Chapter 1

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1.1 Populations, Samples, and Processes

Statistics provides methods for organizing and summarizing data and for drawing conclusions from that data

Def

Data : a collection of facts

Def

Population : A well defined collection of objects for which we wish to obtain info

Def

Census : When desired info is obtained from every member of the population

- problems : Time, money, practical

Def

Sample : A subset of the population

1.

You want the home price in Edwardsville

- Fewer well trained appraisers gives better results than many poorly trained

2. Tree Age Study

Testing is destructive, so a sample is better

Def

variable : any characteristic whose clue may differ from one subject to another.

- denote with low letters

Note

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- Don't say $McDonald's = 10$

- Do say $x =$ the length of the tibia bone in 10 year old boys.
```

Def

univariate data : result from making observations of 1 variable

- these variable can be qualitative / quantitative

Def

Bivariate data : when observations are made on each of 2 variables for each individual

- (weight.mpg) of cars

Def

Multivariate data : observations made on many variables

- patient data

Ex

Labor force, sample 60,000, find population + sample

- population = labor force, sample size = 60,000 households

Branches of Stats

1. Descriptive Stats : data are collected and you wish to summarize and describe features of the data (graphs, numerical summaries)
2. Inferential stats : data is collected from a sample and used to draw a conclusion about the population
    - confidence intervals, hypothesis test, prediction, etc...

Types of sampling

- Simple random sampling : random choice / draw of the hat sampling
- Systematic sampling : selecting every k^{th} member of the population
- Cluster sampling : divide population into groups, then select some of these groups @ random
- Stratified sampling : divide population into groups. Find subgroups of groups (strata) and then draw random sample in strata
- Convenience sampling : sampling in the most convenient way
    - best to avoid , but a good starter

Notate

sample size : n

- For a dataset with n observations on some variable x, the individual observations will be denoted as $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$.

#1.2

Stem and leaf plots

Ex

$(54, 59, 35, 41, 46, 25, 47, 60, 54, 46, 49, 46, 41, 34, 22)$

During these problems it helps to first orgranize the numebrs in the list first

$$
\begin{array}{l}
2 \mid 2, 5 \\
3 \mid 4, 5 \\
4 \mid 1, 1, 6, 6, 6, 7, 9 \\
5 \mid 4, 4, 9 \\
6 \mid 0
\end{array}
$$

Dot plots