



Statistical Reasoning



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| www.onlinestatbook.com | David Lane Developed by Rice University, University of Houston Clear Lake, and Tufts University | Online Statistics Education: An Interactive Multimedia Course of Study | Online Stat Book |
| JB Statistics | Jeremy Balka, University of Guelph | | YouTube Channel |

Alta Statistical Reasoning is a one- to two-semester course introducing basic concepts of logic and applications of statistics. Many students pursuing a degree that has a general education math requirement will take this course. To develop this course, Knewton used four main sources of content: OpenStax Introductory Statistics, OpenStax Prealgebra, Washington Open Course Library, and videos from an Online Stat book developed by Rice University, University of Houston, and Tufts University, along with a team of Subject Matter Experts. The SMEs come from diverse backgrounds and are all accomplished academics in the field of statistics, and have taught in pathway math programs. Alta Statistical Reasoning covers the breadth of statistical reasoning topics, and also provides the necessary depth to ensure the course is manageable and engaging for instructors and students alike.

Alta Statistical Reasoning has two instructional sequences for every learning objective, giving students multiple opportunities to learn new concepts. Between our text, video, and original SME content, we were able to solicit ideas from statistical reasoning instructors and students at all levels of higher education, from community colleges to Ph.D- granting universities. Alta Statistical Reasoning provides a level of academic rigor, while also promoting relevance and accessibility for students. Knewton has added current and relevant contexts and examples to instruction and assessments.

This course features two versions of the hypothesis testing chapters (chapters 9 and 10). The Version 1 of these chapters aligns closely to the OpenStax text, while the Version 2 of these chapters focuses on a a step-by-step walkthrough, break up of critical value and p-value approaches, and additionally includes technology applications.

* indicates changes in assessments from multiple choice to free response.

** indicates changes in assessments from multiple choice to desmos graphing.

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Chapter 1: Data Collection and Sampling

1.1 Evidence, Claims and Study Types

- Evaluate the strength of evidence against a claim about a population proportion
- Identify and describe the steps in the statistical analysis process
- Determine whether a study is observational or an experiment and appropriate use cases
- Identify components of the experimental design in a given experiment: use of a control group, use of a placebo, and blinding
- Identify confounding variables

1.2 Variables and Measures of Data

- Identify explanatory and response variables in an experiment
- Define and distinguish between qualitative, quantitative, discrete, and continuous variables
- Identify levels of measurement of data

1.3 Sampling Methods

- Understand the definitions of population, sample, statistic, parameter, and data

1.4 Comparing Sampling Methods

- Identify and distinguish between stratified, cluster, systematic, and convenience sampling
- Determine appropriate sampling methods

1.5 Sampling Errors, Bias and Misleading Statistics

- Explain why a poor sampling plan can result in misleading conclusions
- Identify situations in which statistics can be misleading

Chapter 2: Graphic Displays of Data

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- Identify and label shapes of histograms

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- Construct and understand frequency tables for a set of data with technology - Excel
 - Construct and understand relative frequency tables for a set of data with technology - Excel
 - Create and interpret histograms with technology - Excel
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- Calculate mean, median and mode for a dataset using Technology - Excel
- Create and interpret box and whisker plot using Technology - Excel

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- Compute the variance and standard deviation with technology - Excel
- Compute z-scores and use them to compare values from different data sets with technology - Excel

Excel

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- Calculate and create the continuous density distribution with technology - Excel
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- Use the normal distribution to compute a value for a random variable given probability - Calculator
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8.4 Using the Normal Distribution with Technology - Excel

- Use the normal distribution to compute probability with technology - Excel
- Use the normal distribution to compute a value for a random variable given probability - Excel
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9.2 Defining Sampling Distribution

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- Define and apply sampling distribution for sample proportions
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Chapter 10: Confidence Intervals

10.1 Confidence Intervals

- Point estimates, margins of error, and confidence intervals
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- Calculate a point estimate given a confidence interval
- Generate a confidence interval using the empirical rule
- Work backwards to calculate the error bound and sample mean given the confidence interval

