

E L E 503

Advanced Computer Programming and Statistics

Week#2: Introduction to Statistics and the Law of Large Numbers

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Mean, Median, Mode, Variance and Standard Deviation

Statistical Distributions

Normal, Binomial and Poisson Distribution

Law of Large Numbers

Applications in Engineering

C# Programming for Statistical Simulations

Real-World Engineering Data Sets

Data Visualization Techniques

A&Q

Closing Take away

Part 1: Introduction to Statistics in Engineering

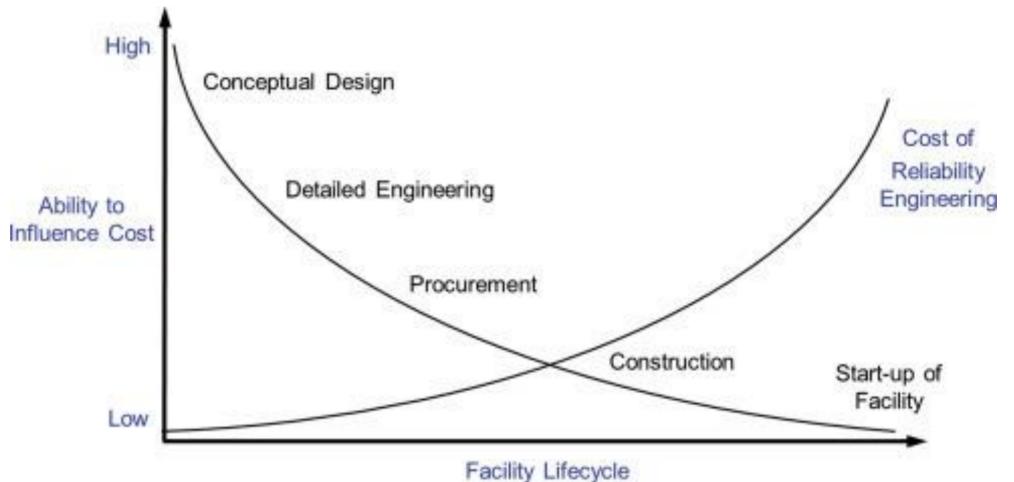
Learning Objectives

- Understand basic statistical concepts relevant to engineering
- Identify different types of statistical distributions
- Apply the Law of Large Numbers in experiments and simulations
- Utilize C# for statistical simulations and data visualization.

Importance of Statistics in Engineering

- Data Analysis: Critical for interpreting experimental results.
- Quality Control: Ensures products meet specified standards.
- Reliability Engineering: Predicts product lifespan and failure rates.
- Decision Making: Informed choices based on data-driven insights

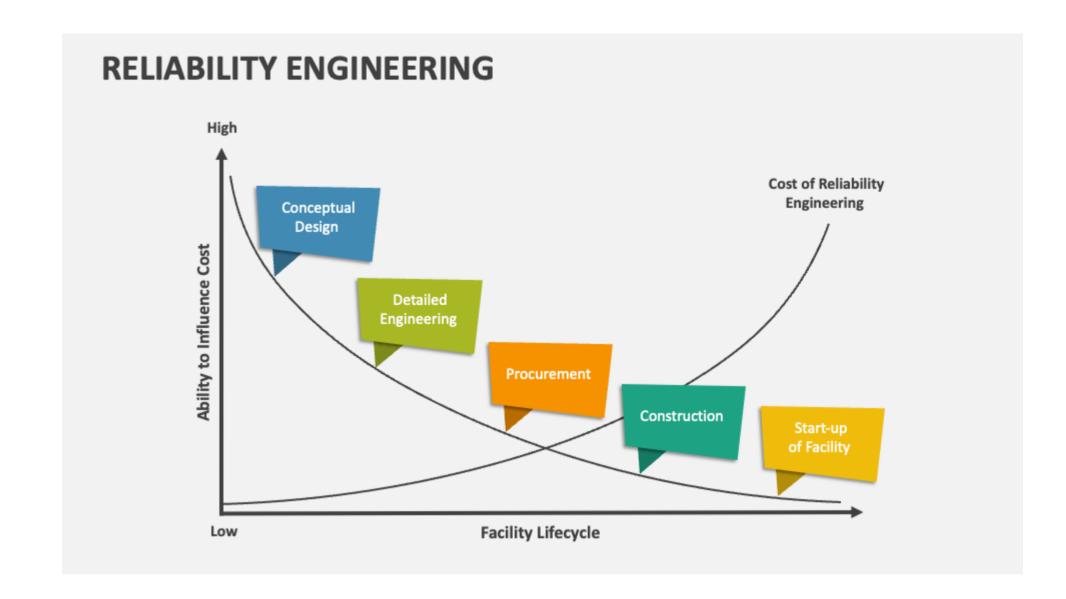


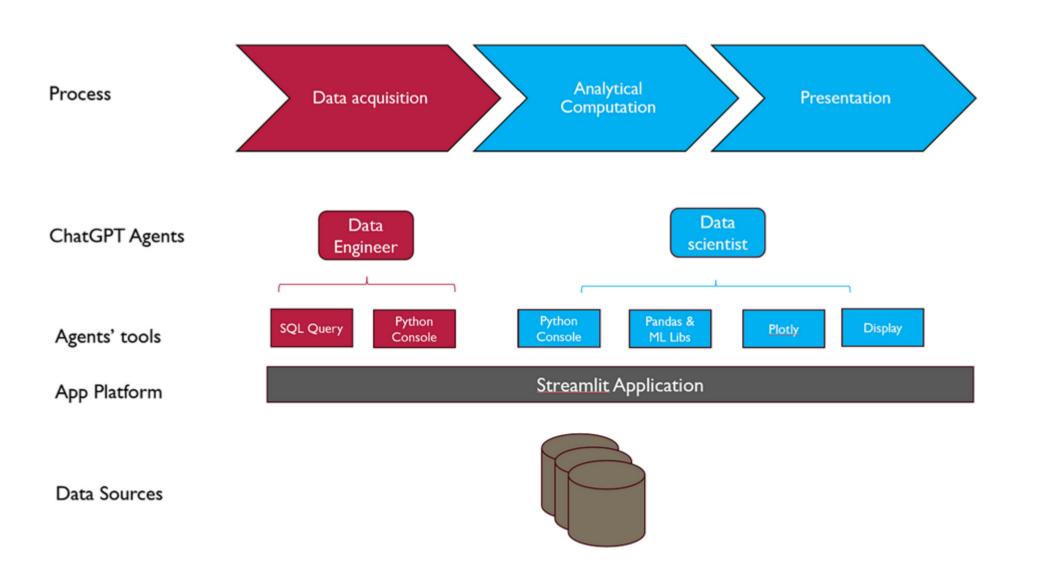




Applications of Statistics in Engineering

- Design Optimization: Enhancing performance and efficiency.
- Risk Assessment: Identifying and mitigating potential failures.
- Process Improvement: Streamlining manufacturing and operational processes.
- Simulation Modeling: Predicting system behaviors under various conditions

