AUA CS108, Statistics, Fall 2020 Lecture 01

Michael Poghosyan

26 Aug 2020

Welcome

Welcome to the AUA Statistics Course

Welcome

Welcome to the AUA Statistics Course

And Happy New Year Semester! =

Contents

- Syllabus highlights
- ► Intro to the Course
- ▶ Intro to the Descriptive Statistics

► Course name: **CS 108, Statistics**

- ► Course name: **CS 108, Statistics**
- No. of Credits: 3

► Course name: **CS 108, Statistics**

No. of Credits: 3

► Instructor: **MP**

- ► Course name: **CS 108, Statistics**
- No. of Credits: 3
- ► Instructor: **MP**
- ► Instructor's Office: #336W, PAB

- Course name: CS 108, Statistics
- No. of Credits: 3
- ► Instructor: **MP**
- ► Instructor's Office: #336W, PAB
- ► Instructor's OH: By an Appointment

- Course name: CS 108, Statistics
- No. of Credits: 3
- ► Instructor: **MP**
- ► Instructor's Office: #336W, PAB
- ► Instructor's OH: By an Appointment
- ► Teaching Associates: Lilit Avetisyan, Arusyak Mikayelyan

- Course name: CS 108, Statistics
- No. of Credits: 3
- ► Instructor: **MP**
- Instructor's Office: #336W, PAB
- Instructor's OH: By an Appointment
- ► Teaching Associates: Lilit Avetisyan, Arusyak Mikayelyan
- PSS day/time: TBD

- Course name: CS 108, Statistics
- No. of Credits: 3
- ► Instructor: MP
- ► Instructor's Office: #336W, PAB
- Instructor's OH: By an Appointment
- ► Teaching Associates: Lilit Avetisyan, Arusyak Mikayelyan
- ► PSS day/time: **TBD**
- ► TA's OH: **TBD**

▶ Moodle Page: Aha, we will use it ¨

- ▶ Moodle Page: Aha, we will use it ¨
- ► Moodle Enrollment Key: **Stat-F20**

- ▶ Moodle Page: Aha, we will use it ¨
- ► Moodle Enrollment Key: **Stat-F20**
- ▶ Discussions and Info Platform: **Slack**

- ▶ Moodle Page: Aha, we will use it ¨
- ► Moodle Enrollment Key: **Stat-F20**
- Discussions and Info Platform: Slack
- Syllabus: uploaded to our Moodle page

- ▶ Moodle Page: Aha, we will use it ¨
- Moodle Enrollment Key: Stat-F20
- Discussions and Info Platform: Slack
- Syllabus: uploaded to our Moodle page
- Textbooks: uploaded to our Moodle page

- ▶ Moodle Page: Aha, we will use it ¨
- Moodle Enrollment Key: Stat-F20
- Discussions and Info Platform: Slack
- Syllabus: uploaded to our Moodle page
- Textbooks: uploaded to our Moodle page
- Software: R and R Studio (freeware)

- ▶ Moodle Page: Aha, we will use it ¨
- Moodle Enrollment Key: Stat-F20
- Discussions and Info Platform: Slack
- Syllabus: uploaded to our Moodle page
- Textbooks: uploaded to our Moodle page
- Software: R and R Studio (freeware)
- R Textbooks: uploaded to our Moodle Page

- ▶ Moodle Page: Aha, we will use it ¨
- Moodle Enrollment Key: Stat-F20
- Discussions and Info Platform: Slack
- Syllabus: uploaded to our Moodle page
- Textbooks: uploaded to our Moodle page
- Software: R and R Studio (freeware)
- R Textbooks: uploaded to our Moodle Page
- Other: I have prepared some R Intro Slides

- ▶ Moodle Page: Aha, we will use it ¨
- Moodle Enrollment Key: Stat-F20
- Discussions and Info Platform: Slack
- Syllabus: uploaded to our Moodle page
- Textbooks: uploaded to our Moodle page
- Software: R and R Studio (freeware)
- R Textbooks: uploaded to our Moodle Page
- Other: I have prepared some R Intro Slides
- Question: Do we need some supplementary R Labs? YESSS/No

Exams: 1 Midterm and a Final Exam

- Exams: 1 Midterm and a Final Exam
- ► Homework: (almost) weekly, due on Fridays (???)

