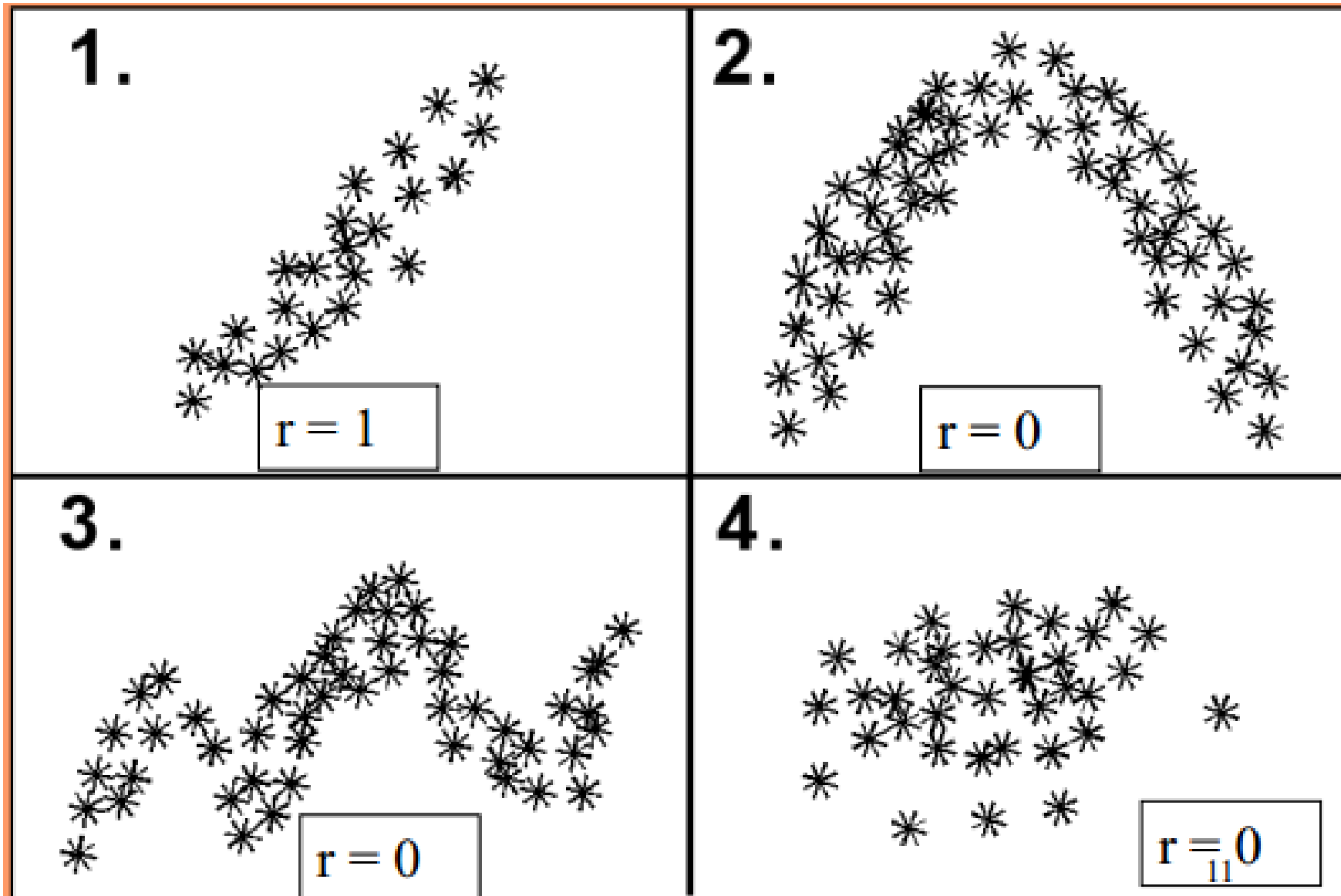


Pendahuluan

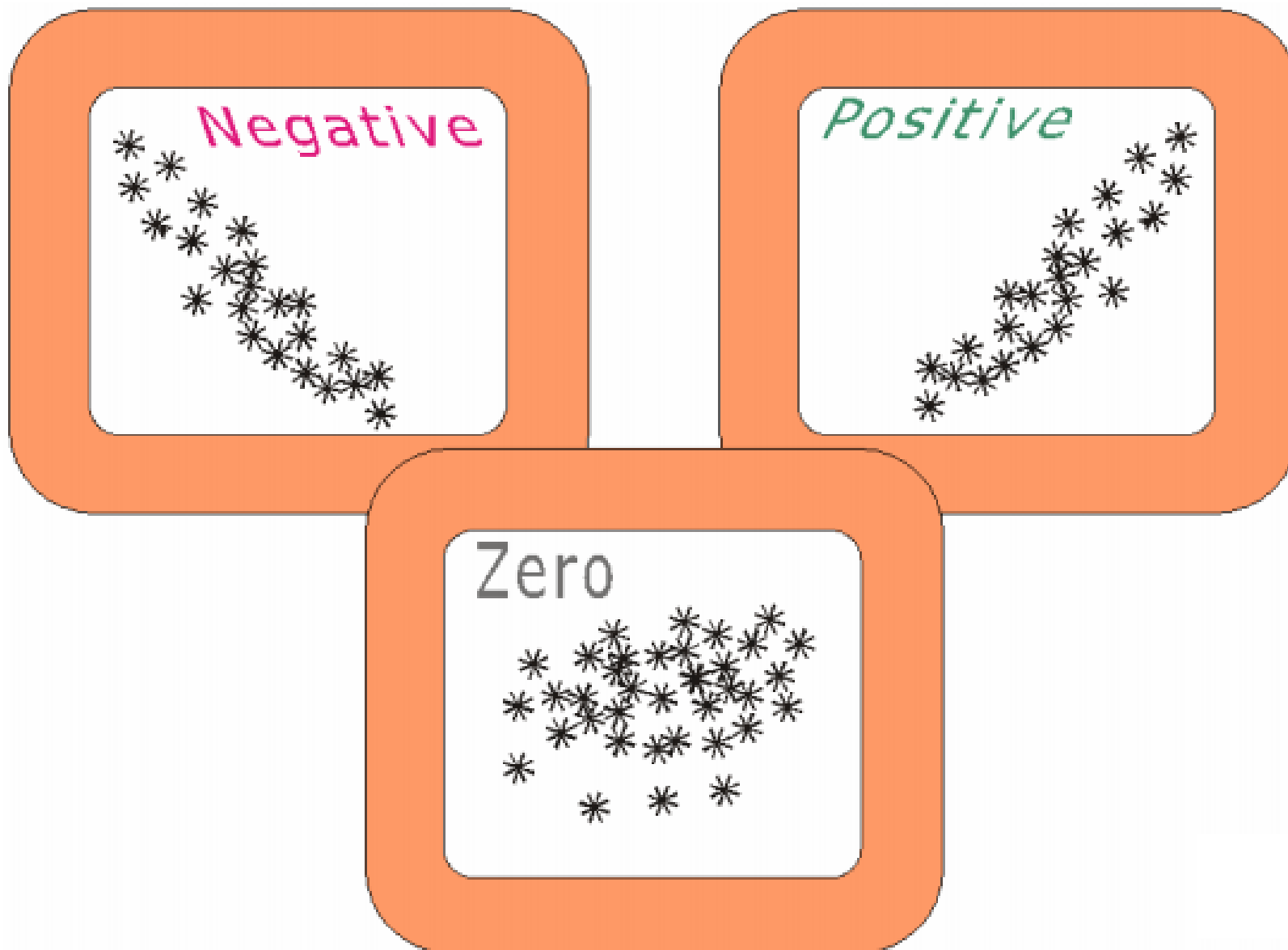
- Penelitian kuantitatif maupun kualitatif hampir selalu menggunakan variabel-variabel untuk merepresentasikan data hasil observasi.
- Antar variabel-variabel tersebut kemungkinan memiliki hubungan yang dinyatakan secara statistika sebagai nilai korelasi.
- Bentuk hubungan ini juga dapat dinyatakan sebagai suatu formulasi dengan pendekatan regresi linear.

