

1.1 Overview: Statistical Inference, Samples, Populations, and Experimental Design

- Use of Scientific Data
- Variability in Scientific Data
- The Role of Probability

3

قراءة قيم مختلفة
لكن جميعها متقاربة
لأخذ قرار معين صحيح

43.6
43.9
43.1

إضافة لتوزيع لبيج، البلو

Example 1.2

Often the nature of the scientific study will dictate the role that probability and deductive reasoning play in statistical inference. Exercise 9.40 on page 297 provides data associated with a study conducted at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University on the development, of a relationship between the roots of trees and the action of a fungus. Minerals are transferred from the fungus to the trees and sugars from the trees to the fungus. Two samples of 10 northern red oak seedlings are planted in a greenhouse, one containing seedlings treated with nitrogen and one containing no nitrogen. All other environmental conditions are held constant. All seedlings contain the fungus *Pisolithus tinctorus*. More details are supplied in Chapter 9. The stem weights in grams were recorded after the end of 140 days. The data are given in Table 1.1.

جذور
الشجرة

Purpose of this experiment :

If the use of nitrogen has an influence on the growth of the roots.

Table 1.1: Data Set for Example 1.2

No Nitrogen	Nitrogen
0.32	0.26
0.53	0.43
0.28	0.47
0.37	0.49
0.47	0.52
0.43	0.75
0.36	0.79
0.42	0.86
0.38	0.62
0.43	0.46
$\bar{X}$	$\bar{O}$

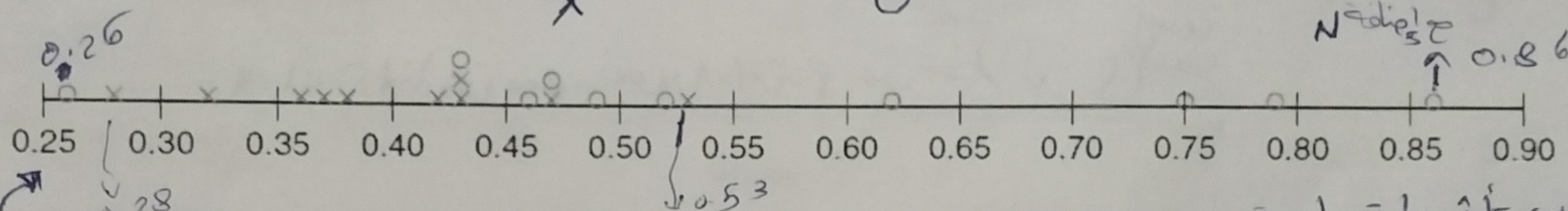


Figure 1.1: A dot plot of stem weight data.

Descriptive statistics

إحصاءات وصفية

summary statistics

table

أدوات تحليل
طال سلاسل

الإضافة يجب أن تكون مدروسة وليست عشوائية

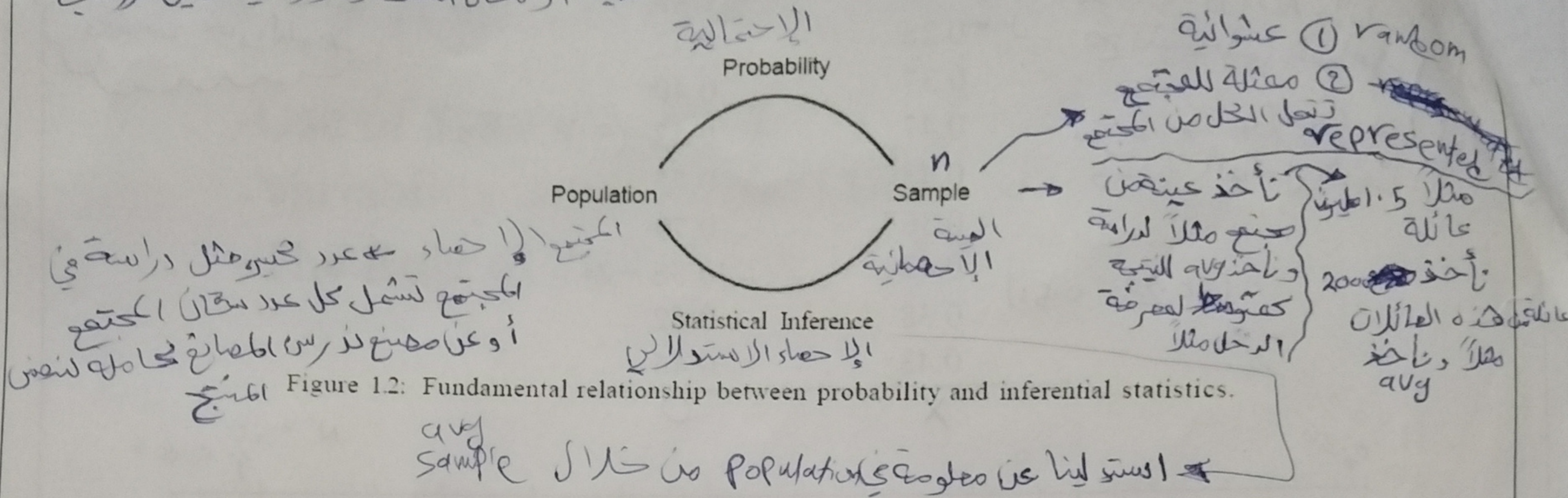
- On average, the use of nitrogen increases the stem weight.
- Nitrogen is effective but ,how can this be quantified. ?