- Exams: 1 Midterm and a Final Exam
- ► Homework: (almost) weekly, due on Fridays (???)

Will it be OK to have our HW:

half paper-based,

- Exams: 1 Midterm and a Final Exam
- ► Homework: (almost) weekly, due on Fridays (???)

- half paper-based,
- half Moodle-based (say, MCh Problems)

- Exams: 1 Midterm and a Final Exam
- ► Homework: (almost) weekly, due on Fridays (???)

- half paper-based,
- half Moodle-based (say, MCh Problems)
- ▶ half R problems ¨?

- Exams: 1 Midterm and a Final Exam
- ► Homework: (almost) weekly, due on Fridays (???)

- half paper-based,
- half Moodle-based (say, MCh Problems)
- ▶ half R problems ¨?
- Quizzes: Yeah, we will have them!

- Exams: 1 Midterm and a Final Exam
- ► Homework: (almost) weekly, due on Fridays (???)

- half paper-based,
- half Moodle-based (say, MCh Problems)
- ▶ half R problems ¨?
- Quizzes: Yeah, we will have them! Almost weekly.

- Exams: 1 Midterm and a Final Exam
- ► Homework: (almost) weekly, due on Fridays (???)

- half paper-based,
- half Moodle-based (say, MCh Problems)
- ▶ half R problems ¨?
- Quizzes: Yeah, we will have them! Almost weekly. Online.

- Exams: 1 Midterm and a Final Exam
- ► Homework: (almost) weekly, due on Fridays (???)

- half paper-based,
- half Moodle-based (say, MCh Problems)
- ▶ half R problems ¨?
- ▶ Quizzes: Yeah, we will have them! Almost weekly.Online.
- ► Final Grade Formula:

$$Total = 0.25 \cdot (MT + Q) + 0.2 \cdot HW + 0.3 \cdot F$$

- Exams: 1 Midterm and a Final Exam
- ► Homework: (almost) weekly, due on Fridays (???)

Will it be OK to have our HW:

- half paper-based,
- half Moodle-based (say, MCh Problems)
- ▶ half R problems ¨?
- Quizzes: Yeah, we will have them! Almost weekly. Online.
- Final Grade Formula:

$$Total = 0.25 \cdot (MT + Q) + 0.2 \cdot HW + 0.3 \cdot F$$

► No Makeups for Quizzes! Sorry!

- Exams: 1 Midterm and a Final Exam
- ► Homework: (almost) weekly, due on Fridays (???)

Will it be OK to have our HW:

- half paper-based,
- half Moodle-based (say, MCh Problems)
- ▶ half R problems ¨?
- Quizzes: Yeah, we will have them! Almost weekly. Online.
- Final Grade Formula:

$$Total = 0.25 \cdot (MT + Q) + 0.2 \cdot HW + 0.3 \cdot F$$

No Makeups for Quizzes! Sorry! But one of the Quiz grades will be dropped.

- Exams: 1 Midterm and a Final Exam
- ► Homework: (almost) weekly, due on Fridays (???)

- half paper-based,
- half Moodle-based (say, MCh Problems)
- ▶ half R problems ¨?
- Quizzes: Yeah, we will have them! Almost weekly. Online.
- Final Grade Formula:

$$Total = 0.25 \cdot (MT + Q) + 0.2 \cdot HW + 0.3 \cdot F$$

- ► No Makeups for Quizzes! Sorry! But one of the Quiz grades will be dropped.
- ▶ No late HWs (except some veeery special cases)

- Advice: Always ask your questions during lectures, ask your questions during OHs, solve HWs by yourself!

- ▶ No Grades Curving. ¨
- Advice: Always ask your questions during lectures, ask your questions during OHs, solve HWs by yourself!
- Advice: Run over the Probability Topics, especially, about RVs and Distributions

QA Session

Questions?



