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| **Vocabulary Term** | **Definition** | **Picture or Symbol** |
| Discrete Data | Data whose possible values are countable and often finite. | https://www.filepicker.io/api/file/G4Cob0O0RjiKchLVPHWw?policy=eyJleHBpcnkiOjQ1NTg5ODY5NjAsImNhbGwiOiJyZWFkIn0%3D&signature=99571cbec16a027370fcedc747f069e0a82d6eea8c103a413c3040dff6e5b55a |
| Continuous Data | Data which can take any numerical value within a range. |
| Sample | A subset of data selected from a population. | http://www.cliffsnotes.com/assets/267169.png |
| Population | Represents all the possible data that are of interest in a study or survey. |
| Normal Curve | A bell-shaped curve that is symmetric about the mean of the data. *A normal curve models a theoretical data set that is said to have a* ***normal distribution****.* |  |
| Mean | The average. | The mean of a population is represented with the symbol $σ$. The mean of a sample is represented with the symbol $ \overbar{x}$ |
| Standard Deviation | A measure of how spread out the data are from the mean. | *• A lower standard deviation represents data that are more tightly clustered near the mean.* *• A higher standard deviation represents data that are more spread out from the mean.* |
| Shape | Symmetric, skewed right, skewed left |  |
| Outlier | A data point that is distinctly separate from the rest of the data. |
| Center | The mean of the set of data. |
| Spread | How spread out or compact a distribution is. |
| Standard Normal Distribution | A normal distribution with a mean value of 0 and a standard deviation of 1$σ$ or 1s. | https://marketingchristianbooks.files.wordpress.com/2012/11/bell-curve.gif |
| Empirical Rule for Normal Distributions | Approximately 68% of the data in a normaldistribution for a population is within 1 standard deviation of the mean.Approximately 95% of the data in a normal distribution for a population is within2 standard deviations of the mean.Approximately 99 .7% of the data in a normal distribution for a population is within 3 standard deviations of the mean. |  |
| z-score | A number that describes a specific data value’s distance from the mean in terms of standard deviation units. | $$z=\frac{X-μ}{σ}$$ |
| Probability | The chance of something happening. | $$\frac{\# of favorable outcomes}{Total \# of outcomes}$$ |