Korelasi

Korelasi (r)



Korelasi (r)



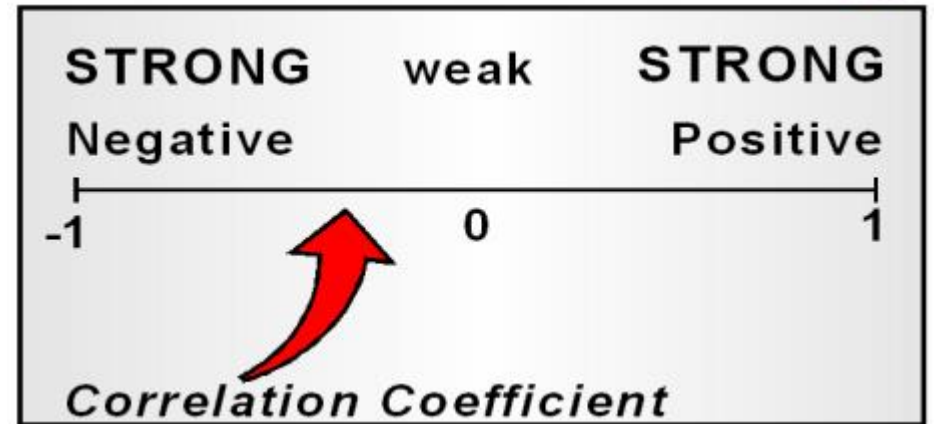
Koefisien Korelasi (r)

- **Tidak** menggambarkan hubungan sebab akibat
- Nilainya berkisar antara **-1 dan 1**
- Tanda (+) atau (-) → arah hubungan
 - (+) searah;
 - (-) berallawanan arah
- Koefisien Korelasi **Pearson** → hubungan linier
- Koefisien Korelasi **Spearman** (rank correlation) → trend relationship

Koefisien Korelasi Pearson (r)

$$r_{xy} = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx}} \sqrt{S_{yy}}} \quad S_{xy} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$

$$S_{xx} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \text{ dan } S_{yy} = \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$



Notasi lain:

$$S_{xx} = \sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n}, \quad S_{yy} = \sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n}$$

$$S_{xy} = \sum xy - \frac{(\sum x)(\sum y)}{n}.$$

Contoh

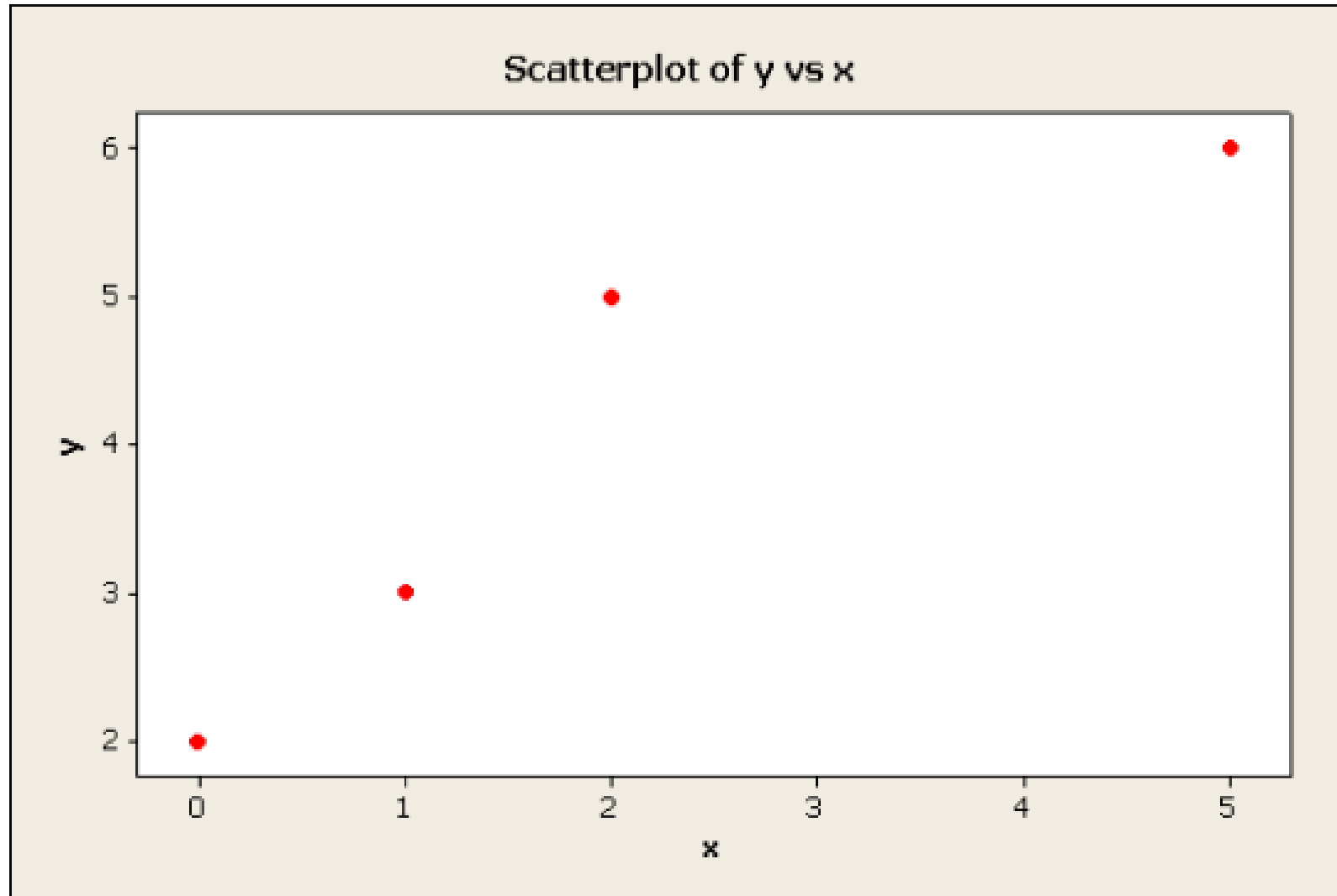
Diketahui data pengeluaran iklan (x milyar) dengan total profit penjualan suatu produk komputer perbulan (y milyar) selama 4 bulan sebagai berikut:

x : 2 1 5 0

y : 5 3 6 2

- Buat scatter plot untuk data tersebut.
- Hitung koefisien korelasinya.

(a) Scatter Plot : x dengan y



Latihan

Mendenhall : Example 12.7, hlm. 534

The heights and weights of $n = 10$ offensive backfield football players are randomly selected from a county's football all-stars. Calculate the correlation coefficient for the heights (in inches) and weights (in pounds) given in Table 12.4.

