# Quiz 1 Review

# Vocabulary

Parameter versus a statistic

Sample vs. population

Descriptive versus inferential statistics

Types of variables- Continuous vs. Discrete

Levels of Measurement- nominal, ordinal, and interval-ratio level variables

Order of operations (PEMDAS)

Measure of central tendency- mean, mode, and median;

Measure of Variability= lower quartile, upper quartile, IQR, standard deviation (using computational formula), and checking for outliers; skewed to left, right or symmetrical;

Sum of squares and square of the sum;

.25(n)=q1, lower quartile

.75(n)= q3, upper quartile

IQR= q3-q1

Checking for skewness

Positively skewed or skewed to the right is when the mean is larger than median, and sometimes the mode. An example is a hard test where most did poorly but a few students did well.

Negatively skewed or skewed to the left is when the median, and sometimes the mode, is larger than the mean. An example is a relatively easy test where a few students did poorly, but the majority did well.

Checking for outliers: Q1- 1.5 (IQR)= 8

 Q3+ 1.5 (IQR)= 99

[6, 43, 47, 49, 88, 104]