10.2 Confidence Interval for Mean (Population Standard Deviation Known)

- Find the z-score given the confidence level
 - Calculate the margin of error for a confidence interval for a mean (standard deviation known)
 - Determine the z-score for a stated confidence level and compute the error bound
-

- Calculate and interpret the confidence interval for a population mean with a known standard deviation*
- Find the sample size required to estimate a population mean with a given confidence level*

10.3 Confidence Interval for Mean (Population Standard Deviation Unknown)

- Determine the degrees of freedom to find and interpret the t-score of a normally distributed random variable
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10.4 Confidence Intervals for Population Proportion

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- Calculate a Confidence Interval for the Mean, population standard deviation known - Excel
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Chapter 11: Hypothesis Testing for One Population - V1

11.1 Introduction to Hypothesis Testing

- Identify the null and alternative hypotheses for an experiment with one population mean
- Distinguish between one- and two-tailed hypotheses tests and understand possible conclusions
- Differentiate between Type I and Type II errors when performing a hypothesis test

11.2 Hypothesis Test for Mean - Population Standard Deviation Known

- Compute the value of the test statistic (z-value) for a hypothesis test for one population mean with a known standard deviation
 - Determine the critical value(s) of a one-mean z-test at a given significance level to define a rejection region
-

- Make a conclusion and interpret the results of a one-mean hypothesis test using the Critical Value Approach with a known standard deviation

11.3 Hypothesis Test for Mean - Population Standard Deviation Known - P-Value

- Use the p-value to make a conclusion and interpret the results of a one-mean hypothesis test with a known standard deviation
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11.4 Hypothesis Test for Mean - Population Standard Deviation Unknown - Critical Value Approach

- Understand the assumptions and conditions for using the t-test for hypothesis testing, and compute the value of the test statistic
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- Make a conclusion and interpret the results of a one-mean hypothesis test with an unknown standard deviation
- Conduct and interpret a one-mean hypothesis test using the Critical Approach with an unknown standard deviation

11.5 Hypothesis Test for Mean - Population Standard Deviation Unknown - P-Value Approach

- Find the p-value using a table given test statistic value (z-score) of a one-mean hypothesis test

11.6 Hypothesis Test for Proportion

- One proportion hypothesis testing (test statistic and p value approaches)

Chapter 11: Hypothesis Testing for One Population - V2

11.1 Two-Mean Hypothesis Tests - Independent Samples - Population Standard Deviations Known

- Identify the null and alternative hypotheses for an experiment with one population mean
- Distinguish between one- and two-tailed hypothesis tests and understand possible conclusions
- Differentiate between Type I and Type II errors when performing a hypothesis test
- Compute the value of the test statistic (z-value) for a hypothesis test for one population mean with a known standard deviation*

11.2 Conduct a Hypothesis Test for Mean - Population Standard Deviation Known - Critical Value/Rejection Region Approach

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11.3 Conduct a Hypothesis Test for Mean - Population Standard Deviation Known: P-Value Approach

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11.4 Developing Hypothesis and understanding Possible Conclusions

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11.5 Conduct a Hypothesis Test for Mean - Population Standard Deviation Unknown - Critical Value/Rejection Region Approach

- Conduct and interpret a one-mean hypothesis test using the Critical Approach with an unknown standard deviation*
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- Determine the critical value(s) for a hypothesis test for the proportion in order to define rejection region(s)
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Chapter 12: Hypothesis Testing with Two Populations - V1

12.1 Hypothesis Test for Two Means

- Identify and understand the null and alternative hypotheses for an experiment with two population means
 - Determine the degrees of freedom and critical value(s) for two-mean t-tests (pooled and nonpooled)
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- Make a conclusion and interpret a two-mean hypothesis test with assume unequal standard deviations

12.2 Hypothesis Test for Two Means - Population Standard Deviations UnKnown

- Calculate the test statistic for a nonpooled two-mean hypothesis test
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12.3 Two population hypothesis test for proportions (Independent Samples)

- Two population hypothesis testing for proportions

Chapter 12: Hypothesis Testing with Two Populations - V2

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- Calculate test statistic for testing the difference between two means (z value) - population standard deviations known

