

I loved this book so much and read it extensively when traveling to Bismarck, North Dakota for a half marathon training block. The book does a great job at giving historical overview of key players in the development of modern day statistics. Some examples of these include Kolmogorov's axioms, Baye's theorem, and many other fascinating ideas.

Cardano was a gambler who was an early pioneer in statistics. The book talks a bit about many scientists or mathematicians who discovered things as a result of observing natural phenomena in fields like astronomy and biology.

Lots is explored and I do not remember all the details as I was not doing annotations at the time, but I do recall being fascinated when the book talked about bootstrapping ( simulating law of large number type behavior with fixed sample size by repeatably trialing in and mixing and samping the same set ). This has great applications in biomedical where sample size is limited.

Another really neat idea was options trading and the black scholz equation. The mathematician ( forgot the name ) who did a PhD in maths and dissertation on how it could be applied to finance was not given much credit ( among the math community ), but he sent a remarkable trajectory for what was to come in this application.

The book ends talking about Quantum Theory which is really complicated. All of the language really confuses me, but the idea is that light behaves as a particle and a wave. Additionally, things can behave differently when observed rather than when not observed ( especially when trying to observe things on a small scale ). Therefore, it is really hard to test some ideas when things may not be observable. I think this lends itself to ideas like the Heisenberg uncertainty principle and other things of this nature. This is why quantum theory had a large portion in the book because much overlap occurs with it and statistics.