

# Index

## A

### Arithmetic

21.3.5: Perform Signed Number Arithmetic

### arithmetic mean

5.3: Measures of Central Tendency

## B

### bar graph

21.1.4: Using Fractions, Decimals and Percents to Describe Charts

### bar graphs

3.1: Qualitative Data

## C

### causation

16.6: Causation

### Central Tendency

5.1: Central Tendency

5.2: What is Central Tendency

### cluster sample

1.2.6: Observational Studies and Sampling Strategies

### Comparing numbers

21.1.1: Comparing Fractions, Decimals, and Percents

### complement

21.4.2: The Complement of a Set

### Confidence Interval

8.7: Statistical Literacy

8.E: Estimation (Exercises)

### confounding variable

1.2.6: Observational Studies and Sampling Strategies

1.2.8: How Not to Do Statistics

### Construct Validity

16.2: Measurement

### correlation

13.2: Line Fitting, Residuals, and Correlation

## E

### expected value

21.3.7: Using Summation Notation

### extrapolation

13.3: Fitting a Line by Least Squares Regression

## F

### Face Validity

16.2: Measurement

### Factorials

21.3.2: Factorials and Combination Notation

### frequency distribution

3.2: Quantitative Data

### full model

14.2: Model Selection

## G

### generalized linear model

14.4: Introduction to Logistic Regression

### geometric mean

5.6: Additional Measures

## H

### hidden bias

1.2.8: How Not to Do Statistics

### histogram

3.2: Quantitative Data

## I

### inequality

21.2.3: Represent an Inequality as an Interval on a Number Line

### influential point

13.4: Types of Outliers in Linear Regression

### INTERSECTIONS

21.4.3: The Union and Intersection of Two Sets

## K

### kurtosis

5.10: Shapes of Distributions

6.3: Skew and Kurtosis

## L

### Law of Large Numbers

8.2: The Law of Large Numbers

### least squares criterion

13.3: Fitting a Line by Least Squares Regression

### least squares line

13.3: Fitting a Line by Least Squares Regression

### leptokurtic

6.3: Skew and Kurtosis

### leverage

13.4: Types of Outliers in Linear Regression

### Line Fitting

13.2: Line Fitting, Residuals, and Correlation

### LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL

13: Introduction to Linear Regression

### logistic regression

14: Multiple and Logistic Regression

14.4: Introduction to Logistic Regression

### logit transformation

14.4: Introduction to Logistic Regression

### lurking variable

1.2.8: How Not to Do Statistics

## M

### mean

5.3: Measures of Central Tendency

5.4: Median and Mean

### median

5.3: Measures of Central Tendency

5.4: Median and Mean

5.5: Measures of the Location of the Data

### midpoint

21.2.4: The Midpoint

### Misconceptions

9.10: Misconceptions of Hypothesis Testing

### mode

5.3: Measures of Central Tendency

### Model Selection

14.2: Model Selection

### Multiple Regression

14: Multiple and Logistic Regression

14.1: Introduction to Multiple Regression

14.3: Checking Model Assumptions using Graphs

## N

### natural splines

14.4: Introduction to Logistic Regression

### Normal probability plot

14.3: Checking Model Assumptions using Graphs

## Number Line

21.2.2: Plotting Points and Intervals on the Number Line

21.2.3: Represent an Inequality as an Interval on a Number Line

## O

### order of operations

21.3.3: Order of Operations

21.3.4: Order of Operations in Expressions and Formulas

### outliers

5.5: Measures of the Location of the Data

13.4: Types of Outliers in Linear Regression

### overgeneralization

1.2.8: How Not to Do Statistics

## P

### Pareto charts

3.1: Qualitative Data

### Pearson's measure of skew

5.10: Shapes of Distributions

### PEMDAS

21.3.3: Order of Operations

### pie chart

21.1.4: Using Fractions, Decimals and Percents to Describe Charts

### pie charts

3.1: Qualitative Data

### placebo

1.2.5: Overview of Data Collection Principles

### powers

21.3.6: Powers and Roots

### Predictive Validity

16.2: Measurement

### prospective study

1.2.6: Observational Studies and Sampling Strategies

## Q

### quartiles

5.5: Measures of the Location of the Data

## R

### Range

5.9: Measures of Variability

### reliability

16.2: Measurement

### research design

16: Research Design

### residuals

13.2: Line Fitting, Residuals, and Correlation

21.6.1: Finding Residuals

### Retrospective studies

1.2.6: Observational Studies and Sampling Strategies

### roots

21.3.6: Powers and Roots

### rounding

21.1.3: Decimals- Rounding and Scientific Notation

## S

### Sampling Bias

16.4: Sampling Bias

### scientific method

16.1: Scientific Method

set

[21.4.1: Set Notation](#)

set notation

[21.4.1: Set Notation](#)

simple random sampling

[1.2.6: Observational Studies and Sampling Strategies](#)

skew

[5.10: Shapes of Distributions](#)

[6.3: Skew and Kurtosis](#)

skewness

[6.3: Skew and Kurtosis](#)

square root

[21.5.3: Solve Equations with Roots](#)

standard error

[16.2: Measurement](#)

stratified sampling

[1.2.6: Observational Studies and Sampling Strategies](#)

summation notation

[21.3.7: Using Summation Notation](#)

Survivorship Bias

[16.4: Sampling Bias](#)

## T

trimean

[5.6: Additional Measures](#)

trimmed mean

[5.6: Additional Measures](#)

## U

Undercoverage Bias

[16.4: Sampling Bias](#)

unions

[21.4.3: The Union and Intersection of Two Sets](#)

## V

validity

[16.2: Measurement](#)

variance

[5.9: Measures of Variability](#)

Variance Sum Law

[5.12: Variance Sum Law I - Uncorrelated Variables](#)

Venn diagram

[21.4.4: Venn Diagrams](#)

## W

weapons effect

[20.9: Weapons and Aggression](#)