Heights and Weights of $n = 10$ Backfield All-Stars

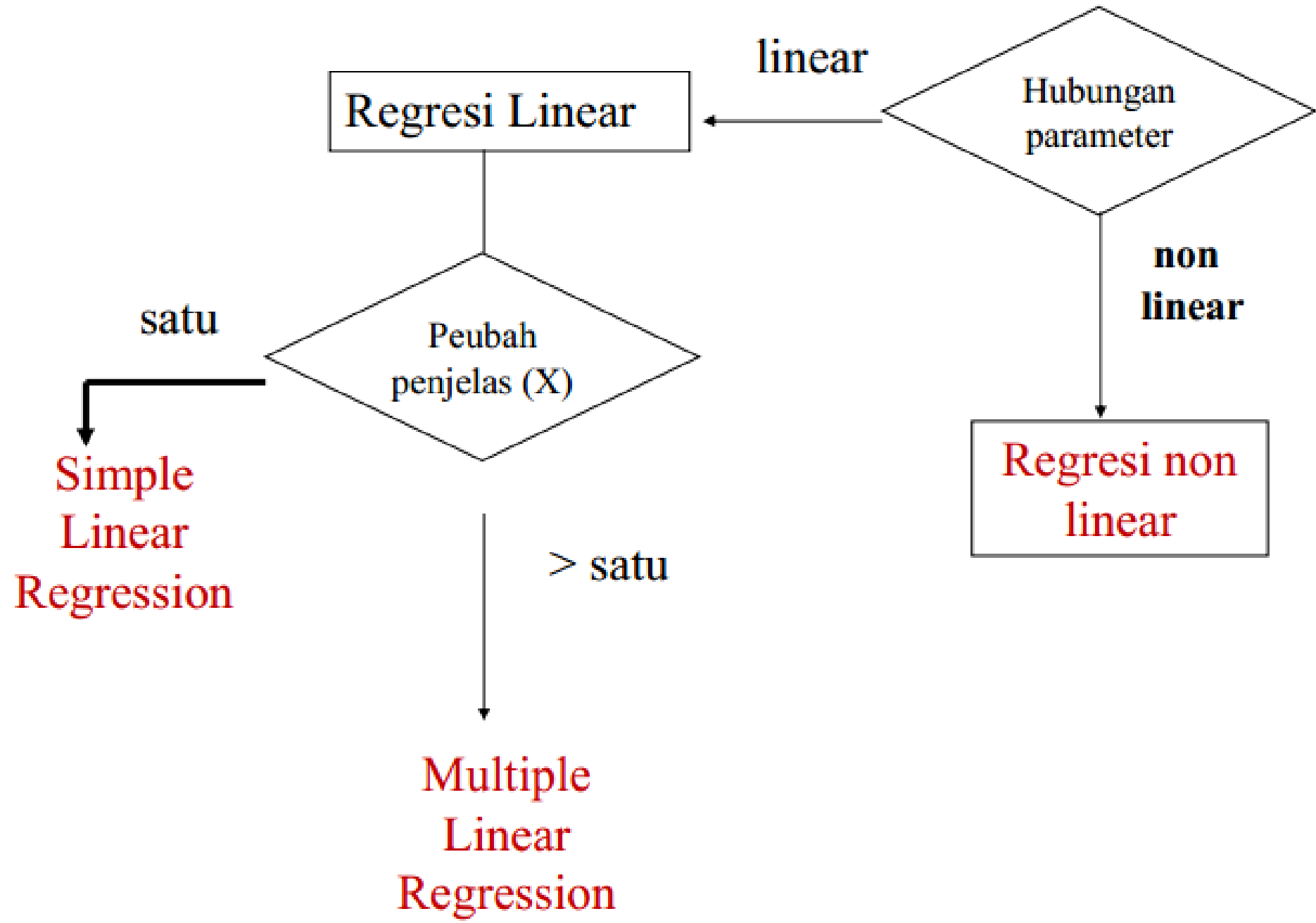
| <u>Player</u> | <u>Height, x</u> | <u>Weight, y</u> |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 73 | 185 |
| 2 | 71 | 175 |
| 3 | 75 | 200 |
| 4 | 72 | 210 |
| 5 | 72 | 190 |
| 6 | 75 | 195 |
| 7 | 67 | 150 |
| 8 | 69 | 170 |
| 9 | 71 | 180 |
| 10 | 69 | 175 |

Regresi

Definisi

- **Linier** (*linear*) : linier dalam parameter
- **Sederhana** (*simple*) : hanya satu peubah penjelas (x)
- **Berganda** (*multiple*) : lebih dari satu peubah penjelas (x)

- Regresi linear adalah suatu pendekatan yang memodelkan hubungan antar variabel hasil observasi dengan membangun persamaan linear yang merupakan representasi terbaik dari data hasil observasi tersebut.
- Variabel pertama disebut predictor atau ***independent variable*** dan variabel kedua disebut response atau ***dependent variable***



ANALISIS REGRESI

- **Hubungan Antar Peubah:**

- Fungsional (deterministik) $\rightarrow Y=f(X)$; misalnya:
 $Y=10X$
- Statistik (stokastik) \rightarrow amatan tidak jatuh pas pada kurva
- Misal: IQ vs Prestasi, Berat vs Tinggi, Dosis Pupuk vs Produksi, Profit vs Biaya Iklan

- **Model regresi linear sederhana:**

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \varepsilon_i ; i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

