| U3D9 | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| MAP 4CI | 3.5 Analysis and Conclusions | Date: |
| Cause and Effec | t Relationship | |
| Г. | | |
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| effect relationshi | ident variable, identify a dependent variable. c of time students study for an exam. | ole that might form a cause and |
| b) The cost of | gasoline sold. | |
| c) The amount | of space used to display a product in a st | ore. |

e) The average number of cars driven in a city per day.

d) The amount of time a person exercises per week.

| Regression Analysis | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |

Errors in Analysis occur when:

- 1. There is too little data.
- 2. Using linear regression (line of best fit) for a non-linear relation.
- 3. Using linear regression (line of best fit) when the correlation is weak.
- 4. Reversing the cause and effect relationship.
- 5. Extrapolating outside the range of the data set.
- 6. Not considering the effects of outliers or influential points.

A high correlation for a data set does not always indicate a cause and effect relationship between two variables. Often, more data and analysis are needed to prove such a relationship exists.