STATISTICS WORKSHEET ANSWERS-3

Q.1 (b)
Q.2 (c)
Q.3 (a)
Q.4 (a)
Q.5 (a)
Q.6 (b)
Q.7 (b)
Q.8 (d)
Q.9 (a)

Q.10 Bayes Theorem provides a principled way for calculating a conditional probability. It is a deceptively simple calculation, although it can be used to easily calculate the conditional probability of events where intuition often fails.

Q.11 z-score (also called a *standard score*) gives you an idea of how far from the mean a data point is. But more technically it's a measure of how many standard deviations below or above the population mean a raw score is.

Q.12 A t-test is a statistical test that is used to compare the means of two groups. It is often used in hypothesis testing to determine whether a process or treatment actually has an effect on the population of interest, or whether two groups are different from one another.

Q.13 In statistics, a percentile is a score below which a given percentage of scores in its frequency distribution falls or a score at or below which a given percentage falls.

Q.14 An ANOVA test is a way to find out if survey or experiment results are significant. In other words, they help you to figure out if you need to reject the null hypothesis or accept the alternate hypothesis.

Q.15 The one-way ANOVA can help you know whether or not there are significant differences between the means of your independent variables (such as the first example: age, sex, income). When you understand how each independent variable's mean is different from the others, you can begin to understand which of them has a connection to your dependent variable (landing page clicks), and begin to learn what is driving that behavior.