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Testing the Significance of Pearson's ρ

In addition to the estimate of the linear relationship between two numerical variables X and Y using the correlation coefficient Pearson's r , you can also draw an inference about the true linear relationship between X and Y , that is, you draw inferences about

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$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{n-2}}}$$

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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Thus, the test of significance of Pearson's population correlation coefficient ρ produces the following:

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$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}}{\rho} \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1 - \rho^2}}$$

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$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}}{\rho} \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1 - \rho^2}}$$

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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i^2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i^2}}}$$

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Note that the p -value associated with the computed test statistic, which is 1.2304, is 0.2646. Since $p\text{-value} > \alpha$, that is $0.2646 > 0.05$, then you fail to reject H_0 and you arrive at the same conclusion.