1. Descriptive statistics used to organize, summarize, + simplify data

Inferential statistics - use sample data to make inferences or generalizations about the population from which the sample came.

2. population - is the entire set of individuals (or their scores) of interest in a particular study.

sample - is set of individuals (or their scores) selected from a population, usually intended to represent the population

3. indep. variable - type of diet
   dependent variable - chloresterol level

⑧ indep var - loudness of buzzer

dep. var - reaction time

⑨ a. dep. var is whether or not each subject has a cold

b. discrete

c. nominal scale

d. experimental (amount of Vitamin C manipulated)

⑭ The 1st researcher is using a nominal scale (although subjects are asked to determine a preference, the data consist of named categories.)

2nd researcher is using an ordinal scale (ranks).

3rd researcher is using an interval scale.

(15) a) discrete

b.) ratio scale (zero means no errors)

(18)

SUBJECT	X	Y	XY
A	3	2	$3 \cdot 2 = 6$
B	4	1	$4 \cdot 1 = 4$
C	2	3	$2 \cdot 3 = 6$
D	6	4	$4 \cdot 6 = 24$

$\Sigma X = 15 \qquad \Sigma y = 10 \qquad \Sigma XY = 40$

(22)

X	X^2	$X + 3$
3	$3^2 = 9$	$3 + 3 = 6$
-2	$(-2)^2 = 4$	$-2 + 3 = +1$
0	$0^2 = 0$	$0 + 3 = 3$
-1	$(-1)^2 = 1$	$-1 + 3 = +2$
-4	$(4)^2 = 16$	$-4 + 3 = -1$

$\Sigma X = -4 \qquad \Sigma x^2 = 30 \qquad \Sigma(x+3) = 11$