الإضافة المتروكة بحسن وزن نباتات البلوط

أخذ عينه بسط عشوائي، ما يتخذ أول 3 مثلاً

01010101010

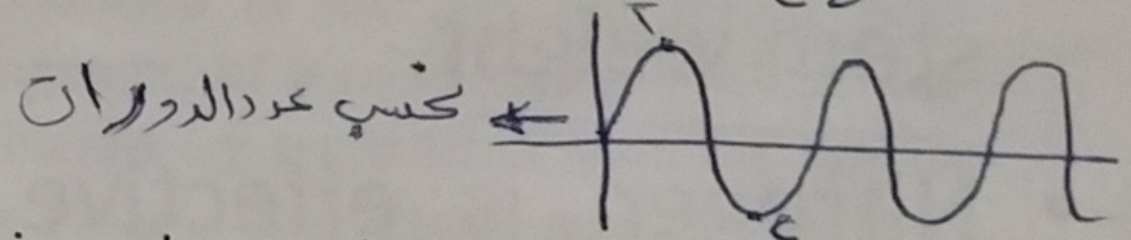
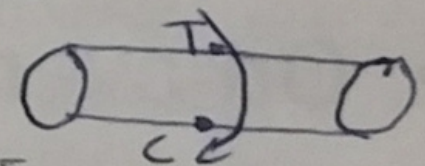
احتمالية حدوث شيء ما خلال عامل معين، مثلاً دراسة بسبب قلة المراتب لمائلة
مهيئة أو مكان السجى ودوره في تحميل المراتب



1.3 Sampling Procedures; Collection of Data

Simple Random Sampling Experimental Design

10000 cycle ← مجلسم ديكس failure
4000 cycle ← مآكل أكثر
4000 cycle ← مدى أكثر



نقيس الهدى
صدا خلال
عدد الدوران
كل صار اعداد
الدوران، قل
التآكل، بتأخر
ليطردى

Example 1.3.1 A corrosion study was made in order to determine whether corrosion of an aluminum metal coated with a corrosion retardation substance reduced the amount of corrosion. The coating is a protectant that is advertised to minimize fatigue damage in this type of material. Also of interest is the influence of humidity on the amount of corrosion. A corrosion measurement can be expressed in thousands of cycles to failure. Two levels of coating, no coating and chemical corrosion coating, were used. In addition, the two relative humidity levels are 20% relative humidity and 80% relative humidity.

رطوبة

80/20 رطوبة
80/80 رطوبة
80/80 رطوبة

دراسة عاملية: رطوبة، دهان المادة
نشيء واحد ونشيء واحد

Table 1.2: Data for Example 1.3

Coating	Humidity	Average Corrosion in Thousands of Cycles to Failure
Uncoated	20%	975
Uncoated	80%	350
Chemical Corrosion Coating	20%	1750
Chemical Corrosion Coating	80%	1550

