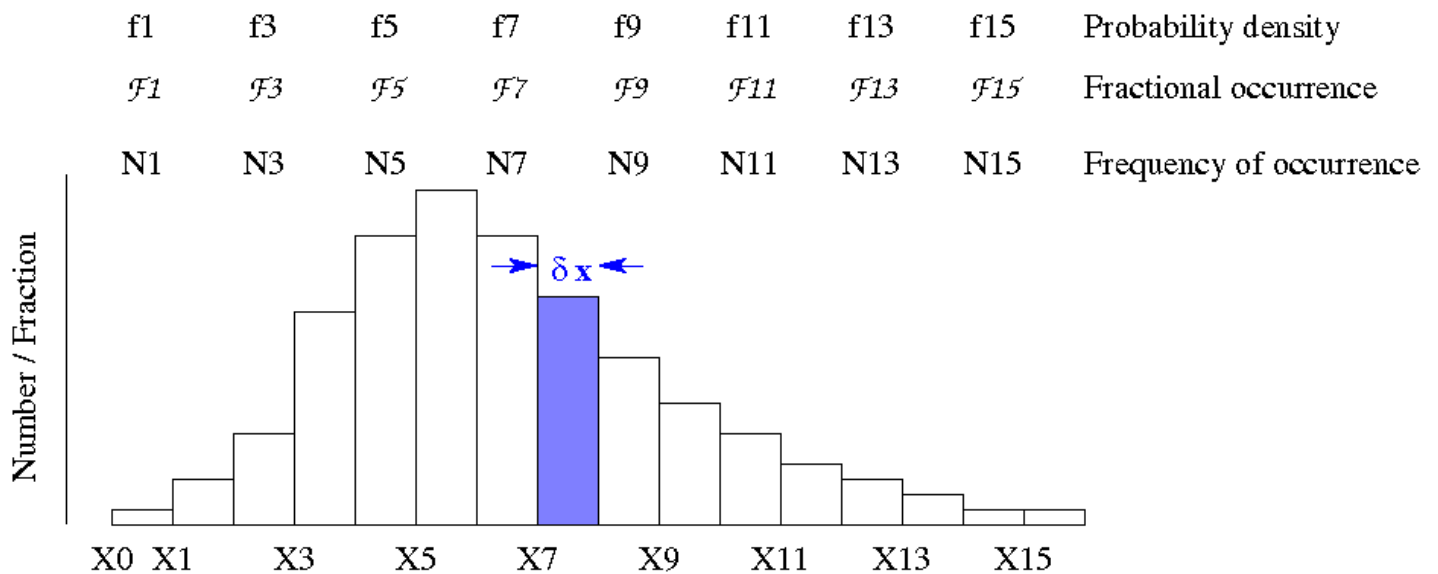


# Structure of the lab report

1. Write-up
  - a) Brief description of the exercise of ecological sampling
  - b) The difference between samples and populations
  - c) The utility of statistics in going from the sample to the population
  - d) The expected results
2. Plot the distribution of fractional occurrences of the number of florets per inflorescence for
  - a) Purple-top
  - b) Purple-side
  - c) White-top
  - d) White-sideand comment on their similarity or otherwise  
Plot all the 4 curves on the same plot for comparison while marking their identity in some way (e.g. colour code the lines, or use different kinds of lines: solid, dashed, dotted etc)
3. Test for the equality of population means for the above 4 categories
4. Plot the distribution of fractional occurrences of the number of inflorescences per grid and check if they can be Poisson distributions, for
  - a) Top grids
  - b) Side gridsOverplot the corresponding Poisson (i.e. with the same mean value) on each distribution and comment on the differences if any.
5. Any other comments

# (Discrete) Probability Distribution Functions

Specifies the relative frequency of occurrence of different values of a variable. Defines the “**Shape**”



$x_i$  : is the value of the i-th bin

$N_i$  : is the number of values in the i-th bin;

Total number :  $N = \sum N_i$

Fractional occurrence in the i-th bin:  $F_i = N_i / N$

mean of X:  $\langle x \rangle = \mu = \sum F_i \cdot x_i$

mean of  $X^2$ :  $\langle x^2 \rangle = \sum F_i \cdot x_i^2$

Std devn of X:  $\sigma = \text{sqrt}(\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2)$

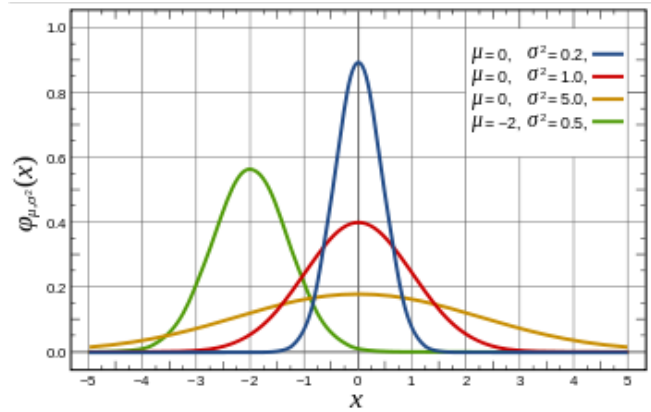
# Normal / Gaussian:

Widely used (and occasionally abused) in statistical analysis

Two parameters:  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  which correspond to the mean and standard deviation of the distribution.

Probability density function

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



## Poisson Distribution

If an event occurs at some average rate, and is independent of the previous occurrence of the same, then the probability of the number of times the event occurs in a fixed time interval is given by the Poisson Distribution.

If the rate of occurrence of the event is R per unit time, and the interval of interest is T, the mean number of occurrence of the event is  $\lambda = RT$

Distribution Function

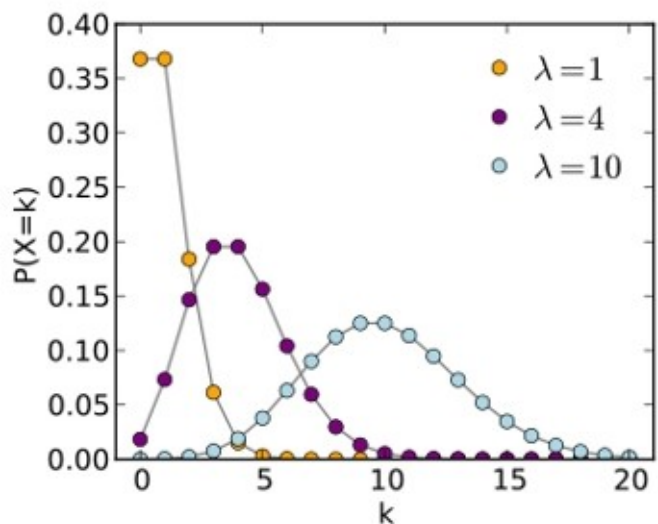
Mean = Variance =  $\lambda$

$$f(k; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$$

**Poisson distribution is most often used to derive the error bars for counting statistics**

Expected count of random numbers within a specified range for a gaussian distribution and the simulated values

Poisson can be replaced by a normal distribution for  $\lambda > 10$  along with a continuity correction ... a correction for integer values



[illegible]