

Data Science Program

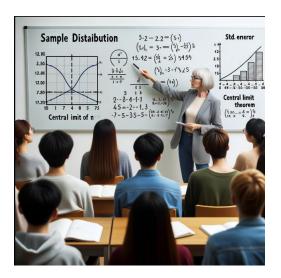
Statistics Session -7



# Session - 7 Content

### Content

- Sample Distribution
- Simple Random Sampling
- Standard Error of the Mean
- Central Limit Theorem
- Confidence Interval

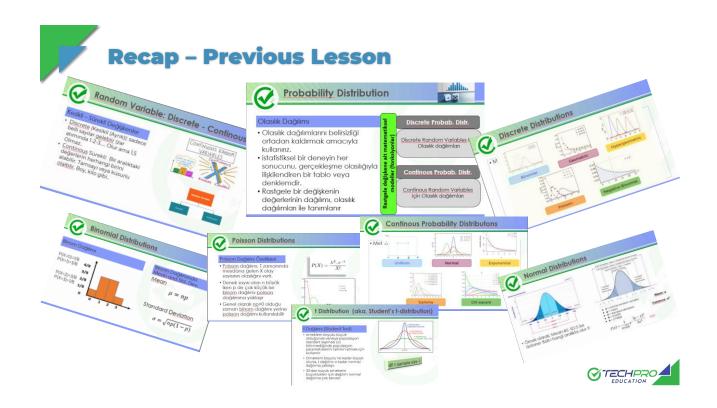


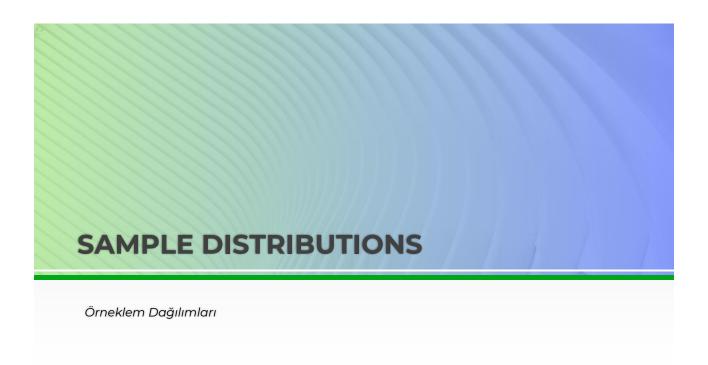


## RECAP

Herkes önceki dersten hatırladığı 1 cümle yazabilir mi?









# **Sample Distribution**

#### Hatırlayalım:

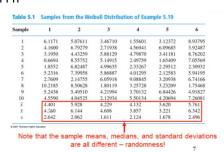
- İstatistik bir örneklemin ortalama, std. Sapma gibi değerlerini veriyordu – Popülasyon – Sample kavramları
- Descriptive Statistics Inferential Statistics kavramları
- İstatistikler random variable lara bağlı olarak hesaplandığı için bu istatistiklerin kendisi de random variable dır.
- Istatistiklerin de kendi olasılıksal dağılımları vardır. Bunlara 'Sample Distribution' denir. Popülasyonun dağılımı değil de örneklemin dağılımı diye adlandırıyoruz.
- 100.000 nüfuslu bir üniversite öğrencisi olan popülasyondan 500 kişilik bir sample in kendine has bir distribution u vardır.

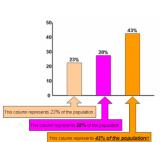


# **Sample Distribution**

## Örneklem Dağılımı

- Örneklem dağılımları, hipotez testi yapmak için gerekli bilgiyi sağlar.
- Standard Error Kavramı
- Random Statistics kavramı





sampling distribution

of the mean

samples of size n

population

distribution

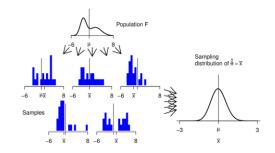


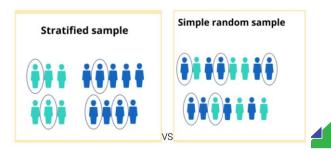


# **Simple Random Sampling (SRS)**

# Örneklem Dağılımı

- Bir istatistik örneklem dağılımı:
  - Popülasyon dağılım türüne
  - Örneklem büyüklüğüne
  - Örneklem seçme yöntemine bağlıdır
- Mevcut örnekleme yöntemlerinden Simple Random Sampling kullanılacak







#### 2. What is sampling? How many sampling methods do you know?

"Data sampling is a statistical analysis technique used to select, manipulate and analyze a representative subset of data points to identify patterns and trends in the larger data set being examined." *Read the full answer* here.