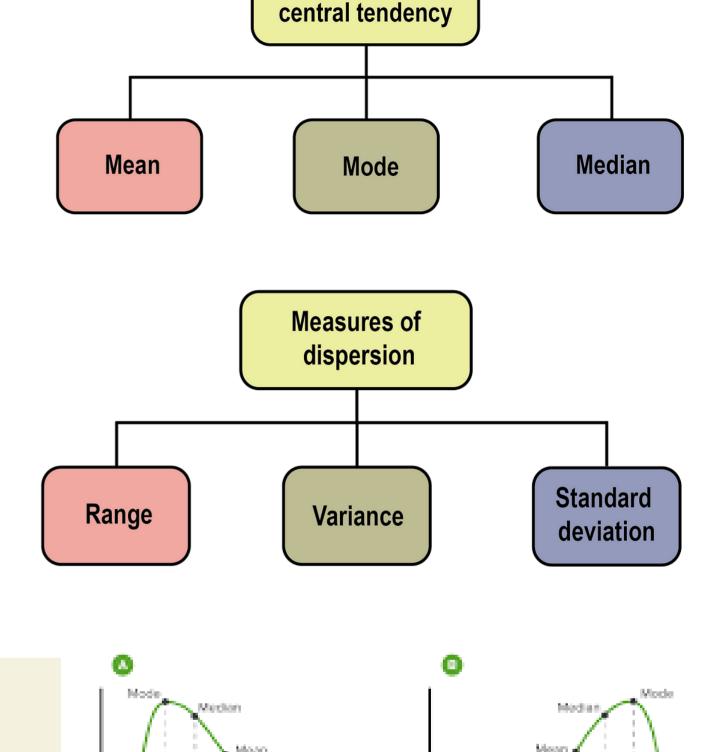




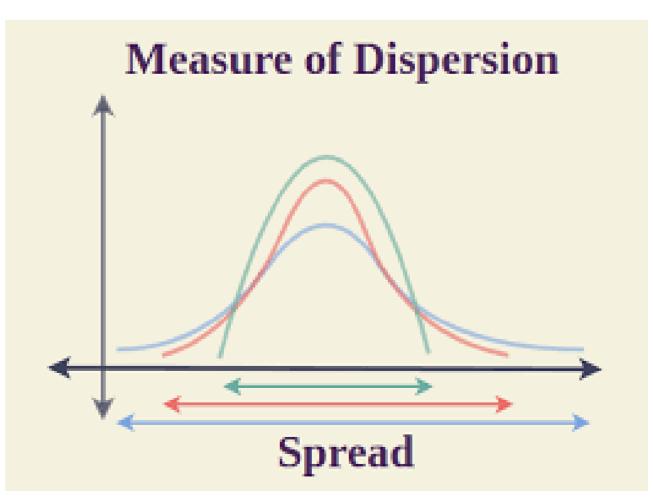
Basic Statistical Concepts?

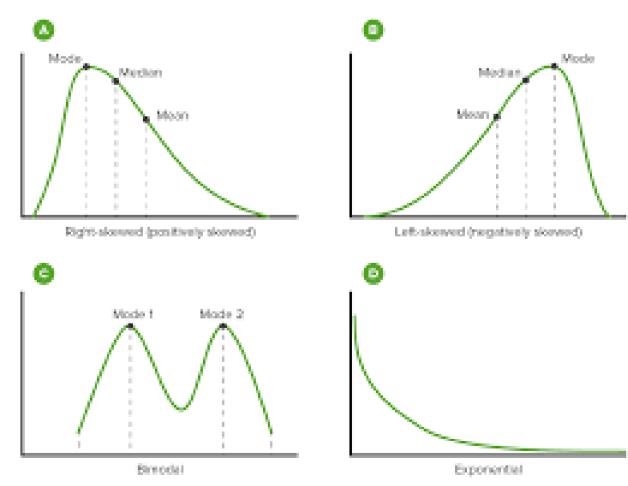
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- Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode
- Dispersion: Variance, Standard Deviation
- Probability: Fundamental for understanding distributions
- Correlation and Regression: Relationships between variables



Measures of



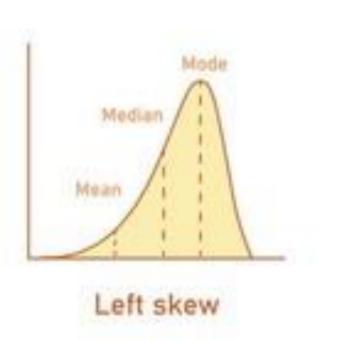


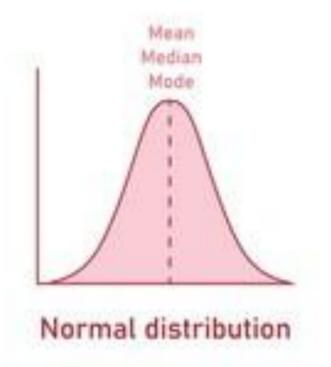
Mean, Median, and Mode

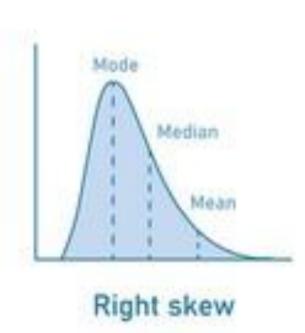
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- Mean: Average value of a dataset.
- Median: Middle value when data is ordered.
- * Mode: Most frequently occurring value.
- Illustration: Example dataset showing mean, median, and mode

