

the entire group. Random sampling is a common method to ensure representativeness.

4. **Probability:** Probability theory is fundamental to statistics. It deals with the likelihood of events occurring. Probability distributions, such as the normal distribution, play a key role in statistical analysis.
5. **Hypothesis Testing:** Statisticians use hypothesis testing to evaluate claims or hypotheses about a population. This involves setting up a null hypothesis and an alternative hypothesis and conducting tests to determine whether there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis.
6. **Regression Analysis:** Regression analysis is used to examine the relationship between one or more independent variables and a dependent variable. Linear regression is a common technique for modeling these relationships.
7. **Measures of Central Tendency:**

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 2 of 4