Business

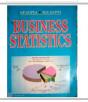










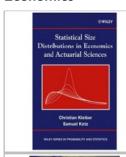


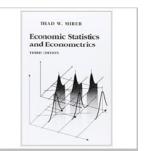


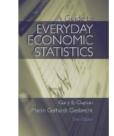


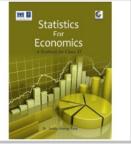


Economics









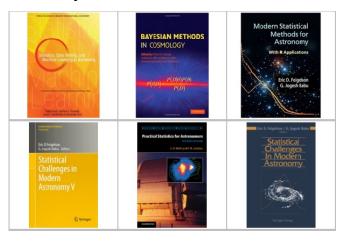
Agriculture



Finance



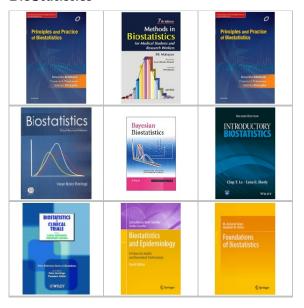
Astronomy



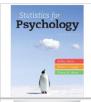
Biology



BioStatistics



Psychology















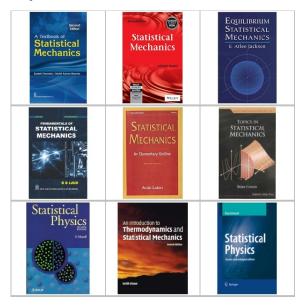




Medicine



Physics and Mechanics



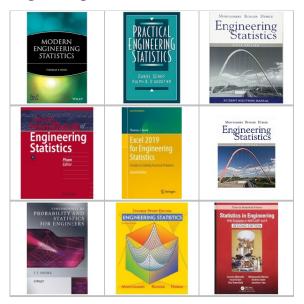
Marketing



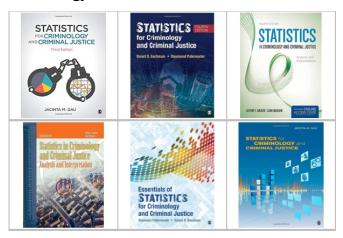
Language Study



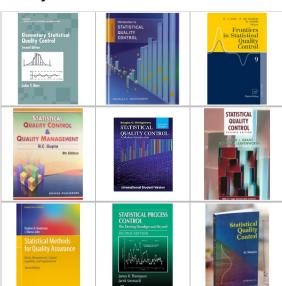
Engineering



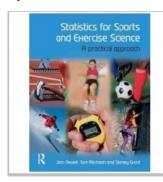
Criminology

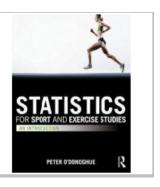


Quality Control

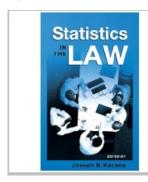


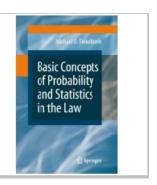
Sport





Law





Food



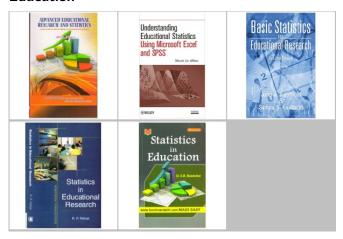
Genetics



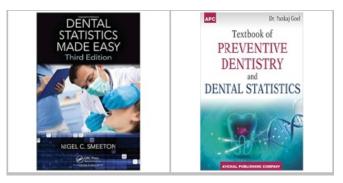
Chemistry



Education



Dentistry



Other...



ML, Statistical Learning



... and so on ...

▶ What is Statistics?

What is Statistics?

Statistics is an Art and Science of Learning from Data.

What is Statistics?

Statistics is an Art and Science of Learning from Data. In a little bit detailed form,

Statistics is the Art and Science of **Collecting, Describing and Analyzing Data**, getting insight from Data.

▶ What is the difference between Statistics and Probability?

▶ What is the difference between Statistics and Probability?

In some sense, Statistics and Probability are inverse to each other:

What is the difference between Statistics and Probability?

In some sense, Statistics and Probability are inverse to each other:

in Probability Theory, we assume the Reality, the Truth, the Generating Process is given, and we get information about possible outcomes, possible observations.

What is the difference between Statistics and Probability?

