

YouTube VIDEOS for MATH 215 (2022)

Based on topics in the text *Introductory Statistics* by Prem S. Mann

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS: one way of describing, summarizing and graphing both small and large sets of data in order to make sense of their meaning, if any, in the present and possibly to predict trends in the future

➤ Chapter 1: Introduction



[Introduction to Descriptive Statistics](#) - an Overview (Teresa Johnson)



[Types of Data: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval/Ratio](#) - an Overview (Statistics Learning Centre)



[Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio Data: How to Remember the Differences](#) - (NurseKillam)

➤ Chapter 2: Organizing and Graphing Data

Section 2.1 – Organizing and Graphing Qualitative Data



[Categorical Frequency Distributions](#) (mattemath)



[Art of Problem Solving: Bar Charts and Pie Charts](#) (Richard Rusczyk)



[Other Interesting Data Graphing Techniques](#) (Brandon Foltz) – Though this video is not strictly a demonstration of ways to graph data, it contains a segment illustrating various ways to do so for a given categorical scenario. See the 5:00 to 13:38 time segment.

Section 2.2 – Organizing and Graphing Quantitative Data



[Dancing Statistics: explaining the statistical concept of ‘frequency distributions’ through dance](#)
(The British Psychological Society)



[Constructing a Frequency Distribution](#) (Math with Professor Jones)



[Detailed Frequency Distribution](#) (Math with Professor Jones)



[Introduction to Grouped Frequency Distributions \(Part 1\)](#) (mattemath)



[Introduction to Grouped Frequency Distributions \(Part 2\)](#) (mattemath)



[Constructing a Grouped Frequency Distribution](#) (mattemath)



[How to Construct a Histogram](#) (mattemath)



[How to Construct a Frequency Polygon](#) (mattemath)



[The Different Shapes of Frequency Distributions](#) (mattemath)

Section 2.3 – Cumulative Frequency Distributions



[How to Construct a Cumulative Frequency Graph or Ogive](#) (mattemath)

Section 2.4 – Stem-and-Leaf Displays



[Statistics – How to Make a Stem-and-Leaf Plot](#) (MySecretMathTutor)



[Stem-and-Leaf Plot, Range, Mean, Median and Mode](#) (HelpYourMath - Statistics)

Review – Practice



[Practice Exercises: Graphs and Plots](#) (lbowen11235)



[Practice Exercises: Frequency Table, Mean, Median and Mode](#) (lbowen11235)

➤ Chapter 3: Numerical Descriptive Measures

Section 3.1 – Measures of Central Tendency for Ungrouped Data



[Statistics – Mean, Median and Mode](#) (Math Meeting)



[Measures of Central Tendency](#) (jbstatistics)

Section 3.2 – Measures of Dispersion for Ungrouped Data



[Dancing Statistics: explaining the statistical concept of 'variance' through dance](#) (The British Psychological Society)



[Statistics – Standard Deviation](#) (Math Meeting)



[Standard Deviation and Variance \(Explaining Formulas\)](#) (statisticsfun)



[Why are degrees of freedom \(n-1\) used in Standard Deviation](#) (statisticsfun)



[Measures of Variability](#) (jbstatistics)



[The Sample Variance: Why divide by \$n - 1\$?](#) (jbstatistics)



[Variance and Standard Deviation: Why divide by \$n - 1\$?](#) (zedstatistics)

Section 3.3 – Mean, Variance, and Standard Deviation for Grouped Data



[Statistics for Grouped Data](#) (lbowen11235)



[Variance and Standard Deviation for Grouped Data](#) (searching4math)

