

Statistics and Probability Honors Essential Curriculum

The Mathematical Practices

The Standards for Mathematical Practice describe varieties of expertise that mathematics educators at all levels should seek to develop in their students.

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others
4. Model with mathematics
5. Use appropriate tools strategically
6. Attend to precision
7. Look for and make use of structure
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning

The Mathematical Content Standards

The Mathematical Content Standards (Essential Curriculum) that follow are designed to promote a balanced combination of procedure and understanding. Expectations that begin with the word “understand” are often especially good opportunities to connect the mathematical practices to the content. Students who lack understanding of a topic may rely on procedures too heavily. Without a flexible base from which to work, they may be less likely to consider analogous problems, represent problems coherently, justify conclusions, apply the mathematics to practical situations, use technology mindfully to work with the mathematics, explain the mathematics accurately to other students, step back for an overview, or deviate from a known procedure to find a shortcut. *In short, a lack of understanding effectively prevents a student from engaging in the mathematical practices.* In this respect, those content standards that set an expectation of understanding are potential “points of intersection” between the Mathematical Content Standards and the Mathematical Practices.

Overarching Standards

S.IC.B Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments and observational studies.

- S.IC.B.7 Conduct statistical investigations.
- a. Conduct observational studies.
 - b. Conduct statistical experiments.

S.IC.A Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments.

S.IC.A.1 Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population.

Unit 1: Experimental Design and Sampling

S.IC.B Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments and observational studies.

S.IC.B.3 Recognize the purpose of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each.

S.IC.B.7 Conduct statistical investigations.

- a. Conduct observational studies.

S.IC.A Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments.

S.IC.A.1 Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population.

Unit 2: Representing Data

S.ID.A Summarize, represent and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable.

S.ID.A.1 Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms and box plots).

S.ID.A.2 Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.

S.ID.A.3 Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).

S.ID.A.4 Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.

Unit 3: Bivariate Data

S.ID.B Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables.

S.ID.B.5 Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.

S.ID.B.6 Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot and describe how the variables are related.

- a. Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear, quadratic, and exponential models.
- b. Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals.
- c. Fit a linear function for a scatterplot that suggests a linear association.

S.ID.C Interpret linear models.

S.ID.C.7 Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.

S.ID.C.8 Compute (using terminology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit.

S.ID.C.9 Distinguish between correlation and causation.

Unit 4: Probability

S.CP.A Understand independence and conditional probability and use them to interpret data.

S.CP.A.1 Describe events as subsets of a sample space (the set of outcomes) using characteristics (or categories) of the outcomes, or as unions, intersections, or complements of other events ("or", "and", "not").

S.CP.A.2 Understand that two events A and B are independent if the probability of A and B occurring together is the product of their probabilities and use this characterization to determine if they are independent.

S.CP.A.3 Understand the conditional probability of A given B as $P(A \text{ and } B)/P(B)$, and interpret independence of A and B as saying that the conditional probability of A given B is the same as the probability of A , and the conditional probability of B given A is the same as the probability of B .

S.CP.A.4 Construct and interpret two-way frequency tables of data when two categories are associated with each object being classified. Use the two-way table as a sample space to decide if events are independent and to approximate conditional probabilities. *For example, collect data from a random sample of students in your school on their favorite subject among math, science, and English. Estimate the probability that a randomly selected student from your school will favor science given that the student is in the tenth grade. Do the same for other subjects and compare the results.*

S.CP.A.5 Recognize and explain the concepts of conditional probability and independence in everyday language and everyday situations. *For example, compare the chance of having lung cancer if you are a smoker with the chance of being a smoker if you have lung cancer.*

S.CP.B Use the rules of probability to compute probabilities of compound events.

S.CP.B.6 Find the conditional probability of A given B as the fraction of B 's outcomes that also belong to A and interpret the answer in terms of the model.

S.CP.B.7 Apply the Addition Rule, $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$, and interpret the answer in terms of the model.

S.CP.B.8 Apply the general Multiplication Rule in a uniform probability model, $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A)P(B|A) = P(B)P(A|B)$, and interpret the answer in terms of the model.

S.CP.B.9 Use permutations and combinations to compute probabilities of compound events and solve problems.

Unit 5: Expected Value and Making Decisions

S.IC.A Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments.

S.IC.A.2 Decide if a specified model is consistent with results from a given data-generating process, e.g., using simulation. *For example, a model says a spinning coin falls heads up with probability 0.5. Would the result of 5 tails in a row cause you to question the model?*

S.MD.A Calculate expected values and use them to solve problems.

S.MD.A.1 Define a random variable for a quantity of interest by assigning a numerical value to each event in a sample space' graph the corresponding probability distribution using the same graphical displays as for data distributions.

S.MD.A.2 Calculate the expected value of a random variable' interpret it as the mean of the probability distribution.

S.MD.A.3 Develop a probability distribution for a random variable defined for a sample space in which theoretical probabilities can be calculated; find the expected value. *For example, find the theoretical probability distribution for the number of correct answers obtained by guessing on all five questions of a multiple-choice test where each question has four choices, and find the expected grade under various grading schemes.*

S.MD.A.4 Develop a probability distribution for a random variable defined for a sample space in which probabilities are assigned empirically; find the expected value. *For example, find a current data distribution on the number of TV sets per household in the United States, and calculate the expected number of sets per household. How many TV sets would you expect to find in 100 randomly selected households?*

S.MD.B Use probability to evaluate outcomes of decisions.

S.MD.B.5 Weigh the possible outcomes of a decision by assigning probabilities to payoff values and finding expected values.

- a. Find the expected payoff for a game of chance. *For example, find the expected winnings from a state lottery ticket or game at a fast-food restaurant.*
- b. Evaluate and compare strategies on the basis of expected values. *For example, compare a high-deductible versus low-deductible automobile insurance policy using various, but reasonable, chances of having a minor or major accident.*

S.MD.B.6 Use probabilities to make fair decisions (e.g., drawing by lots, using a random number generator).

S.MD.B.7 Analyze decisions and strategies using probability concepts (e.g., product testing, medical testing, pulling a hockey goalie at the end of a game).

Unit 6: Sampling Distributions

S.IC.A Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments.

S.IC.A.1 Understanding statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population.

- a. Introduce sampling distributions as a means to explore variability in sample statistics and ultimately evaluate a claim about a population.

S.IC.A.2 Decide if a specified model is consistent with results from a given data-generating process, e.g., using simulation. *For example, a model says a spinning coin falls heads up with probability 0.5. Would a result of 5 tails in a row cause you to question the model?*

S.IC.B Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments and observational studies.

S.IC.B.4 Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling.

Unit 7: Statistical Investigations

S.IC.B Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments and observational studies.

S.IC.B.5 Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant.

S.IC.B.6 Evaluate reports based on data.

S.IC.B.7 Conduct statistical investigations.

- b. Conduct statistical experiments.