\mathbf{T} A \mathbf{T} Ι S \mathbf{T} Ι \mathbf{C} S Chapter 4 R \mathbf{E} \mathbf{L} A T O

Chapter Objectives

- Identify settings in which a transformation might be necessary in order to achieve linearity.
- Use transformations involving powers and logarithms to linearize curved relationships.
- Explain what is meant by a two-way table, and describe its parts.
- Give an example of Simpson's Paradox.
- Explain what give the best evidence for causation.
- Explain the criteria for establishing causation when experimentation is not feasible.

Chapter 3 focused on methods for describing linear relationships in bivariate data. This chapter introduces you to the methods used to describe nonlinear bivariate relationships. Further, you will be introduced to methods for describing categorical data.

CHAPTER 4

- Transforming to Achieve Linearity
- Power and Log Transformation
- Exponential vs Power Models
- ☑ Relationships between Categorical Variables
- Two Way Tables
- Marginal Distributions
- Conditional Distributions

- Security Correlation vs Causation
- Common Response
- Confounding

Mon	TUE	WED	Тни	Fri
29 Sect 4.1	30 Sect 4.1	31 Sect 4.1	I Quiz	2 End of QI
• Transforming to Achieve Linearity	Exponential and Power Models	Nonlinear Modeling Practice	Quiz 4. I	No School
Read 4.1, Do 1-3	Do 5,6, 8, 11, 12	Do 16, 17, 19	Read "How to Lie" Ch8	Read 4.2
5 Sect 4.2	6 Sect 4.2	7 Sect 4.3	8 Sect 4.3	9 Exam
 Categorical Relationships 	Simpson's Paradox	Establishing Causation	• The Question of Causation	Review
23-25, 27	36-38	41-48	Case Closed	50, 56, 58
12 Exam	13 Part I Review	14 MC Exam		
Chapter 4 Exam	Review Describing Data, Ch1-4	Part I Multiple Choice Exam		

"Numbers are like people...torture then long enough and they'll tell you anything..."