Section 3.4 – Use of Standard Deviation



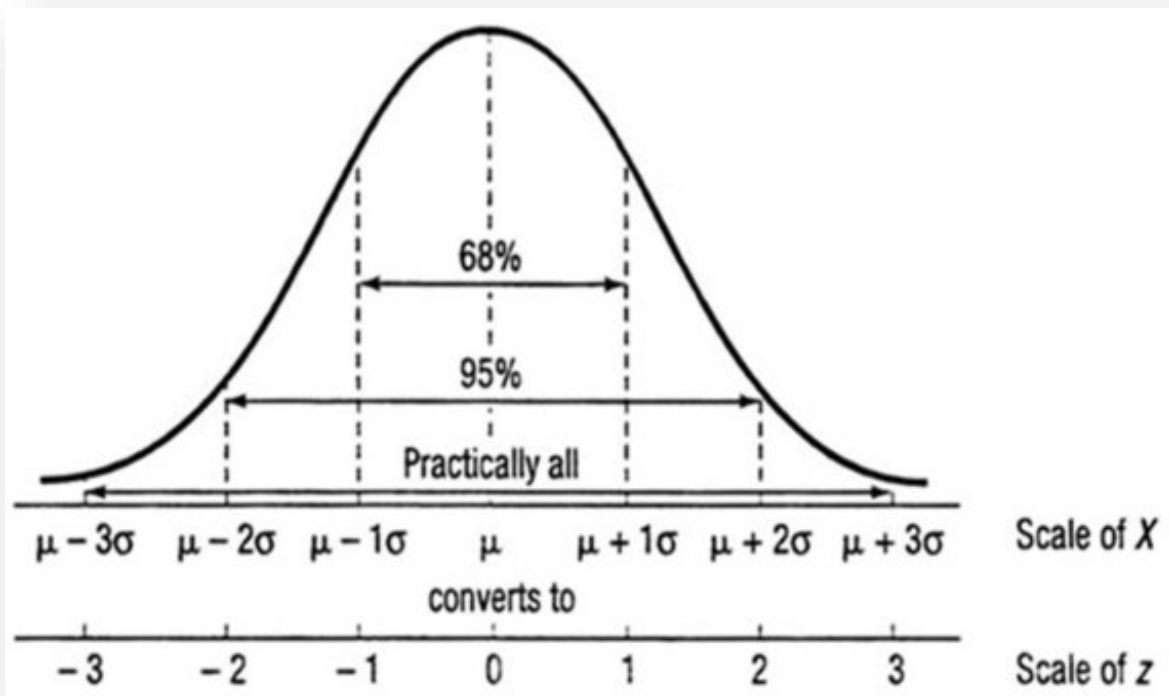
[Notes Empirical Rule and Chebyshev](#) (MrDaveeblev)



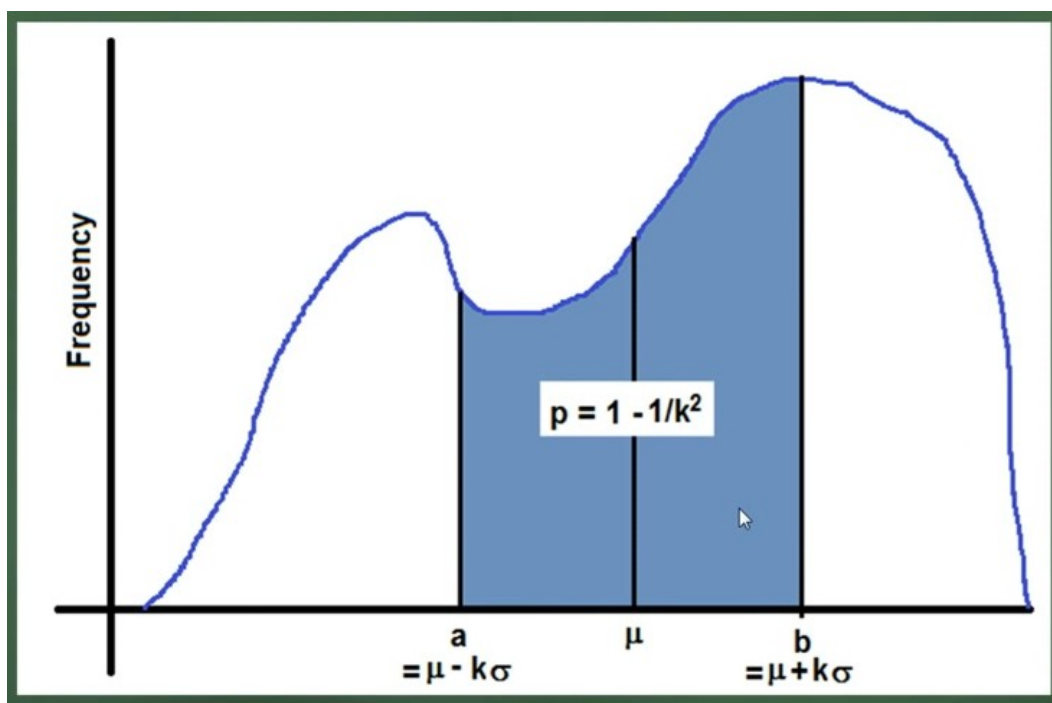
[Chebyshev's Theorem EXPLAINED](#) (Don Davis)



