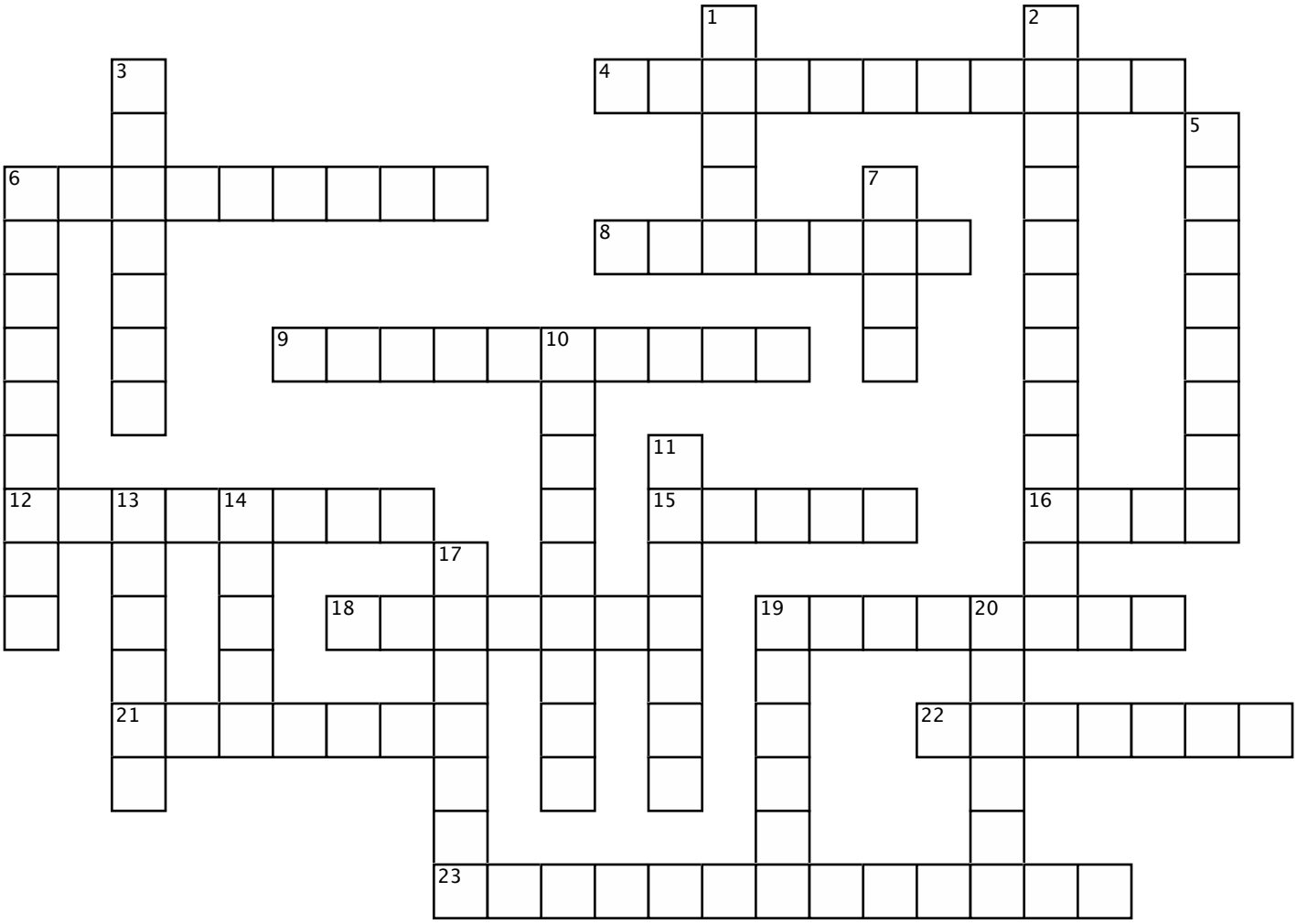
YMS Ch11: Inference for Means

AP Statistics at LSHS

Mr. Molesky



Across

4. The hypothesis we are gathering evidence for: __.
6. If Ha:$\mu \neq k$, we perform a __-__ test.
8. If data are the result of a paired experiment/ setting, we can perform a __ pairs test on the differences.
9. To estimate a mean or difference of means, we construct a __ Interval.
12. t-distributions are more __ than normal distributions.
15. The sampling variability of means: Standard __ of x-bar.
16. The "claim" we are testing in a hypothesis test is called the __ hypothesis.
18. For df=25, the t* for 95% confidence is __ than 1.96.
19. Name of the brewery that played a role in the development of t-distributions.
21. If our df is not on the table, we should use a conservative approach and use the __ df.

Down

1. TI command to perform a hypothesis test for a single mean.
2. To test a claim about a parameter, we perform a test of __.
3. t-distributions are __ than normal distributions.
5. In a CI, the margin of error is controlled by sample size and __ value.
6. TI command to build an interval for a single mean.
7. Another name for a t-score: __-statistic
10. Since we don't know sigma for the population, we have to rely on the sample standard __.
11. Name of "Student's" famous statistician friend.
13. t-procedures are __. That is, they are accurate as long as the sample data is not strongly skewed and doesn't contain outliers.
14. We reject the null if the p-value is less than __.
17. In a single sample setting, (n-1) = __ of freedom.

Across

22. df= degrees of __.
23. If our p-value is very small, our evidence is __ significant.

Down

19. Real name of "Student"
20. As n gets larger, the t-distributions become approximately __.