

A Brief Introduction to Statistics at Clemson University

Min Wang

Clemson University

Department of Mathematical Sciences

Fall 2012

Definition of Statistics

Statistics from MTHSC 203

Definition of Statistics

Statistics from MTHSC 203

Statistics is the science of collecting, organizing, summarizing, and analyzing information to draw conclusions or answer questions. In addition, statistics is about providing a measure of confidence in any conclusions.

Definition of Statistics

Statistics from MTHSC 203

Statistics is the science of collecting, organizing, summarizing, and analyzing information to draw conclusions or answer questions. In addition, statistics is about providing a measure of confidence in any conclusions.

Question: How many of you may choose Statistics as your potential research area?

Definition of Statistics

Statistics from MTHSC 203

Statistics is the science of collecting, organizing, summarizing, and analyzing information to draw conclusions or answer questions. In addition, statistics is about providing a measure of confidence in any conclusions.

Question: How many of you may choose Statistics as your potential research area?

$$I(A) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{You} \in A, \\ 0, & \text{o.w.,} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where A is the set of persons who may choose Statistics as his/her research area in the future.

Faculty Research Areas in Statistics and Probability

- **C. Gallagher:** Limit theorems, Time series, Modeling heavy-tailed data
- **R. Lund:** Time series, Applied probability, Statistics in Climatology
- **C. Park:** Statistical computing, Simulation, Robust inference
- **X. Sun:** Statistical decision theory, Bayesian Statistics, multivariate analysis, and Optimal Experimental Design
- **R.L. Taylor** Laws of large numbers, Density estimation, Bootstrap estimation, Statistical education
- **C. L. Williams** Biostatistics, Computational statistics, Categorical data
- **B. Fralix** Applied Probability: Levy processes, Markov processes, Point processes and Palm measures
- **C. McMahan** Categorical data analysis, Group testing, Survival data analysis, Nonparametric methods, etc.

Faculty Research Areas in Applied Statistics

- **W. Bridges:** statistical design, applications of mixed models, categorical data analysis
- **R. Dubsky:** statistical education, data analysis
- **P. Gerard:** nonparametric density estimation, environmental statistics,
- **H. Hill:** applied regression analysis, sampling, statistical graphics, environmetrics
- **J. Luo:** asymptotics in large p , statistical applications in economics and biology
- **R. Martinez-Dawson:** statistics education-assessing statistical literacy, survey design and analysis
- **J. Rieck:** reliability, estimation
- **J. Sharp:** statistical computing, experimental design and analysis, biostatistics

- a. Some courses that I have taken so far: Mthsc800, 801, 802, 803, 805, 807, 809, 817, 881, 884, 885, 981(SAS), 981(Bayesian statistics).

Basic information

- a. Some courses that I have taken so far: Mthsc800, 801, 802, 803, 805, 807, 809, 817, 881, 884, 885, 981(SAS), 981(Bayesian statistics).
- b. Some softwares that I often use for my research: R-gui, Matlab, SAS, Maple and Minitab...

- a. Some courses that I have taken so far: Mthsc800, 801, 802, 803, 805, 807, 809, 817, 881, 884, 885, 981(SAS), 981(Bayesian statistics).
- b. Some softwares that I often use for my research: R-gui, Matlab, SAS, Maple and Minitab...
- c. Some websites that I often visit for my research
 - MathSciNet <http://www.ams.org/mathscinet/>
 - Arxiv <http://arxiv.org/list/stat/new>
 - Google Scholar <http://scholar.google.com/>

- a. Some courses that I have taken so far: Mthsc800, 801, 802, 803, 805, 807, 809, 817, 881, 884, 885, 981(SAS), 981(Bayesian statistics).
- b. Some softwares that I often use for my research: R-gui, Matlab, SAS, Maple and Minitab...
- c. Some websites that I often visit for my research
 - MathSciNet <http://www.ams.org/mathscinet/>
 - Arxiv <http://arxiv.org/list/stat/new>
 - Google Scholar <http://scholar.google.com/>

Remark: There are many other resources online, just use google!

My current research areas

- a. Bayesian variable selection.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \cdots, \beta_p X_p$$

- c. A new Bayesian evidence for point null hypothesis testing

$$H_0 : \theta = 0 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1 : \theta \neq 0,$$

the Bayesian evidence and the frequentist evidence conflict in some cases.

- b. Estimation for the Birnbaum-Saunders distribution.

$$f(t \mid \alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta} \left[\left(\frac{\beta}{t} \right)^{1/2} + \left(\frac{\beta}{t} \right)^{3/2} \right] \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\alpha^2} \left(\frac{t}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{t} - 2 \right) \right\}$$

- d.

Concluding remarks

- Statistics is not that 'hard' since it is just a tool to collect, organize, summarize, and analyze information to draw conclusions or answer questions based on the data set.

Concluding remarks

- Statistics is not that 'hard' since it is just a tool to collect, organize, summarize, and analyze information to draw conclusions or answer questions based on the data set. Do not get nervous about Statistics.

Concluding remarks

- Statistics is not that 'hard' since it is just a tool to collect, organize, summarize, and analyze information to draw conclusions or answer questions based on the data set. Do not get nervous about Statistics.
- A degree in Stats (MS/PhD) would make it easy to find a job (from what I hear), and Knowledge about SAS is a big plus.

Concluding remarks

- Statistics is not that 'hard' since it is just a tool to collect, organize, summarize, and analyze information to draw conclusions or answer questions based on the data set. Do not get nervous about Statistics.
- A degree in Stats (MS/PhD) would make it easy to find a job (from what I hear), and Knowledge about SAS is a big plus.
- You will love Statistics with probability one when you choose it as your research area.

Concluding remarks

- Statistics is not that 'hard' since it is just a tool to collect, organize, summarize, and analyze information to draw conclusions or answer questions based on the data set. Do not get nervous about Statistics.
- A degree in Stats (MS/PhD) would make it easy to find a job (from what I hear), and Knowledge about SAS is a big plus.
- You will love Statistics with probability one when you choose it as your research area.
- My office is M-306. We can discuss and learn Statistics together if you would like.

Questions?

Thank you

Thank you!