Discussion Section
week of 15-19 Oct 18

R - 29

\[ N = 3(n) \]

\[ 5 \pm 0.16 \]

\[ 6.7\% = 0.0668 \]

\[ 1.53 \text{ units} \]

\[ 1.77 \text{ mean} \]

\[ 1.77 - 1.53 = 0.24 \]

\[ \frac{0.24}{0.16} = 1.5 \]

\[ \frac{0.16}{0.16} = 0.16 \]

\[ 1.14 - 1.53 = -0.39 \]

\[ \frac{-0.39}{0.16} = -2.44 \]

\[ 3 (c) \]

\[ 0.16 \div 38\% = 0.416 \]

\[ 0.16 \div 0.08 = 2.0 \]

\[ 0.16 \div 0.16 = 1 \]

\[ 1.61 - 1.53 = 0.08 \]

\[ 1.45 - 1.53 = -0.08 \]

\[ 1.53 - 1.61 = -0.08 \]

\[ -0.5 \text{ to } 0.5 \]

\[ 0.5 \text{ standard units} \]

\[ (159)(0.0073) = 1.1607 \]

\[ \approx 1 \text{ fold} \]
Experimental design:

Case study: psychology

Get 120 rats, put them all in T group, see what cortex weights result:

1. No companion group
2. Try to make T groups as similar as possible in all relevant ways except for the distinction
\[ Z = \text{potential confounding factor} \]
\[ \text{PCF} \]

3 \text{rd} variable, not \( \bar{X} \), not \( \bar{Y} \) but capable of confusing (confounding) us about whether changes in \( \bar{X} \) cause changes in \( \bar{Y} \)

in psychology case study

an important \( \bar{X} \) is genetic background

\[ \text{unsampled sample} n \]
\[ \text{sampled sample} n' \]

\[ \text{p-p. P} \]

simplest way to achieve goal \( \bullet \): assign experimental subjects to \( \text{\textcircled{1}}, \text{\textcircled{2}} \) at random.
4 (5)

(time)

1 = Y
0 = N

(longitudinal)
(repeated-measures)

each person serves as his/her own control

cannoting acupuncture

0+ relief?

1 row

for each person

near 0% mean 30/31 = 97%