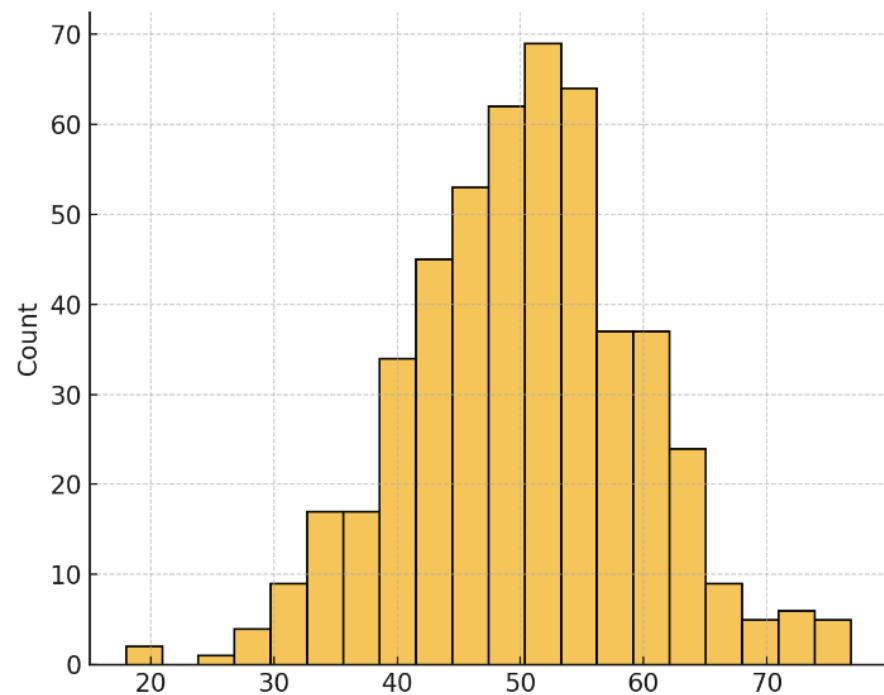
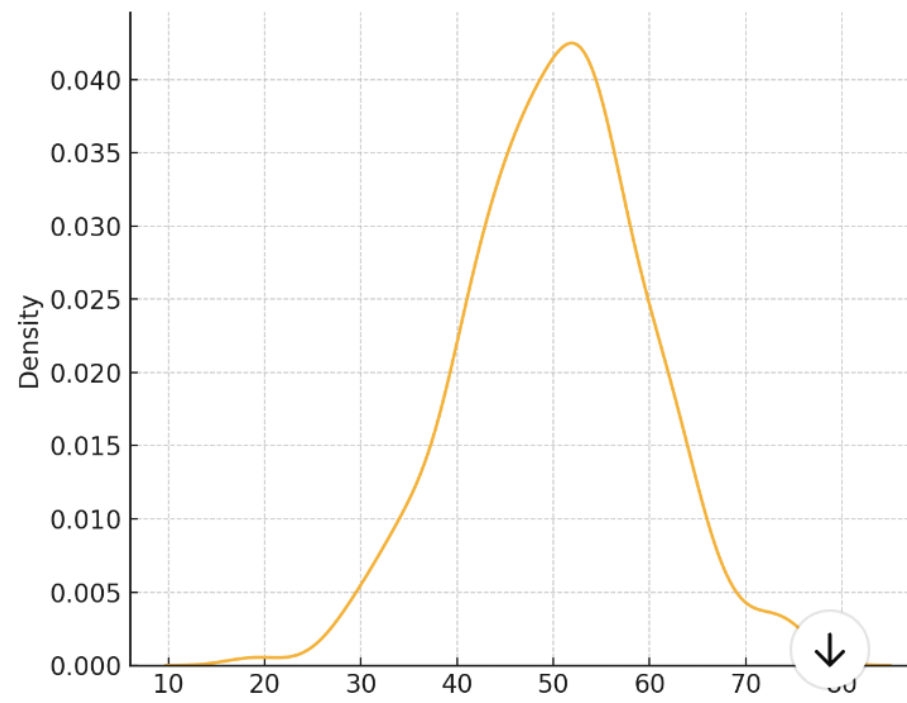