[Problem Using Chebyshev's Theorem](#) (Dane McGuckian)



As compared to CHEBYCHEV'S THEOREM GRAPHICALLY



CHEBYCHEV'S THEOREM COMPUTATIONS: Diagram courtesy of the above video.

<i>k</i> - value	Proportion or Percentage, <i>p</i>	Interpretation
$k = 1.5$	$p = 1 - \frac{1}{1.5^2} = 0.56$	At least 56% of the data values are within 1.5 standard deviations of the mean.
$k = 2$	$p = 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{3}{4}$	At least 75% of the data values are within 2 standard deviations of the mean.
$k = 2.5$	$p = 1 - \frac{1}{2.5^2} = 0.84$	At least 84% of the data values are within 2.5 standard deviations of the mean.
$k = 3$	$p = 1 - \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{8}{9} \approx 0.89$	At least 89% of the data values are within 3 standard deviations of the mean.
$k = 4$	$p = 1 - \frac{1}{4^2} = \frac{15}{16}$	At least 94% of the data values are within 4 standard deviations of the mean.



[The Normal Distribution and the 68-95-99.7 Rule \(aka The Empirical Rule\)](#) (patrickJMT)

Section 3.5 – Measures of Position



[Find the Median, Lower Quartile, and Upper Quartile](#) (Christian Andersen)



[Quartiles & Interquartile Range](#) (Colette Tropp)



[Empirical Rule 68-95-99.7 Rule to Find Percentile](#) (Math and Stats Help)

Section 3.6 – Box-and-Whisker Plot



[Understanding & Comparing Boxplots \(Box and Whisker Plots\)](#) (MATHRoberg)



[How to read a box plot \(a.k.a. a box-and-whisker plot\)](#) Nick Desbarats (Practical Reporting Inc.)



[Analyzing & Interpreting Box Plots](#) (Melissa Lee)

➤ Chapter 4: Probability



[The Probability Song](#) (jojoluvs)

Section 4.1 – Experiment, Outcome, and Sample Space



[Venn Diagrams – the basics](#) (Brandon Foltz)

Section 4.2 – Calculating Probability



[Calculating the Probability of Simple Events](#) (patrickJMT)

Section 4.3 – Marginal Probability, Conditional Probability, and Related Probability Concepts

Section 4.3.1 – Marginal and Conditional Probabilities



[How to Calculate Conditional Probability](#) (statisticsfun)



[Boy Girl Conditional Probability](#) (statisticsfun)



[Tree Diagram Conditional Probability Review](#) (Peter Bianchi)



[Probability: Tree Diagrams \(two independent events\)](#) (Ron Barrow)



[Conditional Probability and Tree Diagrams](#) (youngteacher74)



[Practice Exercises: Conditional Probability](#) (lbowen11235)

Section 4.3.2 – Mutually Exclusive Events



[Probability of Mutually Exclusive and Non-Mutually Exclusive Events](#) (HCCMathHelp)

Section 4.3.3 – Independent versus Dependent Events



[Probability: Independent and Dependent Events](#) (Textbook Tactics)



[Mutually Exclusive versus Independent Events](#) (Steve Mays)

Section 4.3.4 – Complementary Events



[How to calculate probability, addition and complements \(using dice\)](#) (statisticsfun)

Section 4.4 – Intersection of Events and the Multiplication Rule (probability “and” statements)



[Practice Exercises: Product Rule of Probability \(Independent Events\)](#) (lbowen11235)



[Calculating Probability – “And” Statements, independent events](#) (patrickJMT)



[Calculating Probability – “And” Statements, dependent events](#) (patrickJMT)



[How to add and multiply probabilities using marbles](#) (statisticsfun)



[Calculating Probability – “At Least One” Statements](#) (patrickJMT)

Observe that an “at least one satisfies” statement means “one or more satisfy” which translates into the complement event of “none satisfy.”



