

100 ppl

↑

$$S_1 = \text{Avg} - h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n h_i}{100}$$

$$= \overline{x_1}$$

↑

100 ppl

$$S_2 = \text{Avg} - h = \overline{x_2}$$

↑

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \sim \mu$$

Histogram → Analysis → univariate (1D)

eg → ↑ plot ↑

Age

24
25
24
✓32
✓35
✓35
✓36
48
41
5
|

→ Bin
↑
(10)

0-100 freq.

0-10 → 1

11-20 -

20-30 -

(31-40) → 4

40-50 -

50-60 -

60-70 -

70-80 -

80-90 -

90 above -

Age

Kernel → add ↑



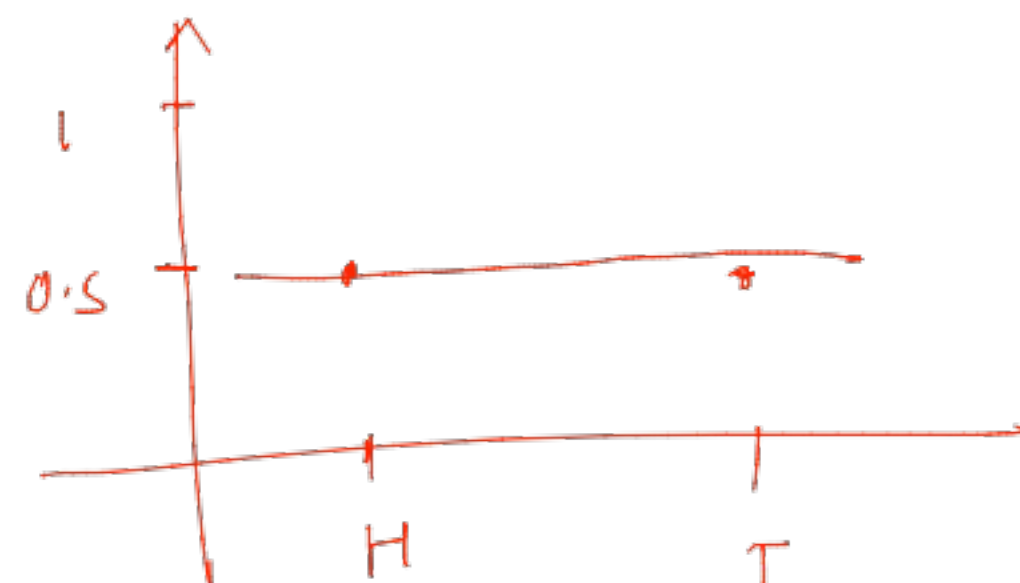
tossing a coin
↑

D, R, U
↑

→ P, P
↑

possibilities

X	H	T
$P(X=x)$	$1/2$	$1/2$



3 Hmes

P.M.F
↑

$$\sum P(X=x) = 1$$

- {
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| <u>HHH</u> | <u>HHT</u> | <u>HTH</u> | <u>H TT</u> |
| ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ |
| THH | THT | TTH | TTT |
| ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ |
- }

prob of getting head 3 times
at least

X	0	1
$P(X \geq x)$	$1/8$	$7/8$

①

$2 \rightleftharpoons 3$

$\rightarrow \underline{P, m, f} \leftarrow \underline{A, A, A}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq i) \rightarrow 1$$

4

Histogram

C.R.V.

"Data distribution"

I.R.V.

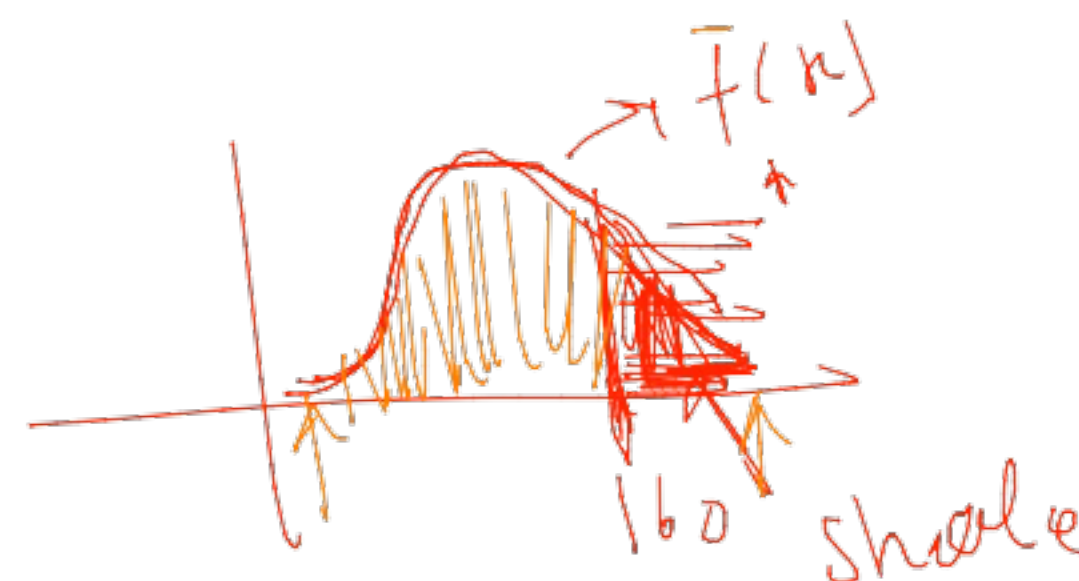
$$P(h > 160) = ?$$

↑ score

easily

$$\int f(x) dx$$

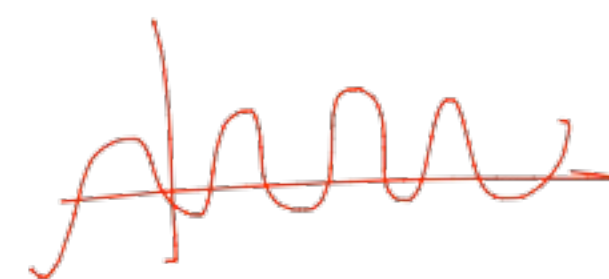
160



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

20% ↑

→ 21% ↑



P.d.f.

