Course Outline for MATH 41

STATISTICS FOR BUSINESS MAJORS

Effective: Fall 2009

I. CATALOG DESCRIPTION:
   MATH 41 — STATISTICS FOR BUSINESS MAJORS — 5.00 units

   Descriptive Statistics, measure of central tendency, dispersion and position, elements of probability; confidence intervals; hypothesis tests for one and two populations; probability distributions; analysis of variance; correlation and regression; non-parametric tests; applications in various fields. Introduction to the use of a computer software package to complete both descriptive and inferential statistics problems.

   5.00 Units Lecture

   Prerequisite
   MATH 34 - Calculus for Business and Social Sciences
   with a minimum grade of C
   or

   MATH 1 - Calculus I
   with a minimum grade of C

   Grading Methods:
   Letter Grade

   Discipline:

	MIN
Lecture Hours:	90.00
No Unit Value Lab	18.00
Total Hours:	108.00

II. NUMBER OF TIMES COURSE MAY BE TAKEN FOR CREDIT: 1

III. PREREQUISITE AND/OR ADVISORY SKILLS:
   Before entering the course a student should be able to:

   A. MATH34
   B. MATH1

IV. MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES:
   Upon completion of this course, the student should be able to:
   A. Define different types of statistics, how they are used and misused;
   B. Take raw data and organize it into tables, charts, and/or graphs;
   C. Calculate and understand the meaning of the mean, median, mode, range, variance, and standard deviation as they relate to a population, sample, or distribution;
   D. Determine the fundamental concepts of probability and be able to calculate probabilities using some basic rules;
   E. Solve problems involving the binomial, normal, or chi-squared distribution;
   F. Find confidence intervals and perform hypothesis tests for single populations and two-populations comparisons;
   G. Apply concepts of analysis of variance;
   H. Apply concepts of correlation and linear regression;
   I. Apply concepts of non-parametric methods;
   J. Perform descriptive and inferential statistics, using a software package.

V. CONTENT:
   A. Introduction to Statistics
      1. Descriptive vs. Inferential
      2. Types of data
      3. Basic concepts of random selection, populations, samples
      4. Misuse of statistics
   B. Analysis of data
      1. Ungrouped data
         a. Measures of central tendency – mean median, mode

        b. Measures of dispersion – range, mean absolute deviation, variance, standard deviation
        c. Measures of position – percentiles, deciles, quartiles, z - score;
        d. Graphs – stem and leaf, box plot
    2. Grouped data
        a. Frequency distributions
        b. Measures of central tendency – mean
        c. Measures of dispersion – variance and standard deviation
        d. Graphs – histograms, frequency polygons, ogives
C. Probability
    1. Counting techniques, permutations, combinations
    2. Finding sample spaces
    3. Solve by addition and multiplication rules
    4. Solve using complements and conditional probability
    5. Bayes Theorem (optional)
D. Probability distributions – discrete variable
    1. Find mean and standard deviation for a probability distribution in general
    2. Find mean and standard deviation for a binomial distribution
    3. Graph using histograms
E. Normal distributions
    1. Basic concepts of normal distributions and the standard normal distribution;
    2. Find probabilities using the standard normal distribution;
    1. Approximate binomials using the standard normal distribution
F. Confidence intervals
    1. Mean, proportion, and variance of a single population
    2. Means, proportions, and variances of two populations
G. Hypothesis tests
    1. Mean, proportion, and variance of a single population
    2. Comparison of means, proportions, and variances of two independent populations
    3. Difference of means and mean of differences for two dependent populations
    4. One-way analysis of variance
    5. Goodness of fit
    6. Contingency tables
H. Correlation and regression
    1. Scatter diagrams
    2. Find correlation coefficient and regression equation for a bivariate set of data
    3. Graph regression equation
    4. Prediction using regression equation
    5. Hypothesis test for correlation coefficient
    6. Hypothesis tests for slope and y-intercept (optional)
 I. Nonparametric
    1. Sign test
    2. Wilcoxon rank sum test
    3. Wilcoxon signed-rank test
    4. Kruskal-Wallis test
    5. Spearman's r test
    6. Runs test.

VI. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION:
    A. Classroom discussion
    B. **Lecture** -
    C. Demonstration in computer lab
    D. Collaborative learning and class projects where applicable

VII. TYPICAL ASSIGNMENTS:
    A. Problems tend to be long and students struggle to understand basic concepts. A typical assignment in hypothesis testing for a single population might be problems 1 through 11 odd. 1. A class project might be to have students select a random sample and find confidence intervals or perform hypothesis tests (optional). 2. A typical lab assignment might be to randomly generate a sample, and then perform specified statistical calculations (mean, median, mode, standard deviation, etc) and graphs (histogram, line graph, pie chart, etc). 3. Problem solving a. Calculate the mean, median, and mode for a set of ungrouped data; B. Roll a die twice; find the probability of rolling a pair.

VIII. EVALUATION:
    A. **Methods**

        1. Exams/Tests
        2. Quizzes
        3. Projects
        4. Home Work
        5. Lab Activities
        6. Other:
            a. Methods of evaluation
                1. Examinations
                    a. Questions involving calculations should be open-ended
                    b. Types of problems:
                        1. A study of 40 bowlers showed that their average score was 186. The standard deviation was 6. Find the following:
                            1. 95% confidence interval for the true average score
                            2. test the claim that the true average score was at least 190
                            3. 3 types of computer disks are selected, and the number of defects in each is as recorded below. At a=5%, can one conclude that there is a difference in the average number of defects for the 3 groups?
                      2. Questions testing properties and definitions can be true/false, multiple choice, completion, or fill-in:
                            1. list the 6 properties of a binomial probability distribution;
                            2. True or False: $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A)+P(B)-P(A \text{ or } B)$;
                            3. _____and_____are the two types of statistics;
                            4. give an example of qualitative data?
                            5. the median is the same as which one of the following:

                1. P50 b) D5 c) Q2 d) x e) all
2. Announced or unannounced quizzes at the option of the instructor
3. Collect homework at the option of the instructor
4. Computer assignments
5. Graphing calculator assignments
6. Term project at option of instructor
7. Lab final at option of instructor

B. **Frequency**

1. Frequency of evaluations
   a. Minimum of 4 exams
   b. 5 to 15 computer lab assignments
   c. 5 to 15 graphing calculator assignments

IX. TYPICAL TEXTS:
1. Triola *Introduction to Statistics.* 11th ed., Pearson, Addison-Wesley Publisher, 2009.
2. Bluman *Elementary Statistics.* 7th ed., McGraw-Hall Publishers, 2009.
3. Sullivan *Statistics: Informed Decisions Using Data.* 2nd ed., Pearson-Prentice Hall Publishers, 2007.

X. OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED OF STUDENTS:
A. A scientific or graphing calculator may be required.