[Joint and Marginal Probabilities](#) (Brandon Foltz)

Section 4.5 – Union of Events and the Addition Rule (probability “or” statements)



[Practice Exercises: Union Rule, Probabilities and Venn Diagrams](#) (lbowen11235)



[Probability of Mutually Exclusive and Non-Mutually Exclusive Events](#) (HCCMathHelp)

Section 4.6 – Counting Rule, Factorials, Combinations, and Permutations



[Probability – Combinations and Permutations](#) (Textbook Tactics)



[Permutations](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Combinations](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Combinations – Losing Your Marbles](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Combinations – Playing with a Full Deck](#) (Brandon Foltz)

➤ Chapter 5: Discrete Random Variables and Their Probability Distributions



[Overview of Some Discrete Probability Distributions](#) (jbstatistics) optional



[Discrete Probability Distributions: Example Problems](#) (jbstatistics) optional

Section 5.1 – Random Variables



[Random Variable Basics](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Discrete Random Variable Basics](#) (Brandon Foltz)

Section 5.2 – Probability Distribution of a Discrete Random Variable



[Introduction to Discrete Random Variables and Discrete Probability Distributions](#) (jbstatistics)

Section 5.3 – Mean and Standard Deviation of a Discrete Random Variable



[Expected Value and Variance of Discrete Random Variables](#) (jbstatistics)



[Expected Value of a Random Variable](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Understanding Expected Value versus Average](#) (Explained by Michael)



[Variance of a Discrete Random Variable](#) (Brandon Foltz)

Section 5.4 – The Binomial Probability Distribution



[An Introduction to the Binomial Distribution](#) (jbstatistics)



[The Binomial Distribution](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[The Binomial Mean and Standard Deviation](#) (Brandon Foltz)

Section 5.5 – The Hypergeometric Probability Distribution (not covered in Math 215)



[An Introduction to the Hypergeometric Distribution](#) (jbstatistics) optional

Section 5.6 – The Poisson Probability Distribution (not covered in Math 215)



[An Introduction to the Poisson Distribution](#) (jbstatistics) optional

Review of Discrete Probability Distributions



[Discrete Probability Distributions: Examples \(Binomial, Poisson, Hypergeometric, Geometric\)](#)
(jbstatistics) optional

➤ Chapter 6: Continuous Random Variables and The Normal Distribution

Section 6.1 – Continuous Probability Distributions and the Normal Probability Distribution



[An Introduction to Continuous Probability Distributions](#) (jbstatistics)



[An Introduction to the Continuous Uniform Distribution](#) (jbstatistics)



[An Introduction to the Normal Distribution](#) (jbstatistics)



[A Tour of the Normal Distribution](#) (Brandon Foltz)

THE LOOK OF NORMAL: even anatomically, human beings tend to prefer balance and symmetry

