## Lesson 2: The Statistical Process & Design of Studies

## Preparation

## Solutions

Please note that the steps show rounded numbers, but that the final answers to the problems are calculated without rounding.

| Problem | Part         | Solution   |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 1       | A            | Design the Study - State a research question, what needs to be done to answer the research question. What is the population? What kind of data needs to be collected?  |
| 1       | В            | Collect Data - How is the sample collected, and going out to actually obtain the data?   |
| 1       | С            | Describe the Data - Creating graphs or calculating statistics to help visualize and describe the data.   |
| 1       | D            | Make Inferences - Using the information contained in a sample to draw conclusions about a population.  |
| 1       | $\mathbf{E}$ | Take Action - Determine which action to take based on the results of the study.  |
| 2       | A            | c- Simple Random Sample (SRS)  |
| 2       | В            | a - Stratified Sampling  |
| 2       | $\mathbf{C}$ | b - Systematic Sampling  |
| 2       | D            | d - Cluster Sampling   |
| 3       | -            | Experiment - Researchers control the conditions under which measurements are made.   |
|         |              | Observational Study - Researchers simply observe what happens without controlling the conditions under which measurements are made.  |
|         |              | Treatment - The new or experimental condition that is imposed on the subjects.   |
|         |              | Response Variable - The variable that changes or responds to the treatment.  |
| 4       | -            | Subjects - Participants in a study The Null Hypothesis $(H_0)$ is the foundational assumption about the population, the 'status quo'   |
| 5       | -            | The Alternative Hypothesis $(H_a)$ is the statement of what is true if the null hypothesis is rejected. It is also a statement about the population. P-Value: The probability that a result will be observed that is as extreme or more extreme than the information observed, assuming that that the null hypothesis is true. |
| 6       | A            | Convenience Sampling   |
| 6       | В            | Systematic Sampling  |
| 6       | C            | Simple Random Sampling   |
| U       | $\sim$       | Simple random Samping  |

| Problem | Part         | Solution   |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 6       | E            | Cluster Sampling   |
| 7       | A            | Cluster Sampling   |
| 7       | В            | Simple Random Sampling   |
| 7       | $\mathbf{C}$ | Stratified Sampling  |
| 7       | D            | Systematic Sampling  |
| 8       | A            | Observational Study  |
| 8       | В            | Experimental Design  |
|         |              | Response Variable - Hours of sleep they get in a week  Treatment - Sleepeze or placebo |
|         |              | Subjects - 1,000 insomnia patients   |
| 9       | A            | Designed Experiment  |
| 9       | В            | 224 patients diagnosed with skin irritations   |
| 9       | $\mathbf{C}$ | The degree of skin irritations observed in the patients                                |
| 9       | D            | 0.5% cream, $1%$ cream, and placebo  |