

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 value may differ from one subject to another.

- denote with low letters

Note

- 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, \dots, x_n .

1.2

Stem and leaf plots

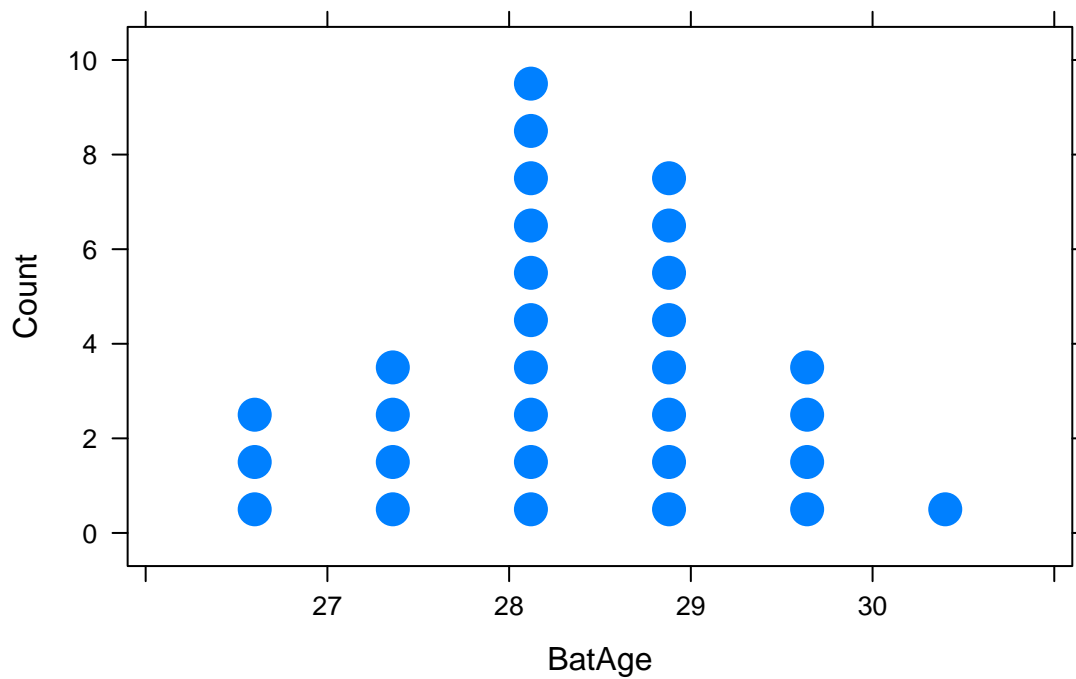
- Ex

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

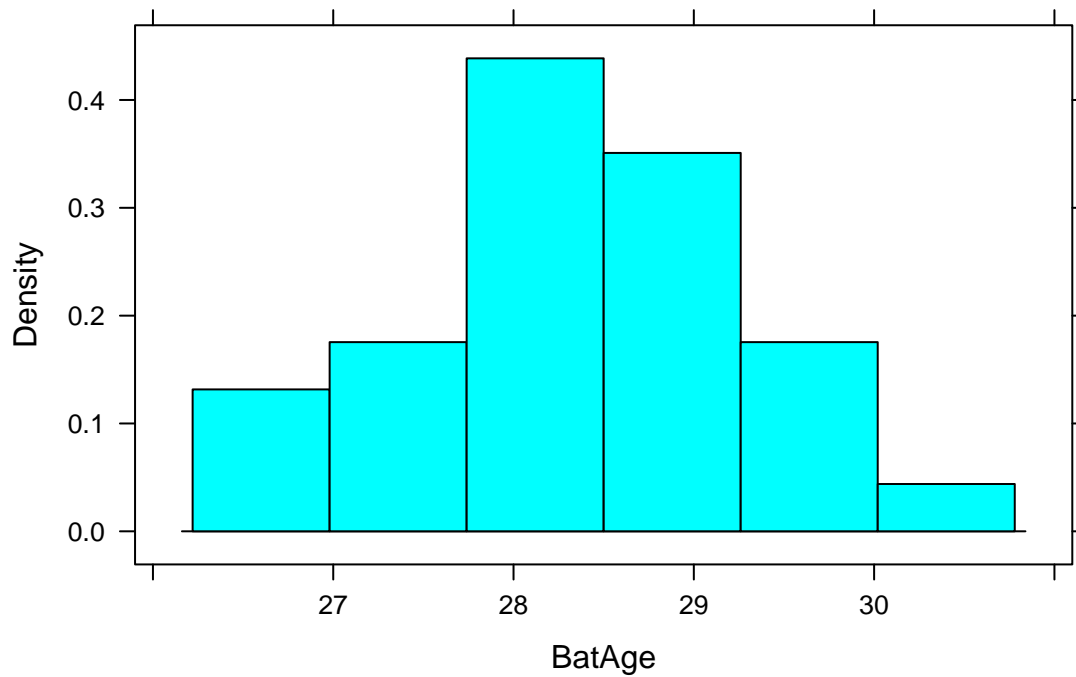
During these problems it helps to first organize the numbers in the list first

```
2 | 2, 5
3 | 4, 5
4 | 1, 1, 6, 6, 6, 7, 9
5 | 4, 4, 9
6 | 0
```

