



Interpreting Linear Models

Today's Standard

8.SP.A3 - Use the equation of a linear model to solve problems in the context of bivariate measurement data, interpreting the slope and intercept. For example, in a linear model for a biology experiment, interpret a slope of 1.5 cm/hr as meaning that an additional hour of sunlight each day is associated with an additional 1.5 cm in mature plant height.

Cues	Notes
Linear model	A linear model represents the relationship between two variables using a straight line.
Slope	The slope indicates the rate of change between the two variables.
Y-intercept	The y-intercept is the value of the dependent variable when the independent variable is zero.
Bivariate data	Bivariate data involves two different variables that are being compared.
Real-world applications	Real-world applications include predicting outcomes and analyzing trends based on data.

Summary

Understanding linear models helps interpret relationships between two variables, using the slope and y-intercept to make predictions and analyze data.