## GENERAL STATISTICS

1) The $\qquad$ is the number that occurs the $\qquad$ often, but it might be a range of values instead. This is called the $\qquad$ interval.
2) The $\qquad$ is the number in the middle of an ordered set.
3) Outlier calculations are important. The maximum outlier limit is calculated by the formula: $Q 3+$ $\qquad$ , and the lower outlier limit by $\qquad$ . Outliers must be marked with
a $\qquad$ on box and whisker plots. Label the values used to generate a box and whisker plot:

4) Variance is the $\qquad$ to the power of $\qquad$ .
5) The mean score for a set of exams is 4.3. If you increase every score by 3, the mean is
$\qquad$ . If the standard deviation of the data is 1.2 , and you increase every score by 3 the standard deviation is $\qquad$ .
6) The mean of data is 4.3. If you double every score, the mean is $\qquad$ .
7) Hypothesis testing. Remember: If the $p$-value is low, the null must $\qquad$ _.

## T-TEST

8) A t-test is used to determine if there is a difference between the $\qquad$ , which is represented with this symbol: $\qquad$ . There are two main assumptions that are made: The first is that the data is $\qquad$ and second is that the $\qquad$ of the samples are $\qquad$ . Mathematically, the null hypothesis must be written as: $\qquad$ and the alternative as: $\qquad$ , or $\qquad$ or $\qquad$ . You must read the question closely to determine which to use. It is important you select the $\qquad$
$\qquad$ t-test on your calculator, as well as the correct alternative hypothesis. You must also make sure you select a $\qquad$ ttest. Just remember: $\qquad$ are fun!

## PEARSON AND SPEARMAN

9) Pearson's correlation can only be used for $\qquad$ relationships. If relationship is monotonic, which basically means $\qquad$ use $\qquad$ instead.
10) $\qquad$ is less sensitive to outliers than $\qquad$ is.
11) For Pearson's, the line of regression must pass through the $\qquad$
$\qquad$ and the correct $\qquad$ - $\qquad$ .
12) Make sure to use the correct equation of regression to make predictions. If you are predicting for $y$, use this model: $\qquad$ . If you are predicting for $x$, use this model: $\qquad$ . In order to generate the latter, you simply $\qquad$ the
$\qquad$ in your calculator.
13) Predictions made from values are reliable if they are inside the $\qquad$ . This is called
$\qquad$ . It is also important for the $\qquad$ to be $\qquad$ -

Predictions are less reliable if made from values outside the $\qquad$ . This is called
$\qquad$ . Also, if the $\qquad$ is $\qquad$ the prediction would be less reliable.
14) Carrying out Spearman's calculation is easy if you rank them correctly. Rank the following for practice:

| $x$ (score) | 15 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rank |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $y$ (score) | 17 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 15 |
| Rank |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