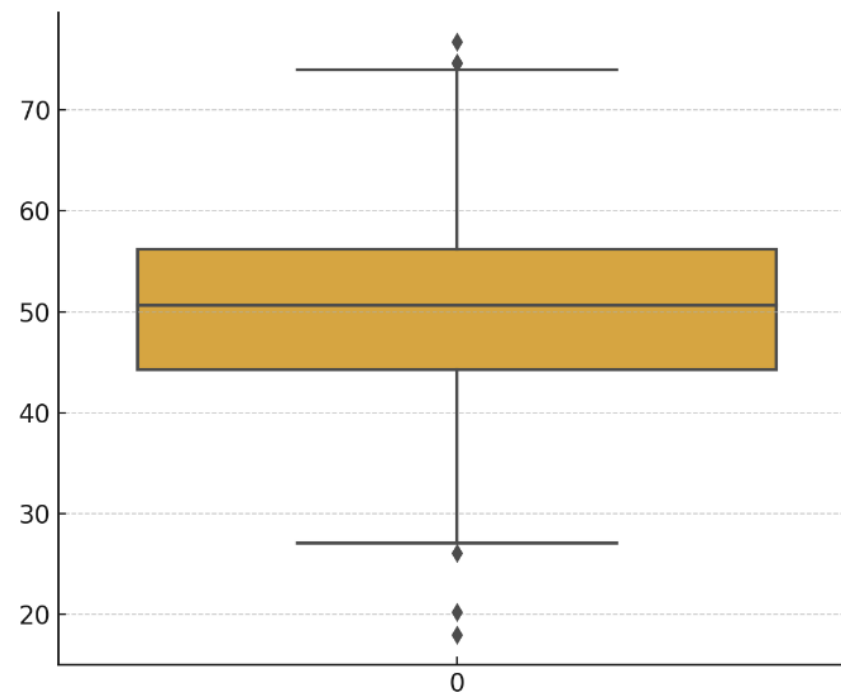
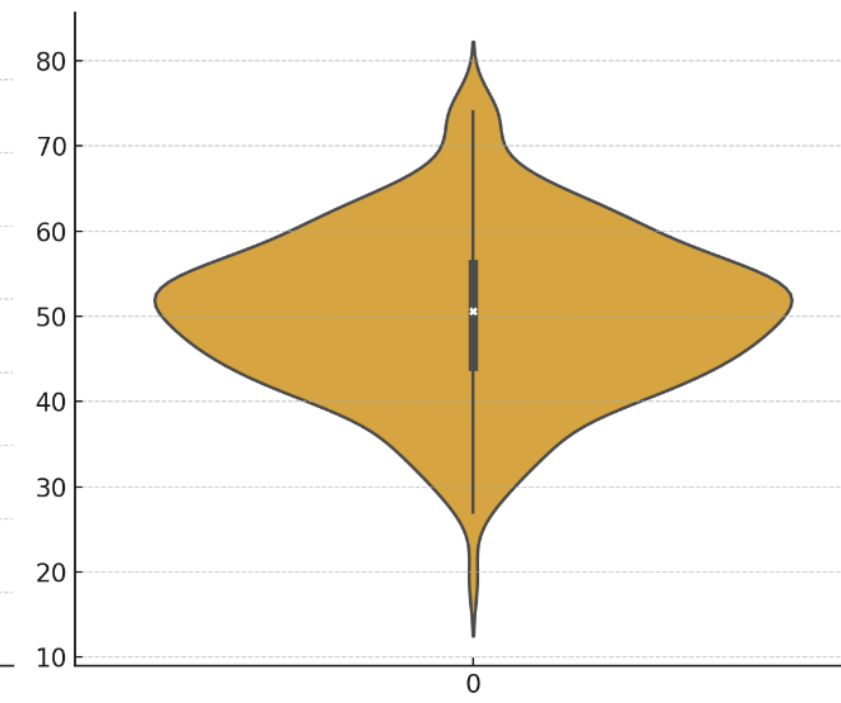