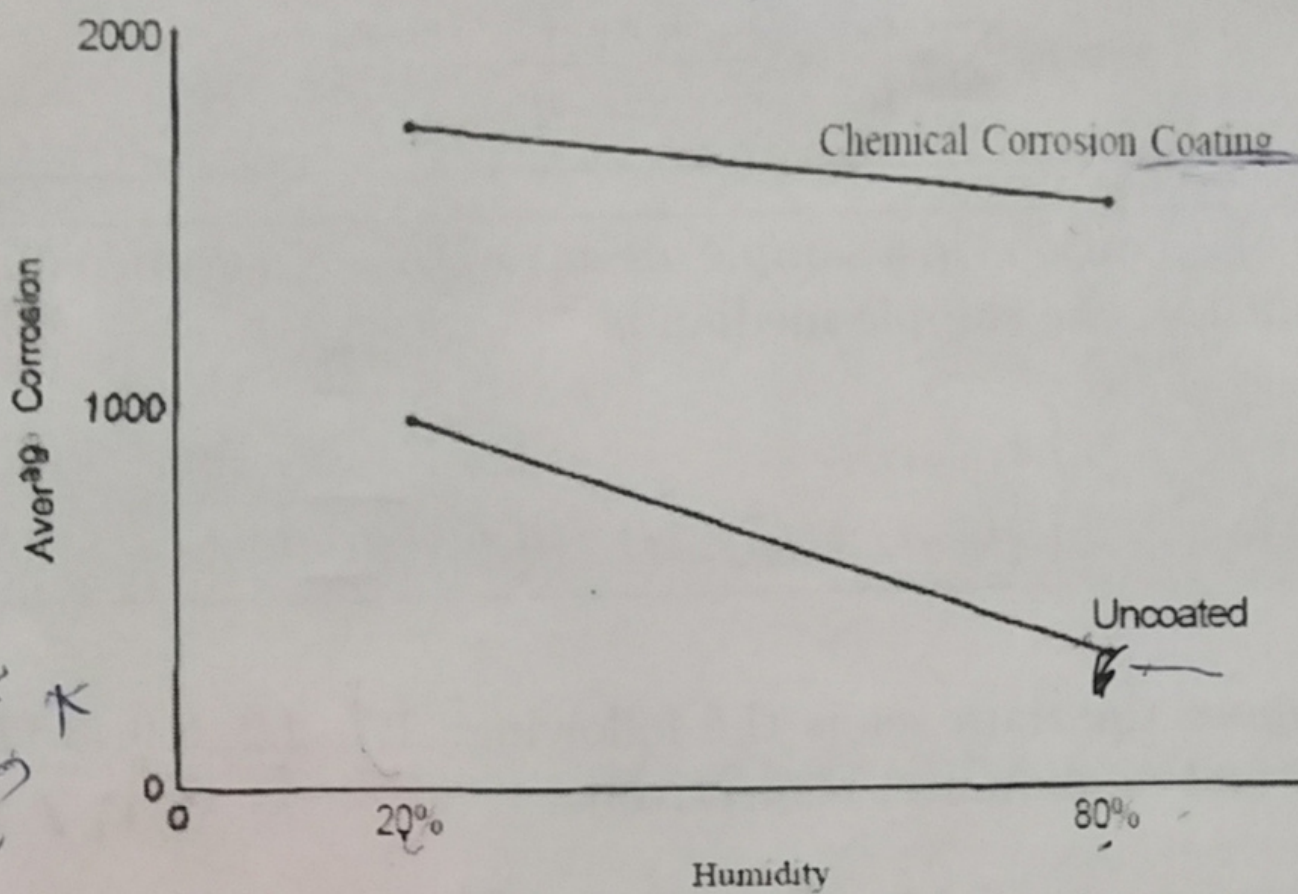


Figure 1.3: Corrosion results for Example 1.3.

Data Analysis Measures

حل ما زاد بعد نقطة عن المركز
حل ما زاد التشتت
لـ D.S

Measures of center of Location (Central Tendency)
(where the data center is in a sample)

Mean
Median
Mode

Other methods of quantifying the center of location:

Trimmed mean

"trimming away" a certain percent of both the largest and smallest set of values)

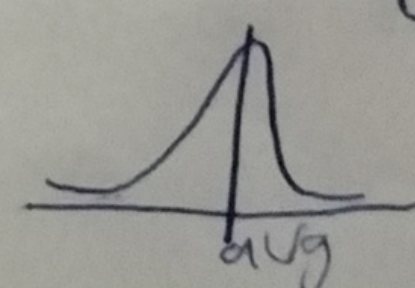
Measures of variability (Dispersion)
measures of spread

Variance
Standard Deviation

Range

12 34 56 even
3+4
2

3.5
12 34 5 odd
الوسيط



1.4 Measures of Location: The Sample Mean and Median

Definition 1.1: Suppose that the observations in a sample are $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$. The sample mean, denoted by $\bar{x}$, is

avgli mean

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{n} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

Definition 1.2: Given that the observations in a sample are $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$, arranged in increasing order of magnitude, the sample median is

الوسيلة median

$$\tilde{x} = \begin{cases} x_{(n+1)/2}, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_{n/2} + x_{n/2+1}), & \text{if } n \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

As an example, suppose the data set is the following: 1.7, 2.2, 3.9, 3.11, and 14.7. The sample mean and median are, respectively,

$$\bar{x} = 5.12, \quad \tilde{x} = 3.11$$

نسبة تباعد $\bar{x}$ و $\tilde{x}$ هي التباين في القيم
Variance

1.7 / 2.2 / 3.11 / 3.9 / 14.7

Clearly, the mean is influenced considerably by the presence of the extreme observation, 14.7, whereas the median places emphasis on the true "center" of the data set. In the case of the two-sample data set of Example 1.2, the two measures of central tendency for the individual samples are

$$\text{avg } \bar{x} \text{ (no nitrogen)} = 0.399 \text{ gram,}$$

$$\text{mean } \tilde{x} \text{ (no nitrogen)} = \frac{0.38 + 0.42}{2} = 0.400 \text{ gram,}$$

$$\text{avg } \bar{x} \text{ (nitrogen)} = 0.565 \text{ gram,}$$

$$\text{mean } \tilde{x} \text{ (nitrogen)} = \frac{0.49 + 0.52}{2} = 0.505 \text{ gram.}$$

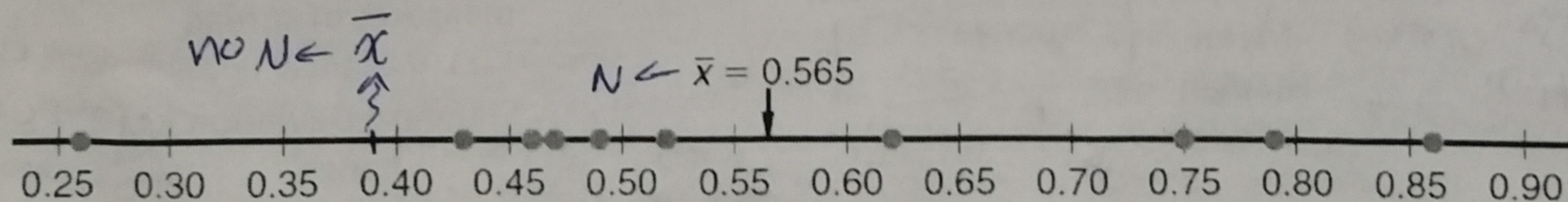


Figure 1.4: Sample mean as a centroid of the with-nitrogen stem weight.