12.2 Two-Mean Hypothesis Test - Population Standard Deviations Known - Critical Value/Rejection Region Approach

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12.4 Two-Mean Hypothesis Tests with Population Standard Deviations Unknown

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12.6 Conducting a Two-Mean Hypothesis Tests - Population Standard Deviation Unknown - P-Value Approach

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- Identify the null and alternative hypothesis involving the hypothesized mean of the differences for the paired data
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12.8 Two Mean Hypothesis Tests (Dependent Samples) - Critical Value/Rejection Region Approach

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12.9 Two Mean Hypothesis Tests (Dependent Samples) - P-Value Approach

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12.11 Two population hypothesis test for proportions (Independent Samples) - Critical Value/Rejection Region Approach

- Determine the critical value(s) for a hypothesis test to test the difference between two population proportions in order to define rejection region(s)
- Make a conclusion and interpret the results for a hypothesis test to test the difference between two population proportions using the Critical Value/Rejection Region Approach

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13.2 Chi Square goodness-of-fit test

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- Conduct and interpret a chi-square goodness-of-fit test*

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- Compute the value of the test statistic using the expected frequencies for a chi-square independence test
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- Compute the value of the test statistic using the expected frequencies for a chi-square homogeneity test*
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Chapter 14: Introduction to ANOVA

14.1 ANOVA Basics - Critical Value Approach

- Determine appropriate situations for a one-way ANOVA test and identify the null and alternative hypotheses
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14.3 Performing an ANOVA test - Critical Value Method - Excel

- Make a decision for the hypothesis test using critical value/rejection region method and interpret results - Excel
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14.4 Performing an ANOVA test Basics - P-Value Approach - Calculator

- Make a decision for the hypothesis test using the p-value method and interpret results - Calculator

14.5 Performing an ANOVA test Basics - P-Value Approach - Excel

- Make a decision for the hypothesis test using the p-value method and interpret results - Excel

Chapter 15: Basic Math Appendix

15.1 Number Theory

- Understand and identify prime and composite numbers
- Find the GCF and LCM of two or more numbers
- Find the prime factorization of a number

15.2 Integers

- Understand integers and find opposites of numbers
- Order and compare integers
- Understand and evaluate absolute value

15.3 Integers and Operations

- Understand additive inverse
- Add and subtract integers
- Multiply integers
- Divide integers

15.4 Whole Numbers

- Identify the place value of a digit and write a whole number using words or digits
- Identify multiples and apply divisibility tests
- Find the prime factorization of a number

15.5 Use the Language of Algebra

- Translate algebraic expressions, equations, and inequalities into English and recognize expressions and equations
- Simplify expressions with integers using order of operations
- Evaluate an expression
- Identify coefficients and identify and combine like terms
- Translate an English phrase to an algebraic expression

15.6 Multiply and Divide Integers

- Understand and evaluate absolute value
 - Add integers
 - Subtract integers
 - Multiply integers
 - Divide integers
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15.7 Evaluate Expressions

- Evaluate a variable expressions with integers
- Use integers in applications
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- Find equivalent fractions
- Simplify complex fractions
- Multiply fractions
- Divide fractions
- Simplify expressions written with a fraction bar
- Translate an English phrase to an expression with fractions

15.9 Add and Subtract Fractions

- Add or subtract fractions with a common denominator
- Add or subtract fractions with different denominators
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- Evaluate variable expressions with fractions

15.10 Decimals

- Name and write decimals
- Round decimals
- Add and subtract decimals
- Divide decimals
- Multiply decimals
- Convert between percents, decimals, and fractions

15.11 Understand Slope

- Use the relationship between rise and run to find the slope of a line from its graph
- Find the slope of horizontal and vertical lines
- Use the slope formula to find the slope of a line between two points
- Graph a line given a point and the slope
- Determine the slope in applications
- Understand the relationship between the slope and y-intercept of a line and its equation
- Identify the slope and y-intercept from an equation of a line and relate a graph to the equation
- Graph a line given its equation using its slope and y-intercept

15.12 Exponents

- Understand exponent notation

15.13 Simplify and Use Square Roots

- Simplify expressions with square roots
 - Estimate square roots and approximate square roots
 - Simplify variable expressions with square roots
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