The R squared value is 0.818882. This value means that roughly 82% of the dependent value (points scored) can be explained by the independent variable, which in this case is minutes played. R squared values range from 0 to 1. A higher R value, which in this case is high, indicates a confident linear relationship between points scored and minutes played.

The null hypothesis states that the partial slope is equal to zero. The alternative would then state that the partial slope does not equal to zero. In other words, the null hypothesis states that there is no linear relationship between y and x. On the other hand, if the alternative is satisfied, then some linear relationship exists between y and x. In this case, the p-value(3.5E-222) is significantly less than 0.5 which would mean that the null hypothesis is rejected and the analysis shows a confident linear relationship between y and x. The coefficient indicates that for every point scored, roughly 0.51 minutes are played.

Based on the above analysis, the data presents a confident conclusion that payers, who play more minutes, will score more points. Based on this model, further predictions can be made on player minutes on the points that result from playing those minutes using the following equation:

Y=0.50936x-80.8164