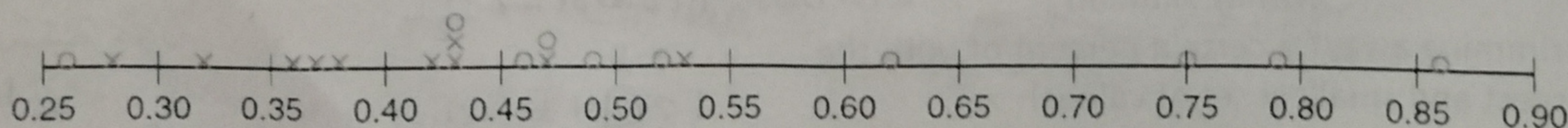


Figure 1.1: A dot plot of stem weight data.

sample 1:

1 2 5 8 9

3, 4, 5, 6, 7

 $\bar{X}_1 \rightarrow \text{mean} : - 25/5 = 5$

median : 5

mode : no mode

 $\bar{X}_2 \text{ mean} : - 5$

median : 5

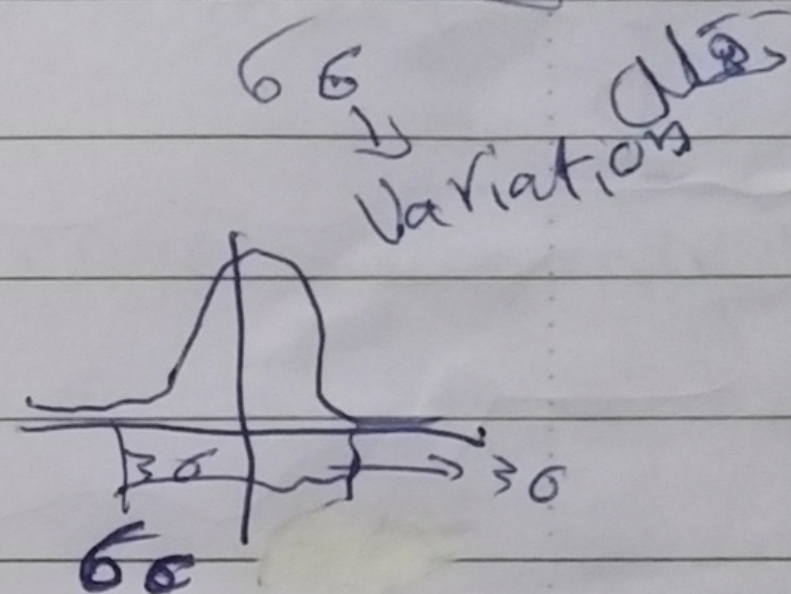
mode : no mode

المتوسط الأكثر تكراراً هو 5
من رقمين 5 و 5

population symbols

mean	μ	$\bar{X}$
median	med	$\hat{X}$
mode	mode	mode
variance	σ^2	s^2
S.D	σ	s

→ data
البيانات



4, 5, 10, 16, 28, 5, 11, 5, 22, 19

mean $\bar{X} = \frac{10}{10} = 12.5$

median $\hat{X} = \frac{4/5/5/10/11/16/19/22/28}{2} = 10.5$

mode = 5

نسبة تباين البيانات النزعة المركزية، أن عدد البيانات قليل

symbols

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

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

$\sigma^2 \rightarrow \text{population}$
 $\sigma \rightarrow$

* حساب التباين
نقطة عن المركز
لنصف مقدار التشتت

 $\bar{X} = 12.5$ $\hat{X} = 10.5$

mode = 5

$$s^2 = \frac{(x - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{(4-12.5)^2 + (8-12.5)^2 + (5-12.5)^2 + \dots}{10-1} = 70.5$$

variance

$$s = \sqrt{70.5} = 8.39$$

S.D

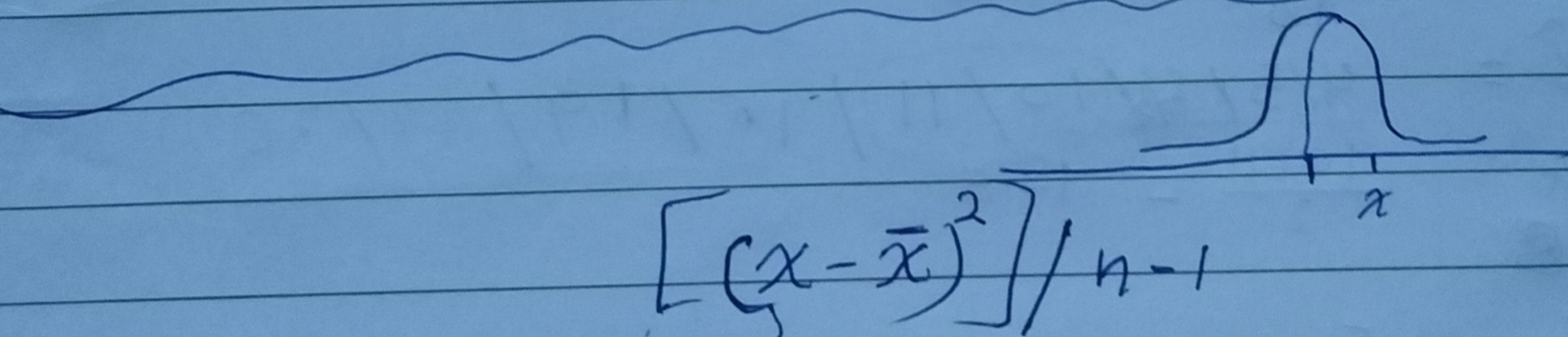
$$\text{range} = \text{max point} - \text{min point}$$

$$28 - 4 = 24$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{(4-12.5)^2 + (8-12.5)^2 + \dots}{N=10} = 36.45 \rightarrow \text{population}$$

