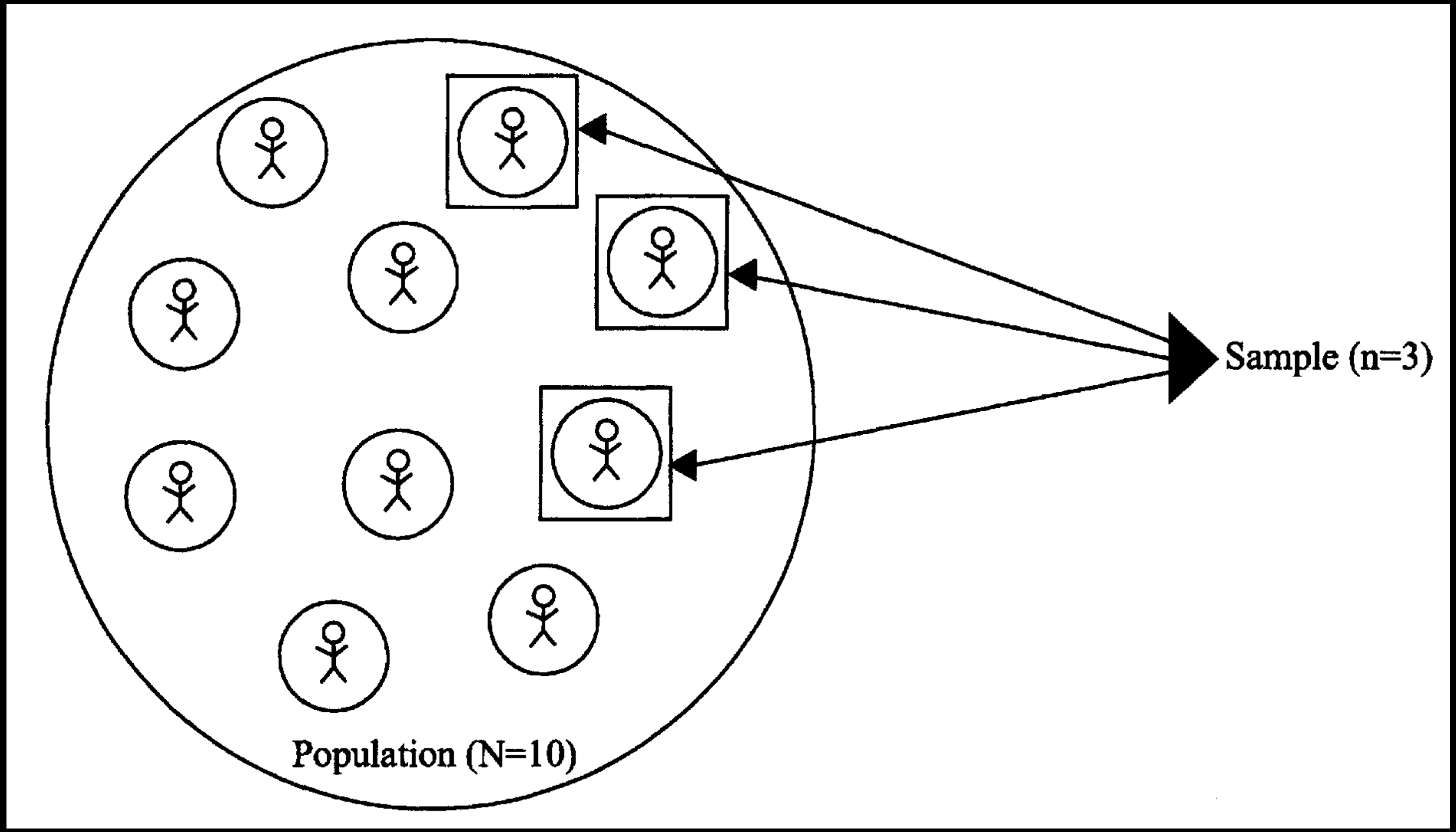
MOST OF WHAT WE DO USES INFERENTIAL AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS.

Inferential statistics applies analyses to a random sample from some population to infer information about it.



MOST OF WHAT WE DO USES INFERENTIAL AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS.

Descriptive statistics is about two things: central tendencies (i.e., means)
and spread of your data (i.e., variance).

Today, we're going to focus on this.

	Population	*Estimate Based on a Sample*
Variance	$\sigma^2 = \frac{\Sigma(X-\mu)^2}{N}$	$s^2 = \frac{\Sigma(X-\bar{X})^2}{n-1}$
	where Σ = to sum X = a score in the distribution μ = the population mean N = the number of cases in the population	where Σ = to sum X = a score in the distribution $\bar{X}$ = the sample mean n = the number of cases in the sample
Standard Deviation	$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(X-\mu)^2}{N}}$	$s = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(X-\bar{X})^2}{n-1}}$
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means) and spread of your data (i.e., variance).

	Population	sample
Standard Deviation	$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(X-\mu)^2}{N}}$	$s = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(X-\overline{X})^2}{n-1}}$
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