Mean, Median and Mode







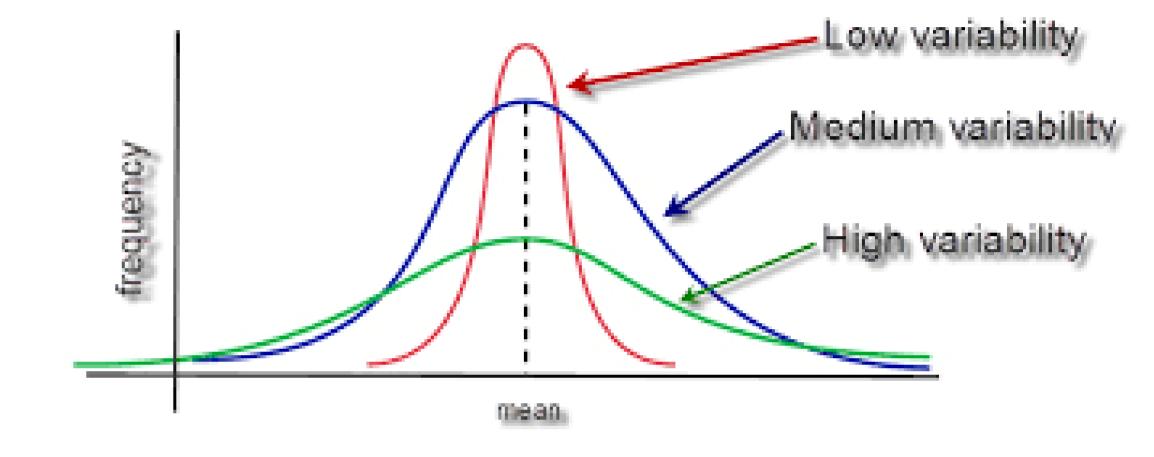
Variance and Standard Deviation

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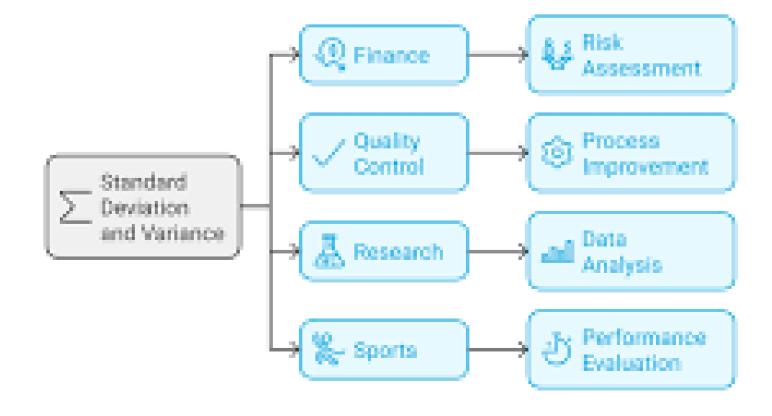
- Variance (σ2 -sigma^2): Measure of data dispersion.
- * Standard Deviation (σ\sigmaσ): Square root of variance.
- * Formula:

$$\sigma^2=rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n(x_i-\mu)^2$$

Interpretation: Higher values indicate more spread-out data.



Applications of Standard Deviation and Variance



Part 2: Statistical Distributions

Normal Distribution

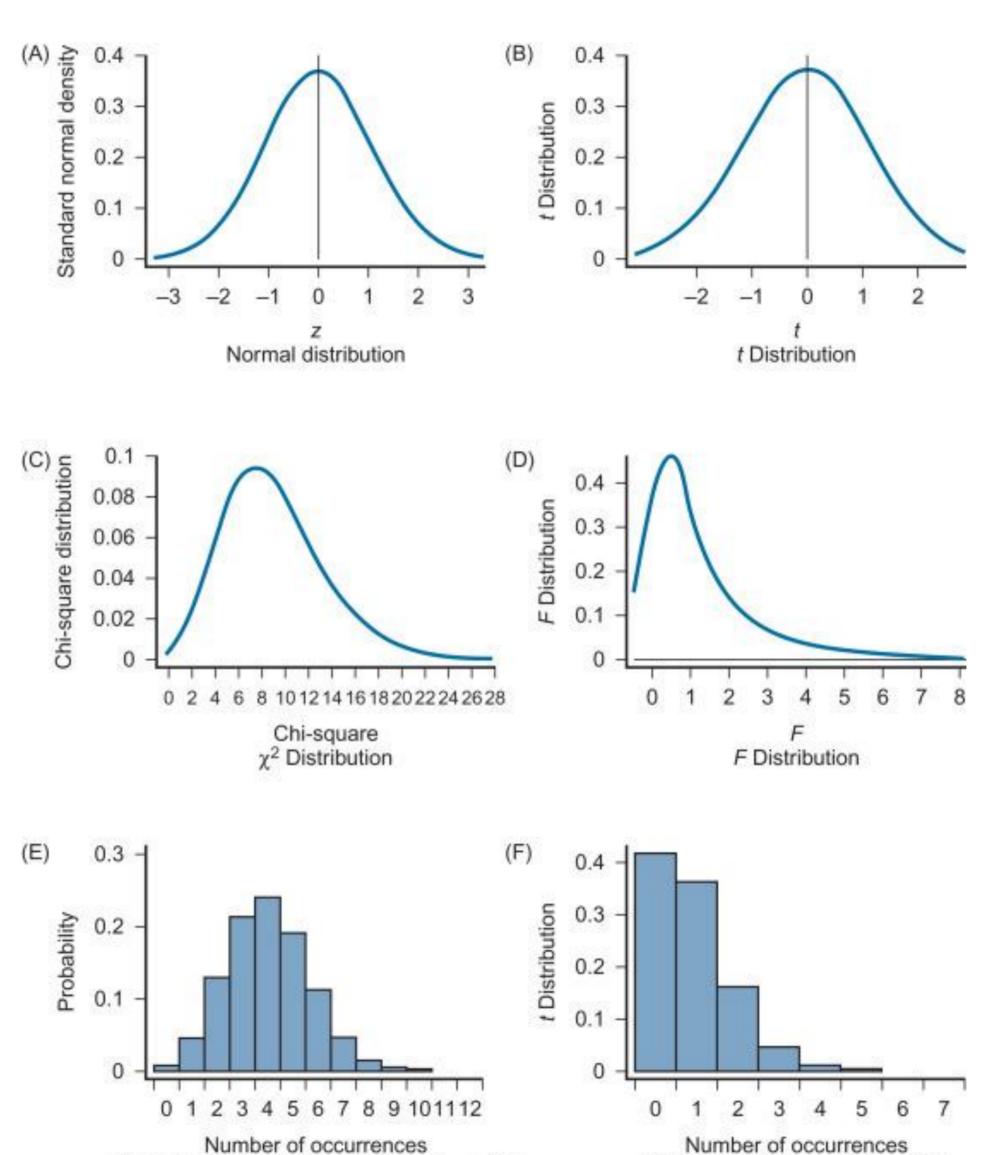
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***** Characteristics:

- Bell-shaped curve
- Symmetrical around the mean
- Defined by mean (μ \mu μ) and standard deviation (σ \sigma σ)
- Probability Density Function (PDF):

$$f(x)=rac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-rac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

* Applications: Measurement errors, natural phenomena.



Poisson distribution for $\lambda = 0.87$

Binomial distribution for n = 12 and $\pi = 1/3$

Binomial Distribution

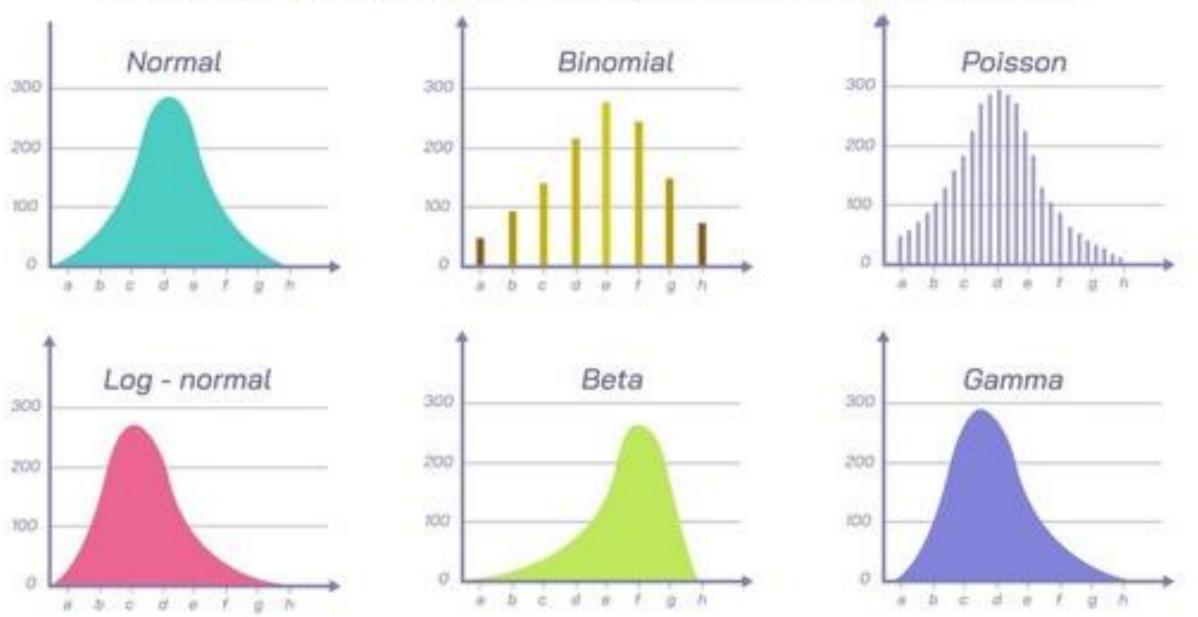
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***** Characteristics:

