

Index

A

Adding probabilities

[3.2: Complements, Intersections, and Unions](#)

alternative hypothesis

[8.1: The Elements of Hypothesis Testing](#)

ANOVA

[11.4: F-Tests in One-Way ANOVA](#)

B

binomial probability distribution

[4.3: The Binomial Distribution](#)

binomial random variable

[4.3: The Binomial Distribution](#)

box plots

[2.4: Relative Position of Data](#)

C

central limit theorem

[6.2: The Sampling Distribution of the Sample Mean](#)

Chebyshev's Theorem

[2.5: The Empirical Rule and Chebyshev's Theorem](#)

coefficient of determination

[10.6: The Coefficient of Determination](#)

combined sample size

[11.4: F-Tests in One-Way ANOVA](#)

Comparing two population means

[9.1: Comparison of Two Population Means - Large, Independent Samples](#)

[9.2: Comparison of Two Population Means - Small, Independent Samples](#)

Comparing Two Population Proportions

[9.4: Comparison of Two Population Proportions](#)

complement

[3.2: Complements, Intersections, and Unions](#)

conditional probability

[3.3: Conditional Probability and Independent Events](#)

confidence interval for estimating a population mean

[7.4: Sample Size Considerations](#)

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO POPULATION PROPORTIONS

[9.4: Comparison of Two Population Proportions](#)

confidence interval for the difference in two population means

[9.5: Sample Size Considerations](#)

confidence interval formula for estimating a population proportion

[7.4: Sample Size Considerations](#)

Confidence Intervals for a Proportion

[7.3: Large Sample Estimation of a Population Proportion](#)

[7.4: Sample Size Considerations](#)

contingency table

[11.1: Chi-Square Tests for Independence](#)

critical value test

[8.5: Large Sample Tests for a Population Proportion](#)

Cumulative Normal Probability

[5.2: The Standard Normal Distribution](#)

cumulative probability distributions

[4.3: The Binomial Distribution](#)

D

data frequency table

[1.3: Presentation of Data](#)

DENSITY FUNCTION

[5.1: Continuous Random Variables](#)

E

ELEMENT

[3.1: Sample Spaces, Events, and Their Probabilities](#)

Empirical Rule

[2.5: The Empirical Rule and Chebyshev's Theorem](#)

[7.1: Large Sample Estimation of a Population Mean](#)

error term

[10.3: Modelling Linear Relationships with Randomness Present](#)

estimation

[10.7: Estimation and Prediction](#)

extrapolation

[10.4: The Least Squares Regression Line](#)

G

goodness of fit

[10.4: The Least Squares Regression Line](#)

H

Histograms

[2.1: Three Popular Data Displays](#)

hypothesis testing

[8.1: The Elements of Hypothesis Testing](#)

I

independent events

[3.3: Conditional Probability and Independent Events](#)

INTERSECTIONS

[3.2: Complements, Intersections, and Unions](#)

L

least squares criterion

[10.4: The Least Squares Regression Line](#)

level of significance

[8.1: The Elements of Hypothesis Testing](#)

linear correlation coefficient

[10.2: The Linear Correlation Coefficient](#)

LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL

[10.3: Modelling Linear Relationships with Randomness Present](#)

[10.5: Statistical Inferences About \$\beta_1\$](#)

M

margin of error

[7.1: Large Sample Estimation of a Population Mean](#)

mean

[4.2: Probability Distributions for Discrete Random Variables](#)

mean of the sample proportion

[6.3: The Sample Proportion](#)

mean square for error

[11.4: F-Tests in One-Way ANOVA](#)

mean square for treatment

[11.4: F-Tests in One-Way ANOVA](#)

Minimum Sample Size for Estimating a Population Mean

[7.4: Sample Size Considerations](#)

mode

[2.2: Measures of Central Location - Three Kinds of Averages](#)

model

[10.3: Modelling Linear Relationships with Randomness Present](#)

most conservative estimate

[7.4: Sample Size Considerations](#)

mutually exclusive

[3.2: Complements, Intersections, and Unions](#)

N

noise

[10.3: Modelling Linear Relationships with Randomness Present](#)

normal distribution

[5.1: Continuous Random Variables](#)

null hypothesis

[8.1: The Elements of Hypothesis Testing](#)

O

observed significance

[8.3: The Observed Significance of a Test](#)

OCCURRENCE

[3.1: Sample Spaces, Events, and Their Probabilities](#)

P

paired difference samples

[9.3: Comparison of Two Population Means - Paired Samples](#)

Paired Samples

[9.3: Comparison of Two Population Means - Paired Samples](#)

percentiles

[2.4: Relative Position of Data](#)

pooled variance

[9.2: Comparison of Two Population Means - Small, Independent Samples](#)

population mean

[2.2: Measures of Central Location - Three Kinds of Averages](#)

population median

[2.2: Measures of Central Location - Three Kinds of Averages](#)

population mode

[2.2: Measures of Central Location - Three Kinds of Averages](#)

population regression line

[10.3: Modelling Linear Relationships with Randomness Present](#)

prediction

[10.7: Estimation and Prediction](#)

probability distribution function

[4.2: Probability Distributions for Discrete Random Variables](#)

Probability Rule for Complements

[3.2: Complements, Intersections, and Unions](#)

Q

quartiles

[2.4: Relative Position of Data](#)

R

random experiment

[3.1: Sample Spaces, Events, and Their Probabilities](#)

Range

[2.3: Measures of Variability](#)

rare events

[8.3: The Observed Significance of a Test](#)

relative frequency histograms

[2.1: Three Popular Data Displays](#)

S

sample mean

[2.2: Measures of Central Location - Three Kinds of Averages](#)

[6.1: The Mean and Standard Deviation of the Sample Mean](#)

sample median

[2.2: Measures of Central Location - Three Kinds of Averages](#)

sample mode

[2.2: Measures of Central Location - Three Kinds of Averages](#)

sample proportion

[6.3: The Sample Proportion](#)

sample size

[9.5: Sample Size Considerations](#)

sample space

[3.1: Sample Spaces, Events, and Their Probabilities](#)

sample Standard Deviation

[6.1: The Mean and Standard Deviation of the Sample Mean](#)

sampling distribution

[6.3: The Sample Proportion](#)

scatter diagram

[10.1: Linear Relationships Between Variables](#)

scatter plot

[10.1: Linear Relationships Between Variables](#)

set notation

[1.3: Presentation of Data](#)

Skewed

[2.2: Measures of Central Location - Three Kinds of Averages](#)

slope

[10.5: Statistical Inferences About \$\beta_1\$](#)

SPECIFICITY OF A DIAGNOSTIC TEST

[3.3: Conditional Probability and Independent Events](#)

standard deviation

[2.3: Measures of Variability](#)

[4.2: Probability Distributions for Discrete Random Variables](#)

standard deviation of the sample proportion

[6.3: The Sample Proportion](#)

standard normal random variable

[5.2: The Standard Normal Distribution](#)

Sum of the Squared Errors

[10.4: The Least Squares Regression Line](#)

T

tails

[5.4: Areas of Tails of Distributions](#)

Tests for Independence

[11.1: Chi-Square Tests for Independence](#)

tree diagram

[3.1: Sample Spaces, Events, and Their Probabilities](#)

type I error

[8.1: The Elements of Hypothesis Testing](#)

type II error

[8.1: The Elements of Hypothesis Testing](#)

U

unions

[3.2: Complements, Intersections, and Unions](#)

V

variance

[2.3: Measures of Variability](#)

Venn diagram

[3.1: Sample Spaces, Events, and Their Probabilities](#)