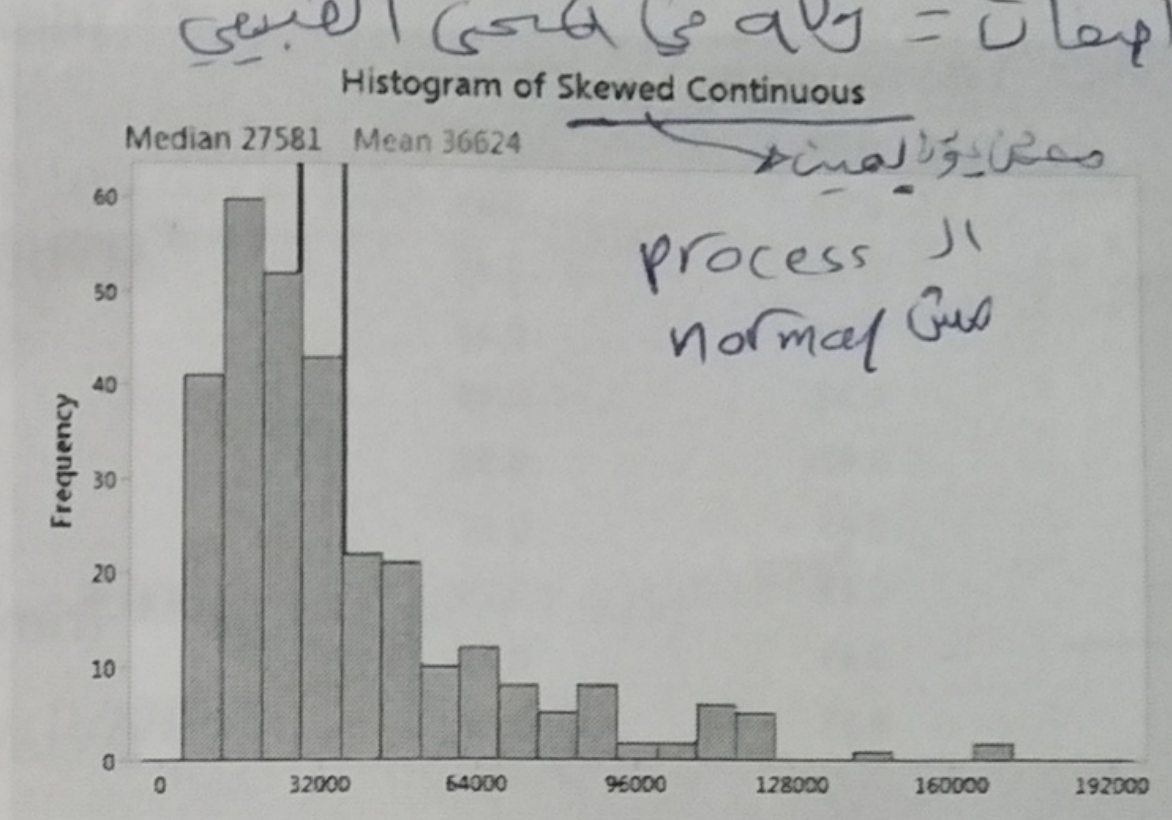
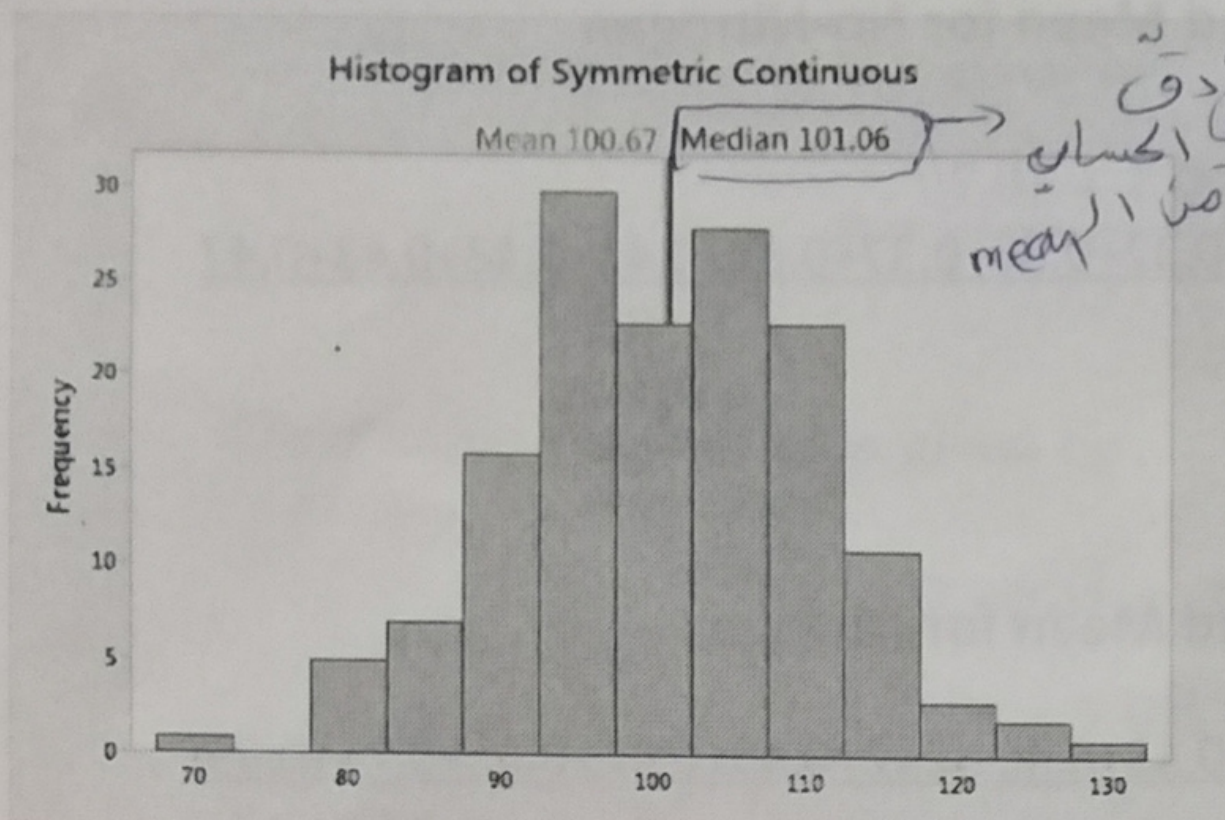
$$\sigma = 7.97$$

