PUBH 526

Topic 1, Part 1: Introduction and Review

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Introductions

- Your name
- What degree(s) are you working on?
- What is one application of statistics that you've found especially cool?

About This Course

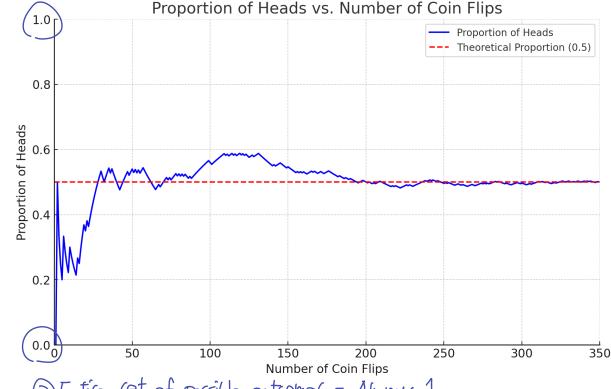
- This is a statistics course
- Please make sure to read the syllabus completely, and ask any questions
- Additional details can be found on Brightspace
- We will rely on Brightspace a lot for communication, assignments, etc. ... please check site often

Probability

 Randomness ... uncertainty, but with known (or assumed) structure

 Long-run or limiting frequency Approaching theoretical exicas

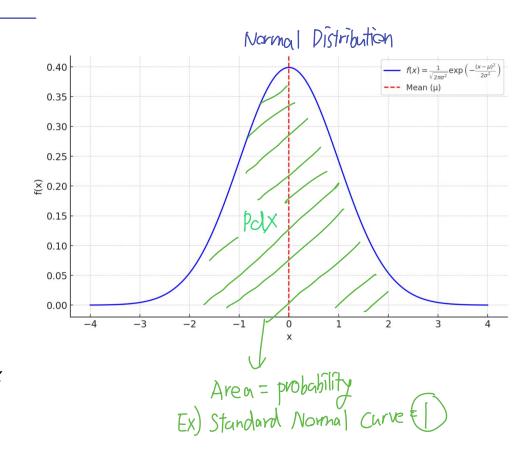
• What are some properties of probabilities?



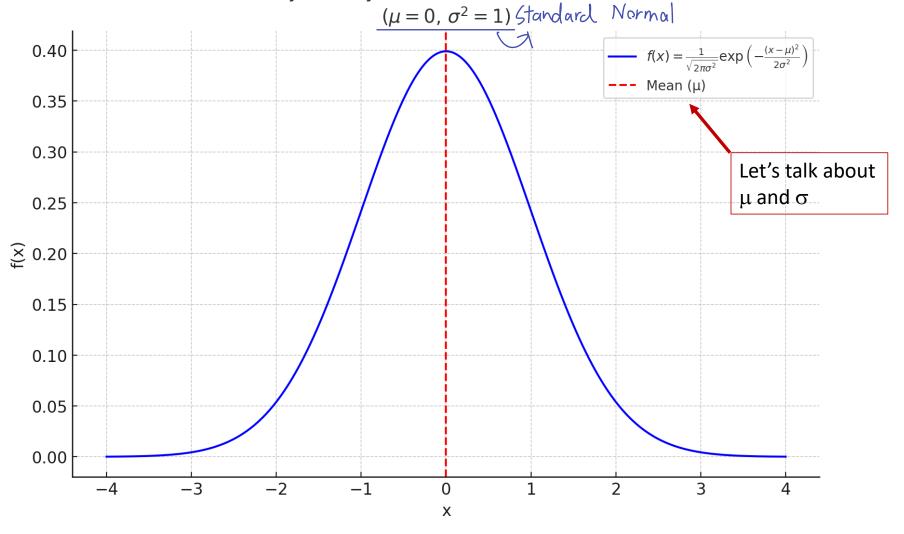
bilities? (1) [0,1] (2) Entire set of possible outcomes = Always 1 0(P(E)(1) Impossible Certain (3) Prob of Event + No Event = Also 1. (Complement)

Random Variable

- The outcome of a process involving chance
 - Often denoted with a capital letter, e.g., X
- Before this process happens, there are different possible values, with different probabilities
- Once the process happens, you have one realized value
 - Often denoted with a lower-case letter: X = x
- This is all in contrast to a constant



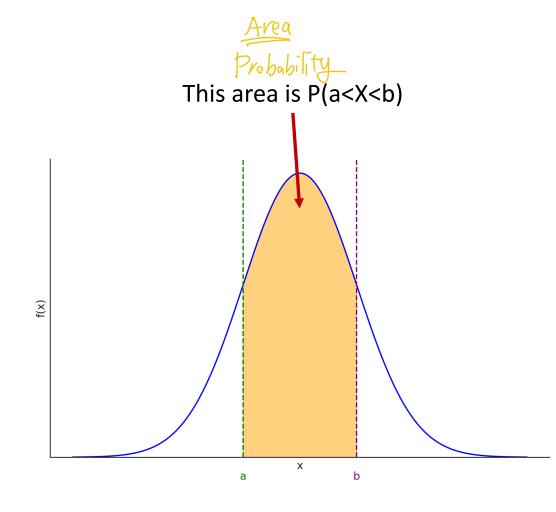
Probability Density Function of a Normal Distribution



Normal Distribution X N(\(\mu, \sigma^2\) (Mean, Variance) V Random Variable

What are the possible *x* for a normally distributed random variable?

What is the total area under the curve of this PDF? Sum = |
Probability (0,1)



Expected Value

- The expected value of a random variable, X, is its average, denoted E(X)
- Some random variables do not have an expected value! Depends on whether the mean exists
- If X ~ N(μ , σ^2), then what is E(X)? Average $\mp (x) = \mu$

statistic: unknown constant

Statistic: unknown estimate of parometer

Sampling distribution: distribution of statistic Exi) X

what's a bad estimate?

y outliers

y random hoise

bias ... etc.