What are...

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Summary

Variables can be measured in different ways

There are two main types of variables: discrete and continuous

Discrete variables have distinct values, while continuous variables can take on any value within a range

Sampling is a way to study a population by examining a smaller group called a sample

Inferential statistics use sample data to make predictions about a population

Descriptive statistics summarize and describe data

Sampling errors can occur when the sample does not accurately represent the population

Correlation studies examine the relationship between two variables

Experiments are used to establish causal relationships

Summary (cont)

Quasi-experimental studies are similar to experiments but lack random assignment

Statistical notation is used to represent mathematical formulas and calculations

Order of operations is important in performing calculations

Frequency distributions show the number of times each value occurs in a dataset

Tables and graphs can be used to display frequency distributions

Percentiles and percentile ranks are used to compare individual scores to a distribution

Interpolations estimate values between known data points