↓
C.R.V.

$$X = \{1, 1.1, 1.2, \boxed{1.4}, 1.6, 1.6, 1.8\}$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 1 2 3 4

$$\rightarrow \text{median}(X) = \frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{7+1}{2} = 4$$

↑
odd
↑
elements

$$\text{median}(X) = 1.4$$

↑ find
say. the value

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{median}(X)$$

→ eg.

$$X' = \{1, 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, \boxed{5.6}\}$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 1 2 3 4 5 6

→ median

of elements → X

$$\text{len}(X)$$

$$= 8$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{n}{2} \right), \left(\frac{n+1}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{8}{2}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$4^{\text{th}}$$

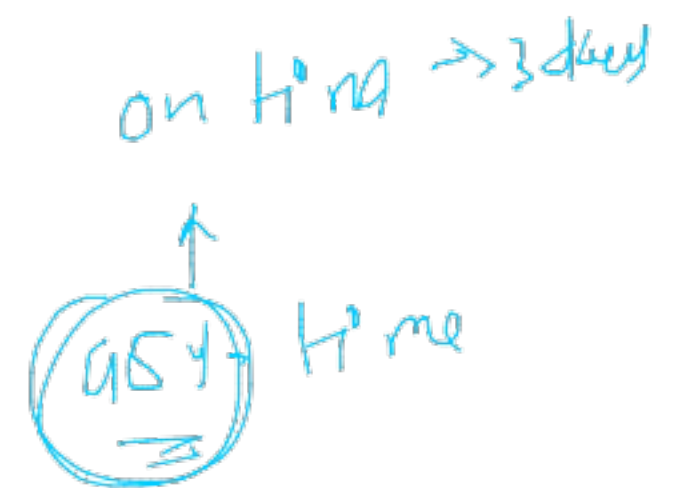
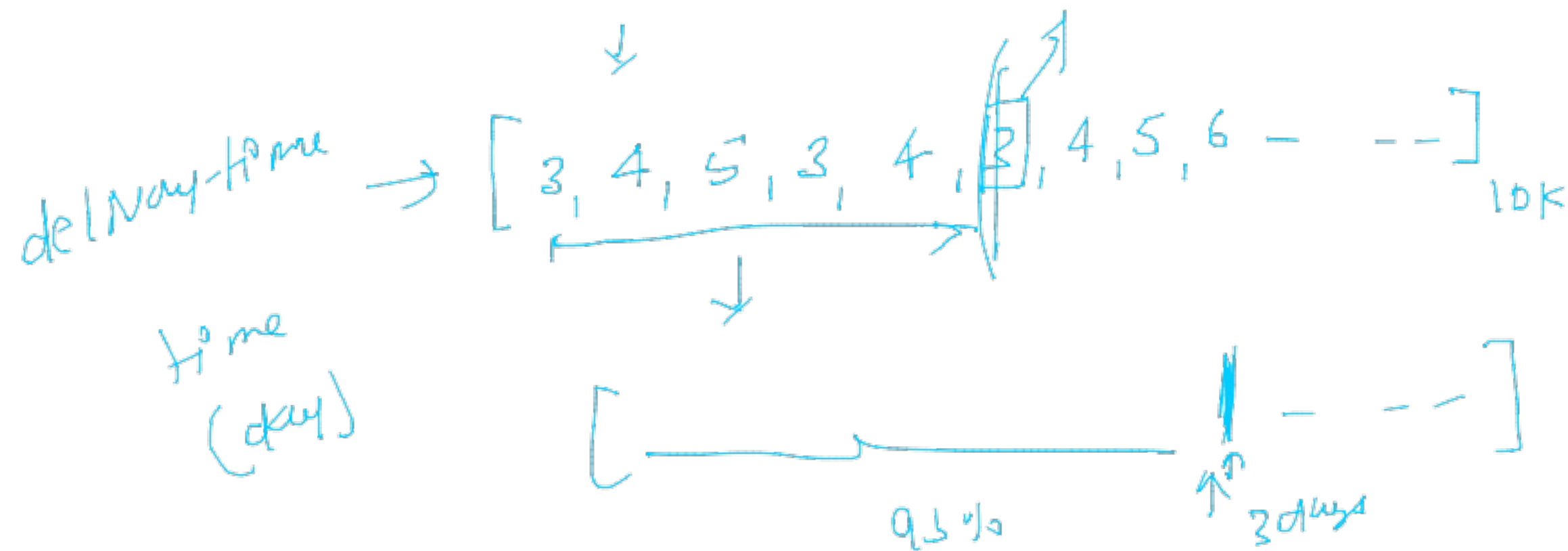
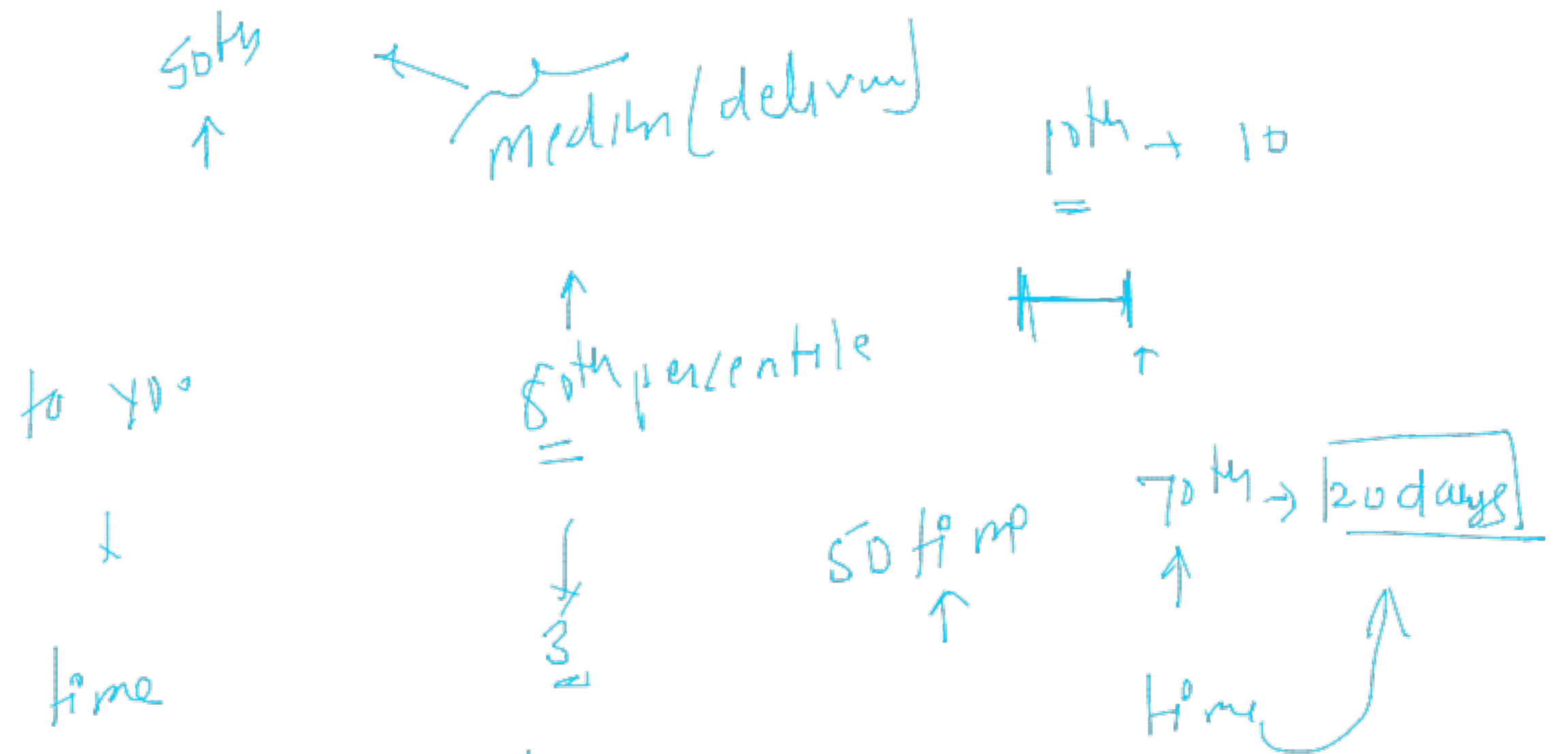
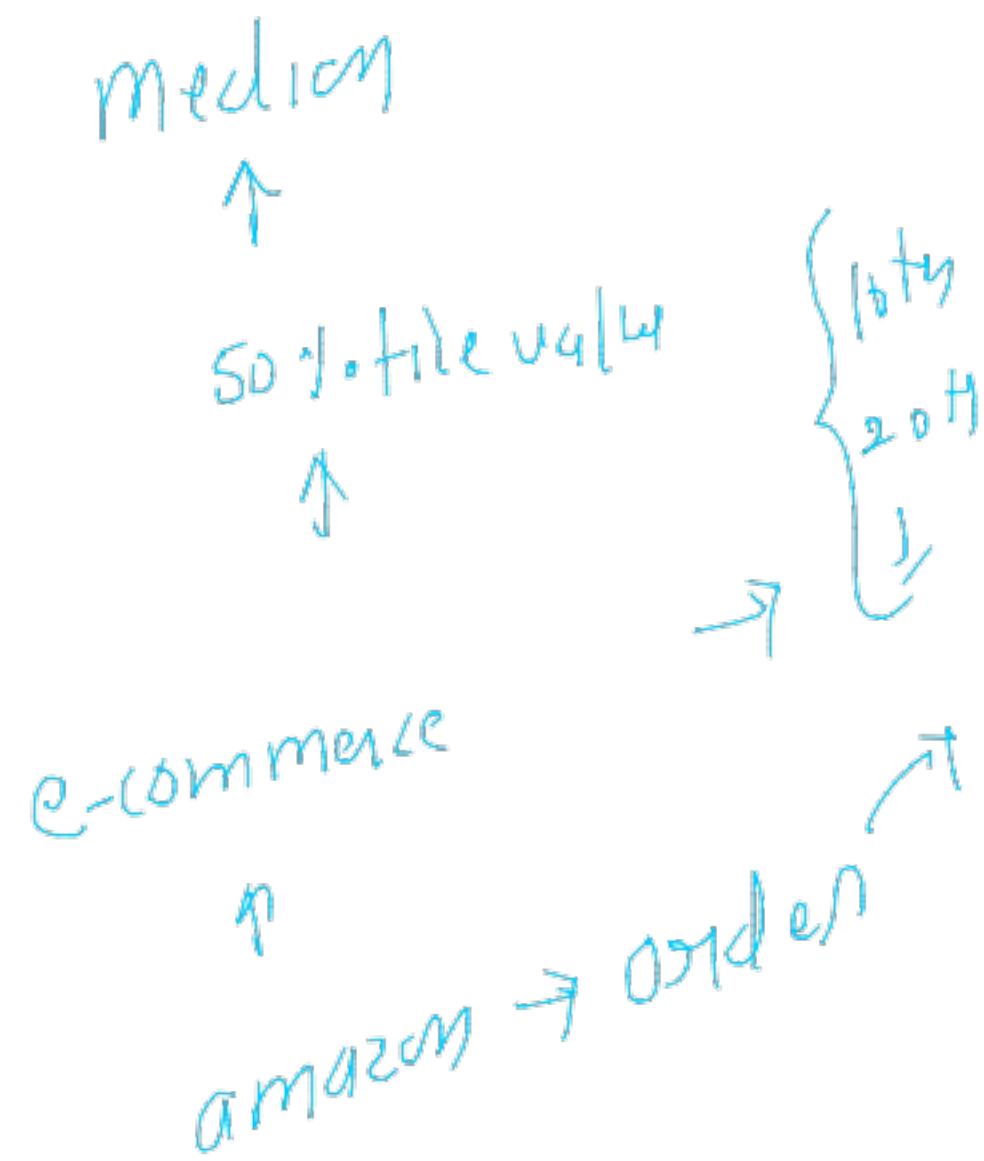
$$\frac{8+1}{2}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$5^{\text{th}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1.4 + 1.6}{2} \right)$$

