs in the coordinate plane.

Types of Correlations



In this graph, *x* and *y* have a **positive correlation**. As *x* increases, *y* also increases.



In this graph, *x* and *y* have a **negative correlation**. As *x* increases, *y* decreases.



In this graph, *x* and *y* have *no correlation*. In this case; *x* and *y* are not related and are said to be *independent*.

You can sometimes draw a line, called a **line of fit**, that passes close to most of the data points.

Try These Together

Explain whether a scatter plot for each pair of variables would probably show a positive, negative, or no correlation between the variables.

1. the number of cars on a freeway and the amount of time for a commute

2. a person's weight and the number of siblings they have

HINT: As one variable increases, does the other also increase?

Practice

Explain whether a scatter plot for each pair of variables would probably show a positive, negative, or no correlation between the variables.

3. the number of extra-curricular activities and the amount of free-time

4. the time a student's homework will take and the weight of their backpack

5. the amount of time concert tickets are on sale and the number of tickets left

Determine whether a line of fit should be drawn for each set of data graphed below.

6.



7.



8.



9. Standardized Test Practice What type of correlation is there between the number of hours spent talking long distance on the telephone and the amount of the telephone bill?

A positive correlation

B no correlation

C negative correlation

D need more information

Answers: 1. positive 2. no correlation 3. negative 4. positive 5. negative 6. No, x and y do not seem to be related. 7. Yes, x and y have a positive correlation 9. A