In some sense, Statistics and Probability are inverse to each other:

 in Probability Theory, we assume the Reality, the Truth, the Generating Process is given, and we get information about possible outcomes, possible observations. Say,

We assume that the daily number of customers who are ordering Pepperoni Pizza at a particular pizzeria is following the *Pois*(15.2) Distribution (the Reality, the Generating Process), and we are interested in the Probability that the daily number will exceed 17 (*Probability of a possible outcome*)

▶ in Statistics, we have Observations, we have Data, Outcomes, we want to learn about the Reality, about the Truth, about the Generating Process (from which that Data is obtained).

in Statistics, we have Observations, we have Data, Outcomes, we want to learn about the Reality, about the Truth, about the Generating Process (from which that Data is obtained). Say,

We have Data about daily number of customers ordering Pepperoni Pizza at that pizzeria for some days:

and we want to find out the Distribution of the r.v.

X = the daily number of customers ordering PP at that pizzeria.

It is easy to see that this problem is more challenging than its Probabilistic counterpart, its "inverse" one - $\,$

It is easy to see that this problem is more challenging than its Probabilistic counterpart, its "inverse" one - because we want to learn about the Reality, the Truth from a finite number of observations.

It is easy to see that this problem is more challenging than its Probabilistic counterpart, its "inverse" one - because we want to learn about the Reality, the Truth from a finite number of observations. And, moreover, if the Probabilistic counterpart has a unique correct answer (we just need to calculate $\mathbb{P}(X>17)$, where X is the daily number of PP-hungry customers, $X \sim Pois(15.2)$),

It is easy to see that this problem is more challenging than its Probabilistic counterpart, its "inverse" one - because we want to learn about the Reality, the Truth from a finite number of observations. And, moreover, if the Probabilistic counterpart has a unique correct answer (we just need to calculate $\mathbb{P}(X>17)$, where X is the daily number of PP-hungry customers, $X\sim Pois(15.2)$), its Statistical counterpart doesn't have a unique correct answer!

It is easy to see that this problem is more challenging than its Probabilistic counterpart, its "inverse" one - because we want to learn about the Reality, the Truth from a finite number of observations. And, moreover, if the Probabilistic counterpart has a unique correct answer (we just need to calculate $\mathbb{P}(X>17)$, where X is the daily number of PP-hungry customers, $X\sim Pois(15.2)$), its Statistical counterpart doesn't have a unique correct answer! We cannot find out the Exact Distribution, we can just guess it, we can only **Estimate**.

► What is the difference between Statistical and Mathematical thinking?

What is the difference between Statistical and Mathematical thinking?

In Mathematics, we prove facts (using other, already proven facts, and using some small number of Axioms).

► What is the difference between Statistical and Mathematical thinking?

In Mathematics, we prove facts (using other, already proven facts, and using some small number of Axioms). Say, our lovely MVT is correct in all cases!

What is the difference between Statistical and Mathematical thinking?

In Mathematics, we prove facts (using other, already proven facts, and using some small number of Axioms). Say, our lovely MVT is correct in all cases! The real roots of $x^2 = 4$ are

What is the difference between Statistical and Mathematical thinking?

In Mathematics, we prove facts (using other, already proven facts, and using some small number of Axioms). Say, our lovely MVT is correct in all cases! The real roots of $x^2=4$ are $x=\pm 2$.

What is the difference between Statistical and Mathematical thinking?

In Mathematics, we prove facts (using other, already proven facts, and using some small number of Axioms). Say, our lovely MVT is correct in all cases! The real roots of $x^2=4$ are $x=\pm 2$.

In Statistics (Inferential Statistics), we use data to get an insight about the unknown process behind the generation of the data. Usually, our data is finite, and this is not giving a chance to get a complete and 100 percent information about that unknown process.

► What is the difference between Statistical and Mathematical thinking?

In Mathematics, we prove facts (using other, already proven facts, and using some small number of Axioms). Say, our lovely MVT is correct in all cases! The real roots of $x^2 = 4$ are $x = \pm 2$.