- Discrete distribution
- Number of successes in fixed trials
- Parameters: nnn (trials), ppp (success probability)
- Probability Mass Function (PMF):

$$P(X=k)=inom{n}{k}p^k(1-p)^{n-k}$$

Examples of six distributions used in statistical inference



* Applications: Quality control, reliability testing

Poisson Distribution

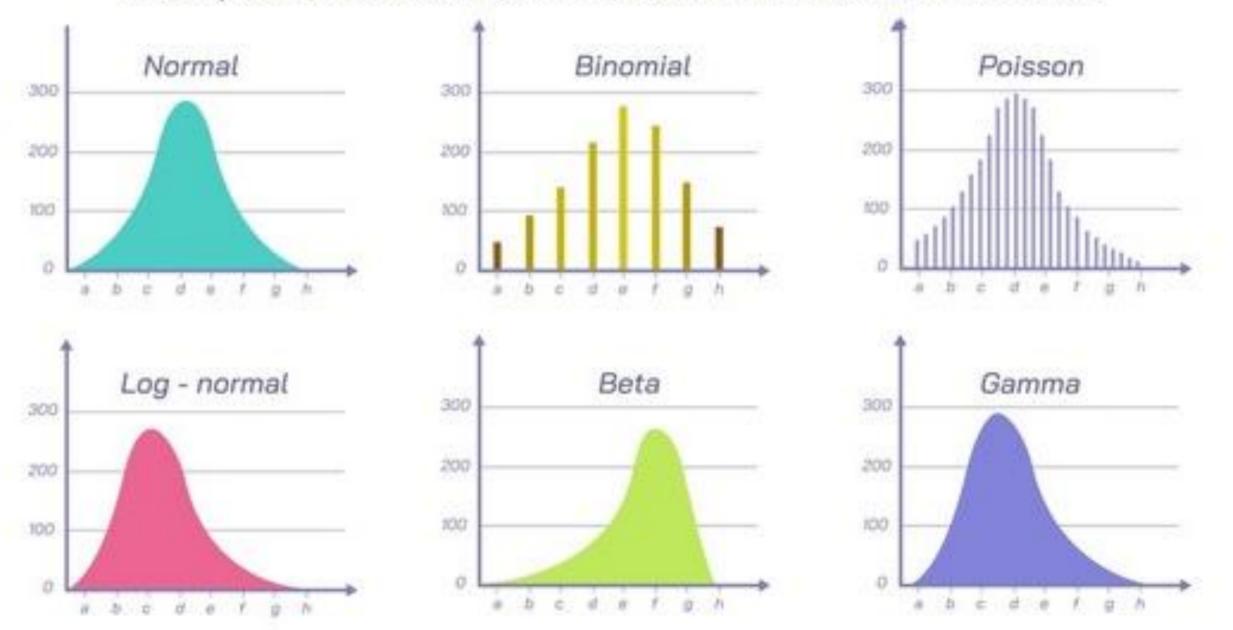
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***** Characteristics:

- Discrete distribution
- Number of events in a fixed interval
- Parameter: λ\lambdaλ (rate)
- Probability Mass Function (PMF):

$$P(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$$

Examples of six distributions used in statistical inference



Applications: Modeling rare events, traffic flow analysis.