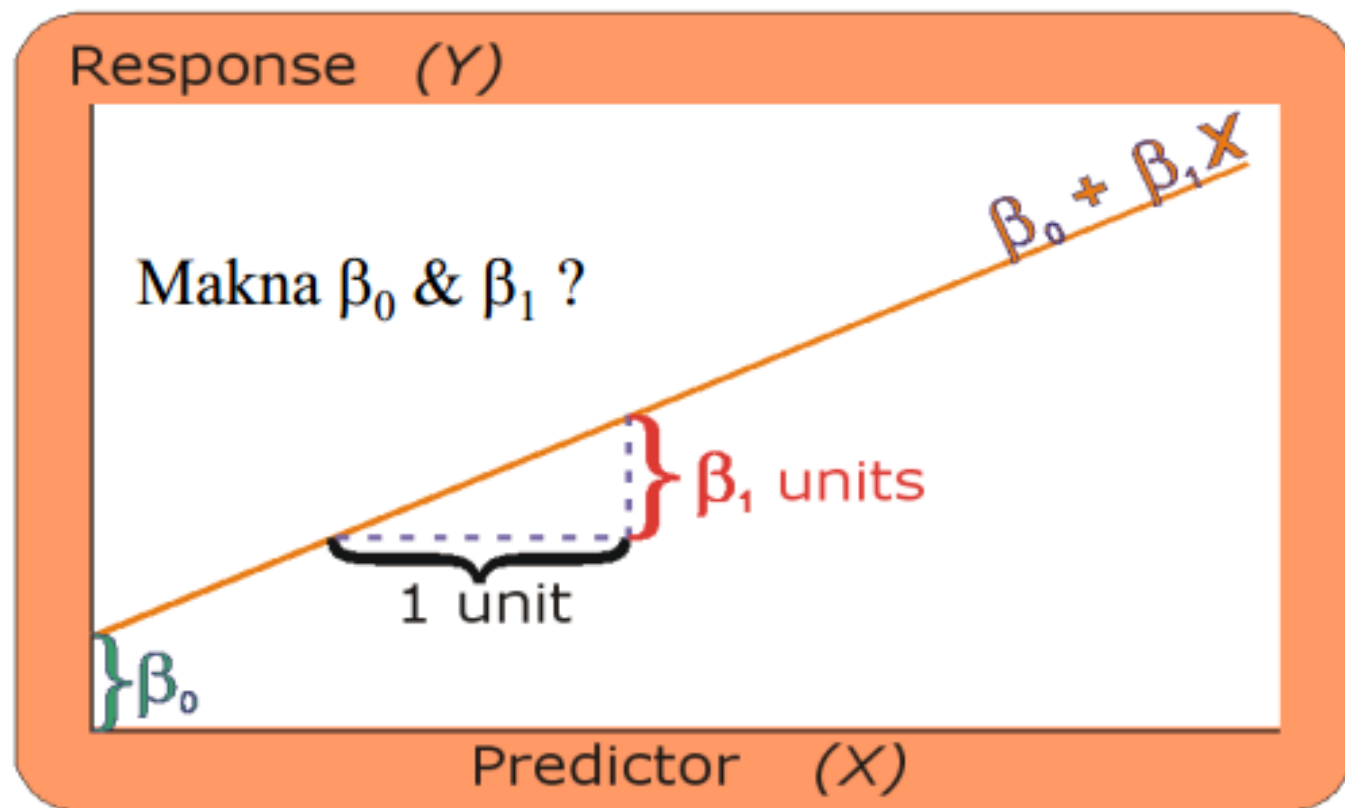
Asumsi dalam Regresi Linear

- Hubungan X dan Y adalah linear.
- Y berdistribusi normal pada setiap nilai X .
- Variance Y pada setiap nilai X adalah seragam.
- Hasil observasi masing-masing independent.

Formulasi Regresi Linear

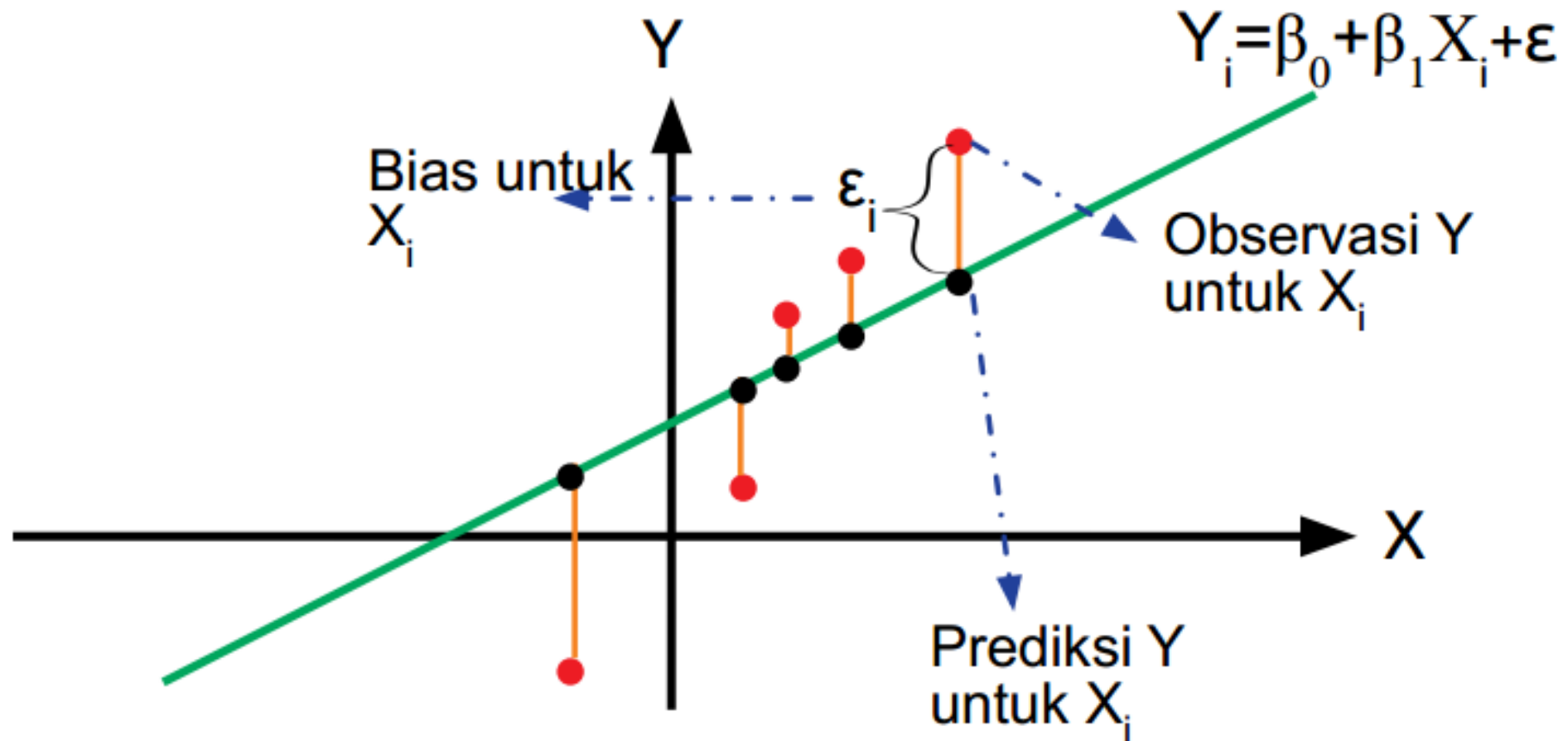
- Ekspektasi Y pada nilai X tertentu diberikan oleh persamaan $E(Y_i/X_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$
- Nilai prediksi individual $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \varepsilon$
- β_0 dan β_1 adalah parameter regresi.
- Nilai ε adalah bias yang diasumsikan independent dan berdistribusi $N(0, \sigma^2)$.

Simple Linear Regression Model



Interpretasi : β_0 adalah nilai Y ketika $X = 0$, sedangkan β_1 adalah perubahan nilai Y untuk setiap perubahan X sebesar satu satuan unit.

Estimasi garis regresi dengan meminimalkan total kuadrat bias.



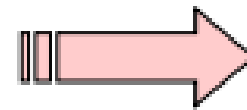
Analisis Regresi

- Pendugaan terhadap koefisien regresi:

→ b_0 penduga bagi β_0 dan b_1 penduga bagi β_1

$$b_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{(\sum x)(\sum y)}{n}}{\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n}}$$

$$b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1 \bar{x}$$



Metode
Kuadrat Terkecil
(Least Square)

Analisis Regresi

Bagaimana Pengujian terhadap model regresi ??

