PRELIM EXAM

In Polygonal Numbers the Geometric shapes associated with numbers for square numbers is_____.

b. n(3n-1)/2

It is very important that once an answer was arrived it must be verified with regards to the given problem. Solutions must ensure that answers are consistent.

c. Review the solution

It is the numbers in a sequence separated by commas.

d. Term

The type of reasoning where a conclusion is made by means of specific examples.

a. Deductive reasoning

It refers to any two sets denoted by A and B such that every element of A is also an element of B then A is called subset of B, written $A \subseteq B$,

a. Subset

It refers to the number that occurs most frequently in a list of numbers.

b. Mode

It refers to the middle number if n is odd for a ranked order list of numbers.

c. Median

It displays a data set by dividing the data into intervals, or, classes, and listing the number of data values that fail into each interval.

a. Frequency distribution

It is used to convert any formal distribution into the standard normal curve between them.

b. Z-score

It refers to a collection of numbers or values that relate to a particular subject.

d. Data set

The line that minimizes the sum of the squares of the vertical deviations from each data point to the line is referred to as the least-squares regression line, or least- squares line for

b. Least-squares regression line

It refers to the sum of the numbers divided by n.

c. Mean

In Polygonal Numbers the Geometric shapes associated with numbers for Triangular numbers is_____.

d. n(n+1)/2

Once a plan has been devised it must be carried out.

d. Carry out the plan

Successful problems solvers uses a variety of techniques when they attempt to solve a problem. The following techniques are most useful:

a. Devise a plan

The type of reasoning where a conclusion is made by applying assumptions, procedures or principles.

a. Deductive reasoning

To be able to solve a problem, understanding what the problem asks for is very important.

d. Understand the problem

It refers to a set S and P(x) be a property that elements of S may or may not satisfy. We may define a new set to be the set of all elements x in S such that P(x) is true. The set is denoted as follows:
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d. Set-Builder Notation

It is a bell-shaped curve that is symmetric when you draw a vertical line through the mean.

c. Normal

It is found by assuming each month to be 30 days

d. Approximate time

It is an interest computed based on the original principal during the whole life of investment

c. simple

The median for the data in #5 is

=11

It refers to the sum of the numbers divided by n.

=MEAN

The line that minimizes the sum of the squares of the vertical deviations from each data point to the line is referred to as the least-squares regression line, or least- squares line for

=LEAST-SQUARES REGRESSION LINE

It displays a data set by dividing the data into intervals, or, classes, and listing the number of data values that fail into each interval.

=FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

It is a bell-shaped curve that is symmetric when you draw a vertical line through the mean.

=NORMAL

The mode for the data in #5 is

=NONE

It refers to the number that occurs most frequently in a list of numbers.

=MODE

The mean for data set: 10,12,15,16.,8, 7 is

=11.33