

Statistics

Lecture 5



Feb 19-8:47 AM

\bar{x} → x -bar, Sample Mean

S^2 → Sample Variance

S → Sample Standard deviation

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} \quad S^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n-1} \quad S^2 = \frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)}$$

$$S = \sqrt{S^2}$$

Consider the Sample below:

3 5 5 5 7

$$n=5, \quad \sum x=25, \quad \sum x^2=133$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{25}{5} = \boxed{5}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)} = \frac{5 \cdot 133 - 25^2}{5(5-1)} = \frac{40}{20} = \boxed{2}$$

$$S = \sqrt{S^2} = \sqrt{2} \approx \boxed{1.414}$$

Mar 9-9:57 AM

What is Sample standard deviation?

1) It is non-negative. $S \geq 0$

2) When S is small, data elements are close to \bar{x} .

When S is large, data elements are more spread out from \bar{x} .

When $S = 0$, All data elements are equal to \bar{x} .

Mar 9-10:06 AM

Sample

1 3 3 3 5

$$\sum x = 15 \quad \sum x^2 = 53$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{15}{5} = 3$$

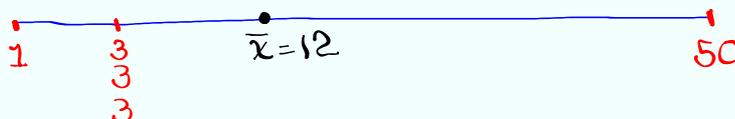
$$s^2 = \frac{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)} = \frac{5 \cdot 53 - 15^2}{5(5-1)} = \frac{40}{20} = 2$$

$$S = \sqrt{s^2} = \sqrt{2} = 1.414$$

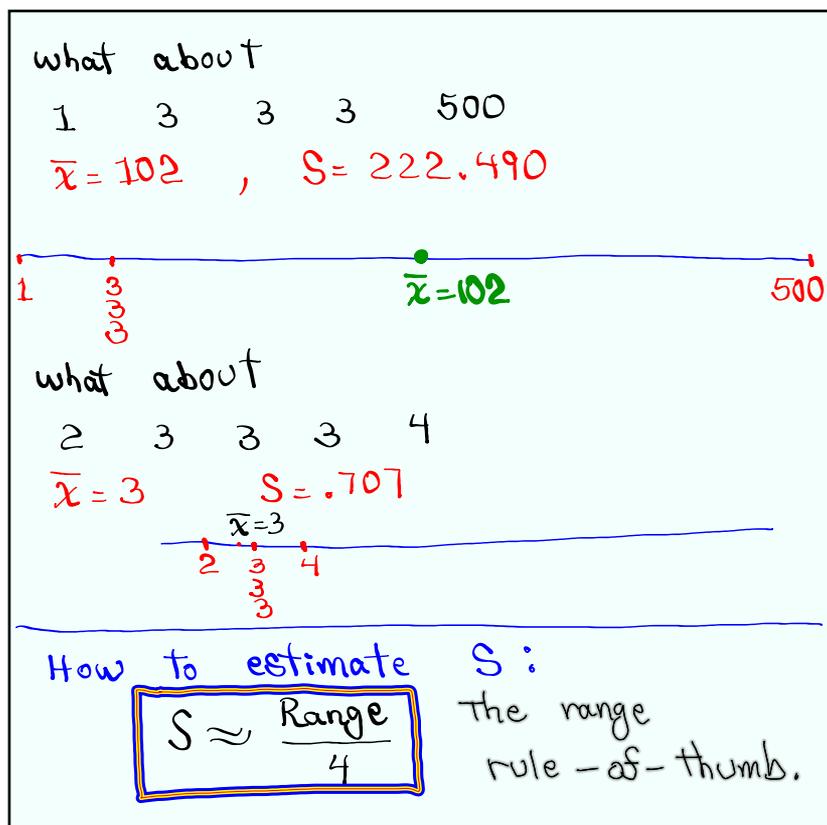
Now Sample below

1 3 3 3 50

$$\bar{x} = 12, \quad S = 21.260$$



Mar 9-10:11 AM



Mar 9-10:18 AM

I randomly selected 25 exams. Min.

Score was 45 , Max was 95.

$$1) \text{ Range} = \text{Max} - \text{Min} = 95 - 45 = \boxed{50}$$

$$2) \text{ Midrange} = \frac{\text{Max} + \text{Min}}{2} = \frac{95 + 45}{2} = \boxed{70}$$

$$3) \text{ Estimate } S \approx \frac{\text{Range}}{4} = \frac{50}{4} = \boxed{12.5}$$

$$4) \text{ Estimate } S^2 \approx (12.5)^2 \approx \boxed{156.25}$$

Mar 9-10:25 AM

Empirical Rule:

It is best when

mean = Mode = Median,

Data dist. will be symmetric.

About 68% of data fall within $\bar{x} \pm S$

About 95% of data fall within

$$\bar{x} \pm 2S$$

Usual Range

About 99.7% of data fall within

$$\bar{x} \pm 3S$$

Mar 9-10:31 AM

I randomly selected 40 exams.

$$\bar{x} = 82 \quad \& \quad S = 6.$$

$$68\% \text{ Range} = \bar{x} \pm S = 82 \pm 6 \rightarrow \boxed{76 \text{ to } 88}$$

Usual Range \rightarrow 95% Range

$$\bar{x} \pm 2S = 82 \pm 2(6)$$

$$= 82 \pm 12 \rightarrow \boxed{70 \text{ to } 94}$$



what% of scores were at least 70?

$$95\% + 2.5\% = 97.5\%$$

How many of scores were at least 70?

$$97.5\% (40) = \boxed{39}$$

Mar 9-10:36 AM

Z - Score

Always round to 3-dec. Places

$$Z = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s}$$

It allows us to standardize data elements

we can compare data elements from different samples.

$-2 \leq Z \leq 2$ → data element is usual

$Z < -2$ or $Z > 2$ → data element is unusual.

Z-Score measures how many standard deviations is data element away from \bar{x} .

$Z > 0$ → $x > \bar{x}$

$Z < 0$ → $x < \bar{x}$

$Z = 0$ → $x = \bar{x}$

Mar 9-10:46 AM

Diego got 90 on exam 1 &
78 on exam 2.

Exam 1

$$\bar{x} = 82$$

$$s = 10$$

$$\rightarrow Z = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s} = \frac{90 - 82}{10} = \frac{8}{10} = \boxed{.8}$$

Usual Score

Exam 2

$$\bar{x} = 70$$

$$s = 4$$

$$\rightarrow Z = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s} = \frac{78 - 70}{4} = \frac{8}{4} = \boxed{2}$$

unusual

Mar 9-10:53 AM

Salaries of nurses in LA county:

$$\bar{x} = 6400 \quad S = 500$$

Maria makes \$7500, find her Z-score.

$$Z = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{S} = \frac{7500 - 6400}{500} = \boxed{2.2}$$

unusual
high salary

John has a Z-score of -1.8.

find his salary.

$$Z = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{S}$$

~~$$-1.8 = \frac{x - 6400}{500}$$~~

Cross-Multiply

$$x - 6400 = -1.8(500)$$

$$x = 6400 - 1.8(500)$$

$$\boxed{x = 5500}$$

\$5500

Mar 9-10:58 AM

Some TI instructions:

1) To clear the screen Clear

2) To quit 2nd MODE

3) To clear all lists.

2nd + 4:clear all lists Enter

4) To reset all lists:

STAT Edit Enter
5:Set up Editor

Mar 9-11:06 AM