Inference for Quantitative Data: Means

AP Statistics · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
mean /miːn/	The **mean** delivery time is 27 minutes. 27
population standard deviation	We rarely know the **population standard deviation**.
t-distribution	The **t-distribution** has fatter tails than the normal curve.
distribution /ˌdɪstrɪˈbjuːʃn/	The **distribution** shows what values occur and how often.
degrees of freedom /dɪˈgriːz ɒv ˈfriːdəm/	The **degrees of freedom** tell you which t-distribution to use.
confidence interval /ˈkɒnfɪdəns ˈɪntəvl/	A narrow **confidence interval** means the estimate is precise.
critical value /ˈkrɪtɪkl ˈvæljuː/	The **critical value** is the edge of the critical region.
outlier /ˈaʊtlaɪə/	Leave out the **outlier** when you draw the line.
confidence level /ˈkɒnfɪdəns ˈlevl/	A 95% **confidence level** means the method works 95% of the time. 95% 95%
plausible /ˈplɔːzɪbl/	A value inside the interval is **plausible**.
t statistic	The **t statistic** measures how far the sample mean is from the claim.
reject /rɪˈdʒekt/	If the p-value is small, **reject** the null hypothesis. p-value

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Word	Example
skew /skjuː/	A strong **skew** can make the t-procedure unreliable for small samples. t
parameter /pəˈræmɪtə/	In $x = 2t$ and $y = t^2$, t is the **parameter**. $x = 2t$ $y = t^2$ t
Type I error /taɪp aɪ ˈerə/	A **Type I error** rejects a true null hypothesis.
Type II error /taɪp ˈtuː ˈerə/	A **Type II error** fails to reject a false null hypothesis.
power /ˈpaʊə/	The **power** of a test is its chance of finding a real effect.
independent samples /ˌɪndɪˈpendənt ˈsæmplz/	**Independent samples** come from two separate groups.
pool	Do not **pool** the variances in a two-sample t-test. t
variance /ˈveərɪəns/	The **variance** is the square of the standard deviation.
paired data /peəd ˈdeɪtə/	**Paired data** come from the same subjects measured twice.
randomly assigned	Subjects were **randomly assigned** to the two groups.
cause-and-effect /kɔːz ænd ɪˈfekt/	Only an experiment can show **cause-and-effect**.
consistent /kənˈsɪstənt/	A **consistent** estimator gets closer to the truth as the sample grows.
standard error /ˈstændəd ˈerə/	The **standard error** shows how much the sample mean might vary.