Welcome to  
STA130 TUT!

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**A****B****C****D**

# Communication Activity #1

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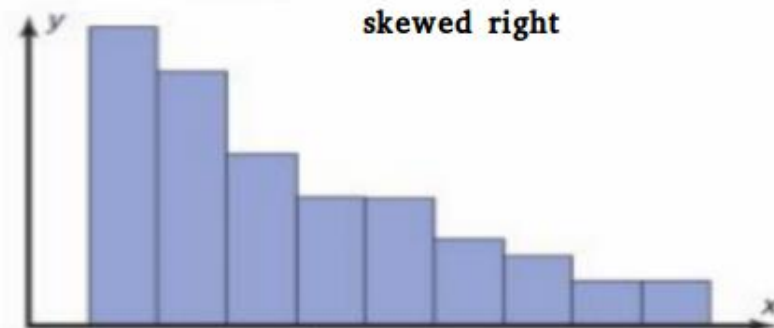
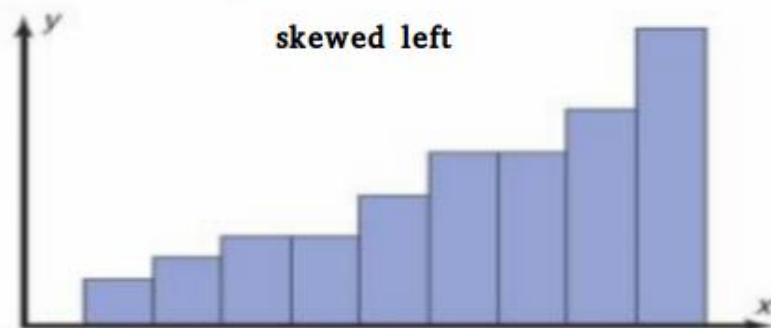
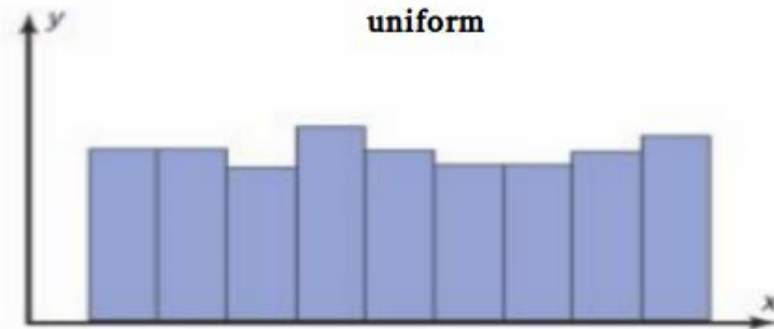
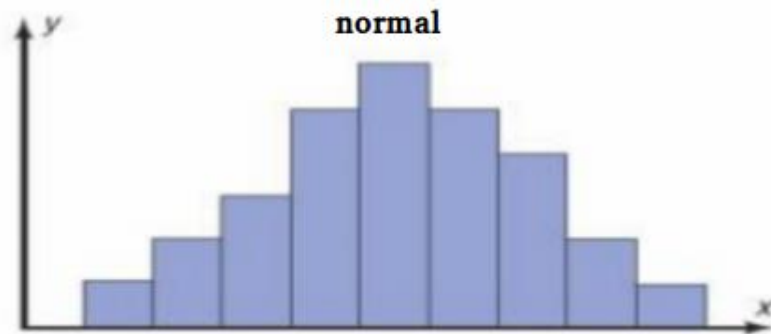
Break into 4 groups and spend 5 minutes to decide which student analysis your group would like to present to everyone (from HW 3 Q6).



Each group will have 5 minutes to present their data analysis to me by presenting the notebook with analysis.

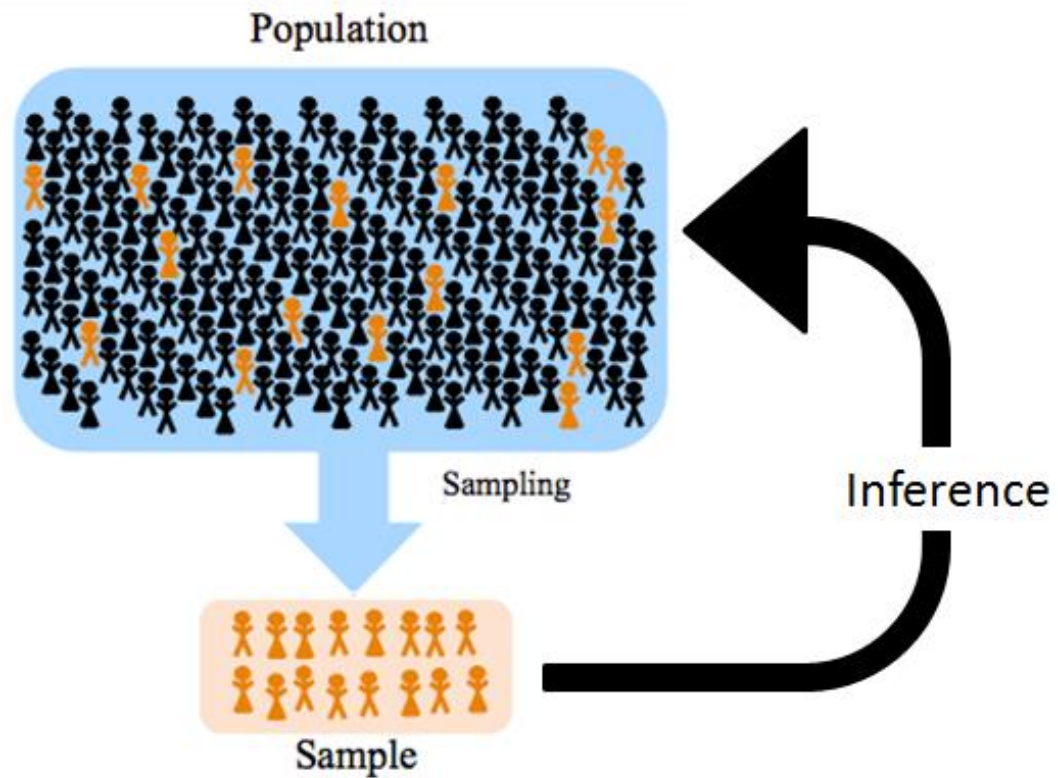
# What is Distribution?

