

What are...	Summary	Summary (cont)
Variables	Variables can be measured in different ways	Quasi-experimental studies are similar to experiments but lack random assignment
Types of Variables	There are two main types of variables: discrete and continuous	Statistical notation is used to represent mathematical formulas and calculations
Ways to Measure Variables	Discrete variables have distinct values, while continuous variables can take on any value within a range	Order of operations is important in performing calculations
Populations	Sampling is a way to study a population by examining a smaller group called a sample	Frequency distributions show the number of times each value occurs in a dataset
Samples	Inferential statistics use sample data to make predictions about a population	Tables and graphs can be used to display frequency distributions
Inferential Stats	Descriptive statistics summarize and describe data	Percentiles and percentile ranks are used to compare individual scores to a distribution
Descriptive Stats	Sampling errors can occur when the sample does not accurately represent the population	Interpolations estimate values between known data points
Sampling Errors	Correlation studies examine the relationship between two variables	
Datum	Experiments are used to establish causal relationships	
Correlation Studies		
Experiments		
Causal Relationships		
Quasi Experimental Studies		
Statistical Notation		
Order of Operations		
Discrete		
Continuous		
The Differences Between Discrete and Continuous		
Frequency Distribution		
Tables Vs. Graphs		
Table Examples		
Graph Examples		
Regular Frequency Distributions		
Percentiles Vs. Percentile Ranks		
Interpolations		



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