$$\boxed{1.5}$$



X

↑

sorts → median

↓

10th →

}

np.percentile(X, 10)

↑

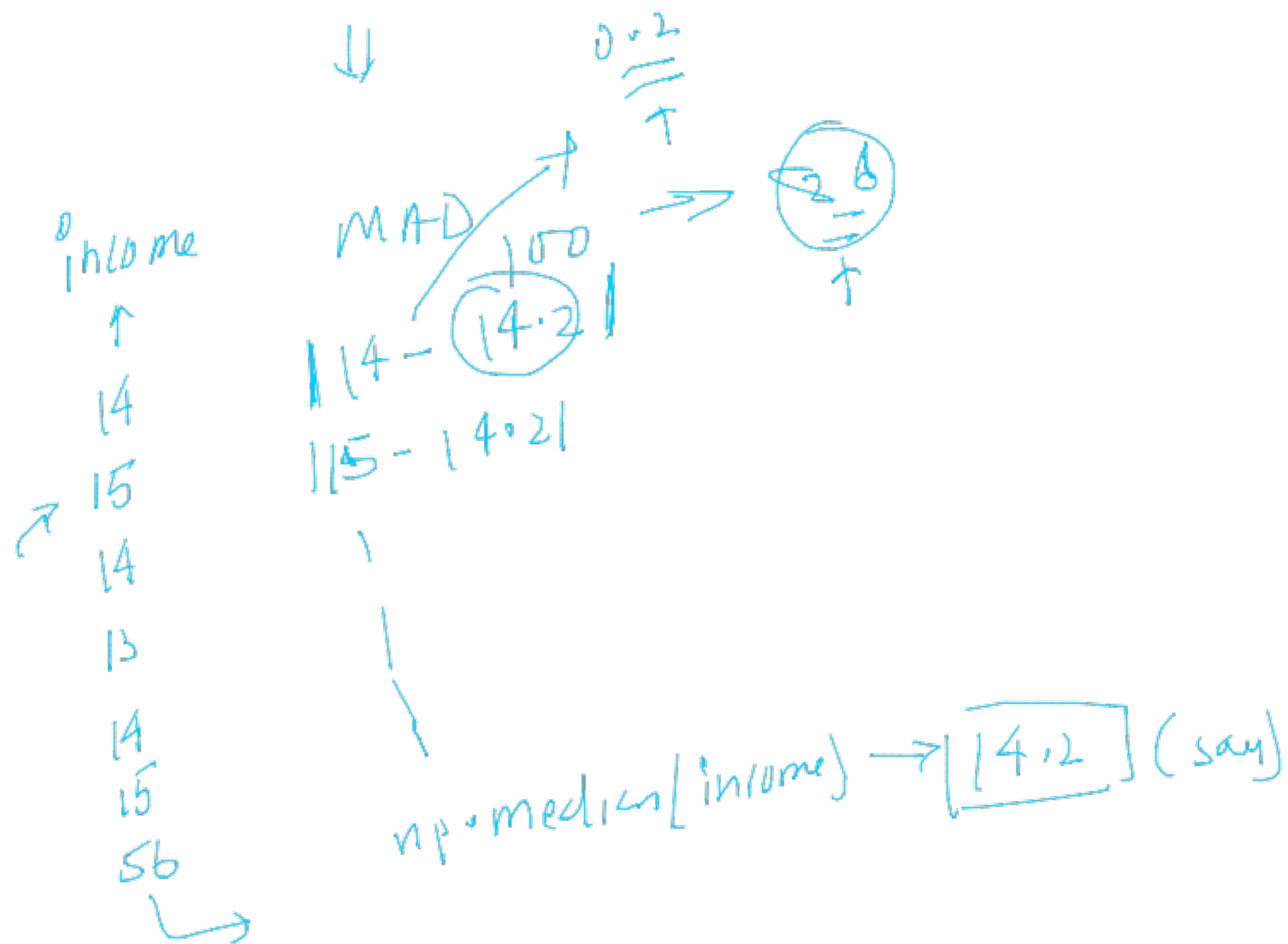
value

13

→ 1st time → 3rd

→

\Rightarrow median abs deviation
 for detecting outliers



$D_x \rightarrow$
 \uparrow

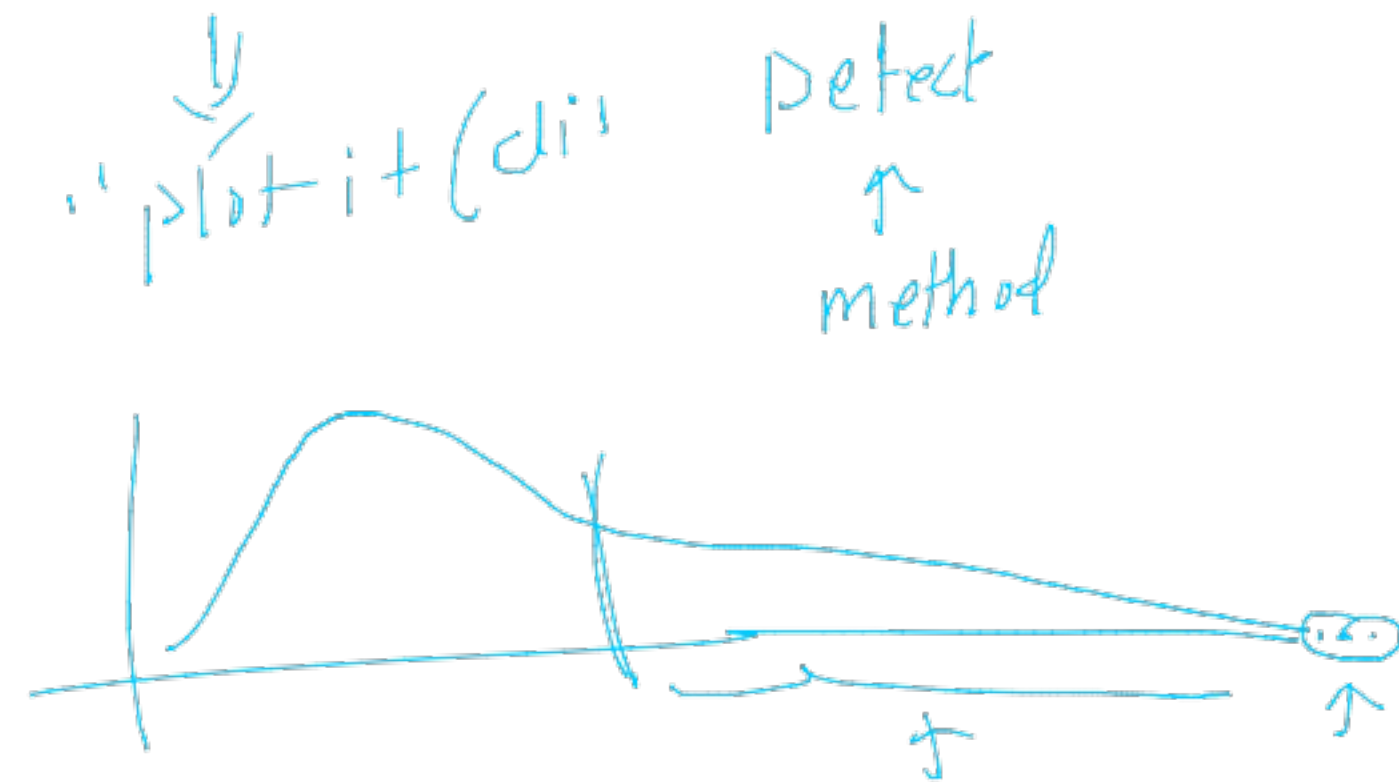
$\text{work} \rightarrow$

income
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$

Remove
 \uparrow

Detect
 \uparrow

method



IQR
(inter quartile range)