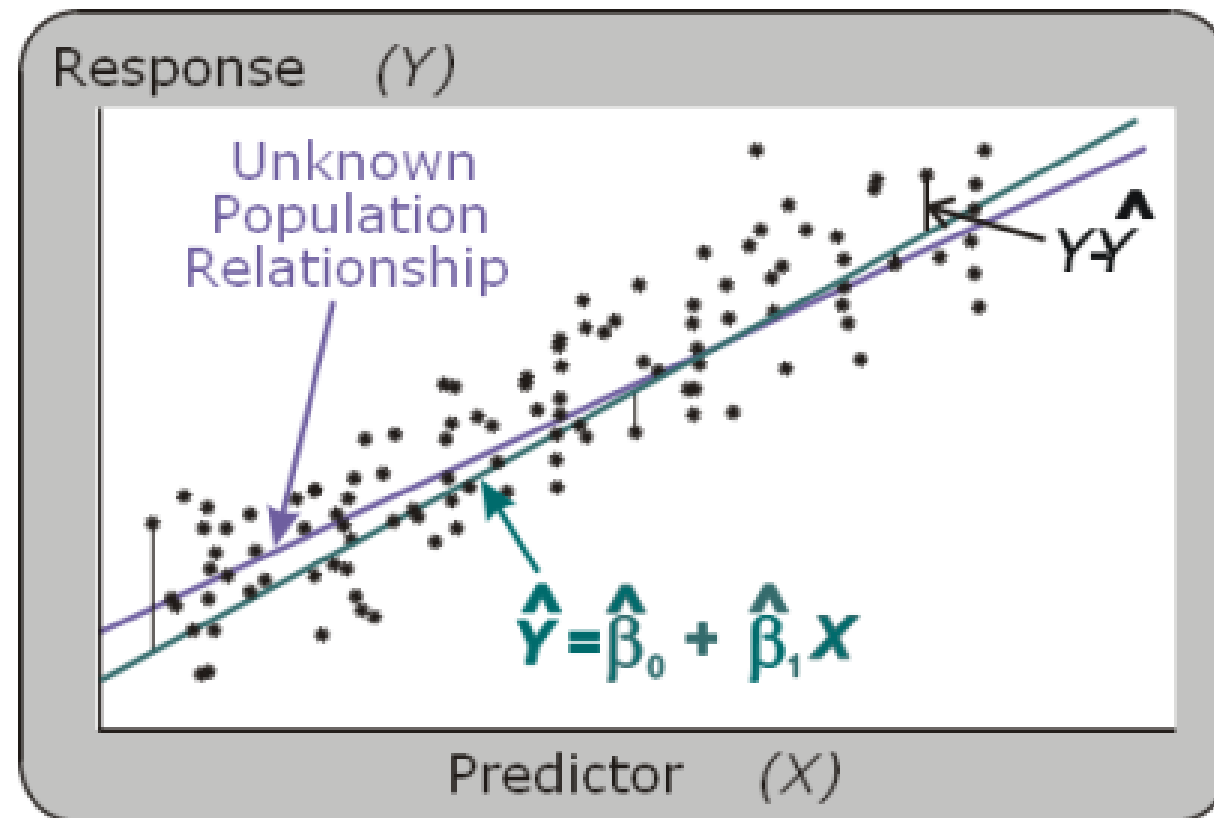
- parsial (per koefisien) → uji-t
- bersama → uji-F (Anova)

Bagaimana menilai kesesuaian model ??

- R^2 (Koefisien Determinasi: persentase keragaman Y yang mampu dijelaskan oleh X)

Metoda Kuadrat Terkecil

- Pendugaan parameter pada regresi didapat dengan meminimumkan jumlah kuadrat galat (*error*).




Contoh Data

Apakah semakin besar biaya iklan yang dikeluarkan akan semakin besar pula profit yang diperoleh?

Diamati contoh acak 10 perusahaan yang memproduksi *Laptop*, kemudian dicatat pengeluaran iklan (dalam milyar) dan profit (dalam milyar) selama tahun 2015.

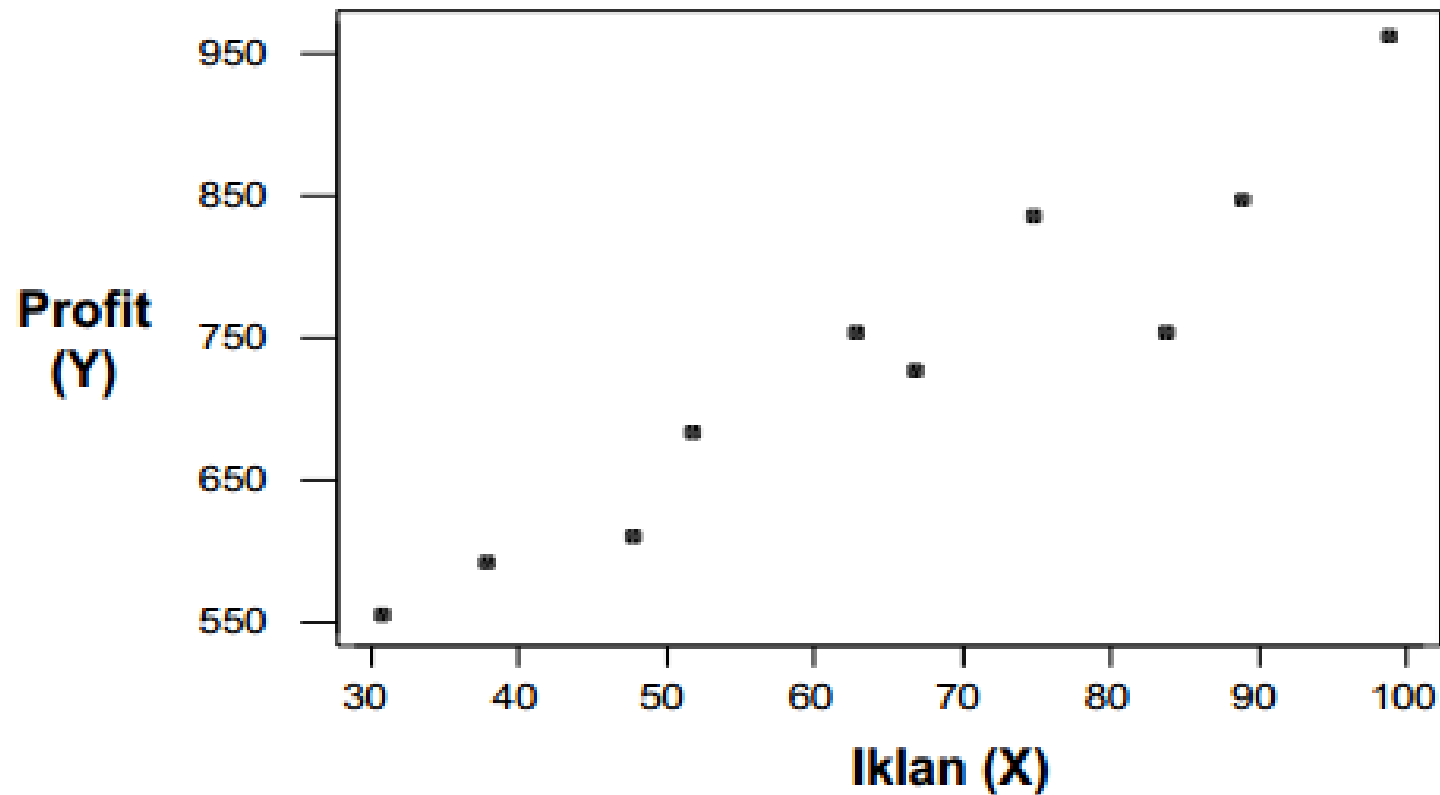
- Buat scatter plotnya dan jelaskan.
- Tentukan persamaan model regresinya.
- Tentukan penduga bagi parameter model regresi tersebut.



| Iklan | Profit |
|-------|--------|
| 31 | 553 |
| 38 | 590 |
| 48 | 608 |
| 52 | 682 |
| 63 | 752 |
| 67 | 725 |
| 75 | 834 |
| 84 | 752 |
| 89 | 845 |
| 99 | 960 |