#### Q32. What is Cluster Sampling?

**Cluster sampling** is a technique used when it becomes difficult to study the target population spread across a wide area and simple random sampling cannot be applied. Cluster Sample is a probability sample where each sampling unit is a collection or cluster of elements.

For eg., A researcher wants to survey the academic performance of high school students in Japan. He can divide the entire population of Japan into different clusters (cities). Then the researcher selects a number of clusters depending on his research through simple or systematic random sampling.

Let's continue our Data Science Interview Questions blog with some more statistics questions.



Rastgele değişkene ait beklenen değer

# Drnekleme Dağılımı

 Expected Value (Beklenen Değer) (E(x)) Kesikli Rastgele Değişken

$$E(x) = \sum_{x} x p(x)$$

Sürekli Rastgele Değişken

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$$





Örnek:

X, zar atışında bir zarın alacağı değerleri göstermektedir.

$$E(X) = \dot{s}$$

$$\mathbf{p(x)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\mathbf{E(x)} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{xp(x)} = \mathbf{1} \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= 3.5$$

$$\sigma^{2} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{x} - \mu)^{2} p(\mathbf{x}) = (1 - 3.5)^{2} (\frac{1}{6}) + (2 - 3.5)^{2} (\frac{1}{6}) + \dots + (6 - 3.5)^{2} (\frac{1}{6}) = 2.92$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^{2}} = \sqrt{2.92} = 1.71$$

Bir Zar atıldığında böyle bir sayı ile karşılaşılabilir mi???

# Sampling Distributions of $\,\overline{\!X}$

## Örnekleme Dağılımı

2 zar atışının ortalaması, n=2

$$\mu_{\overline{X}} = \sum_{\overline{x}} \overline{x} p(\overline{X} = \overline{x}) = 1(\frac{1}{36}) + 1.5(\frac{2}{36}) + \dots + 6(\frac{1}{36}) = 3.5$$

$$\sigma_{\overline{x}}^2 = \sum_{\overline{x}} (\overline{x} - \mu)^2 p(\overline{X} = \overline{x}) = (1 - 3.5)^2 (\frac{1}{36}) + (1.5 - 3.5)^2 (\frac{2}{36}) + \dots + (6 - 3.5)^2 (\frac{1}{36}) = 1.46$$

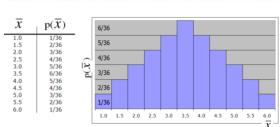
$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sqrt{1.46} = 1.21$$

$$1. E(\overline{X}) = \mu_{\overline{X}} = \mu$$

$$2. V(\overline{X}) = \sigma_{\overline{X}}^2 = \sigma^2 / n$$

$$3. \sigma_{\overline{X}} = \sigma / \sqrt{n}$$
Genel Kural

Sample		Sample		Sample	
1, 1	1.0	3, 1	2.0	5, 1	3.0
1, 2	1.5	3, 2	2.5	5, 2	3.5
1,3	2.0	3,3	3.0	5, 3	4.0
1,4	2.5	3,4	3.5	5, 4	4.5
1,5	3.0	3,5	4.0	5,5	5.0
1,6	3.5	3,6	4.5	5,6	5.5
2, 1	1.5	4, 1	2.5	6, 1	3.5
2,2	2.0	4, 2	3.0	6, 2	4.0
2,3	2.5	4,3	3.5	6,3	4.5
2,4	3.0	4, 4	4.0	6,4	5.0
2,5	3.5	4,5	4.5	6,5	5.5
2,6	4.0	4,6	5.0	6,6	6.0





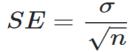


# Standard Error of the Mean



#### **Ortalamanın Standard Hatası**

- Standart sapmalar popülasyon verilerini kullanırken, standart hata örnek verileri kullanır.
- Standart hata ne kadar küçük olursa örneklem istatistiği popülasyonun parametrelerine o kadar yakınlaşmış olur

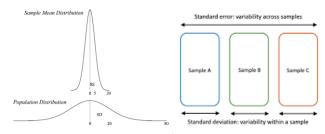


Standard Deviation....





