Here are the main points we learned in our stats lesson today. If you need to ask more technical questions, please contact: Rking6@u.rochester.edu

Standard Deviation

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - xbar)^2}{n - 1}}$$

There are two types of standard deviations

- 1. Population
- 2. Sample

Distance from std deviation determines likelyhood of something being accurate

Hypothesis testing

null hypothesis.

Compare your p value to the chi squared. If p is greater than the chi squared, then you cannot reject the null hypothesis. Often times, this is the case

How do you know how many people you need to sample so as to get results that are statistically significant

$$n = \left[\frac{\frac{Z\alpha}{2}\sigma}{E}\right]^2$$