Penyelesaian :

Plot antara pengeluaran Iklan(milyar) dg
Profit (milyar)



$$\text{Model: } Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \varepsilon_i ; i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

Penyelesaian :

| | x | y | x² | y² | xy |
|---------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | 31 | 553 | 961 | 305,809 | 17,143 |
| | 38 | 590 | 1,444 | 348,100 | 22,420 |
| | 48 | 608 | 2,304 | 369,664 | 29,184 |
| | 52 | 682 | 2,704 | 465,124 | 35,464 |
| | 63 | 752 | 3,969 | 565,504 | 47,376 |
| | 67 | 725 | 4,489 | 525,625 | 48,575 |
| | 75 | 834 | 5,625 | 695,556 | 62,550 |
| | 84 | 752 | 7,056 | 565,504 | 63,168 |
| | 89 | 845 | 7,921 | 714,025 | 75,205 |
| | 99 | 960 | 9,801 | 921,600 | 95,040 |
| Jumlah | 646 | 7,301 | 46,274 | 5,476,511 | 496,125 |

$$b_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{(\sum x)(\sum y)}{n}}{\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n}}$$

$$b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1 \bar{x}$$

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| S_{xy} | 24,480.4 |
| S_{xx} | 4,542.4 |
| S_{yy} | 146,050.9 |
| b₁ | 5.39 |
| b₀ | 381.95 |

Uji Hipotesis (1) $H_0 : \beta_1=0$ vs $H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$

$$t - \text{hitung} = \frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{S_{b_1}} \rightarrow S_{b_1} \text{ disebut galat baku (standard of error) bagi } b_1 \rightarrow SE(b_1)$$

$$S_{b_1} = \sqrt{\frac{s^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{\text{SSE}}{n-2}$$

Tolak H_0 jika:

$$|t\text{-hit}| > t(\alpha/2; db=n-2)$$

$$\text{SSE} = \sum (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i)^2 = S_{yy} - \frac{S_{xy}^2}{S_{xx}}$$

Uji Hipotesis (2) $H_0 : \beta_1=0$ vs $H_1: \beta_1>0$

$$t\text{-hitung} = \frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{S_{b_1}}$$

$$S_{b_1} = \sqrt{\frac{s^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{\text{SSE}}{n-2}$$

Tolak H_0 jika:
t-hit > t(α ; db=n-2)

$$\text{SSE} = \sum (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i)^2 = S_{yy} - \frac{S_{xy}^2}{S_{xx}}$$

Uji Hipotesis (3) $H_0 : \beta_1=0$ vs $H_1: \beta_1<0$

$$t - \text{hitung} = \frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{S_{b_1}}$$

$$S_{b_1} = \sqrt{\frac{s^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{\text{SSE}}{n-2}$$

Tolak H_0 jika:
 $t\text{-hit} < -t(\alpha; db=n-2)$

$$\text{SSE} = \sum (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i)^2 = S_{yy} - \frac{S_{xy}^2}{S_{xx}}$$

Latihan (1)

- Apakah iklan berpengaruh pada profit perusahaan? Uji hipotesis Anda pada taraf nyata $\alpha = 0.05$

Jawaban Ringkas $H_0 : \beta_1=0$ vs $H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$

Tolak H_0 jika:
 $|t\text{-hit}| > t(\alpha/2; db=n-2)$

$$(4). t\text{-hitung} = \frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{S_{b_1}} = \frac{b_1 - 0}{S_{b_1}} = 5.39/0.623 = \mathbf{8.64}$$

$$(3). S_{b_1} = \sqrt{\frac{s^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}} = \sqrt{(S^2/S_{xx})} = \sqrt{(1,764.81/4,542.4)} = 0.623$$

$$(2). s^2 = \frac{SSE}{n-2} = 1,764.81$$

$$(1). SSE = \sum (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i)^2 = S_{yy} - \frac{S_{xy}^2}{S_{xx}} = 14,118.45$$

$$t(\alpha/2; db=n-2) = t(0.025; 8) = \mathbf{2.306}$$

Karena $(t\text{-hit} = 8.64) > 2.306$ maka **TOLAK H_0** , artinya iklan berpengaruh pada profit perusahaan untuk taraf uji $\alpha = 0.05$

| | |
|-------|---------------|
| Sxy | 24,480.4 |
| Sxx | 4,542.4 |
| Syy | 146,050.9 |
| b_1 | 5.39 |
| b_0 | 381.95 |

