Notes

- Regression Line ("Line of Best Fit" or "Line of Least Squares") is the line that best fits ordered pair quantitative data.
- Regression Line Equation:  $\hat{y} = b_0 + (b_1 \times x)$  where  $b_1$  is the slope and  $b_0$  is the y-intercept. Note: Replace  $b_1$  and  $b_0$  with numbers but leave the  $\hat{y}$  and the x in the equation.
- Slope (*b*<sub>1</sub>) is the amount of increase or decrease in the response variable (y) per unit of x.
- Slope Equation:  $b_1 = \frac{(r \times s_y)}{s_x}$  where r is the correlation coefficient,  $s_x$  is the standard deviation of the explanatory (x) column of data, and  $s_y$  is the standard deviation of the response (y) column of data.
- Y-intercept Equation:  $b_0 = \overline{y} (b_1 \times \overline{x})$  where  $b_1$  is the slope,  $\overline{x}$  is the mean average of the explanatory (x) column of data, and  $\overline{y}$  is the mean average of the response (y) column of data.

Directions: Fill out the following table to calculate the slope and y-intercept for the regression line and then write the regression line equation. Round the slope and y-intercept to the thousandths place (3 numbers to the right of the decimal).

	Correlation	Standard	Standard	Slope	Mean	Mean	Y-intercept	Regression
	Coefficient	Deviation	Deviation	$(b_1) =$	of x	of y	( <b>b</b> <sub>0</sub> ) =	Line
	(r)	of x	of y	$(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{s}_y)$	column	column	$\overline{y} - (b_1 \times \overline{x})$	Equation
		column	column	S <sub>x</sub>	$(\overline{x})$	$(\overline{y})$		$\widehat{y} = b_0 + (b_1 \times x)$
		$(s_x)$	$(s_y)$	U <sub>X</sub>				
1.	0.961	0.313	4.632		0.941	12.103		
2.	<b>-0.575</b>	1.288	0.341		6.591	0.527		
3.	0.991	43.844	10.209		133.0	68.357		
4.	-0.358	0.099	0.054		0.763	0.453		
5.	0.348	2.290	2.607		6.778	6.333		
6.	-0.711	2.182	17.433		13.4	255.6		
7.	0.751	69.897	155.297		77.404	280.912		
8.	-0.649	4.116	1.792		21.725	10.388		