↓
75% - 25% quartile

↓
50% data

income

14

15

16

17

1

1

1

1

step

29

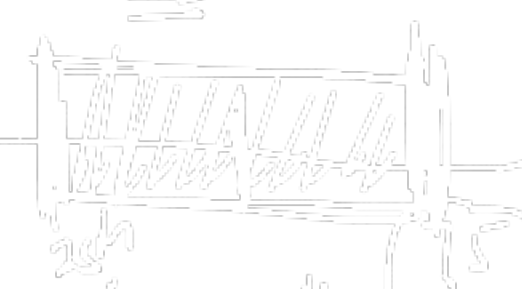
Boxplot

outlier

↓
0.14
↑

14

IQR



↑

50%

↑

outliers

↓
10.14
↑

10.14

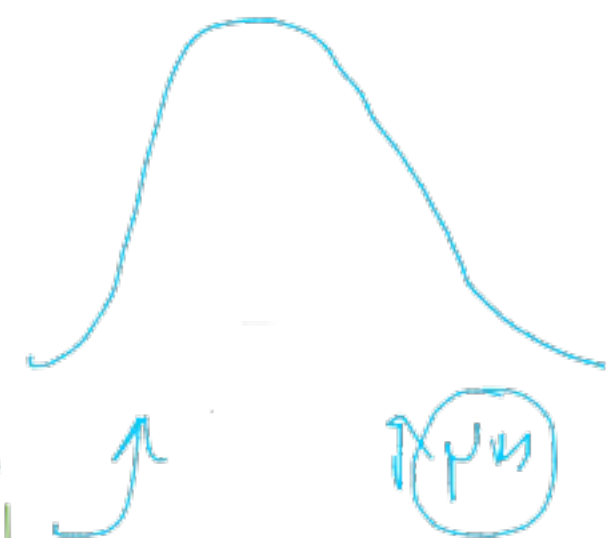
29

Sampling distribution \rightarrow CLT
 \uparrow \uparrow
 interview



Normal distribution
 \uparrow

plot
 \uparrow



varia

random sample \rightarrow size n

(but $n=30$)
 $\uparrow =$

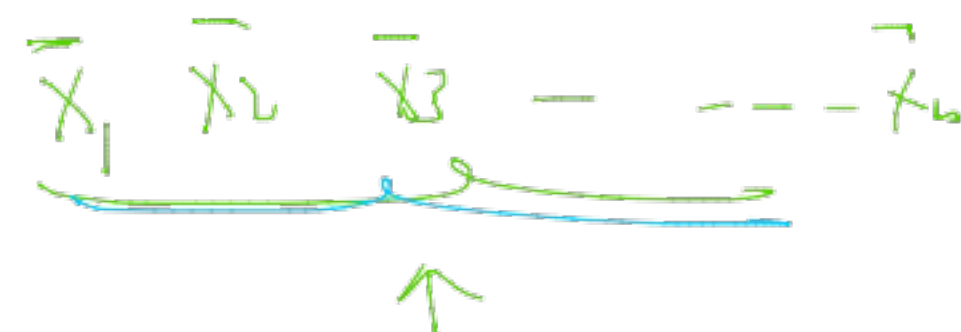
$\bar{x}_i \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$
