

Statistics

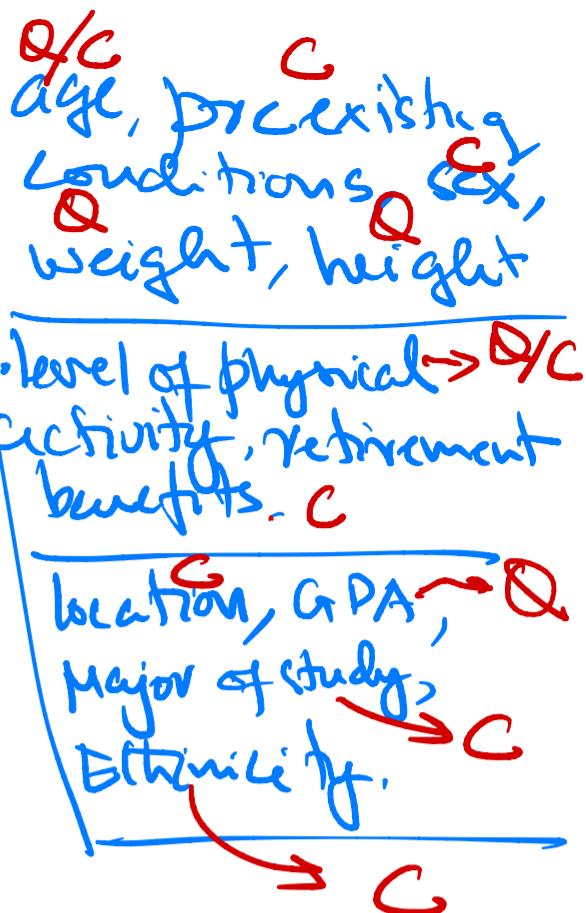
Goal: use data to draw insights about population.

- ④ people who took the vaccine → safety of vaccine.
- ⑤ senior citizens living in NJ → how environment affect senior.
- ⑥ stat 400 students in UMD. → which students did better, avg GPA.

Population → well defined collection of objects interested in studying.

Example

- ① people in the USA
- ② cars in Maryland
- ③ televisions manufactured in a factory



Variable → characteristic of an object in the population

Quantitative

measurements, counts,

numeric values

have units

Qualitative/Categorical

Qualitative properties like color, sex, race, nationality, etc

can put into categories.

Goal Restated:

Draw insights/inferences of properties of variables at the level of the population

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- Problems
- ① Population might be very large / intractable.
 - ② Too expensive to access all objects in population
 - ③ All objects in the population might not be accessible.



Ex: studying certain fungi in the Amazon rainforest.

Solution:

Work with a subset of the population



sample

Generally:

size of sample << size of population

Advantages → have access to all objects in the sample

- relatively small set of objects
- ease of calculations

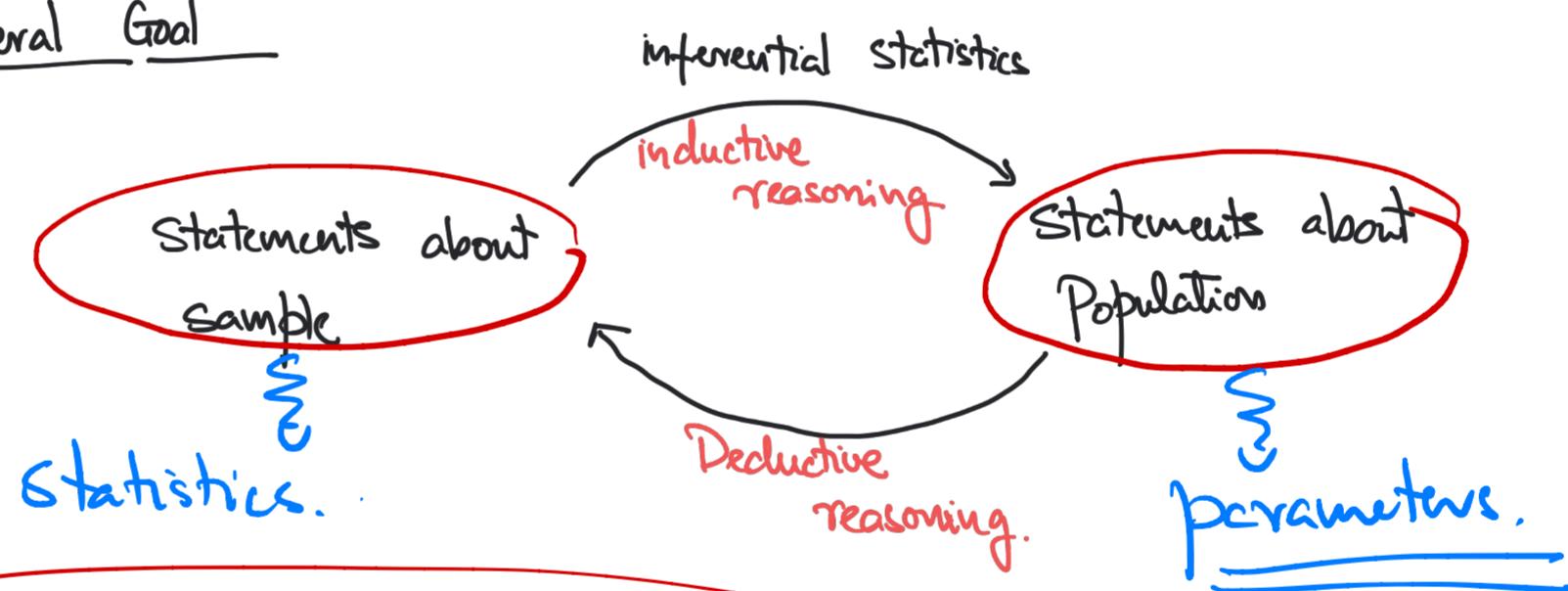
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↓
sample

Generally:

size of sample << size of population

- Advantages
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General Goal



Note: There is no free lunch!

The price of working with a subset of the population

additional care in choosing the sample.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = C < \infty$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 f(x)dx < \infty \text{ and } \int_0^{\infty} f(x)dx < \infty$$

||

$$\lim_{c \rightarrow -\infty} \int_c^0 f(x)dx$$

$$\lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^c f(x)dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right)dx$$

location-scale
families.

$$\lim_{c \rightarrow -\infty} \int_c^0 f\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right)dx$$

$$\lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^c f\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right)dx$$

Hint: apply change of variables.