Course 02402 Introduction to Statistics Lecture 13:

A course summary

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Chapter 1: Simple Graphics and Summary Statistics

Agenda

- Chapter 1: Simple Graphics and Summary Statistics
- Chapter 2: Discrete Distributions
- Chapter 2: Continuous Distributions
- Chapter 3: One sample confidence intervals
- **6** Chapter 3: One sample hypothesis testing
- 6 Chapter 3: Two Sample statistics
- Chapter 4: Statistics by simulation
- Chapter 5: Simple linear Regression Analysis
- Ochapter 6: Multiple linear Regression Analysis
- Chapter 8: One-way Analysis of Variance
- Chapter 8: Two-way Analysis of Variance
- Chapter 7: Inferences for Proportions

Agenda - the 12 lectures

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Chapter 1: Simple Graphics and Summary Statistics

Chapter 1: Simple Graphics and Summary Statistics

- Look at data as it is! (descriptive statistics)
- Summary Statistics
 - Δ Mean \bar{x}
 - Standard deviation s, variance s^2
 - Median, upper- and lower quartiles
- Simple graphics
 - Scatter plot (xy plot)
 - Histogram, cumulative distribution
 - Boxplots, Bar charts, Pie charts

Chapter 2: Discrete Distribution

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Chapter 2: Continuous Distribution

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Chapter 2: Discrete Distributions

• General concepts:

Definition of a stochastic variable

Density function

Distribution function

Mean and variance

Specific distributions:

The binomial distribution.

• The hypergeometric distribution

The Poisson distribution

Chapter 2: Continuous Distributions

Chapter 2: Continuous Distributions

• General concepts:

- Density function, distribution function
- Mean, variance
- Calculation rules for stochastic variables
- Specific distributions:
 - Normal
 - Log-Normal, Uniform, Exponential

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Chapter 3: One sample hypothesis testing

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Chapter 3: One sample confidence intervals

- General concepts
 - Estimation, confidence intervals
 - Population and a random sample
 - Sampling distributions (t and χ^2)
 - Central Limit Theorem
- Specific methods, one sample:
 - Confidence intervals for the mean
 - Confidence intervals for the variance (and standard deviation)

Chapter 3: One sample hypothesis testing

Chapter 3: One sample hypothesis testing

- General concepts:
 - Hypotheses, p-value, Significance level
 - Type I and Type II error, Power
- Specific methods, One sample:
 - t-test for mean difference
 - Sample size for wanted power
 - Normal qq-plot

Chapter 3: Two Sample statistics

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Chapter 3: Two Samples

• Specific methods, two samples:

• Test and confidence interval for the mean difference (*t*-test)

• Specific methods, two PAIRED samples:

• "Take difference" ⇒ "One sample"

Planning for precision and/or power

• One-sample Confidence interval: sample size for wanted precision

• One-sample hypothesis test: sample size for wanted power (or other combinations)

• Two-sample hypothesis test: sample size for wanted power (or other combinations)

Chapter 4: Statistics by simulation

Chapter 4, Statistics by simulation

Introduction to simulation

Error propagation rules

Bootstrapping

Parametric

Non-parametric

 Confidence intervals (and hence also hypothesis testing)

• Specific situations: (4 versions of confidence intervals)

• One-sample and Two-sample data

Parametric and Non-parametric

Chapter 5: Simple linear Regression Analysis

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Chapter 6: Multiple linear Regression Analysi

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Chapter 5: Simple linear Regression Analysis

Chapter 5: Simple linear Regression Analysis

- Two quantitative variables, x and y.
- Calculating least squares line
- Inferences for a simple linear regression model
 - Statistical model: $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$
 - Interval estimation and test for β_0 and β_1 .
 - Confidence interval for the expected line.
 - Prediction interval.
- r and r^2
 - r describes the strength of a linear relation.
 - r^2 expresses the proportion of the y variability explained by the linear relation.

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Chapter 6: Multiple linear Regression Analysis

Chapter 6: Multiple linear Regression Analysis

- Many quantitative variables, x_1 , x_2 and y.
- Calculating least squares fit
- Inferences for a the multiple linear regression model
 - Statistical model: $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1,i} + \beta_2 x_{2,i} \varepsilon_i$
 - Interval estimation and test for β_0 and β_i .
 - Confidence interval for the expected fit.
 - Prediction interval.
- r^2 expresses the proportion of the y variability explained by the linear relation.

Chapter 8: One-way Analysis of Variance

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Chapter 8: One-way Analysis of Variance

Chapter 8: One-way Analysis of Variance

- Specific methods, k INDEPENDENT samples
- One-way analysis of variance
 - Compares the means of the groups
 - ANOVA-table: SST = SS(Tr) + SSE
 - F-test.
 - Post hoc test: pairwise *t*-test with/without Bonferroni correction

Chapter 8: Two-way Analysis of Variance

Chapter 8: Two-way Analysis of Variance

- Block design two-way analysis of variance
- ANOVA-tabel: SST = SS(Tr) + SS(Bl) + SSE
 - SST, SS(Tr) and SS(Bl) calculated as one-way **ANOVA**
 - SSE = SST SS(Tr) SS(Bl)
- F-test.
- Post hoc test: pairwise *t*-test with/without Bonferroni correction

Chapter 7: Inferences for Proportio

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- Specific methods, one, two and k > 2 samples
 - Binary/categorical response
- Estimation and confidence interval of proportions
 - Large sample vs. small sample methods
- Hypotheses for one proportion
- Hypotheses for two proportions
- Analysis of contingency tables (χ^2 -test) (All expected > 5)