(possibly incomplete list of) **Topics Covered from Chapter 1 to Chapter 5**

Chapter One: Statistical Thinking

Population	their definitions and how they are related, why do we
Sample	take a sample? why should it be representative?
Representative Sample	how do these relate to making inferences?

Quantitative vs. Qualitative data Discrete vs. Continuous data

Chapter Two: Descriptive Statistics

Class, Class Frequency, and Relative Class Frequency

How to construct and read a relative frequency histogram. The use of size to represent probability, in particular area in histograms.

Why a histogram is not appropriate for seeing if data is approximately normal (bell-curved).

Mean (of a sample)	how to calculate these statistics, and
Median	when we would use each one
Mode	
Range	
V (C 1)	

Variance (of a sample) Standard Deviation (of a sample)

you will be given the formula for the variance, but will need to know how to use it

Skewed right or skewed left, and how this relates to the mean and median

Empirical Rule (68, 95, 99.7) when it applies Chebyshev's Theorem, you will be given the formula $1-1/k^2$ what does it mean?

What a Q-Q plot is for and how to use it.

Percentiles (what they mean, not how to calculate) Interquartile Range What a box plot says about the shape of a distribution and how it relates to the quartiles.

That you can only remove outliers if they are clearly an error. You can do the analysis both with and without the outliers though if they concern you.

Not: Section 2.9 - Graphing Bivariate Relationships

Chapter Three: Probability

Sample Point Sample Space Event

Mutually Exclusive

Conditional Probability

Independent

Complement

$$\begin{split} P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) & \text{how to use these} \\ P(A \cap B) &= P(A)P(B|A) \end{split}$$

their definitions, and how they affect the multiplicative and additive rule

Factorials	what they are, how they are used
Binomial Coefficient	what its uses are and its formula

How division is used to cancel out the orderings we aren't concerned with

Chapter Four: Discrete Random Variables

Random Variable Discrete Random Variable Continuous Random Variable

Discrete Probability Distribution Mean (of a discrete random variable) Expected Value (of a discrete random variable) Variance (of a discrete random variable) Standard Deviation (of a discrete random variable) if given the formula, how to calculate these, and what they tell us about the variable

Recognize when something follows a binomial distribution, know what the parameters mean, and how and when we would use them. Recognize the formulas for the mean and variance of a binomial distribution.

Not: Section 4.5 - The Poisson Random Variable or 4.6 - The Hypergeometric Random Variable

Chapter Five: Continuous Random Variables

Continuous Probability Distribution Normal Distribution Standard Normal Changing a Normal to a Standard Normal you need to remember $z = (x - \mu)/\sigma$

Know that probability is area for continuous random variables. Be able to use a normal table to calculate probabilities for a Normal random variable.

Not: Section 5.5 - Approximating a Binomial with a Normal or 5.6 - The Exponential Distribution