

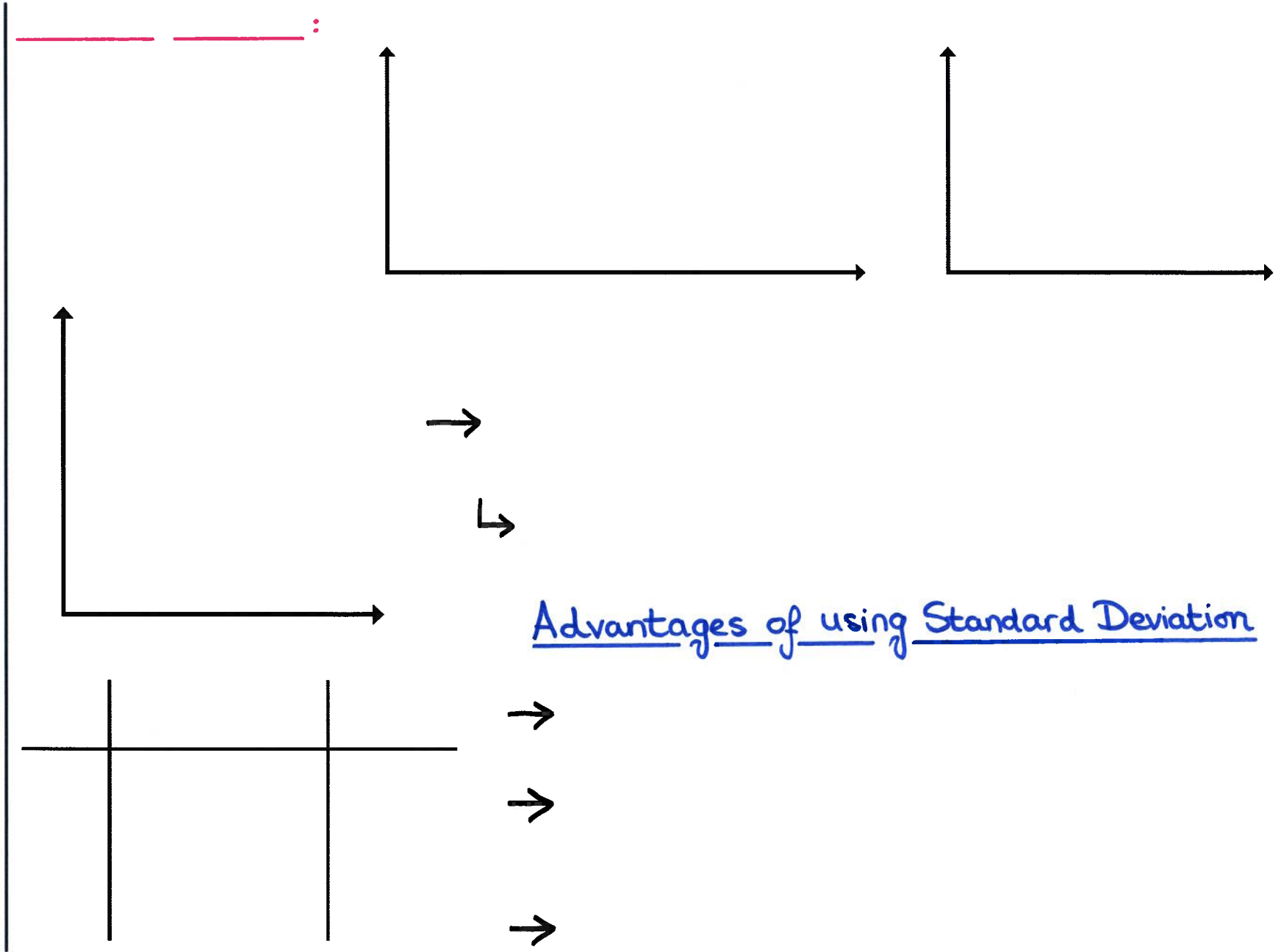


TT

Standard Deviation

# Standard Deviation

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



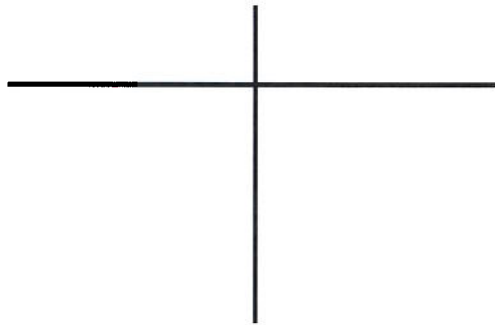
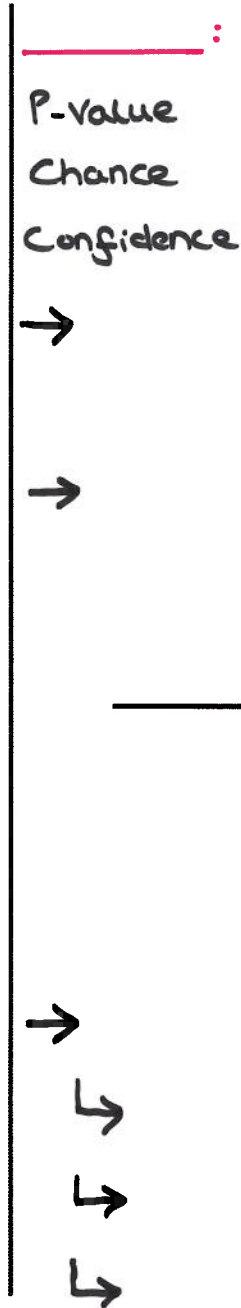
Advantages of using Standard Deviation