...Standard Error!!!





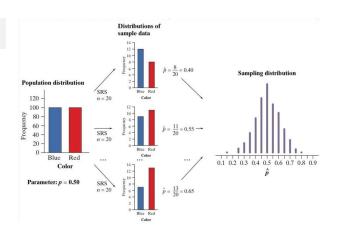


# **Sampling Distributions**



### Örnekleme Dağılım

Popülasyon distr. İle bundan oluşan Sample Distr. Birbirinden farklı





# **Python Coding**

Law of Large Numberslecturer.ipynb dosyasına bakalım.. Bu notebook ta Law of Large Numbers için hesaplamalar bulunmaktadır.

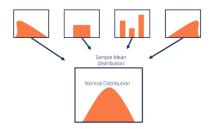
# **CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM**

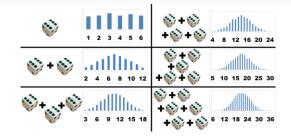
Merkezi Limit Teoremi

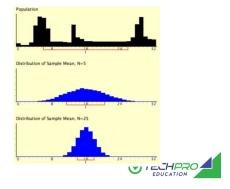
# **Central Limit Theorem**

#### Merkezi Limit Teoremi

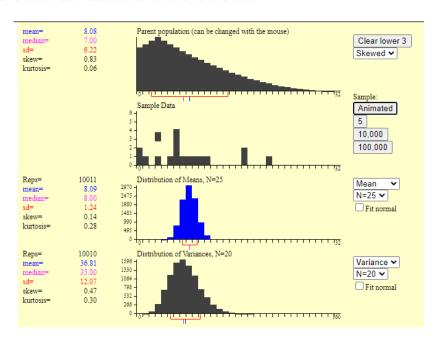
 Eğer sample size yeterince büyük olursa, örneklem ortalamasının dağılımı normal dağılıma yakınsar, ortalaması popülasyonun ortalamasına çok yakın olur







### **Central Limit Theorem**



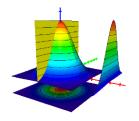
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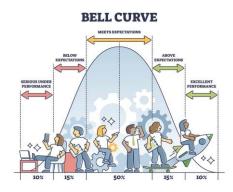
https://onlinestatbook.com/stat\_sim/sampling\_dist/index.html



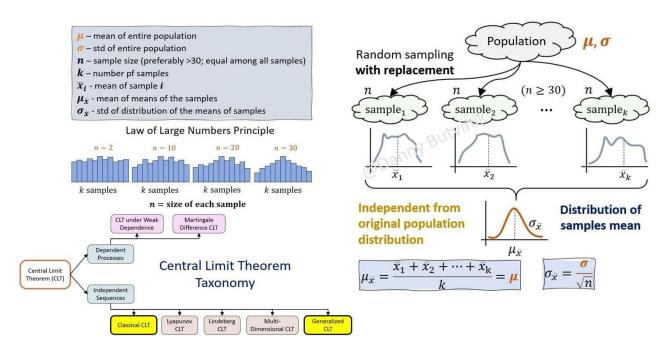
# **Normal Distribution Advantages**

- Analiz ve Yorumlama Kolaylığı
- Parametrik Testlerin Kullanımı
- Merkezi Limit Teoremi
- Hata Terimlerinin Dağılımı
- Anormalliklerin ve Outlier Tespiti
- Öngörü ve Tahmin





#### **Central Limit Theorem**



#### Question13: What is the Central Limit Theorem?

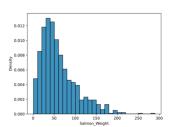
Central limit theorem states that, if you have a population mean  $(\mu)$  and standard deviation  $(\sigma)$  and take large random samples from the population with replacement.