 \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 population \uparrow $n \rightarrow \infty$

$S_1 = \bar{x}_1$ (mean of S_1)

$S_2 = \bar{x}_2$

$S_n \Rightarrow \bar{x}_n$

at the end \rightarrow



$\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$

diff \uparrow

Client (X) : $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots, x_{500}$

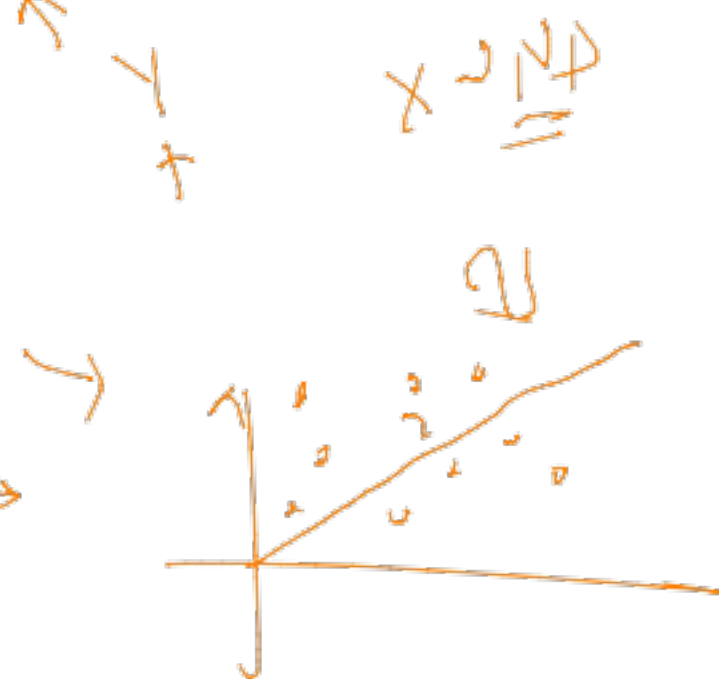
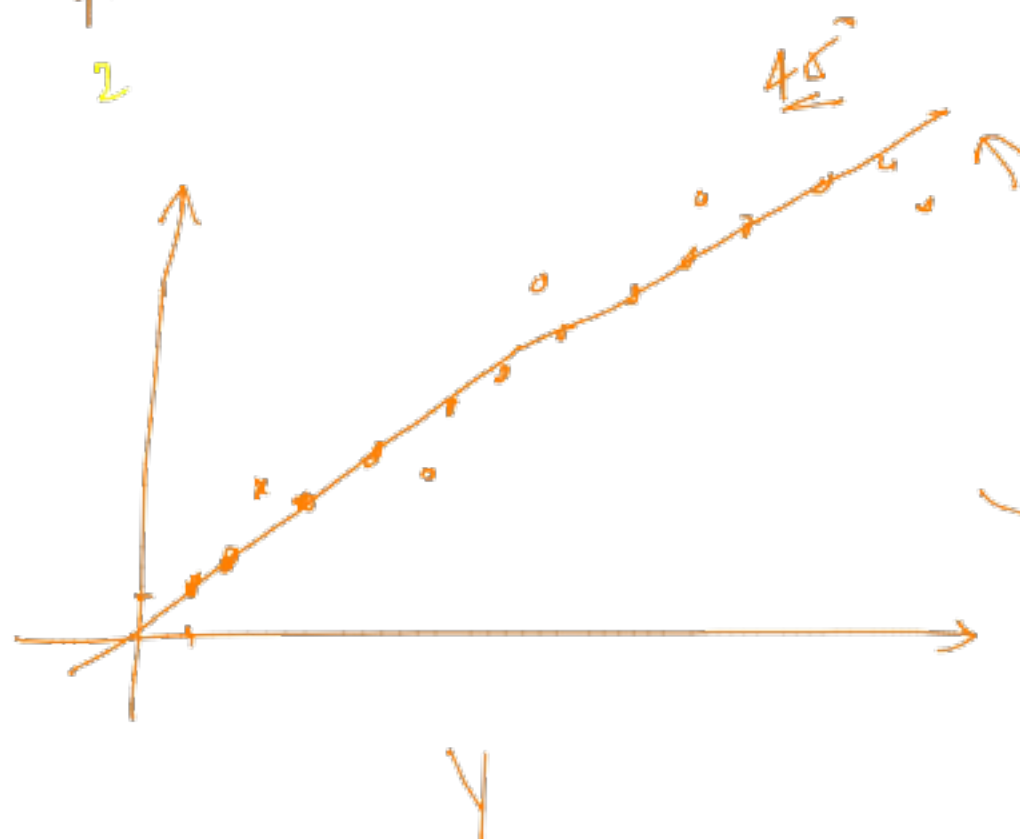
Step 1: Sort x_i and compute percentile

