

**Objectives:**

Using the **DCARS93** applet, the student will explore relationships among the different data.

**Functionality:**

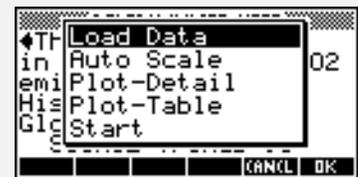
When the student selects **START**, the **DCARS93 NOTE** will be displayed.



The data contained in each column is defined in the note as indicated. There are two more columns defined than can fit in this screen view. The extra page contains descriptive titles of manufacturer, model and size of cars.



The **VIEWS** provides several options for the student. The first choice, **Load Data**, must be selected to input the data into the columns. Most of the remaining options deal with adjusting the **PLOT** window once the student decides which columns to analyze.



Once the student has chosen **Load Data**, the calculator returns to the **NUMERIC** View. The **NUM** key provides access to the columns of data any time the student wishes to return to this view.

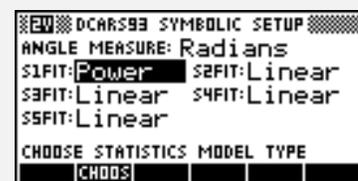
n	C1	C2	C3	C4
1	12.9	15.9	18.8	25
2	25.4	21.1	32.3	20
3	11.4	11.4	11.4	25
4	13.4	15.1	15.8	19
5	34.6	38	41.5	17
6	14.5	15.8	17.1	23

12.9  
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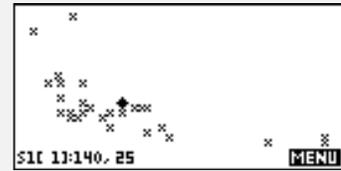
The student should then press **SYMB** view to define which columns of data will be analyzed. The student can press **PLOT** to look at a scatterplot, then return to **SYMB** to select the type of fit.



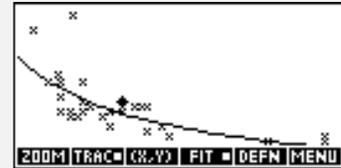
Press **SYMB** to access the **DCARS 93 SYMBOLIC SETUP** to select the type of fit.



Recall that the **VIEWS** allows for changes to be made in the PLOT window. When the data are first graphed, Auto Scale might be the best choice. It will usually give the best window for the scatter plot.

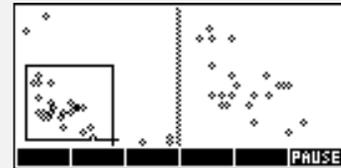


Press **FIT** on the menu bar to draw the regression curve that was selected in **SYMB**.

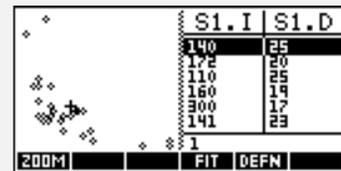


**Note:** The correlation coefficient is defined only for LINEAR fits.

**Plot-Detail** will allow the student to see the entire set of data plotted on the left side of the screen while viewing a more detailed area on the right side of the screen.



**Plot-Table** will display the data plot with the data table.



**Note:** The student can use the **RESIDUAL** aplet to determine if the power fit is the best one.

**Additional Exploration:**

Students can go to the HOME screen. They can use the **MATH** menu and choose Stat-Two to select **PREDX** or **PREDY** once the regression curve has been found. For this data set, suppose the student wanted to predict the city MPG for a car with an Hp of 120.

Ideas can be applied to:  
 Algebra I, Algebra II, Precalculus, Statistics

Programs associated with this aplet:  
 .CARS.D, .CARS.SV

n	Manufacturer	Model	Size
1	Acura	Integra	Small
2	Audi	90	Compact
3	Chevrolet	Corsica	Compact
4	Chevrolet	Camaro	Sporty
5	Chevrolet	Corvette	Sporty
6	Chrysler	LeBaron	Compact
7	Dodge	Spirit	Compact
8	Dodge	Stealth	Sporty
9	Ford	Mustang	Sporty
10	Ford	Probe	Sporty
11	Geo	Storm	Sporty
12	Honda	Prelude	Sporty
13	Honda	Civic	Small
14	Hyundai	Excel	Small
15	Hyundai	Elantra	Small
16	Hyundai	Scoupe	Sporty
17	Mazda	RX-7	Sporty
18	Mercedes	190E	Compact
19	Mercury	Capri	Sporty
20	Mitsubishi	Mirage	Small
21	Nissan	Sentra	Small
22	Nissan	Altima	Compact
23	Oldsmobile	Achieva	Compact
24	Plymouth	Laser	Sporty
25	Pontiac	Sunbird	Compact
26	Pontiac	Firebird	Sporty
27	Subaru	Legacy	Compact
28	Suzuki	Swift	Small
29	Volkswagon	Corrado	Sporty

Data are contained in calculator aplet. Prices (\$1000) : C1, C2, C3  
 MPG: C4, C5  
 Engine (liters): C6  
 Hp: C7

Data source: [archive@jse.stat.ncsu.edu](mailto:archive@jse.stat.ncsu.edu)