

interpreting values:

slope

for every increase in 1 (unit of measurement for x), the (unit of measurement for y) is predicted to increase by (value of slope)

y-intercept

When the value of (x) is 0, the predicted value of (y) is (value of a)

r^2

— % of the variation in the data is accounted for by our least-squares regression line relating (x) to (y)

s

When using the least-squares regression line to predict (y) from (x), we will typically be off by about (value of s)