عادة المديكون جبر
وليس 10 (طبيعي بالامتحان)



نظرة على نقطة من مركز
وتنبيه (Variation)
D.O.F $\leftarrow (n-1)$

Mean and Median



median أكثر دقة
السبب أنه لا يعتمد على الأطراف
(يتكون من 50% من البيانات)

البيانات تحسب وبيع المتوسط مثلاً
skewed left
منها لتصبح متبع
normal
عبارتان تكون متبع
normal

Other Measures of Locations

-Trimmed Mean

mean

e.g., in computing 10% trimmed mean, we cancel the highest 10% and the lower 10% of our data

-Benefit:

1) Having a mean close to median

2) Reduce the effect of very high and very low

value

size is 10 for each sample. So for the without-nitrogen group the 10% trimmed mean is given by

$$\bar{x}_{tr(10)} = \frac{0.32 + 0.37 + 0.47 + 0.43 + 0.36 + 0.42 + 0.38 + 0.43}{8} = 0.39750,$$

and for the 10% trimmed mean for the with-nitrogen group we have

$$14\bar{x}_{tr(10)} = \frac{0.43 + 0.47 + 0.49 + 0.52 + 0.75 + 0.79 + 0.62 + 0.46}{8} = 0.56625.$$

① مرتبة data
② النسبة تعتمد على السؤال

data cleaning
outliers
من خلال حساب
لم حذفها

7/8/9/9/11/13/17/18/19/21

$$\text{Mean} = 13.2$$

10% Tr

sample size $\leftarrow 12 \times \frac{10}{100} = 1$
 من كل طرف بدنا نزيل واحد

$$\text{median} = 13 + 11 = \frac{24}{2} = 12$$

out layer
 من كل طرف

$$\text{tr \% } 10 = \frac{8 + 9 + \dots + 19}{8}$$

$$20\% \text{ Tr} = \frac{20}{100} \times 10 = 2$$

من كل طرف 2

mean
 التي بدنا نزيلها
 tr
 trimmed mean

إذا استقرينا بعد trim من كل طرف من كل طرف من جميع الأطراف التي يمكن أن تحسن data

1) median أدق

2) trimmean $\rightarrow$ لأنه لا يتأثر

3) avg

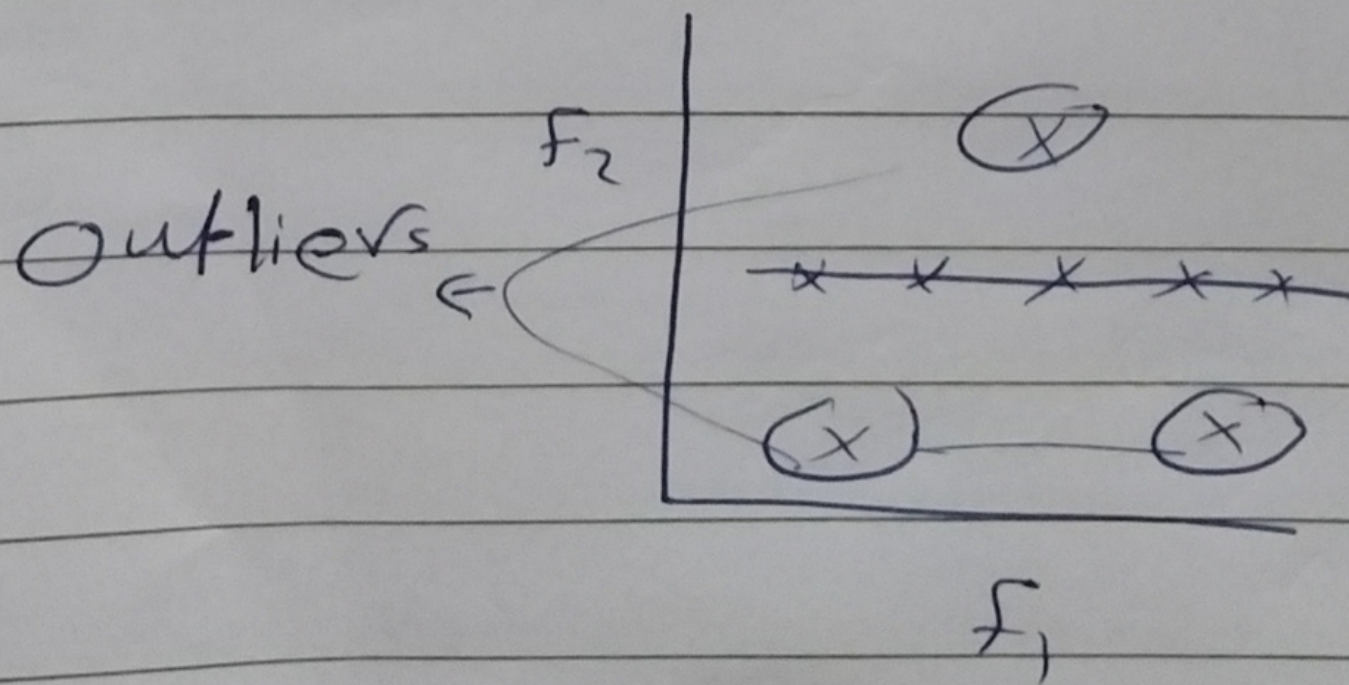
$\rightarrow$ insensitive

أكثر دقة من

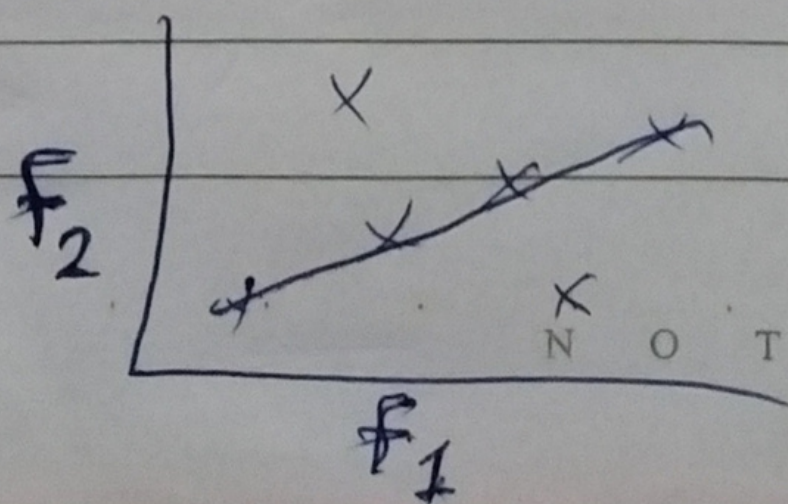
sensitive $\rightarrow$ دقيقة

$>$ mean

Outliers



Independent factor
 - no relation



Gusto ✖

Date

No.

itive

Accuracy

avg(mean) ↑ تزداد
trimmed mean الكلاسية
median للأطراف

↑ تزداد
الرقعة

1) median
2) trimmed m
3) avg (meo

فيلتراسيون أو إزالة Outliers

** Trimmed Mean for No-Nitrogen

No-Nitrogen	Nitrogen
0.28	0.26
0.32	0.43
0.36	0.46
0.37	0.47
0.38	0.49
0.42	0.52
0.43	0.62
0.43	0.75
0.47	0.79
0.53	0.86

$$\bar{x}_{tr(10)} = \frac{0.32+0.36+0.37+0.38+0.42+0.43+0.43+0.47}{8} = 0.3975$$

** Trimmed Mean for Nitrogen

$$\bar{x}_{tr(10)} = \frac{0.43+0.46+0.47+0.49+0.52+0.62+0.75+0.79}{8} = 0.56625$$