# P-Values

1 2 3 4 5

P-Value







# Introduction to Statistics

\* You don't need to remember the formulae for the exam \*

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Chi-Squared Test →

Correlation Coefficient →

Student's T-test →



# Averages

Data Set 1: 16, 22, 14, 22, 20, 19, 17, 22

(Arithmetic)  
mean

\_\_\_\_\_ ( ):

Median

\_\_\_\_\_:



Mode

\_\_\_\_\_:

Data Set 1

Data Set 2: 12, 8, 6, 9, 8, 13, 6



Range

\_\_\_\_\_:

Data Set 1:

Data Set 2:



# Chi-Squared Test

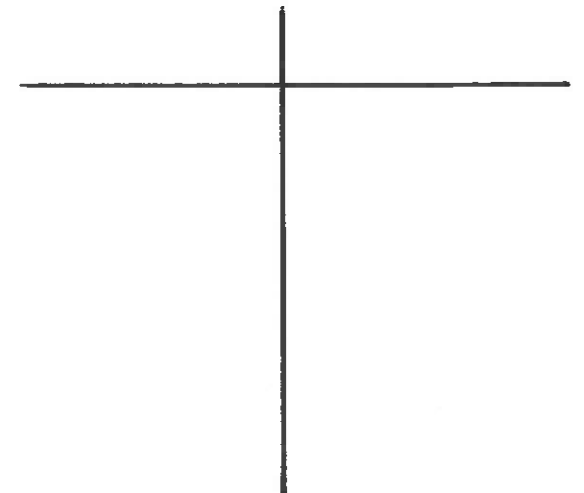
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Null Hypothesis

The Equation

Degree of Freedom

Critical Value





# Choosing a Statistical Test

1 2 3 4 5

Function

Reason for  
Choosing

Null  
Hypothesis

Results

Degrees of  
Freedom

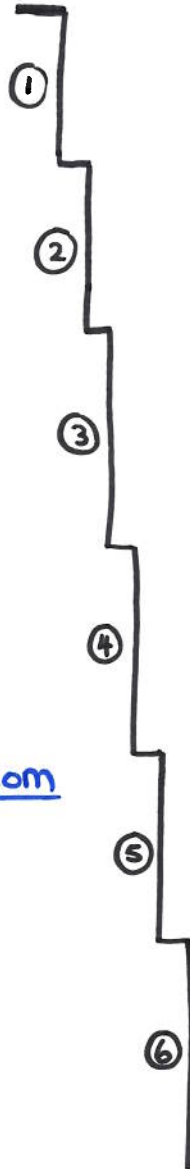


# Student's T-test

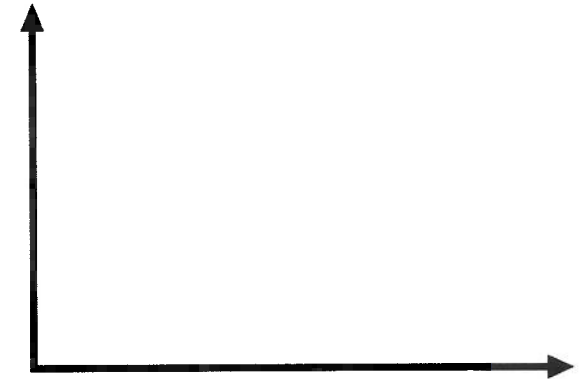
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Equation

Method



Degrees of Freedom



Paired vs. Unpaired t-tests

e.g.

e.g.

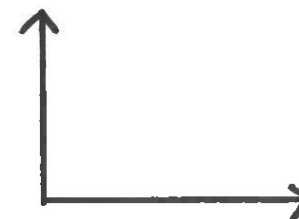
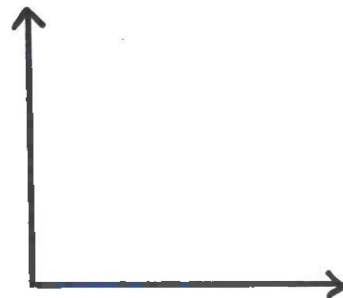


# Correlation Coefficient

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

## The Equation

Group 1	Rank	Group 2	Rank	d	d <sup>2</sup>







# Calculating Standard Deviation

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Equation

Method