The way in which the values of a random variable are spread or allocated



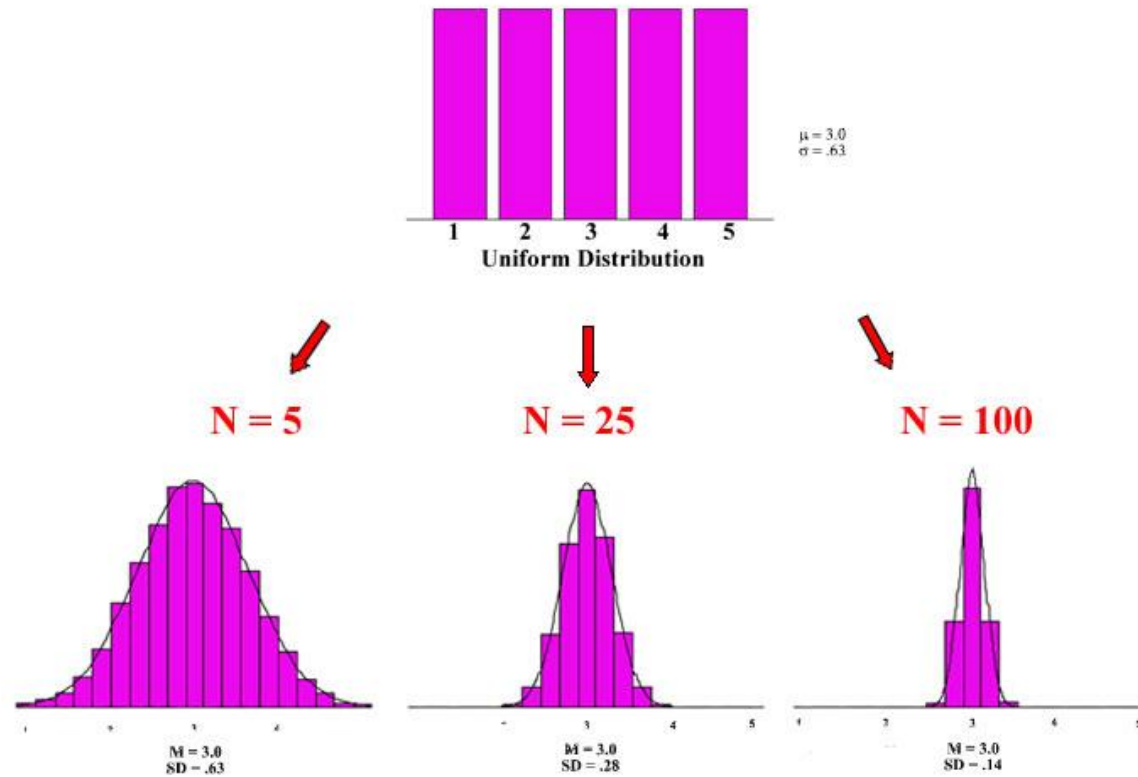
# Population vs Sample

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# Sampling Distribution

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# Standard Deviation vs Standard Error

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**Standard deviation:** the amount of variation or dispersion of individual data points within a single sample. It shows how spread out the data points are around the sample mean.

**Standard error:** how much variability there is in the sample mean as an estimate of the population mean

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

- $x_i$  = each individual data point.
- $\bar{x}$  = sample mean.
- $n$  = sample size.

$$SE = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

# How number of samples (n) drives SE?

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The **standard error of the mean** *decreases as the sample size increases*, indicating more "precise" estimates with larger samples.

$$SE = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$