coefficient

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a numerical or constant quantity placed before and multiplying the

variable in an algebraic expression

Mean squared error

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In statistics, the mean squared error (MSE) or mean squared deviation

(MSD) of an estimator (of a procedure for estimating an unobserved

quantity) measures the average of the squares of the errors or

deviations—that is, the difference between the estimator and what is

estimated

Variance score

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In statistics, the score, score function, efficient score or informant

indicates how sensitive a likelihood function L

R-squared

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R-squared is a statistical measure of how close the data are to the

fitted regression line. It is also known as the coefficient of

determination, or the coefficient of multiple determination for multiple

regression. ... 100% indicates that the model explains all the

variability of the response data around its mean.

Adjusted R-Square

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Adjusted R Squared interpretation

The adjusted R-squared is a modified version of R-squared that has been

adjusted for the number of predictors in the model. The adjusted R-

squared increases only if the new term improves the model more than

would be expected by chance. It decreases when a predictor improves the

model by less than expected by chance.

Intercept

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In the equation of a straight line (when the equation is written as "y =

mx + b"), the slope is the number "m" that is multiplied on the x, and

"b" is the y-intercept (that is, the point where the line crosses the

vertical y-axis).

p value

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When you perform a hypothesis test in statistics, a p-value helps you

determine the significance of your results. ... The p-value is a number

between 0 and 1 and interpreted in the following way: A small p-value

(typically ≤ 0.05) indicates strong evidence against the null

hypothesis, so you reject the null hypothesis