In Statistics (Inferential Statistics), we use data to get an insight about the unknown process behind the generation of the data. Usually, our data is finite, and this is not giving a chance to get a complete and 100 percent information about that unknown process. So, in Statistics, we are doing some *assumptions*, and from that "inferring", "guessing", *estimating* the unknown process, its parameters, and sometimes give the level of our confidence.

What is the difference between Statistical and Mathematical thinking?

In Mathematics, we prove facts (using other, already proven facts, and using some small number of Axioms). Say, our lovely MVT is correct in all cases! The real roots of $x^2=4$ are $x=\pm 2$.

In Statistics (Inferential Statistics), we use data to get an insight about the unknown process behind the generation of the data. Usually, our data is finite, and this is not giving a chance to get a complete and 100 percent information about that unknown process. So, in Statistics, we are doing some *assumptions*, and from that "inferring", "guessing", *estimating* the unknown process, its parameters, and sometimes give the level of our confidence. Say, if I am tossing a coin 10 times and get 8 Hs and 2 Ts, is it a sign that the coin is not fair?

What is the difference between Data Scienece and Statistics?

▶ What is the difference between Data Scienece and Statistics?

Well, maybe we will talk a little bit about this at the end of the course.

Why I need to learn Statistics?

▶ What is the difference between Data Scienece and Statistics?

Well, maybe we will talk a little bit about this at the end of the course.

Why I need to learn Statistics?

Simple - to pass this course $\ddot{\ }$

▶ What is the difference between Data Scienece and Statistics?

Well, maybe we will talk a little bit about this at the end of the course.

▶ Why I need to learn Statistics?

What is the difference between Data Scienece and Statistics?

Well, maybe we will talk a little bit about this at the end of the course.

▶ Why I need to learn Statistics?

And finally, to understand the everyday usage of Statistical language, graphs and estimates, say, about polls and salaries —

 Estimate the proportion of adults in Armenia that are computer-literate;

- Estimate the proportion of adults in Armenia that are computer-literate;
- Estimate the number/proportion of defective production in a manufacturing plant;

- Estimate the proportion of adults in Armenia that are computer-literate;
- Estimate the number/proportion of defective production in a manufacturing plant;
- Show that there is a strong correlation between education and income;

- Estimate the proportion of adults in Armenia that are computer-literate;
- Estimate the number/proportion of defective production in a manufacturing plant;
- Show that there is a strong correlation between education and income;
- ▶ Determine whether it is true that, in average, women earn less than men;

► Find the relationship between the High School Math average grade and the average of the University Calc 1 and Calc 2 courses;

▶ Find the relationship between the High School Math average grade and the average of the University Calc 1 and Calc 2 courses;

Note: Clearly, there is **no** exact formula relating the average of Calc1 and Calc2 grades to HS Math average grade.

► Find the relationship between the High School Math average grade and the average of the University Calc 1 and Calc 2 courses;

► Find the relationship between the High School Math average grade and the average of the University Calc 1 and Calc 2 courses;

Note: Clearly, there is **no** exact formula relating the average of Calc1 and Calc2 grades to HS Math average grade. In statistics, we do not *find* exactly, but try to give a reasonable *Estimate*, even we assess how good is our Estimate;

 Calculate the percentage of body fat based on only easily calculated body measurements (say, biceps and abdomen measurements);

► Find the relationship between the High School Math average grade and the average of the University Calc 1 and Calc 2 courses;

- Calculate the percentage of body fat based on only easily calculated body measurements (say, biceps and abdomen measurements);
- Predict apartment prices based on various (given) characteristics of that apartment;

► Find the relationship between the High School Math average grade and the average of the University Calc 1 and Calc 2 courses;

- Calculate the percentage of body fat based on only easily calculated body measurements (say, biceps and abdomen measurements);
- Predict apartment prices based on various (given) characteristics of that apartment;
- ► Check if the newly developed drug is more effective (in curing some disease) than the old one;

► Find the relationship between the High School Math average grade and the average of the University Calc 1 and Calc 2 courses;

- Calculate the percentage of body fat based on only easily calculated body measurements (say, biceps and abdomen measurements);
- Predict apartment prices based on various (given) characteristics of that apartment;
- ► Check if the newly developed drug is more effective (in curing some disease) than the old one;
- Check if the drug is effective against Corona