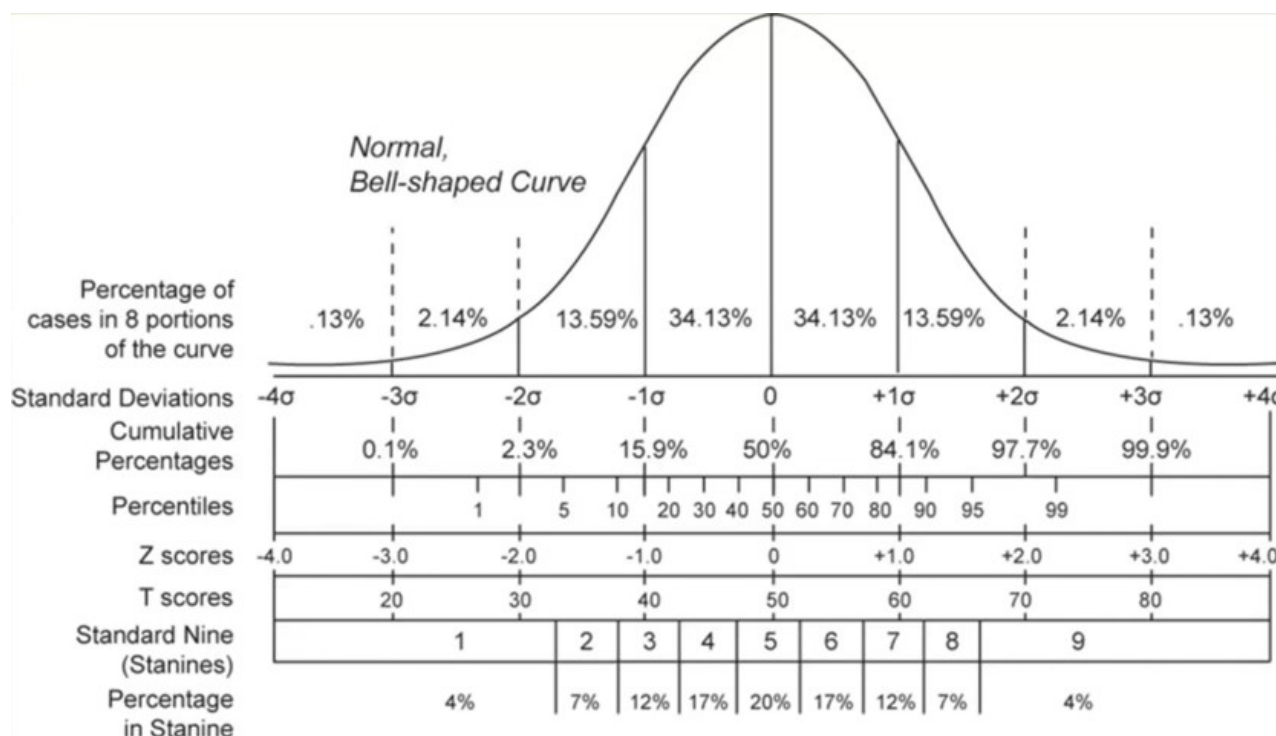


Diagram courtesy of the above video



[The Standard Normal Distribution and z-scores](#) (mathisfun.com)



[Finding Areas Using the Standard Normal Table](#) (jbstatistics)

Section 6.2 – Standardizing a Normal Distribution, Section 6.3 – Applications of a Normal Distribution and Section 6.4 – Determining the z and x Values When Area under Normal Distribution is Known



[z Scores \(as a Descriptive Measure of Relative Standing\)](#) (jbstatistics)



[z-Scores](#) (Math Meeting)



[Standardizing a Normally Distributed Random Variables](#) (jbstatistics)



[Normal Distribution Practice Problems](#) (Jason Delaney)

Section 6.5 – The Normal Approximation to the Binomial Distribution



[The Normal Approximation to the Binomial Distribution](#) (jbstatistics)



[The Normal Approximation of the Binomial Distribution](#) (searching4math)

Appendix 6.1 – Normal Quantile Plots



[Normal Quantile-Quantile \(QQ-plots\) for Determining Normality of Data](#) (jbstatistics)

INFERENCEAL STATISTICS: all about making strategic, statistical generalizations and decisions about populations when we know a little bit about a segment or sample group within them

That is why it is so important to have statistical back-up to support your conclusions. IT'S NOT THAT WE CAN NEVER BE WRONG. The point is that most of us generally want to be considered probably right most of the time. It is called being credible.

The Theoretical Basis for Inferential Statistical Methods



[Inferential Statistics](#) (StatisticsLessons)



[Inferential Statistics](#) (Krista Meyers)



[Is My Data Normal?](#) (Brandon Foltz)

➤ Chapter 7: Sampling Distributions (templates for hypothesis testing)

Section 7.1 – Sampling Distribution, Sampling Error, and Nonsampling Errors



[Sampling Distributions: Introduction to the Concept](#) (jbstatistics)



[Sampling Distributions](#) (Brian Foltz)

Section 7.2 – Mean and Standard Deviation of the Sampling Distribution (of the sample mean)



[Dancing Statistics: explaining the statistical concept of ‘sampling’ and ‘standard error’ through dance](#) (The British Psychological Society)



[Sampling Distribution of the Sample Mean](#) (jbstatistics)



[Standard Error of the Mean](#) (Brandon Foltz)

Case study on statistical quality control: for road surfacing (Engineering)

Relevant to the situation when a parameter is to be estimated about a population mean from a sample.

