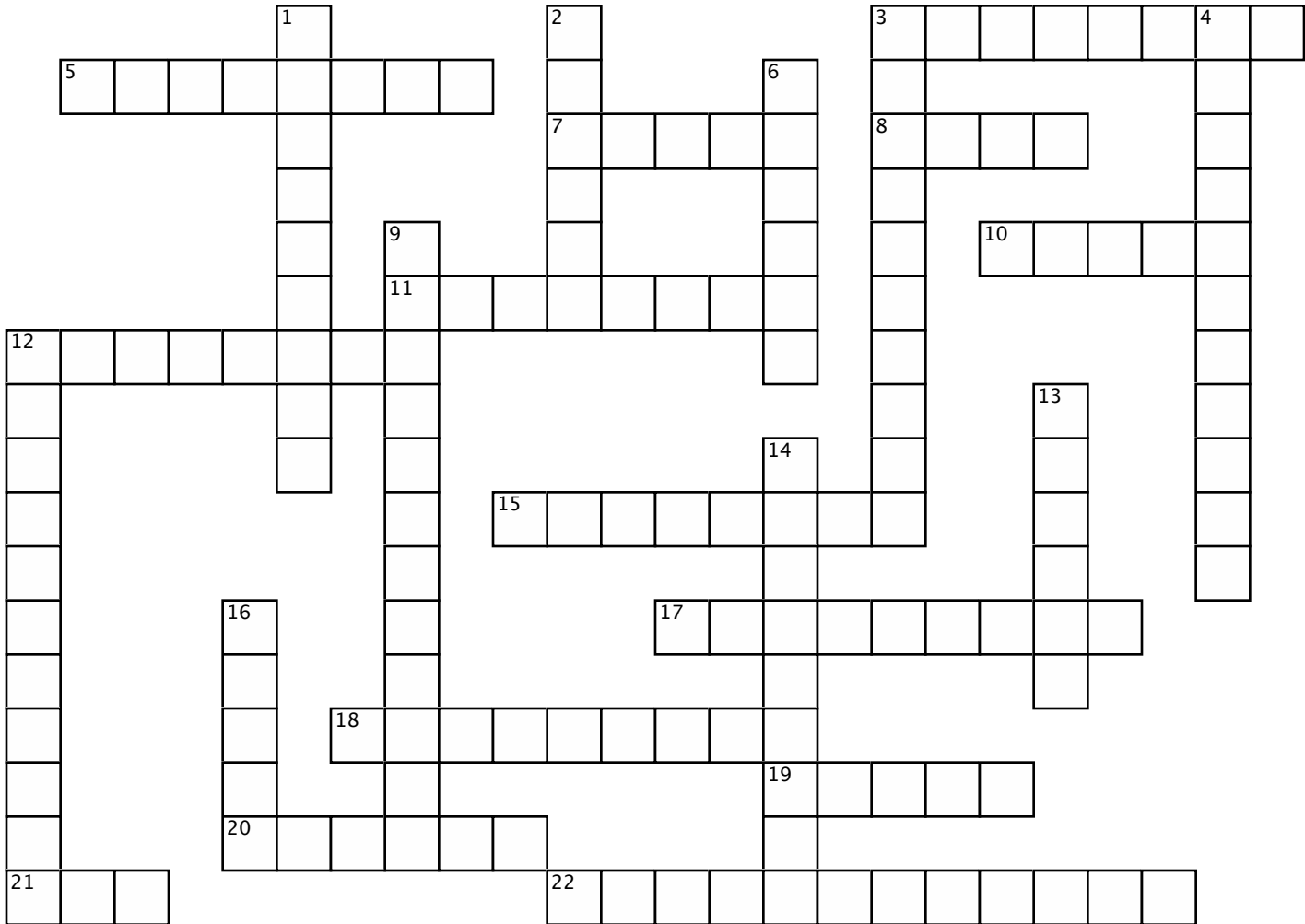


# YMS Ch10: Introduction to Inference

## AP Statistics at LSHS

Mr. Molesky



### Across

3. The size of the margin of error is determined by the sampling standard deviation and the \_ value.
5. One way to decrease the width of an interval is to \_ your confidence level.
7. Significance Level (Greek letter)
8. Hypothesized claim about the population parameter: \_ Hypothesis.
10. If we mistakenly reject a true null hypothesis, we've committed a Type-I \_
11. Statistical tool for estimating a population parameter: Confidence
12. Inferential calculations depend upon an understanding of the \_ distribution.
15. The first part of a confidence interval
17. A numeric measure that describes a sample.
18. The practice of using sample information to estimate a parameter or test a claim: Statistical \_
19. Significance tests can have one or two \_.

### Down

1. In order to calculate a confidence interval, you must find the standard \_ of the sampling distribution.
2. Another name for the probability of observing a sample value at least as extreme as a given one under a null hypothesis.
3. The width of an interval is determined by the \_ level
4. The hypothesis for which we gather statistical evidence.
6. The margin of error can be controlled by increasing \_ size.
9. When we wish to test a claim about a parameter, we conduct a test of \_.
12. When we observe a sample value that is extremely unlikely under a null hypothesis, we say it is "statistically \_"
13. The second part of a confidence interval: \_ of Error

**Across**

20. If we calculate a low P-value, we \_ the null hypothesis.
21. Failing to reject a false null is considered a Type\_ Error
22. A description of all values a statistic takes on and the frequency of each value: Sampling \_

**Down**

14. A numeric measure that describes a population.
16. The probability of correctly rejecting a false null hypothesis is called the \_ of the test.