المتوسط المقطوع (Trimmed mean) لا يتأثر كثيراً بمتطرفة من المتوسط والمتوسط
قريب

- The trimmed means are close to both the (mean and median) for the individual samples
- Trimmed mean is more insensitive to outliers than the sample mean but not as insensitive as the median.
- The sample median is a special case of the trimmed mean in which all of the sample data are eliminated apart from the middle one or two observations.

المتوسط المقطوع (Trimmed mean) لا يتأثر كثيراً بمتطرفة من المتوسط والمتوسط
Mean

Measures of Variability

-Range

- Variance and Standard deviation

$$\text{Range} = X_{\max} - X_{\min}$$

The sample variance, denoted by s^2 , is given by

Symbol s^2

$$s^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

sample size

population

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{N}$$

$N \rightarrow$ size of sample

The sample standard deviation, denoted by s , is the positive square root of s^2 , that is,

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

Example 1.4: In an example discussed extensively in Chapter 10, an engineer is interested in testing the "bias" in a pH meter. Data are collected on the meter by measuring the pH of a neutral substance (pH = 7.0). A sample of size 10 is taken, with results given by

7.07 7.00 7.10 6.97 7.00 7.03 7.01 7.01 6.98 7.08.

The sample mean $\bar{x}$ is given by

$$\bar{x} = \frac{7.07 + 7.00 + 7.10 + \dots + 7.08}{10} = 7.0250.$$

المتوسط الحسابي
من القيم الموجودة
في السؤال

The sample variance s^2 is given by

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{9}[(7.07 - 7.025)^2 + (7.00 - 7.025)^2 + (7.10 - 7.025)^2 + \dots + (7.08 - 7.025)^2] = 0.001939.$$

As a result, the sample standard deviation is given by

$$s = \sqrt{0.001939} = 0.044.$$

So the sample standard deviation is 0.0440 with $n - 1 = 9$ degrees of freedom.

Statistical Modeling, Scientific Inspection, and Graphical Diagnostics

1) Scatter Plot

النقطة
الطبيعية

إحصاء وظيفي
Descriptive
statistics

At times the model postulated may take on a somewhat complicated form. Consider, for example, a textile manufacturer who designs an experiment where cloth specimen that contain various percentages of cotton are produced. Consider the data in Table

1.3.