t-test table

| cum. prob | $t_{.50}$ | $t_{.75}$ | $t_{.80}$ | $t_{.85}$ | $t_{.90}$ | $t_{.95}$ | $t_{.975}$ | $t_{.99}$ | $t_{.995}$ | $t_{.999}$ | $t_{.9995}$ |
|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| one-tail | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.025 | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.0005 |
| two-tails | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.002 | 0.001 |
| df | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.376 | 1.963 | 3.078 | 6.314 | 12.71 | 31.82 | 63.66 | 318.31 | 636.62 |
| 2 | 0.000 | 0.816 | 1.061 | 1.386 | 1.886 | 2.920 | 4.303 | 6.965 | 9.925 | 22.327 | 31.599 |
| 3 | 0.000 | 0.765 | 0.978 | 1.250 | 1.638 | 2.353 | 3.182 | 4.541 | 5.841 | 10.215 | 12.924 |
| 4 | 0.000 | 0.741 | 0.941 | 1.190 | 1.533 | 2.132 | 2.776 | 3.747 | 4.604 | 7.173 | 8.610 |
| 5 | 0.000 | 0.727 | 0.920 | 1.156 | 1.476 | 2.015 | 2.571 | 3.365 | 4.032 | 5.893 | 6.869 |
| 6 | 0.000 | 0.718 | 0.906 | 1.134 | 1.440 | 1.943 | 2.447 | 3.143 | 3.707 | 5.208 | 5.959 |
| 7 | 0.000 | 0.711 | 0.896 | 1.119 | 1.415 | 1.895 | 2.365 | 2.998 | 3.499 | 4.785 | 5.408 |
| 8 | 0.000 | 0.706 | 0.889 | 1.108 | 1.397 | 1.860 | 2.306 | 2.896 | 3.355 | 4.501 | 5.041 |
| 9 | 0.000 | 0.703 | 0.883 | 1.100 | 1.383 | 1.833 | 2.262 | 2.821 | 3.250 | 4.297 | 4.781 |
| 10 | 0.000 | 0.700 | 0.879 | 1.093 | 1.372 | 1.812 | 2.228 | 2.764 | 3.169 | 4.144 | 4.587 |
| 11 | 0.000 | 0.697 | 0.876 | 1.088 | 1.363 | 1.796 | 2.201 | 2.718 | 3.106 | 4.025 | 4.437 |
| 12 | 0.000 | 0.695 | 0.873 | 1.083 | 1.356 | 1.782 | 2.179 | 2.681 | 3.055 | 3.930 | 4.318 |
| 13 | 0.000 | 0.694 | 0.870 | 1.079 | 1.350 | 1.771 | 2.160 | 2.650 | 3.012 | 3.852 | 4.221 |
| 14 | 0.000 | 0.692 | 0.868 | 1.076 | 1.345 | 1.761 | 2.145 | 2.624 | 2.977 | 3.787 | 4.140 |
| 15 | 0.000 | 0.691 | 0.866 | 1.074 | 1.341 | 1.753 | 2.131 | 2.602 | 2.947 | 3.733 | 4.073 |
| 16 | 0.000 | 0.690 | 0.865 | 1.071 | 1.337 | 1.746 | 2.120 | 2.583 | 2.921 | 3.686 | 4.015 |
| 17 | 0.000 | 0.689 | 0.863 | 1.069 | 1.333 | 1.740 | 2.110 | 2.567 | 2.898 | 3.646 | 3.965 |
| 18 | 0.000 | 0.688 | 0.862 | 1.067 | 1.330 | 1.734 | 2.101 | 2.552 | 2.878 | 3.610 | 3.922 |
| 19 | 0.000 | 0.688 | 0.861 | 1.066 | 1.328 | 1.729 | 2.093 | 2.539 | 2.861 | 3.579 | 3.883 |
| 20 | 0.000 | 0.687 | 0.860 | 1.064 | 1.325 | 1.725 | 2.086 | 2.528 | 2.845 | 3.552 | 3.850 |
| 21 | 0.000 | 0.686 | 0.859 | 1.063 | 1.323 | 1.721 | 2.080 | 2.518 | 2.831 | 3.527 | 3.819 |
| 22 | 0.000 | 0.686 | 0.858 | 1.061 | 1.321 | 1.717 | 2.074 | 2.508 | 2.819 | 3.505 | 3.792 |
| 23 | 0.000 | 0.685 | 0.858 | 1.060 | 1.319 | 1.714 | 2.069 | 2.500 | 2.807 | 3.485 | 3.768 |
| 24 | 0.000 | 0.685 | 0.857 | 1.059 | 1.318 | 1.711 | 2.064 | 2.492 | 2.797 | 3.467 | 3.745 |
| 25 | 0.000 | 0.684 | 0.856 | 1.058 | 1.316 | 1.708 | 2.060 | 2.485 | 2.787 | 3.450 | 3.725 |
| 26 | 0.000 | 0.684 | 0.856 | 1.058 | 1.315 | 1.706 | 2.056 | 2.479 | 2.779 | 3.435 | 3.707 |
| 27 | 0.000 | 0.684 | 0.855 | 1.057 | 1.314 | 1.703 | 2.052 | 2.473 | 2.771 | 3.421 | 3.690 |
| 28 | 0.000 | 0.683 | 0.855 | 1.056 | 1.313 | 1.701 | 2.048 | 2.467 | 2.763 | 3.408 | 3.674 |
| 29 | 0.000 | 0.683 | 0.854 | 1.055 | 1.311 | 1.699 | 2.045 | 2.462 | 2.756 | 3.396 | 3.659 |
| 30 | 0.000 | 0.683 | 0.854 | 1.055 | 1.310 | 1.697 | 2.042 | 2.457 | 2.750 | 3.385 | 3.646 |
| 40 | 0.000 | 0.681 | 0.851 | 1.050 | 1.303 | 1.684 | 2.021 | 2.423 | 2.704 | 3.307 | 3.551 |
| 60 | 0.000 | 0.679 | 0.848 | 1.045 | 1.296 | 1.671 | 2.000 | 2.390 | 2.660 | 3.232 | 3.460 |
| 80 | 0.000 | 0.678 | 0.846 | 1.043 | 1.292 | 1.664 | 1.990 | 2.374 | 2.639 | 3.195 | 3.416 |
| 100 | 0.000 | 0.677 | 0.845 | 1.042 | 1.290 | 1.660 | 1.984 | 2.364 | 2.626 | 3.174 | 3.390 |
| 1000 | 0.000 | 0.675 | 0.842 | 1.037 | 1.282 | 1.646 | 1.962 | 2.330 | 2.581 | 3.098 | 3.300 |
| Z | 0.000 | 0.674 | 0.842 | 1.036 | 1.282 | 1.645 | 1.960 | 2.326 | 2.576 | 3.090 | 3.291 |
| | 0% | 50% | 60% | 70% | 80% | 90% | 95% | 98% | 99% | 99.8% | 99.9% |
| | Confidence Level | | | | | | | | | | |

Latihan (2)

- Apakah semakin besar iklan akan mengakibatkan semakin besar profit?
Uji pada taraf nyata $\alpha = 0.05$

Jawaban Ringkas $H_0 : \beta_1=0$ vs $H_1: \beta_1 > 0$

$$(4). t - hitung = \frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{S_{b_1}} = \frac{b_1 - 0}{S_{b_1}} = 5.39/0.623 = \mathbf{8.64}$$

$$(3). S_{b_1} = \sqrt{\frac{s^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}} = \sqrt{(S^2/S_{xx})} = \sqrt{(1,764.81/4,542.4)} = 0.623$$

$$(2). s^2 = \frac{SSE}{n-2} = 1,764.81$$

$$(1). SSE = \sum (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i)^2 = S_{yy} - \frac{S_{xy}^2}{S_{xx}} = 14,118.45$$

$$t(\alpha; db=n-2) = t(0.05; 8) = \mathbf{1.860}$$

Karena (t-hit = 8.64) > 1.860 maka **TOLAK H_0** , artinya semakin besar iklan akan mengakibatkan semakin besar profit untuk taraf uji $\alpha = 0.05$

Tolak H_0 jika:
t-hit > t(α ; db=n-2)

| | |
|-------|---------------|
| Sxy | 24,480.4 |
| Sxx | 4,542.4 |
| Syy | 146,050.9 |
| b_1 | 5.39 |
| b_0 | 381.95 |

