__(r^2 number as a %)__ of the variation in __(response variable)___
is explained by a linear regression on
__(explanatory variable).

- When the __(explanatory variable)____
is 0 the __(response variable)____ IS PREDICTED to be __(intercept #).

- For each increase of 1 _(units)__ in __(explanatory variable)____
there is a _(slope #)__ increase in the __(response variable)____
ON AVERAGE.

-Make a scatter plot
-Figure out explanatory vs response
-F,S,D
  - x and y outliers
-Run regression (write it properly)
- Know six facts about r
    - Positive is positive, negative is negative
    - -1 to 1, closer to 1s is stronger
    - Does not care about units
    - Correlation is the same if you switch x and y
    - Straight line only
    - Really affected by outliers
-Interpret r
    o Direction
    o Strength
-Interpret slope
-Interpret intercept
-Interpret r^2
-Recognize to range of validity/extrapolation problem
- Use the line to predict, use the line "backwards"

Correlation describes
- the strength and
- direction of
- the straight line relation

- Positive is positive, negative is negative
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- Straight line only
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