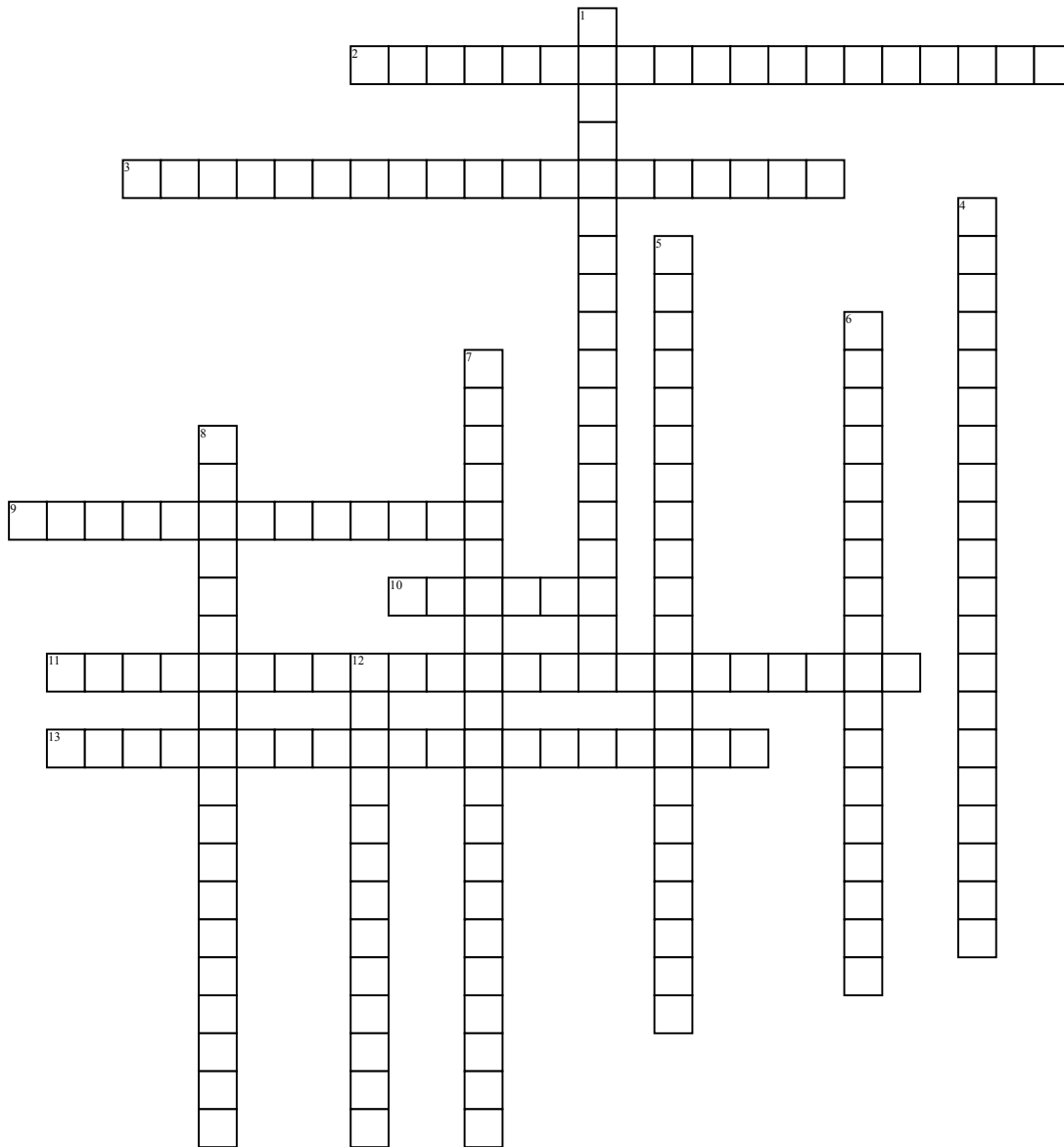


Chapter 18-20 Vocabulary



Across

2. The variability we expect to see from one random sample to another. Sometimes called sampling error.

3. When we are interested in deviations in only one direction away from the hypothesized parameter value.

9. Extent of the interval on either side of the observed statistic value. The product of a critical value from the sampling distribution and a standard error from the data.

10. The probability of observing a value for a test statistic at least as far from the hypothesized value as the statistic value actually observed if the null hypothesis is true.

11. Shows the behavior of the statistic over all the possible samples for the same size n

13. When we are interested in deviations in either direction away from the hypothesized parameter value.

Down

1. A test of the null hypothesis that the proportion of a single sample equals a specified value by referring the statistic to a Standard Normal Model.

4. The distribution of values taken by the statistic in all possible samples of the same size from the same population.

5. A confidence interval for the true value of a proportion. Where critical values from the Standard Normal Model corresponding to the specified confidence level.

6. Values usually of the form found from data in such a way the % of all random samples will yield intervals that capture the true parameter value.

7. Propose what we should conclude if we find the null hypothesis to be unlikely.

8. States that the sampling distribution model of the sample mean from a random sample is approx. normal from large n , regardless of the population, as long as the observations are independent.

12. When we estimate the standard deviation of a sampling distribution using statistics found from the data.