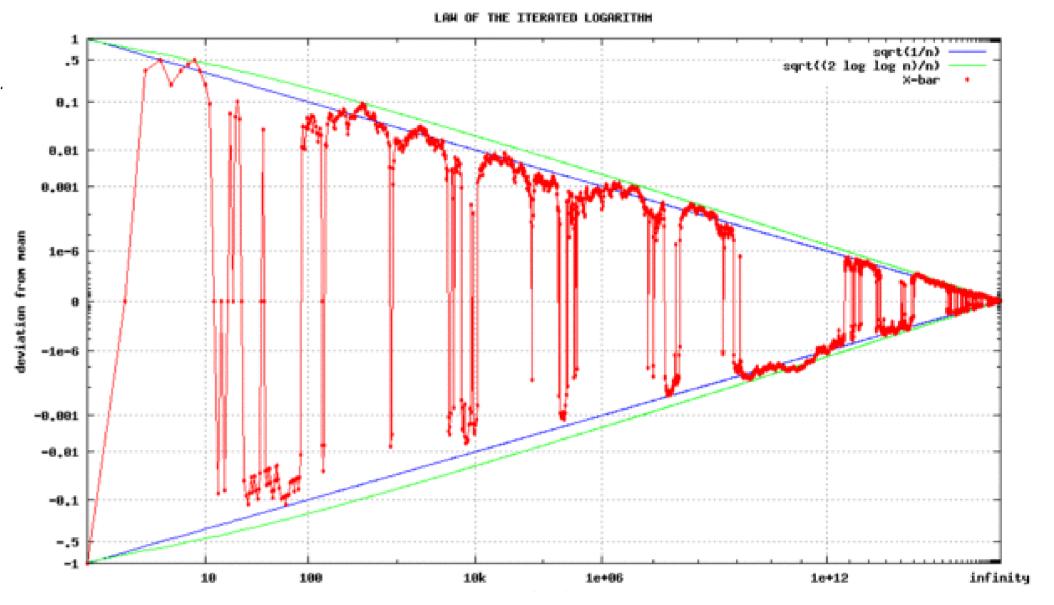
Part 3: Law of Large Numbers

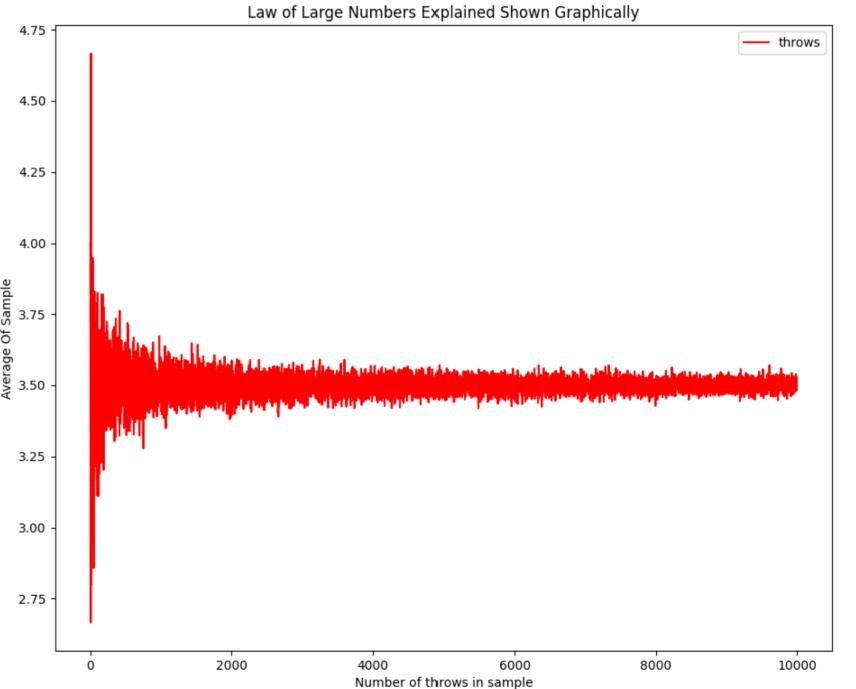
Law of Large Numbers (LLN

- Definition: As sample size increases, sample mean approaches population mean.
- Formal Statement:

$$\lim_{n o\infty}ar{X}_n=\mu$$

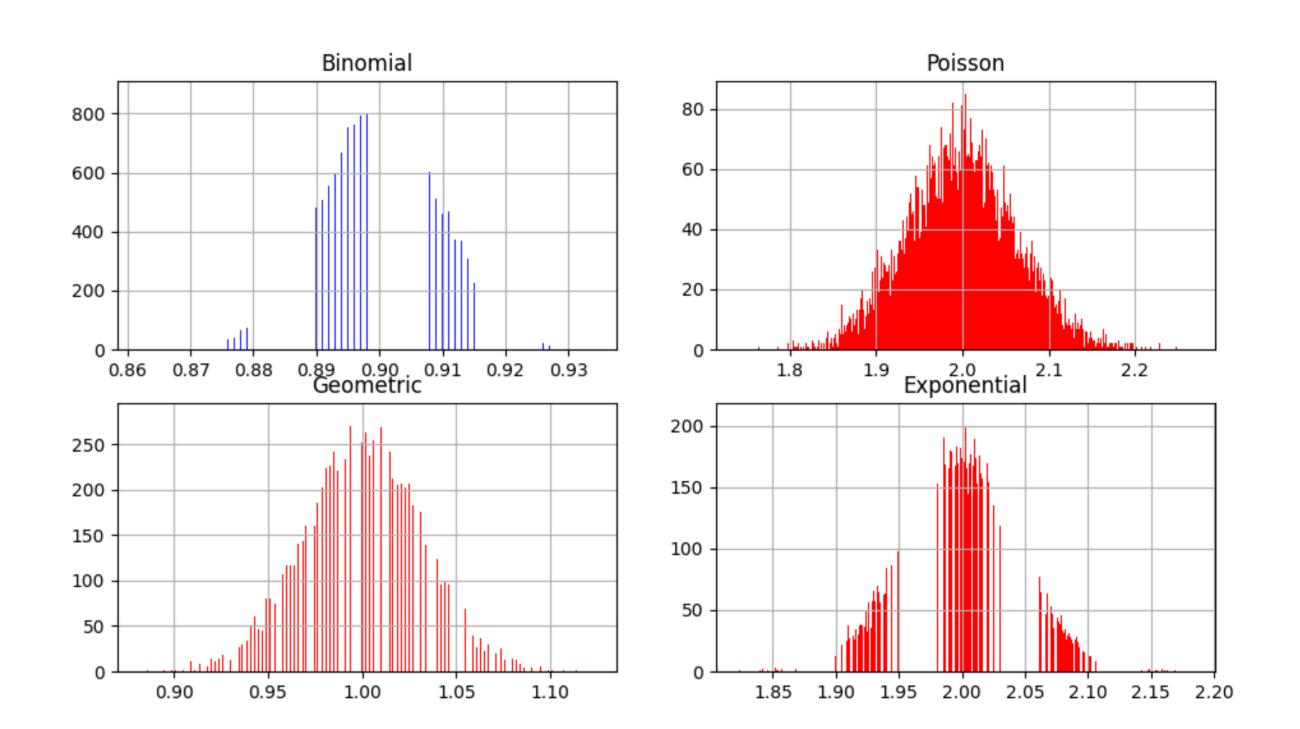
- * Types:
 - Weak Law: Convergence in probability.
 - Strong Law: Almost sure convergence.
- Importance: Justifies use of sample averages in experiments.





Applications of LLN in Engineering

- Experimental Design: Ensuring accurate estimations.
- Simulation Reliability: Predicting system behaviors.
- Quality Assurance: Consistent product quality over large batches.
- Predictive Modeling: Enhancing forecast accuracy.



Part 4: C# Programming for Statistical Simulations

Introduction to C# for Statistical Simulations

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* Why C#?

- Object-oriented programming for modularity.
- Robust libraries for data handling and

visualization.

Integration with engineering tools.

Key Libraries:

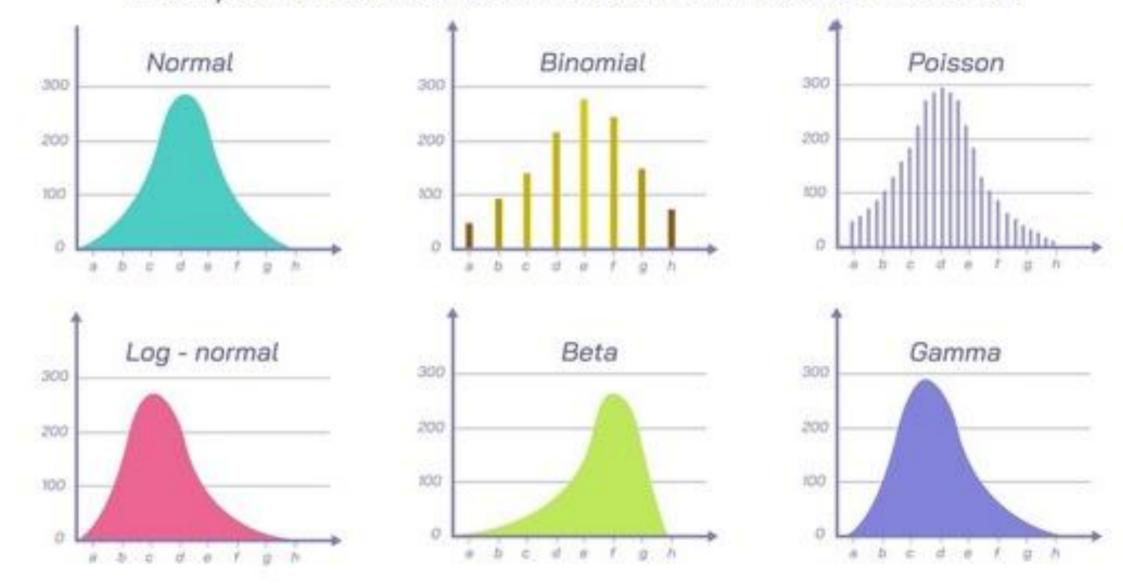
- OxyPlot for visualization
- LINQ for data manipulation