$[x_1', x_2', x_3', x_4', \dots, x_{500}']$

Percentile

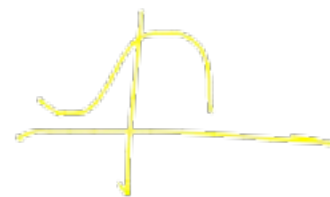
$[x_1', x_2', \dots, x_{500}']$

(use -i) \rightarrow
 x



Step 2: $y \sim N(0,1)$

numpy



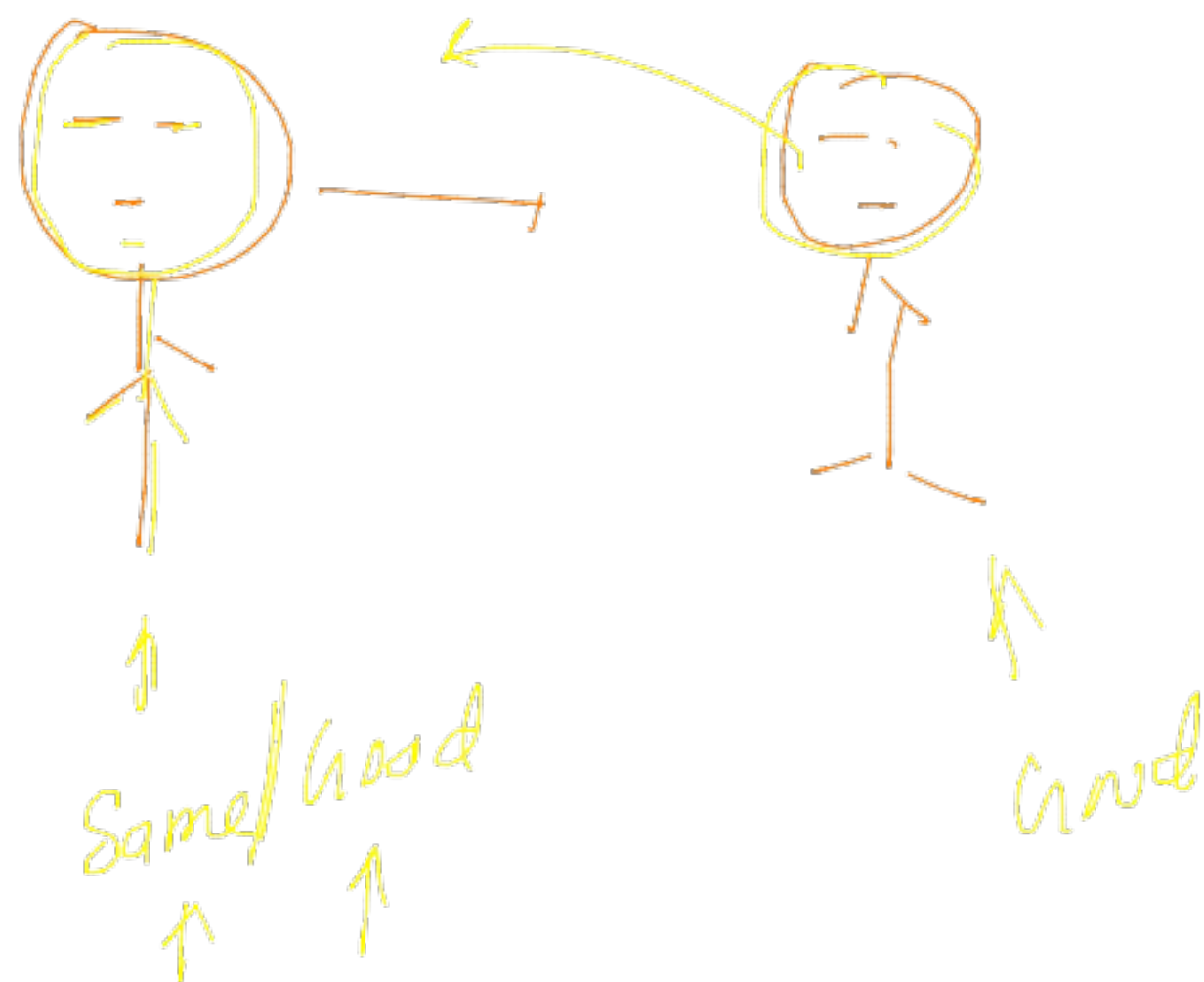
$(y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, \dots, y_{500})$