The **standard error** is the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of a statistic (for example, a sample mean or a sample proportion). The term may also be used to refer to an estimate of that standard deviation, derived from a particular sample used to compute the estimate.

Section 7.3 – Shape of the Sampling Distribution of the Sample Mean

Section 7.3.2 – Sampling from a Population That is Not Normally Distributed



[An Introduction to the Central Limit Theorem](#) (jbstatistics)



[Sampling Distributions & the Central Limit Theorem](#) (Jennifer Edmonds)

Section 7.5 – Population and Sample Proportions



[The Sampling Distribution of the Sample Proportion](#) (jbstatistics)

➤ Chapter 8: Estimation of a Parameter from a Sample Statistic

ESTIMATING ONE POPULATION MEAN μ

Section 8.1 – Estimation, Point Estimate, and Interval Estimate



[Sample Mean Proximity to Population Mean](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Point Estimators](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Introduction to Confidence Intervals](#) (Kenneth Strazzeri)



[Margin of Error and Confidence Intervals](#) (Kenneth Strazzeri)

Section 8.2 – Estimation of a Population Mean (Sigma σ known)



[Confidence Interval Assumptions](#) (Kenneth Strazzeri)



[Confidence Intervals for the Population Mean](#) (Sigma σ known) (Brandon Foltz)



[Intro to Confidence Intervals for One Mean](#) (Sigma σ known) (jbstatistics)

Section 8.3 – Estimation of a Population Mean (Sigma σ NOT known)



[t Scores – Statistics](#) (Math Meeting)



[Confidence Interval Assumptions](#) (Kenneth Strazzeri)



[Confidence Intervals for the Population Mean – Concepts](#) (Sigma σ NOT known) (Brandon Foltz)



[Confidence Intervals for the Population Mean – Problems](#) (Sigma σ NOT known) (Brandon Foltz)



[Confidence Intervals for One Mean](#) (Sigma σ NOT known) (jbstatistics)

ESTIMATING ONE POPULATION PROPORTION p

Section 8.4 – Estimation of a Population Proportion



[Confidence Intervals for Categorical Data](#) (Kenneth Strazzeri)



[Confidence Intervals for a Proportion: Determining the Minimum Sample Size](#) (jbstatistics)

➤ Chapter 9: Hypothesis Tests for One Population Parameter

TESTING ONE POPULATION MEAN μ

Section 9.1 – Hypothesis Tests: an introduction



[Choosing Which Statistical Test to Use](#) - an Overview (Dr. Nic's Maths and Stats)



[An Introduction to Hypothesis Testing](#) (jbstatistics)



[One-Sided Test or Two-Sided Test?](#) (jbstatistics)



[What is a p-value?](#) (jbstatistics)



[Understanding the p-value](#) - in layman's terms (Dr. Nic's Maths and Stats)

In the p-value approach to hypothesis testing, choose a significance value, alpha. An alpha value of 0.05 or 5% is the most usual, but it is arbitrary.

Then find out the cutoff for the statistic you were measuring.

Find the p-value. From the p-value, compared to the alpha-value, you can see how much evidence there is to justify either not rejecting or rejecting the null hypothesis.



[Visualizing Type I and Type II Errors](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Type I Errors, Type II Errors and the Power of the Test](#) (jbstatistics)



[Calculating the Power and the Probability of a Type II Error \(one-tailed z-test example\)](#)
(jbstatistics)



[Calculating the Power and the Probability of a Type II Error \(two-tailed z-test example\)](#) (jbstatistics)



[Relationship Between Hypothesis Testing and Confidence Intervals](#) (Bryan Nelson)



[z-test versus t-test](#) (Math Meeting)



[Hypothesis Tests on One Mean: t-Test or z-Test?](#) (jbstatistics)