Simulating Statistical Distributions in C#

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- * Normal Distribution: Box-Muller Transform
- * Binomial Distribution: Bernoulli Trials
- Poisson Distribution: Event Counting
- LLN Demonstration: Sample mean convergence

Examples of six distributions used in statistical inference



Example Slide 1 - Normal Distribution Simulation

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* Normal Distribution: Box-Muller Transform

Example Slide 2 - Binomial Distribution Simulation

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Binomial Distribution:

Example Slide 3 - Poisson Distribution Simulation

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Poisson Distribution:

Example Slide 4 - Law of Large Numbers Demonstration

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Law of Large Numbers :

Example Slide 5 - Data Visualization with OxyPlot

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Data Visualization :

Real-World Engineering Data Sets

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*** Sources:**

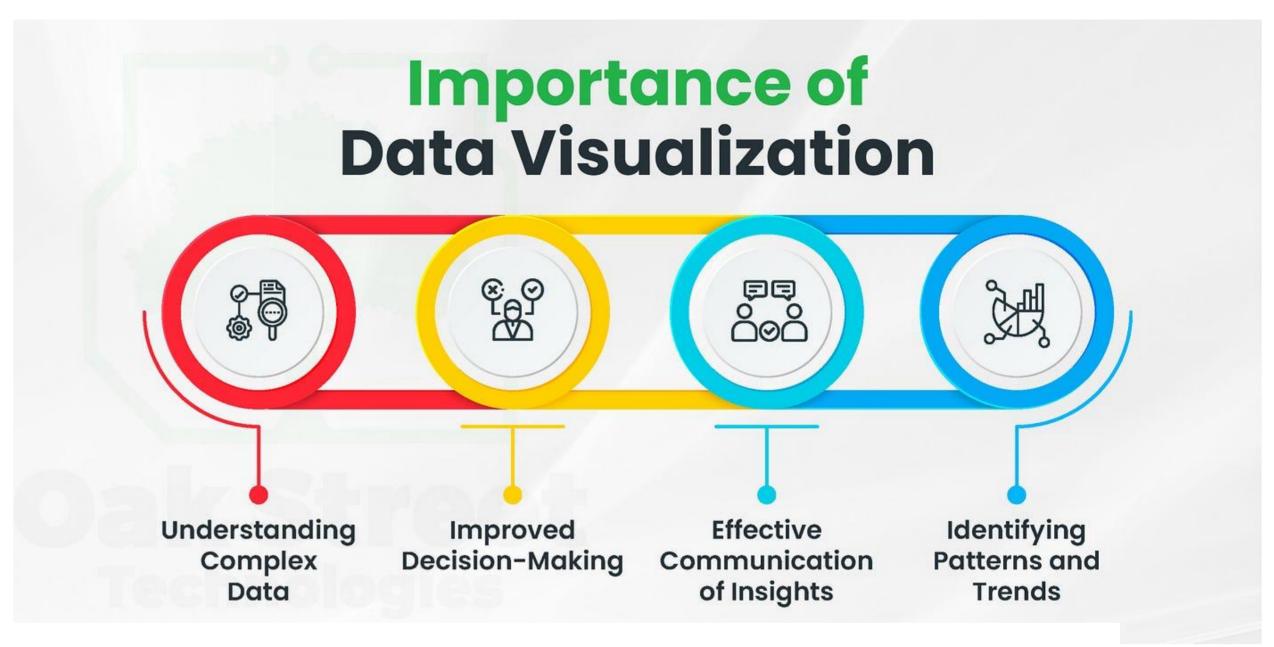
- UCI Machine Learning Repository
- Kaggle Datasets
- NASA Open Data
- Industry Collaborations
- Laboratory Experiments

Examples:

- Structural load measurements
- Signal processing data
- Manufacturing process data

Importance of Data Visualization

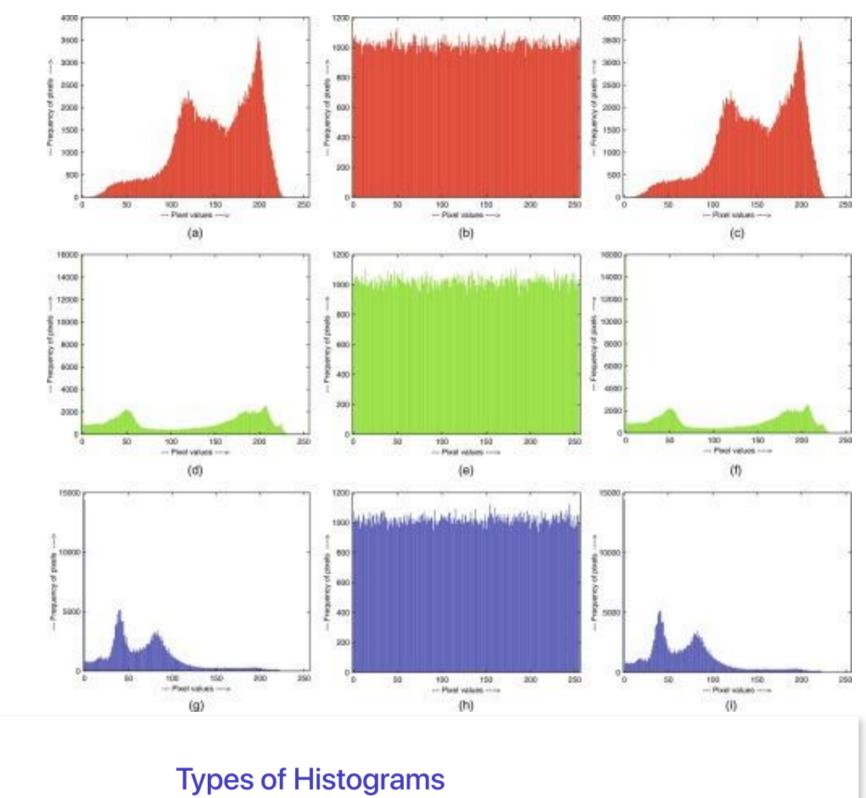
- Understanding Data Distribution: Identifying patterns and anomalies.
- Communication: Conveying findings effectively to stakeholders.
- Decision Making: Facilitating informed choices based on visual insights.
- * Tools: OxyPlot, LiveCharts, MATLAB, Excel