t-test table

| cum. prob | $t_{.50}$ | $t_{.75}$ | $t_{.80}$ | $t_{.85}$ | $t_{.90}$ | $t_{.95}$ | $t_{.975}$ | $t_{.99}$ | $t_{.995}$ | $t_{.999}$ | $t_{.9995}$ |
|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| one-tail | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.025 | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.0005 |
| two-tails | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.002 | 0.001 |
| df | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.376 | 1.963 | 3.078 | 6.314 | 12.71 | 31.82 | 63.66 | 318.31 | 636.62 |
| 2 | 0.000 | 0.816 | 1.061 | 1.386 | 1.886 | 2.920 | 4.303 | 6.965 | 9.925 | 22.327 | 31.599 |
| 3 | 0.000 | 0.765 | 0.978 | 1.250 | 1.638 | 2.353 | 3.182 | 4.541 | 5.841 | 10.215 | 12.924 |
| 4 | 0.000 | 0.741 | 0.941 | 1.190 | 1.533 | 2.132 | 2.776 | 3.747 | 4.604 | 7.173 | 8.610 |
| 5 | 0.000 | 0.727 | 0.920 | 1.156 | 1.476 | 2.015 | 2.571 | 3.365 | 4.032 | 5.893 | 6.869 |
| 6 | 0.000 | 0.718 | 0.906 | 1.134 | 1.440 | 1.943 | 2.447 | 3.143 | 3.707 | 5.208 | 5.959 |
| 7 | 0.000 | 0.711 | 0.896 | 1.119 | 1.415 | 1.895 | 2.365 | 2.998 | 3.499 | 4.785 | 5.408 |
| 8 | 0.000 | 0.706 | 0.889 | 1.108 | 1.397 | 1.860 | 2.306 | 2.896 | 3.355 | 4.501 | 5.041 |
| 9 | 0.000 | 0.703 | 0.883 | 1.100 | 1.383 | 1.833 | 2.262 | 2.821 | 3.250 | 4.297 | 4.781 |
| 10 | 0.000 | 0.700 | 0.879 | 1.093 | 1.372 | 1.812 | 2.228 | 2.764 | 3.169 | 4.144 | 4.587 |
| 11 | 0.000 | 0.697 | 0.876 | 1.088 | 1.363 | 1.796 | 2.201 | 2.718 | 3.106 | 4.025 | 4.437 |
| 12 | 0.000 | 0.695 | 0.873 | 1.083 | 1.356 | 1.782 | 2.179 | 2.681 | 3.055 | 3.930 | 4.318 |
| 13 | 0.000 | 0.694 | 0.870 | 1.079 | 1.350 | 1.771 | 2.160 | 2.650 | 3.012 | 3.852 | 4.221 |
| 14 | 0.000 | 0.692 | 0.868 | 1.076 | 1.345 | 1.761 | 2.145 | 2.624 | 2.977 | 3.787 | 4.140 |
| 15 | 0.000 | 0.691 | 0.866 | 1.074 | 1.341 | 1.753 | 2.131 | 2.602 | 2.947 | 3.733 | 4.073 |
| 16 | 0.000 | 0.690 | 0.865 | 1.071 | 1.337 | 1.746 | 2.120 | 2.583 | 2.921 | 3.686 | 4.015 |
| 17 | 0.000 | 0.689 | 0.863 | 1.069 | 1.333 | 1.740 | 2.110 | 2.567 | 2.898 | 3.646 | 3.965 |
| 18 | 0.000 | 0.688 | 0.862 | 1.067 | 1.330 | 1.734 | 2.101 | 2.552 | 2.878 | 3.610 | 3.922 |
| 19 | 0.000 | 0.688 | 0.861 | 1.066 | 1.328 | 1.729 | 2.093 | 2.539 | 2.861 | 3.579 | 3.883 |
| 20 | 0.000 | 0.687 | 0.860 | 1.064 | 1.325 | 1.725 | 2.086 | 2.528 | 2.845 | 3.552 | 3.850 |
| 21 | 0.000 | 0.686 | 0.859 | 1.063 | 1.323 | 1.721 | 2.080 | 2.518 | 2.831 | 3.527 | 3.819 |
| 22 | 0.000 | 0.686 | 0.858 | 1.061 | 1.321 | 1.717 | 2.074 | 2.508 | 2.819 | 3.505 | 3.792 |
| 23 | 0.000 | 0.685 | 0.858 | 1.060 | 1.319 | 1.714 | 2.069 | 2.500 | 2.807 | 3.485 | 3.768 |
| 24 | 0.000 | 0.685 | 0.857 | 1.059 | 1.318 | 1.711 | 2.064 | 2.492 | 2.797 | 3.467 | 3.745 |
| 25 | 0.000 | 0.684 | 0.856 | 1.058 | 1.316 | 1.708 | 2.060 | 2.485 | 2.787 | 3.450 | 3.725 |
| 26 | 0.000 | 0.684 | 0.856 | 1.058 | 1.315 | 1.706 | 2.056 | 2.479 | 2.779 | 3.435 | 3.707 |
| 27 | 0.000 | 0.684 | 0.855 | 1.057 | 1.314 | 1.703 | 2.052 | 2.473 | 2.771 | 3.421 | 3.690 |
| 28 | 0.000 | 0.683 | 0.855 | 1.056 | 1.313 | 1.701 | 2.048 | 2.467 | 2.763 | 3.408 | 3.674 |
| 29 | 0.000 | 0.683 | 0.854 | 1.055 | 1.311 | 1.699 | 2.045 | 2.462 | 2.756 | 3.396 | 3.659 |
| 30 | 0.000 | 0.683 | 0.854 | 1.055 | 1.310 | 1.697 | 2.042 | 2.457 | 2.750 | 3.385 | 3.646 |
| 40 | 0.000 | 0.681 | 0.851 | 1.050 | 1.303 | 1.684 | 2.021 | 2.423 | 2.704 | 3.307 | 3.551 |
| 60 | 0.000 | 0.679 | 0.848 | 1.045 | 1.296 | 1.671 | 2.000 | 2.390 | 2.660 | 3.232 | 3.460 |
| 80 | 0.000 | 0.678 | 0.846 | 1.043 | 1.292 | 1.664 | 1.990 | 2.374 | 2.639 | 3.195 | 3.416 |
| 100 | 0.000 | 0.677 | 0.845 | 1.042 | 1.290 | 1.660 | 1.984 | 2.364 | 2.626 | 3.174 | 3.390 |
| 1000 | 0.000 | 0.675 | 0.842 | 1.037 | 1.282 | 1.646 | 1.962 | 2.330 | 2.581 | 3.098 | 3.300 |
| Z | 0.000 | 0.674 | 0.842 | 1.036 | 1.282 | 1.645 | 1.960 | 2.326 | 2.576 | 3.090 | 3.291 |
| | 0% | 50% | 60% | 70% | 80% | 90% | 95% | 98% | 99% | 99.8% | 99.9% |
| | Confidence Level | | | | | | | | | | |

Koefisien Determinasi (R^2)

$$R^2 = (\text{JK Regresi})/(\text{JK Total})$$

$$= \frac{\frac{(S_{xy})^2}{S_{xx}}}{S_{yy}} = \frac{(S_{xy})^2}{S_{xx} S_{yy}} = 0.903 = \mathbf{90.3\%}$$

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| S_{xy} | 24,480.4 |
| S_{xx} | 4,542.4 |
| S_{yy} | 146,050.9 |
| b_1 | 5.39 |
| b_0 | 381.95 |

Artinya, **90.3** persen keragaman pada Y (profit) dapat diterangkan oleh keragaman pada X (iklan)

Keterbatasan Korelasi dan Regresi Linear

- Korelasi dan Regresi Linear hanya menggambarkan hubungan yang **linear**
- Korelasi dan metode kuadrat terkecil pada regresi linear tidak resisten terhadap **pencilan**
- Prediksi **di luar selang nilai X** tidak diperkenankan karena kurang akurat
- Hubungan antara dua variabel bisa dipengaruhi oleh **variabel lain** di luar model

Catatan

- Apa itu analisis regresi?
- Apa bedanya dengan korelasi?

Analisis Regresi → Analisis statistika yang memanfaatkan hubungan antara dua atau lebih peubah kuantitatif sehingga salah satu peubah dapat diramalkan dari peubah lainnya.

Korelasi → mengukur keeratan HUBUNGAN LINEAR dari dua variabel

Latihan

Mendenhall : Example 12.7, hlm. 534

The heights and weights of $n = 10$ offensive backfield football players are randomly selected from a county's football all-stars. Calculate the correlation coefficient for the heights (in inches) and weights (in pounds) given in Table 12.4.

Heights and Weights of $n = 10$ Backfield All-Stars

| <u>Player</u> | <u>Height, x</u> | <u>Weight, y</u> |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 73 | 185 |
| 2 | 71 | 175 |
| 3 | 75 | 200 |
| 4 | 72 | 210 |
| 5 | 72 | 190 |
| 6 | 75 | 195 |
| 7 | 67 | 150 |
| 8 | 69 | 170 |
| 9 | 71 | 180 |
| 10 | 69 | 175 |

Apakah semakin tinggi seorang pemain football, maka akan semakin berat bobotnya? Uji pada taraf nyata $\alpha = 0.05$