

1: 1-Var Stats	4: LinReg ($ax + b$)	Correlation Coefficient
Line of Best Fit	Standard Deviation	Residual
Outliers/Skew	Range/Interquartile Range	Mean/Median/Mode

UNIT 1 FLASH CARDS

<p><u>Correlation Coefficient</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measure of strength of the line of best fit. • r-value • -1...0...1 negative...no...positive 	<p><u>4: LinReg(ax + b)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line of best fit • Linear regression model • r = correlation coefficient 	<p><u>1: 1-Var Stats</u></p> <p>\bar{x}: mean S_x: standard deviation</p> <p>min } Q_1 } Box and Whisker med } Plots Q_2 } max }</p>
<p><u>Residual</u></p> <p>The distance between the actual value (data point) and predicted value (line of best fit)</p>	<p><u>Standard Deviation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "consistency" • small = consistent • large = inconsistent • 1: 1-Var Stats S_x or σ_x 	<p><u>Line of Best Fit</u></p> <p>A straight line drawn through the center of a group of data points.</p> <p>$y = \text{LinReg}(ax + b)$</p>
<p><u>Mean/Median/Mode</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean: Average • Median: Middle Number • Mode: Most Frequent Number 	<p><u>Range/Interquartile Range</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The difference between the largest and smallest value. • The difference between the upper and lower quartile. 	<p><u>Outliers/Skew</u></p> <p>An outlier is an extremely different data point that can skew the data to the left (negative) or to the right (positive).</p>