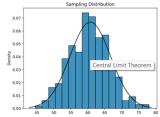
Then the distribution of the sample means will be approximately normally distributed regardless of whether the population is normal or skewed.

Provided that the sample size is sufficiently large (n > 30).

#### Question35: What is the Central Limit Theorem?

The <u>Central Limit Theorem</u> (CLT) states that, given a sufficiently large sample size from a population with a finite level of variance, the sampling distribution of the mean will be normally distributed regardless of if the population is normally distributed.







### Question36: What general conditions must be satisfied for the central limit theorem to hold?

The central limit theorem states that the sampling distribution of the mean will always follow a normal distribution under the following conditions:

The sample size is sufficiently large (i.e., the sample size is  $n \ge 30$ ).

The samples are independent and identically distributed random variables.

The population's distribution has finite variance.

#### 1. What is the Central Limit Theorem and why is it important?

"Suppose that we are interested in estimating the average height among all people. Collecting data for every person in the world is impossible. While we can't obtain a height measurement from everyone in the population, we can still sample some people. The question now becomes, what can we say about the average height of the entire population given a single sample. The Central Limit Theorem addresses this question exactly." Read more here.



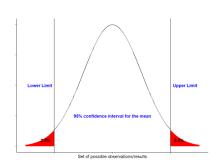


# Confidence Interval (CI)

## Güven Aralığı

- Noktasal tahminler
- Aralık tahmini
- Güven aralığı kavramı ile konuşmak
- «Ortalamalar %90 güven ile ....... Aralıktadır» deriz.
- α(alfa)=0,05 yani genelde
   %95 CI esas alınır



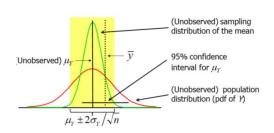




# **Confidence Interval (CI)**

## Güven Aralığı

 1-α(alfa)=0,05 yani genelde %95 CI esas alınır



#### CONFIDENCE **INTERVAL ESTIMATES** INTERVAL \_ reliability \* standard Point + reliability \* standard stimate estimate reliability \* reliability factor Lower confidence Upper confidence limit 1 **↓** limit Unknown Target Confidence parameter

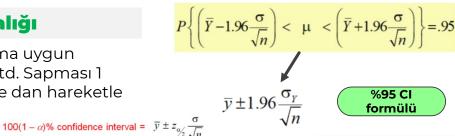


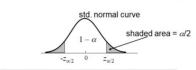




### Güven Aralığı

 Normal dağılıma uygun ortalaması 0, std. Sapması 1 olan bir sample dan hareketle CI





Level of Confidence (1-α)	$\alpha/2$	Ζα/2	
.90	.05	1.645	
.95	.025	1.96	
.99	.005	2.58	





# **Confidence Interval (CI)**



### Güven Aralığı

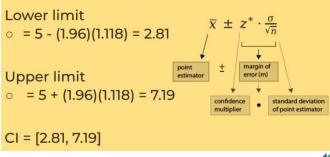
#### Örnek:

- Data seti: 2,3,5,6,9
- Hesaplamalar yanda görülmektedir.
- CI en altta alt-üst limitlerle gösterilir.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2+3+5+6+9}{5} = 5$$

$$\sigma = 2.5$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{2.5}{\sqrt{5}} = 1.118$$
Margin of error =  $z \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ 



#### Q8. What is the difference between Point Estimates and Confidence Interval?

Point Estimation gives us a particular value as an estimate of a population parameter. Method of Moments and Maximum Likelihood estimator methods are used to derive Point Estimators for population parameters.

A confidence interval gives us a range of values which is likely to contain the population parameter. The confidence interval is generally preferred, as it tells us how likely this interval is to contain the population parameter. This likeliness or probability is called Confidence Level or Confidence coefficient and represented by 1 — alpha, where alpha is the level of significance.



**Python Coding** 

Confidence Interval-Cl.ipynb dosyasına bakalım..

Bu notebook ta Confidence Intervaliçin hesaplamalar bulunmaktadır.