WORKSHEET 3 STATISTICS

1) b
2) b
3) a
4) a
5) b
6) b
7) b
8) d
9) a

10) Bayes theorem tells the probability of event based on already known knowledge. Eg: Instead of assuming the health problem in a patient, bayes theorem uses the prior knowledge of health problems that can arise at different age group and thus makes the probability of determining the problem much easier.

11) Z-score determines the number of standard deviation a data point lies above or below the mean. Eg: If z-score=3 it indicates that the data point is deviated 3 standard deviation above the mean.

12) T-Test is used to determine if there is difference between mean of two sample group from population and how they are related.

13) Percentile is a value below which group of percentage falls below. Eg: 80 percentile in exam indicate that the person has scored better than 80% of people who have taken the exam.

14) ANNOVA is used to test significance by comparing mean of more than two sample groups from population. It uses variance based F-test to check group mean equality.

15) ANOVA helps to understand how each independent variable's mean is different from the others, which can help in identifying each of its connection with dependent variable. It makes fewer type 1 errors.