# FIRST LECTURE SUMMARY

# DEFINITIONS

POPULATION - HUGE, FIXED SAMPLE - SMALL, RANDOM

VARIABLES HAVE TWO TYPES OF SCALE:

NOMINAL (QUALITATIVE) NUMERICAL (QUANTITATIVE), OF TWO KINDS:

> DISCRETE (FEW VALUES) CONTINUOUS (MANY VALUES)

## COLLECTING DATA

**CENSUS** - FULL POPULATION

RANDOM SAMPLING - BY SURVEY OBSERVATION (MAY BE DESTRUCTIVE) EXPERIMENT COMPUTER SIMULATION TYPES OF SAMPLING: SIMPLE - THE ONLY ONE USED BY US SYSTEMATIC - 100<sup>th</sup> 200<sup>th</sup> 300<sup>th</sup> 400<sup>th</sup>,... STRATIFIED - NONHOMOGENEOUS STRATA CLUSTER - HOMOGENEOUS CLUSTERS CONVENIENCE - CLEARLY BIASED

WE <u>IGNORE</u> THAT FACT THAT SOME PEOPLE (THE VERY RICH, POOR?) MAY NOT RESPOND TO OUR QUESTIONNAIRE, THUS ALSO INTRODUCING BIAS - AND HOW TO GO ABOUT CORRECTING IT. DURING THIS COURSE, WE LIVE IN A PERFECT WORLD!

**DATA REDUCTION TECHNIQUES:** 

FREQUENCY TABLES ARE USED TO TALLY RAW-DATA OBSERVATIONS INTO CLASSES CLASS LIMITS FREQUENCIES BOUNDARIES MARKS (MIDPOINT VALUES) RELATIVE FREQUENCIES CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES <u>TWO LEVELS</u> OF APPROXIMATION ARE INVOLVED - EXACT VALUES ROUNDED OFF TO INTEGERS (ROW DATA), THEN TALLIED

### THREE GRAPHS RELATED TO FREQUENCY TABLES: HISTOGRAM (CLASS BOUNDARIES -FREQUENCY) FREQUENCY POLYGON (CLASS MARKS -FREQUENCY) OGIVE (UPPER CLASS BOUNDARIES -RELATIVE CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY)

BASED ON THE LAST GRAPH, BE ABLE TO ESTABLISH A SPECIFIC PERCENTILE (QUARTILE, MODE), AT LEAST GRAPHICALLY

THIS APPROACH MEANINGFUL FOR CONTINUOUS (MANY-VALUED) TYPE OF VARIABLE ONLY

WITH DISCRETE-TYPE DATA (# OF CHILDREN) LIMITS, BOUNDARIES AND OGIVE WOULD BE MEANINGLESS

#### **HISTOGRAM SHAPES:**

<u>APPROXIMATELY</u> SYMMETRIC, SKEWED, BIMODAL, UNIFORM.

### **OTHER DISPLAYS**

BAR GRAPH - QUALITATIVE DATA USUALLY WITH GAPS, ORDER ARBITRARY -WHEN ARRANGED FROM THE LARGES TO SMALLEST FREQUENCY - PARETO CHART

**STEM-AND-LEAF** - 'PRIMITIVE' HISTOGRAM