Statistics and probability

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Mathematics: Applications and Interpretation · SL · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
population /ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/	Define the **population** before deciding whom to include.
sample /ˈsæmpl/	The **sample** contains the people selected for this study.
discrete data	**Discrete data** can take only certain values, such as the number of children in a family.
continuous data	**Continuous data** can take any value in a range, such as height or time.
outlier /ˈaʊtlaɪə/	Leave out the **outlier** when you draw the line.
mean /miːn/	The **mean** is the total divided by the number of values.
median /ˈmiːdiːən/	Put the values in order before you find the **median**.
mode /məʊd/	The **mode** is the most common value.
quartile /ˈkwɔːtaɪl/	The lower **quartile** is a quarter of the way through the data.
interquartile range /ˌɪntəˈkwɔːtaɪl reɪndʒ/	Subtract the lower quartile from the upper for the **interquartile range**.
standard deviation /ˈstændəd ˌdiːvɪˈeɪʃn/	A larger **standard deviation** means the values are more spread out.

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cumulative frequency /ˈkjuːmjʊlətɪv ˈfriːkwənsi/	**Cumulative frequency** adds each count to all earlier counts.
box plot /bɒks plɒt/	A **box plot** displays the median and quartiles.
scatter diagram /ˈskætə ˈdaɪəgræm/	A **scatter diagram** shows two variables as points.
regression line /rɪˈgreʃn laɪn/	A **regression line** $y = a + bx$ is the line of best fit for predicting y from x. $y = a + bx$ x y
interpolation /ɪnˌtɜːpəˈleɪʃn/	**Interpolation** estimates a value inside the range of the data.
extrapolation /ekˈstræpəleɪʃn/	Predicting beyond the data is **extrapolation**.
Spearman's rank correlation coefficient /ˈspɪəmənz ræŋk ˌkɒrɪˈleɪʃn ˌkəʊɪˈfɪʃənt/	**Spearman's rank correlation coefficient** compares two rankings.
probability /ˌprɒbəˈbɪlɪti/	A fair coin gives **probability** one half for heads.
sample space /ˈsæmpl speɪs/	The **sample space** is the list of all possible outcomes.
mutually exclusive /ˈmjuːtʃuːəli eksˈkluːsɪv/	**Mutually exclusive** outcomes cannot occur together.
independent /ˌɪndɪˈpendənt/	**Independent** events do not change each other's probabilities.
tree diagram /triː ˈdaɪəgræm/	A **tree diagram** shows each stage of a probability problem.

Word	Example
discrete random variable /dɪˈskriːt ˈrændəm ˈveərɪəbl/	A **discrete random variable** X takes separate values, each with a probability. X
expected value /ekˈspektɪd ˈvæljuː/	The **expected value** of one dice roll is 3.5. 3.5
normal distribution /ˈnɔːml ˌdɪstrɪˈbjuːʃn/	A **normal distribution** has a symmetric bell-shaped density curve.
null hypothesis /nʌl haɪˈpɒθəsɪs/	The **null hypothesis** specifies the parameter value being tested.
alternative hypothesis /ɔːlˈtɜːnətɪv haɪˈpɒθəsɪs/	The **alternative hypothesis** says the coin favours heads.
significance level /sɪgˈnɪfɪkəns ˈlevl/	Set the **significance level** before looking at the observed result.
chi-squared test /kaɪ skweəd test/	A **chi-squared test** checks whether our counts are close to the expected counts.
contingency table /kənˈtɪndʒənsi ˈteɪbl/	A **contingency table** shows counts for two variables.
degrees of freedom /dɪˈgriːz ɒv ˈfriːdəm/	A mechanism with one **degree of freedom** needs one motor.
critical value /ˈkrɪtɪkl ˈvæljuː/	The **critical value** is the edge of the critical region.
goodness of fit test	A **goodness of fit test** checks whether data follow a given distribution.
one-tailed /wʌn teɪld/	A **one-tailed** test checks only whether the mean has gone up.

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Word	Example
⇆ **two-tailed** /tuː teɪld/	A **two-tailed** test looks for a difference in either direction.

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