

## STATISTICS 213 "STATISTICAL METHODS I"

## Calendar Description: H(3-2)

Collection and presentation of data, introduction to probability, including Bayes' law, expectations and distributions. Properties of the normal curve. Introduction to estimation and hypothesis testing. **Prerequisite**: Mathematics 30 or Pure Mathematics 30.

Syllabus

## Topics Number of hours EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS 6 Populations and sampling, simple random sample. Measures of location and spread: mean, median, mode, variance and standard deviation, guartiles. Grouped data, frequency histograms, shape, symmetry and skewness. The empirical rule. Graphical methods: Stem-and-leaf plots, Box-and-whisker plots. **REGRESSION AND CORRELATION** 2 Scatter diagrams, linear regression and correlation. Regression predictions - descriptive methods. INTRODUCTION TO PROBABILITY 4 Sample spaces and random events, Venn diagrams. Permutations and combinations. Definitions of probability. Basic probability laws. CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY 4 Conditional probability, probability trees, Formula of total probability and Bayes' Theorem. Independence of random events. RANDOM VARIABLES 3 Random variables and their distributions, Joint probability distributions and independence. DISCRETE DISTRIBUTIONS 3 Uniform, binomial, hypergeometric, and Poisson distributions. EXPECTATIONS AND VARIANCES 6 Expectations, variances and covariances of random variables and their linear combinations. Application to discrete random variables. CONTINUOUS RANDOM VARIABLES 5 Concept of continuous random variable and its distribution. Uniform and normal distributions and their properties. Central Limit Theorem. Approximation of the binomial by the normal distribution. Optional: exponential distribution. SAMPLING DISTRIBUTIONS 2 Distribution of the sample mean from the normal population. Central Limit Theorem and large sample mean distribution. Distribution of the sample proportion. ESTIMATION AND HYPOTHESIS TESTING 3 Introduction to confidence intervals and hypothesis. Testing using simple examples involving means and proportions. TOTAL HOURS 38

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