Section 9.2 – Hypothesis Tests about one mean μ (standard deviation σ known)



[Introduction to z-Tests for One Mean \(Sigma \$\sigma\$ known\)](#) (jbstatistics)



[Single Sample Hypothesis z-test: Concepts](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Single Sample Hypothesis z-test: Examples](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Single Sample Hypothesis z-test: Alpha and p-values](#) (Brandon Foltz)

Section 9.2.1 – The p-value approach



[What is a p-value of a Hypothesis Test?](#) (jbstatistics)



[p-values in Hypothesis Testing](#) (Math and Science)



[z-Tests for One Mean: an example](#) (jbstatistics)



[Finding p-values using a z table \(left of z\)](#) (Katie Jager)



[Statistical Significance versus Practical Significance](#) (jbstatistics)

Section 9.2.2 – The critical-value approach



[z-Tests for One Mean \(rejection region or critical value approach\)](#) (jbstatistics)

Section 9.3 – Hypothesis Tests about one mean μ (standard deviation σ NOT known)



[Introduction to the t Distribution \(non-technical\)](#) (jbstatistics)



[An Introduction to the Student t Distribution \(includes some mathematical details\)](#) (jbstatistics)



[t-Tests for One Mean: Introduction](#) (jbstatistics)



[t-Tests for One Mean: investigating the Normality Assumption](#) (jbstatistics)



[Single Sample Hypothesis t-test: Concepts](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Single Sample Hypothesis t-test: Examples](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[t-Tests for One Mean: an example](#) (jbstatistics) (to the 7:35 minute mark)

TESTING ONE POPULATION PROPORTION p

Section 9.4 – Hypothesis Test about One Population Proportion p



[An Introduction to Inference for One Proportion](#) (jbstatistics)



[Inference for One Proportion: An Example for a Confidence Interval and a Hypothesis Test](#) (jbstatistics)

➤ Chapter 10: Hypothesis Tests for Two Population Parameters

TESTING TWO POPULATION MEANS μ_1 , μ_2



[Inference for Two Means: Introduction](#) (jbstatistics)



[The Sampling Distribution of the Difference in Sample Means](#) (jbstatistics)

Section 10.1 – Interferences about the Difference between Two Population Means (Independent Samples: variances σ_1^2 and σ_2^2 known)



[Two Populations: z-test with Hypothesis](#) (Brandon Foltz)

Section 10.2 – Interferences about the Difference between Two Population Means (Independent Samples: variances σ_1^2 and σ_2^2 NOT known but equal)



[To Pool or Not to Pool? That is the question](#) (jbstatistics)



[Pooled-variance t Tests and Confidence Intervals: Introduction](#) (jbstatistics)



[Pooled-variance t Tests and Confidence Intervals: An Example](#) (jbstatistics)

Section 10.3 – Interferences about the Difference between Two Population Means (Independent Samples: variances σ_1^2 and σ_2^2 NOT known and NOT equal)



[Two Populations: t-test with Hypothesis](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Welch Unpooled-variance t Tests and Confidence Intervals: Introduction](#) (jbstatistics)



[Welch Unpooled-variance t Tests and Confidence Intervals: An Example](#) (jbstatistics)

Section 10.4 – Interferences about the Difference between Two Population Means for Paired Samples



[Two Populations: Matched Sample t-test](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[The Paired Difference t Procedure](#) (jbstatistics)



[Paired Difference t Test and Confidence Interval: An Example](#) (jbstatistics)

TESTING TWO POPULATION PROPORTIONS p_1 , p_2

Section 10.5 – Interferences about the Difference between Two Population Proportions



[An Introduction to Inference for Two Proportions](#) (jbstatistics)



[Inference for Two Proportions: An Example of a Confidence Interval and a Hypothesis Test](#)
(jbstatistics)

➤ Chapter 11: Chi-squared Tests

Section 11.1 – The Chi-Square Distribution



[An Introduction to the Chi-square Distribution](#) (χ^2) (jbstatistics)



[Using the Chi-square Table to Find Areas and Percentiles](#) (jbstatistics)



[Introduction to the Chi-square Test](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[What are degrees of freedom?!? Seriously.](#) (zedstatistics)