Table 1.3: Tensile Strength

Cotton Percentage	Tensile Strength
15 %	7, 7, 9, 8, 10
20	19, 20, 21, 20, 22
25	21, 21, 17, 19, 20
30	8, 7, 8, 9, 10

مصنع يصنع ملابس بها نسبة قطن

↓
نبدأ برسم Chart يوضح العلاقة بين
نسبة القطن و tensile strength

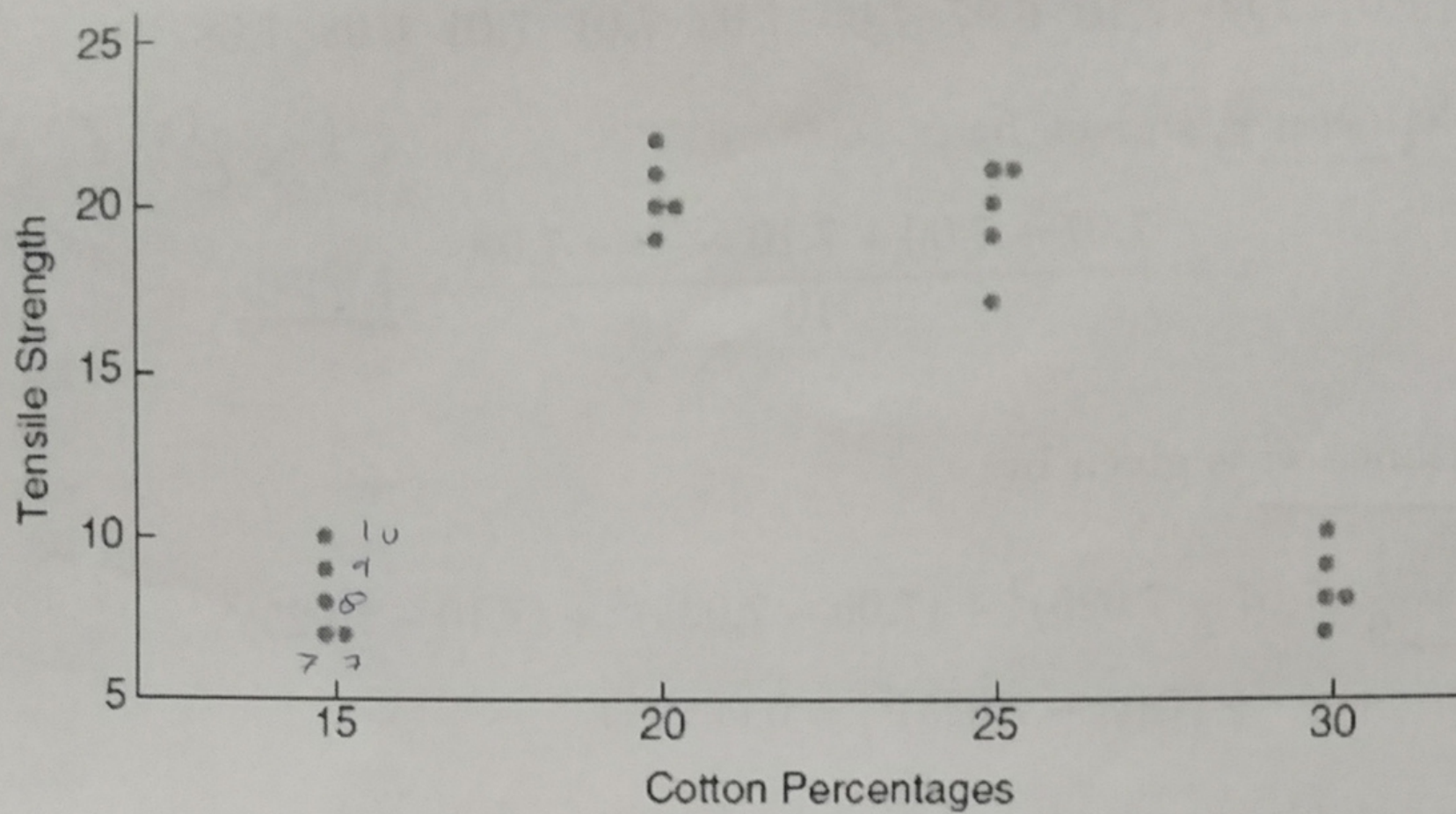


Figure 1.5: Scatter plot of tensile strength and cotton percentages.

* العلاقة الرسم
من ناحية لأن النسب
متباينة!!

* العلاقة بين نسبة القطن في الملائم و
تensile strength
كل ما زاد القطن تقل tensile strength
(عكس التناسل)
19

2) Stem-and-Leaf Plot

الخمس والورق

e.g., To illustrate the construction of a stem-and-leaf plot, consider the data of Table 1.4, which specifies the "life" of 40 similar car batteries recorded to the nearest tenth of a year.

دراسة لبطارية سيارة

Table 1.4: Car Battery Life

2.2	4.1	3.5	4.5	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.6
3.4	1.6	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.1	4.7	3.7
2.5	4.3	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.9	3.1
3.3	3.1	3.7	4.4	3.2	4.1	1.9	3.4
4.7	3.8	3.2	2.6	3.9	3.0	4.2	3.5

2.2
stem ←
leaf →

2 | 25669

data في شكل
يظهر في اختيار
stem
leaf

Table 1.5: Stem-and-Leaf Plot of Battery Life

Stem	Leaf	Frequency
1	69	2
2	25669	5
3	0011112223334445567778899	25
4	11234577	8

mean تقريباً

1 → (1-4) 1.1 1.3
1.2 1.4
1* → (5-9)