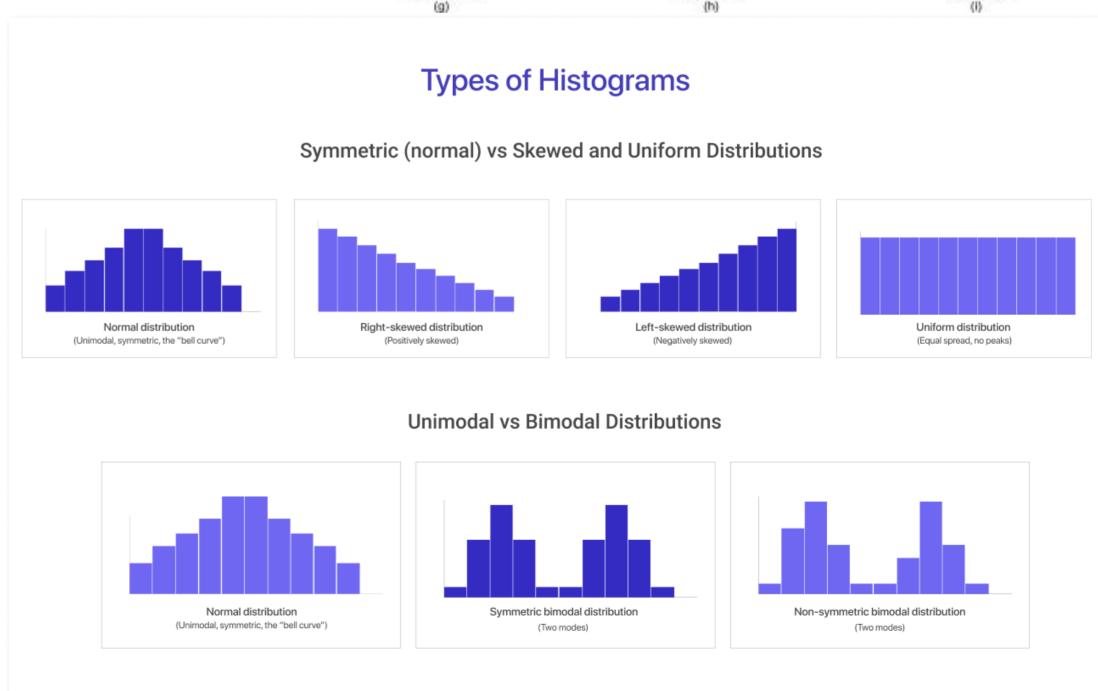




Histograms in Data Analysis

- Purpose: Visual representation of data distribution.
- ***** Construction:
 - Divide data into bins.
 - Count observations in each bin.
- Interpretation: Shape, spread, central tendency.
- C# Implementation: Using OxyPlot or LiveCharts.





Probability Density Functions (PDFs)

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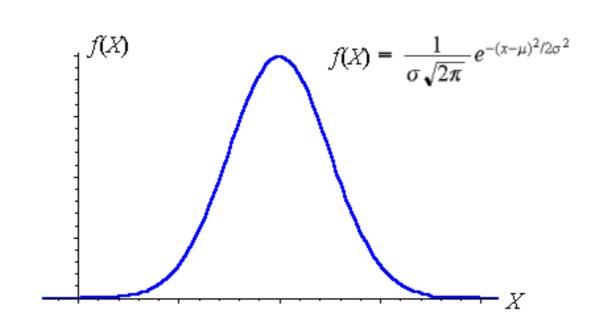
Purpose: Represents the likelihood of a continuous random variable.

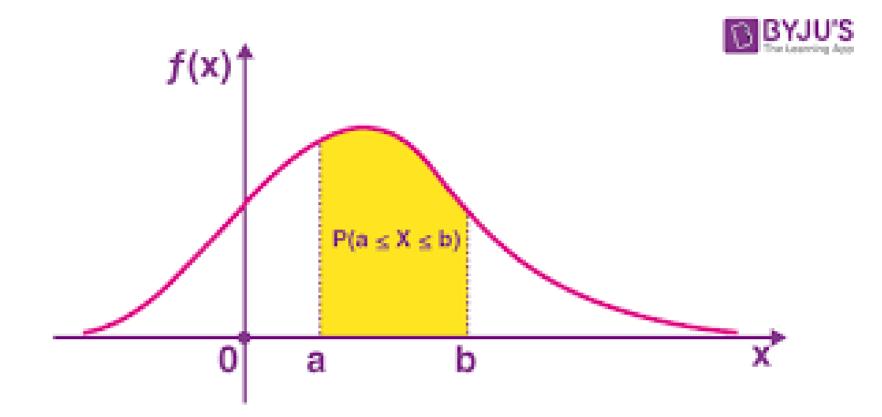


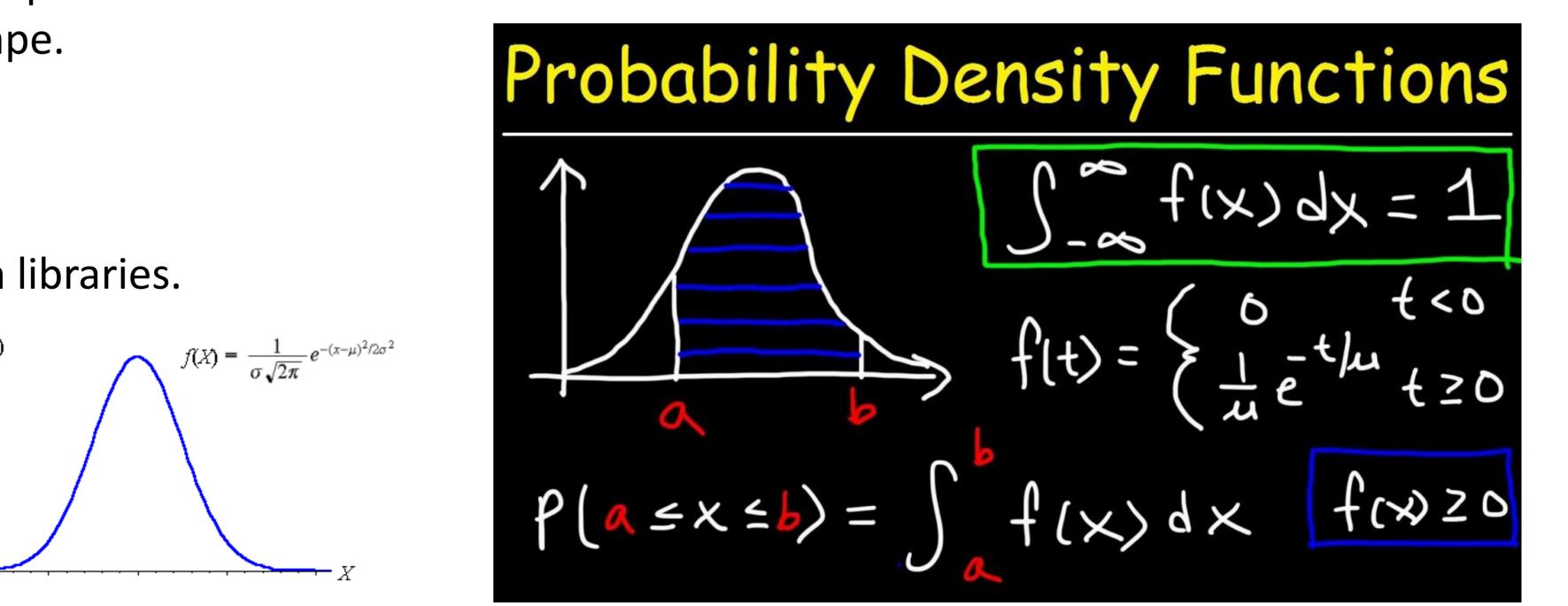
- Area under the curve equals 1.
- Shows distribution shape.

Implementation in C#:

- Calculate PDF values.
- Plot using visualization libraries.