Section 11.2 – Goodness-of-Fit Test



[Chi-squared Test](#) (Boseman Science)



[Chi-square Goodness-of-Fit Tests \(Chi-square Tests for One-way Tables\)](#) (jbstatistics)



[Chi-square Tests: Goodness-of-Fit for the Binomial Distribution](#) (jbstatistics)

Section 11.3 – Test of Independence or Homogeneity Test



[Chi-square Test – with contingency tables](#) (Math Meeting)



[Chi-square Tests of Independence \(Chi-square Tests for Two-way Tables\)](#) (jbstatistics)



[How to calculate Chi-square Test for Independence \(Two-way\)](#) (statisticsfun)

Section 11.4 – Inferences about the Population Variance



[Confidence Intervals for the Variance using the Chi-Square Distribution](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Hypothesis Tests for the Variance using the Chi-Square Distribution](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Introduction to Inference for One Variance \(assuming Normality\)](#) (jbstatistics)



[Inference for a Variance: an example of a Confidence Interval and a Hypothesis Test](#) (jbstatistics)

➤ Chapter 12: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Tests

Section 12.1 – The F distribution



[An Introduction to the F Distribution](#) (jbstatistics)



[Using the F Table to Find Areas and Percentiles](#) (jbstatistics)

TESTING THREE or MORE MEANS

Section 12.2 – One-way Analysis of Variance



[How to Calculate and Understand Analysis of Variance \(ANOVA\) F Test](#) (statisticsfun)



[ANOVA: a Visual Introduction](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[One-way ANOVA: a Visual Tutorial](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[One-way ANOVA: Understanding the Calculation](#) (Brandon Foltz)

➤ Chapter 13: Simple Linear Regression

Section 13.1 – Simple Linear Regression



[Introduction to Simple Linear Regression](#) (jbstatistics)



[Simple Linear Regression: Always Plot Your Data!](#) (jbstatistics)



[Simple Linear Regression: The Least Squares Regression Line](#) (jbstatistics)

(In this video, $A = \beta_0$ and $B = \beta_1$)



[Simple Linear Regression: Interpreting Model Parameters](#) (jbstatistics)

(In this video, $A = \beta_0$ and $B = \beta_1$)



[Simple Linear Regression: Assumptions](#) (jbstatistics)

(In this video, $A = \beta_0$ and $B = \beta_1$)



[Simple Linear Regression: Checking Assumptions with Residual Plots](#) (jbstatistics)

(In this video, $A = \beta_0$ and $B = \beta_1$)



[Simple Linear Regression: the Very Basics](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Simple Linear Regression: Algebra, Equations and Patterns](#) (Brandon Foltz)

(In this video, $A = \beta_0$ and $B = \beta_1$)



[Simple Linear Regression: the Least Squares Method](#) (Brandon Foltz)

(In this video, $A = \beta_0$ and $B = \beta_1$)

Section 13.2 – Standard Deviation of Errors and Coefficient of Determination



[Simple Linear Regression: Fit and the Coefficient of Determination](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Regression II: Degrees of Freedom EXPLAINED | Adjusted R-squared](#) (zedstatistics)

Section 13.3 – Inferences about B (the population regression slope)



[Inference on the Slope \(The Formulas\)](#) (jbstatistics) (In this video, $A = \beta_0$ and $B = \beta_1$)



[Inference on the Slope \(An Example\)](#) (jbstatistics) (In this video, $A = \beta_0$ and $B = \beta_1$)

Section 13.4 – Linear Correlation



[Dancing Statistics: explaining the statistical concept of 'correlation' through dance](#) (The British Psychological Society)



[What is Correlation?](#) (DrMaggard)



[Understanding Correlation](#) (Brandon Foltz)



[Calculating Correlation](#) (DrMaggard)



[Correlation versus Causation](#) (statslectures)

Section 13.5 – Regression Analysis: A Complete Example



[Simple Linear Regression: An Example](#) (jbstatistics)

(In this video, $A = \beta_0$ and $B = \beta_1$)

Section 13.6 – Using the Regression Model



[Intervals \(for the Mean Response and a Single Response\) in Simple Linear Regression](#) (jbstatistics)
