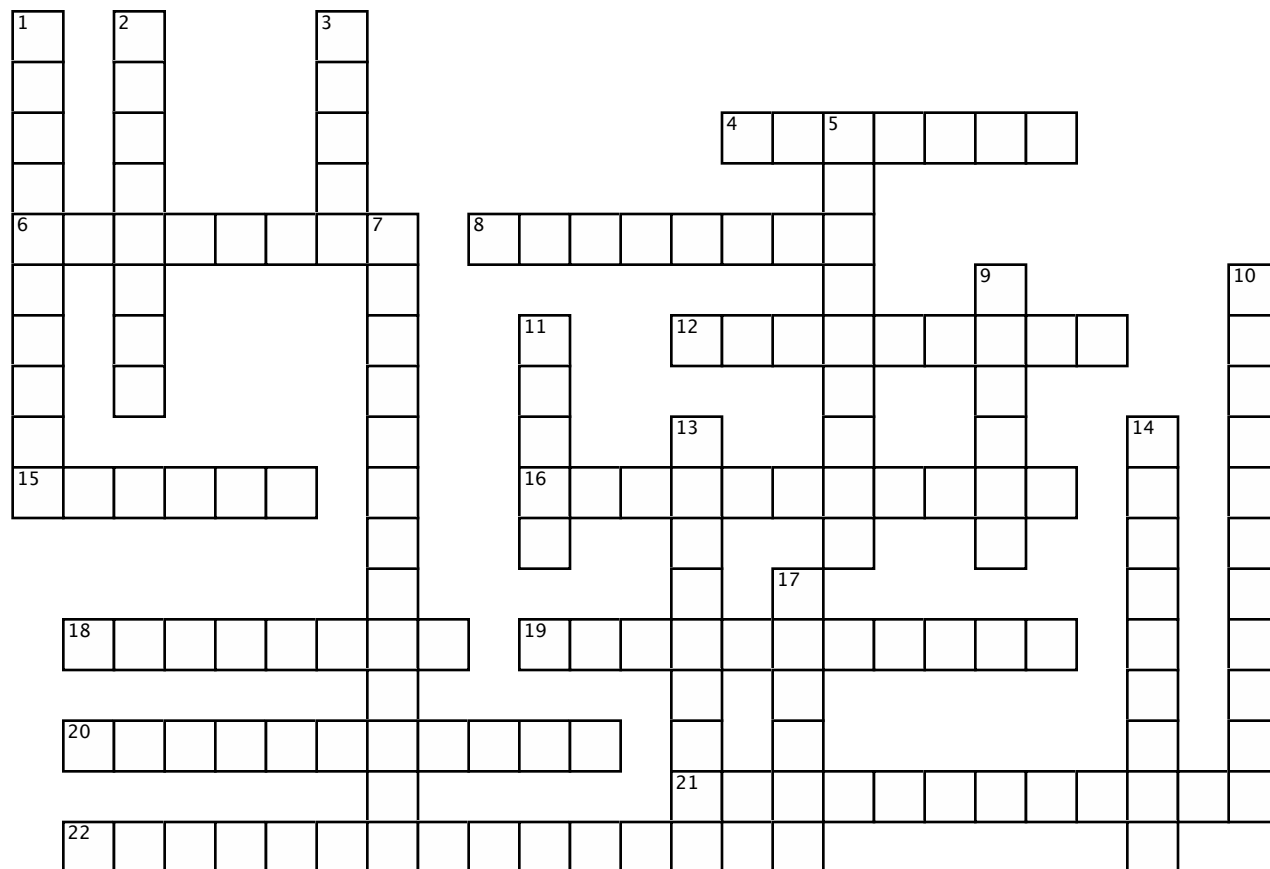


YMS Ch4: More on Two-Variable Data

AP Statistics at LSHS

Mr. Molesky



Across

4. A variable other than the explanatory or response that may influence the interpretation of the relationship.
6. Association between two variables is explained by a lurking variable creating a common _.
8. Correlations based on _ are usually too high when applied to individuals.
12. Correlation does not imply _
15. Table of counts that organizes data about two categorical variables
16. Growth that increases by a fixed percentage of the previous amount
18. Distributions of totals in a two-way table.
19. Type of transformation used to find power or exponential models
20. Distributions of rows or columns in a two-way table.
21. Method of applying a function to data to reexpress it in a different form
22. If a variable grows _, its logarithm grows linearly.

Down

1. The best evidence for causation comes from a well-designed _.
2. Paradox when direction of an association is reversed when data from groups are combined into a single group.
3. His contributions to Statistics include method of least-squares and normal distributions
5. Correlation and regression are not _ to outliers.
7. Using a regression line to predict far outside the observed values.
9. Correlation and regression describe only _ relationships.
10. Effects on a response variable can not be distinguished between variables.
11. _ Law models become linear when we apply logarithms to both variables.
13. Another name for curvature of functions
14. Function that moves in one direction as its argument increases
17. Growth that increases by a fixed amount