Interactive Learning Activities

- ❖ Data Simulation Exercise: Write C# programs to simulate statistical distributions.
- LLN Demonstration: Implement and observe sample mean convergence.
- Data Visualization Project: Create histograms and PDFs using engineering data sets.
- Group Discussion: Real-world applications of statistical analysis in engineering.

Summary of Key Concepts

- Statistical Measures: Mean, median, mode, variance, standard deviation.
- Distributions: Normal, binomial, Poisson.
- Law of Large Numbers: Importance in sample mean convergence.
- C# Programming: Tools for simulation and visualization.
- Data Visualization: Enhancing understanding through visual aids.

Importance of C# in Statistical Analysis

- Versatility: Suitable for a wide range of engineering applications.
- Libraries: Access to powerful tools for data handling and visualization.
- Integration: Seamless integration with other engineering software.
- Efficiency: Capable of handling large datasets and complex computations.

Q&A Session

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Open Floor: Address any questions or clarifications.

Discussion Points:

- Challenges faced during simulations.
- Real-world applications of today's topics.
- Further exploration of statistical methods.

Homework Assignment

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Programming Task:

- •Implement C# classes for Normal, Binomial, and Poisson distributions.
- Generate 5 samples for each dataset and calculate sample means and variances

* LLN Exploration:

- •Modify LawOfLargeNumbersDemo to plot sample mean vs. sample size.
- •Submit plots demonstrating convergence to expected value.

Data Analysis:

- Select a real-world engineering data set.
- Perform statistical analysis to determine its distribution.
- Create visualizations (histogram and PDF) to support findings.

Closing Remark

- Mastering Statistics: Essential for engineering problem-solving.
- Programming Skills: Enhances ability to model and analyze data.
- * Real-World Applications: Apply concepts to drive engineering innovations.
- ❖ Support: Utilize lecture hours and resources for assistance.
- Encouragement: Stay curious and continue exploring statistical methods

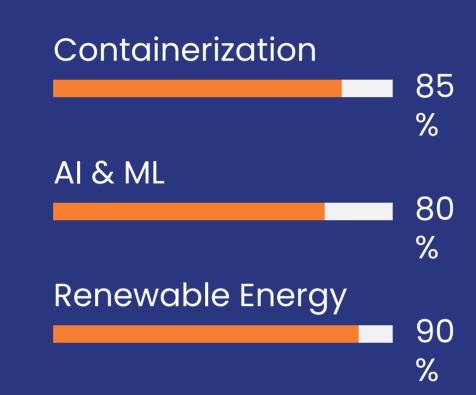
Efosa's Introduction

Engineer | Programmer | Innovator

Technical Authority

Shell Nigeria

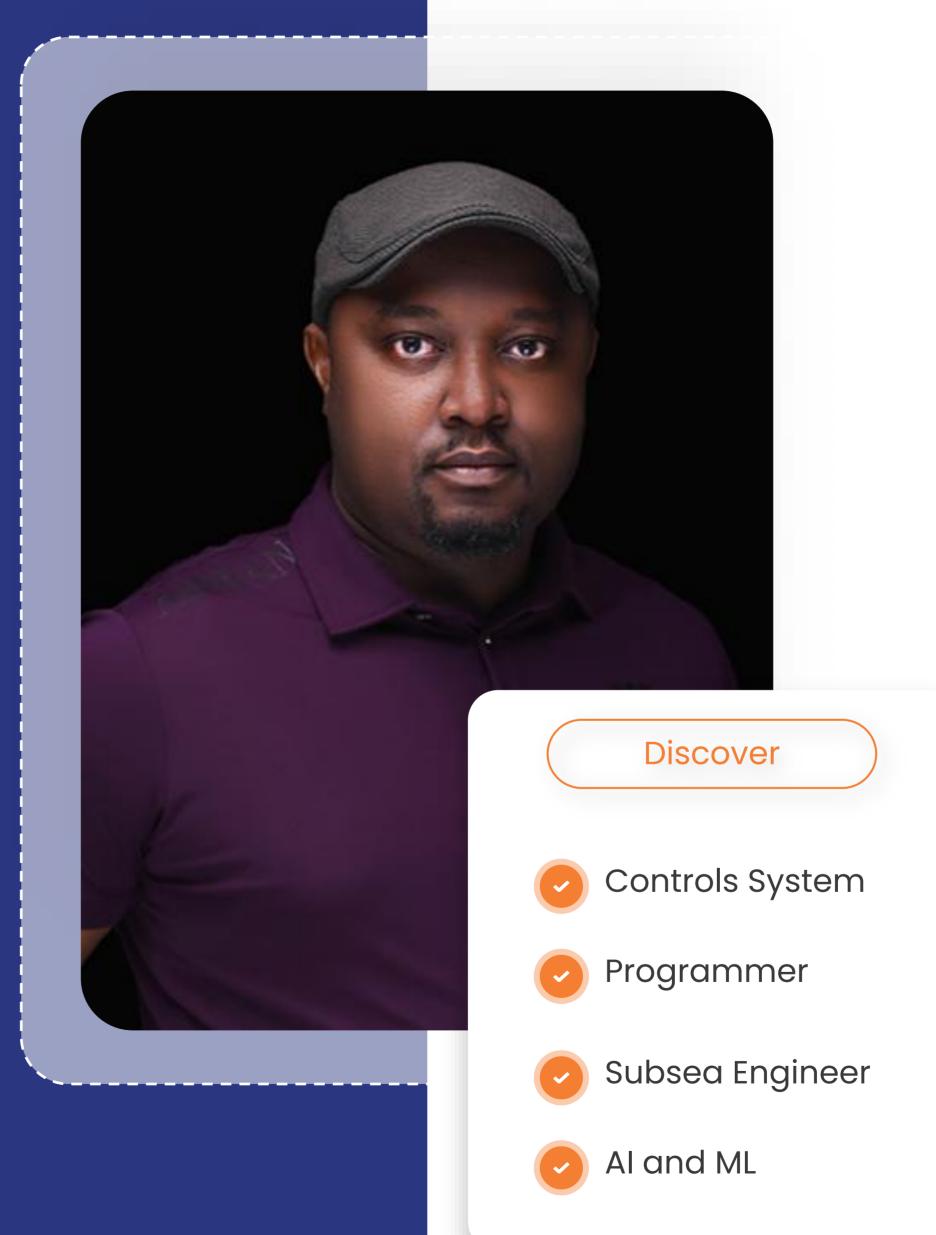
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systems and Subsea Distribution

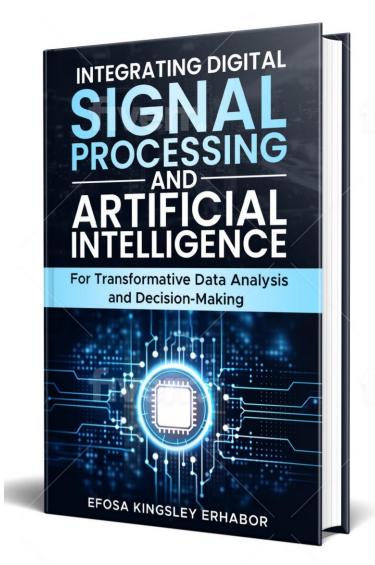


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