sort

$y_1', y_2', y_3', \dots, y_{500}'$

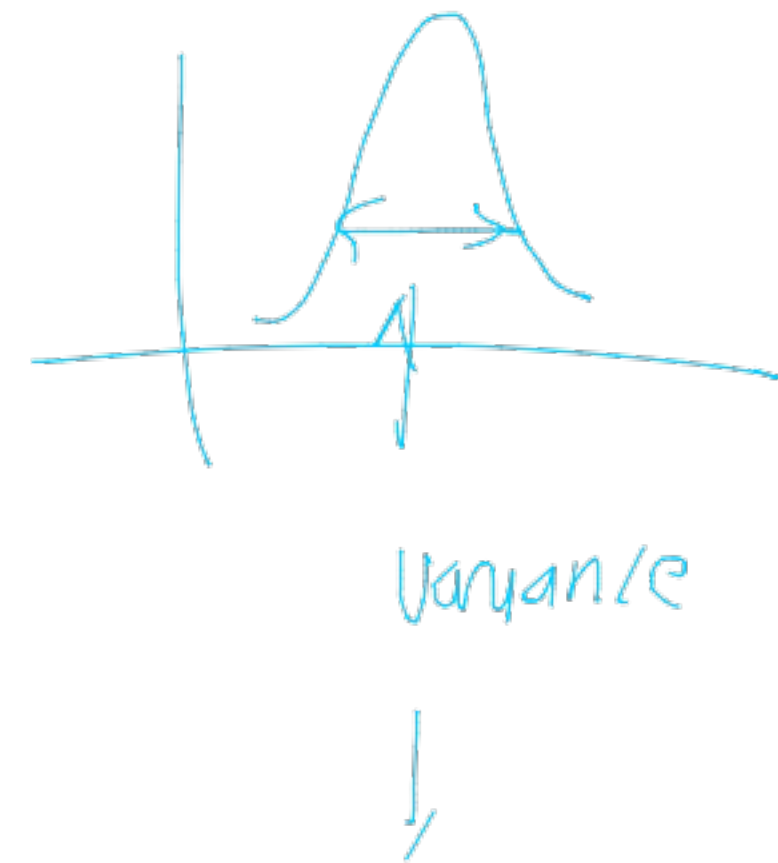
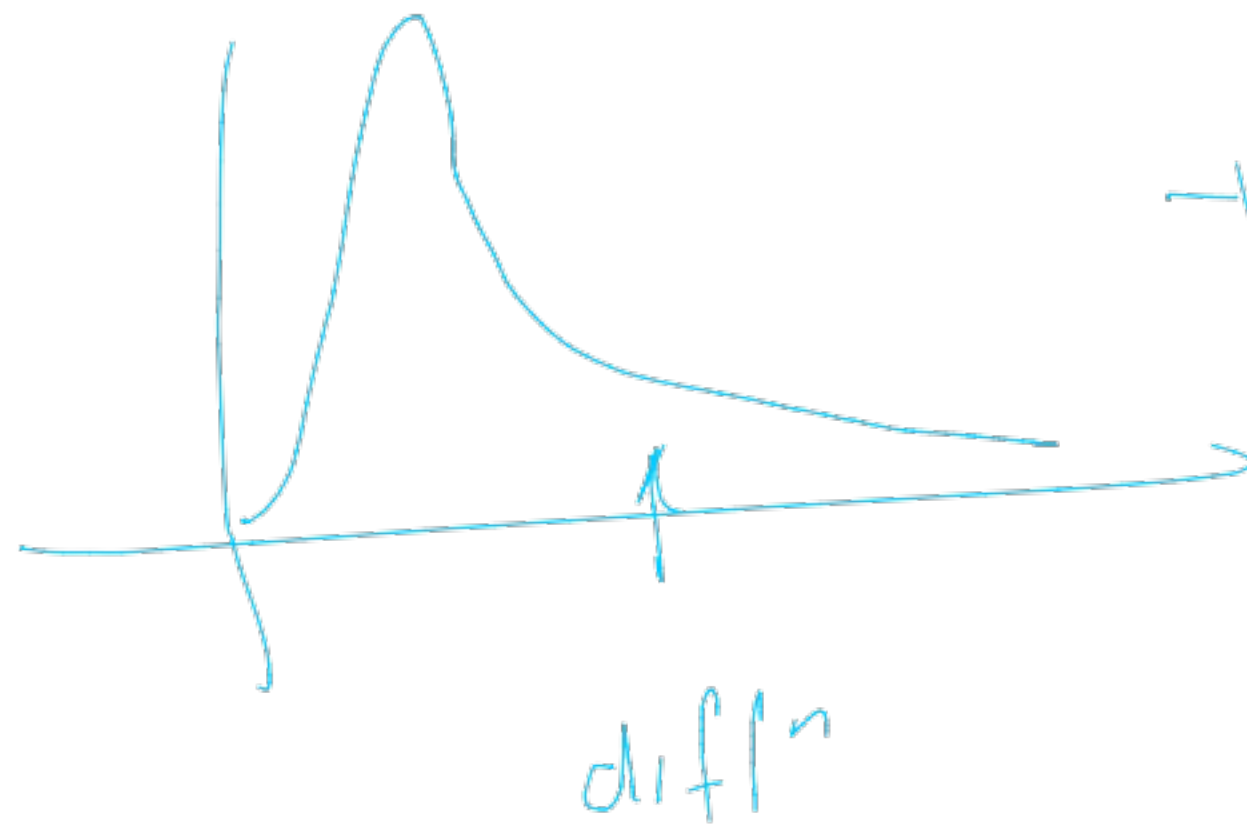
percentile

$(y_1', y_2', y_3', \dots, y_{500}')$



$$N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$$

$\sqrt{\text{variance}}$



$\sqrt{\downarrow}$

=