		Page*			
		-	R	Α	G
1.0	Mathematical models in probability and statistics	1			
1.1	What are mathematical models?	2			
1.2	Designing a mathematical model	3			
1.2	Designing a mathematical model.	5			
2.0	Representation and summary of data -location	6			
2.1	Classification of variables	7			
2.1	Classification of quantitative variables into continuous or discrete variables	7			
2.2	Enzyment of quantitative variables into continuous of discrete variables.	8			
2.3	Arequency tables and glouping data.	12			
2.4		12			
2.5	which is the correct measure of location?	10			
2.6	Calculating measures of location from a frequency distribution table.	17			
2.7	Calculating measures of location for grouped data.	20			
2.8	Coding.	24			
3.0	Representation and summary of data- measures of dispersion	30			
3.1	Range and quartiles.	31			
3.2	Percentiles.	36			
3.3	Standard deviation and variance for discrete data.	39			
3.4	Variance and standard deviation for a frequency table and grouped frequency distribution.	41			
3.5	Coding.	45			
4.0	Representation of data	52			
4.1	Stem and leaf diagrams.	53			
4.2	Outliers.	57			
4.3	Box plots.	58			
4.4	Using box plots to compare sets of data.	60			
4.5	Representing data on a histogram	61			
4.6	Approximate data on a motogram.	66			
4.7	Comparing the distributions of data sets	60			
4.7	Comparing the distributions of data sets.	09	<u> </u>		
5.0	Probability	77			
5.1	Probability vocabulary	78			
5.1	Solving vocability.	80			
5.2	Solving probability problems by drawing vein diagrams.				
5.3	Using formulae to solve problems.	85			
5.4	Solving problems using conditional probability.	87			
5.5	Conditional probabilities on tree diagrams.	91			
5.6	Mutually exclusive and independent events.	95			
5.7	Solving probability problems.	101			
6.0		114			
6.1	Scatter diagrams.	115			
6.2	Calculating measures for the variability of bivariate data.	119			
6.3	Using the product moment correlation coefficient, <i>r</i> .	121			
6.4	Determining the strength of a linear relationship.	124			
6.5	The limits of the product moment correlation coefficient.	125			
6.6	Coding.	127			
7.0	Regression	134			
7.1	Connecting variables.	135			
7.2	Independent and dependent variables.	136			
7.3	Minimising the sum of the squares of the residuals.	137			
7.4	Coding.	140	1		
75	The regression equation	142	1		
1.5		112		1	
8.00	Discrete random variables	150			
8.01	Discrete random variables and random variables.	151	1		
8.02	Specifying a variable.	152	1		
8.03	Sum of probabilities	152			
8.04	Finding the probability that X is less than or greater than a value, or between two values	155			
0.04	The sumulative distribution function	150	ł		
0.05	The mean or expected value of a discrete render and the	150			
8.06	The mean or expected value of a discrete random variable.	159			
8.07	The expected value for X^2 .	160			
8.08	The variance of a random variable.	163			
8.09	The expected value and variance of a function of X.	165			
8.10	Finding the mean and standard deviation of the original data given the mean and standard deviation of the coded data.	168	I		
8.11	A model for the probability distribution.	170	1		
9.0	The normal distribution	176	I		
9.1	9.1 Use tables to find probabilities in the standard normal distribution Z.	177	1		
9.2	9.2 Use tables to find the value of z given a probability.	179	1		
9.3	9.3 Transform any normal distribution into Z and use tables	182	1		
7.5	2.5 Transform any normal distribution into 2 and use tables.	102	I		
9.4	9.4 Use normal tables to find u and σ	185			
9.4	9.4 Use normal tables to find μ and σ .	185			