Dot plots



Histograms



Skewed (Right and left)

add a dataset to show?

Bell

add a dataset to show?

Flat uniform

add a dataset to show?

nonsymmetric

add a dataset to show?

bimodal symmetric

add a dataset to show?

1.3

- Def

mean : numerical value of average

Notate

Sample mean : \bar{x}

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

Notate

Population mean : μ

- avg of all values in the entire pop.
- Ex

2, 2, 5, 3, 8, 9, 2, 3, 1

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i}{10} = 3.6$$

The mean is inappropriate in some cases b/c of outliers.

- this makes the mean a **nonresistant measure**
- Def

Median : middle value /avg of 2 middle values when sorted

Notate

Median : \tilde{x}

- if $n = \text{odd}$, median is at $\frac{n+1}{2}$
- if $n = \text{even}$ median are b/n $\frac{n}{2}$ & $\frac{n+1}{2}$

Notate

Population Mean : $\tilde{\mu}$

1.4 Measures of Variability

One way to describe a distribution is by using the standard deviation

Quartiles

- Q_1 - lower quartile separates bottom 25%
- Q_2 - median middle 50%
- Q_3 - upper quartile separates upper 25%
- Ex

2, 2, 5, 1, 3, 8, 9, 2, 31

SORT

1, 1, 2, 2, 2

3, 3, 5, 8, 9

$$\tilde{x} = 2 + 3 = 2.5$$

Five number summary

- Find min, Q_1 , median, Q_3 , max

Note : If median is found in list, use it in both top half and lower half.

Ex : 2 2 5 1 3 8 9 2 3 1 100

$$\bar{x} = \frac{36+100}{11} \approx 12.36$$

Sort to find median. $\tilde{x} = 3$.

Mean vs. Median

- median is the equal parts point
- mean is the balance point

Notate

Trimmed mean : \bar{x}_{tr}

- compromise b/n the mean & median
- to find it, remove top & bottom 10%, then calculate the mean

categorical data

- the natural way to numerically summarize categorical data is by finding the proportion of successes and failures

Notate

sample proportions : $\hat{p} = \frac{\# \text{ of successes}}{n}$

Notate

Population proportions : $p = \# \text{ of successes in the population}$

Reporting a center of measure gives only partial info

Sets may have similar means but differ in other ways

A simple way to give more detail is to give the range

- def

Range : max - min

Deviations from the mean

- a dev from the mean is the absolute difference (distance) b.n an observation and the mean

$$x_1 - \bar{x}, x_2 - \bar{x}, \dots, x_n - \bar{x}$$

note

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) = 0$$

proof (omitted to catch up)

- def

Standard deviation = measure of how much an observation is expected to be from the mean

Notate

population std. dev = σ

Notate

sample std. dev =

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

σ is interpreted as size of typical deviation from μ w/ entire pop. of x-values

s has same units as data

Note

s is not resistant (strongly affected by outliers / skew b.c of \bar{x})

$$s \geq 0$$

- def

variance = $std.dev^2$

pop variance = σ^2

sample variance = s^2

added another test line