

Descriptive Statistics

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

$$\bar{y} = a + b\bar{x}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s_x} \right) \left(\frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{s_y} \right)$$

$$b = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$$

STATISTICS

SECTION II

Part A

Questions 1-5

Spend about 65 minutes on this part of the exam.

Percent of Section II score—75

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

1. Researchers studying a pack of gray wolves in North America collected data on the length x , in meters, from nose to tip of tail, and the weight y , in kilograms, of the wolves. A scatterplot of weight versus length revealed a relationship between the two variables described as positive, linear, and strong.
- (a) For the situation described above, explain what is meant by each of the following words.
- (i) Positive:
 - (ii) Linear:
 - (iii) Strong:

The data collected from the wolves were used to create the least-squares equation $\hat{y} = -16.46 + 35.02x$.

- (b) Interpret the meaning of the slope of the least-squares regression line in context.
- (c) One wolf in the pack with a length of 1.4 meters had a residual of -9.67 kilograms. What was the weight of the wolf?