

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Data Summary

Overview

- Life in e-world: SWOT
 - Numericalized/Digital world: Determinism and Stochasticism
 - Decisions and choices: what are they based upon?
- Examples
 - How many studying hours does it take for a math student to survive?
 -

See Better, Look Better

**Guess is human nature;
Statistics is human nurture**

Everybody has some ability to predict and estimate.
Statistics enhances and sharpens this ability with stat/comp powers.

Why statistics? Alternatives?

Questions to be answered, the way to be answered, the way of formulating the problem.

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Intro to DS

x_1, \dots, x_n VS X_1, \dots, X_n

- Why bother?
 - Complete data is hard to understand and usually noninformative.
 - Data compression: Small and Useful. Few and informative
 - Example: MP3

Intro to DS

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- Why bother?
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 - Example: MP3
- What are we summarizing for?
 - Trend or randomness
 - "Distribution": central tendency, variation, skewness, extreme values, etc.
 - Example: Monthly pocket money of a NDHU undergrad
- How? Numerical summary (Descriptive statistics) and Graphical summary (Stat graphs)

Numerical Summary

- Central Tendency: Mean (average) vs. Median (“The middle one”)
- Variation: (sample) standard deviation, IQR=Q3-Q1, Range=Max-Min
- Easily calculable from R

Remark: Q1: middle of lower half; Q3: middle of upper half

Numerical Summary

- Central Tendency: Mean (average) vs. Median (“The middle one”)
- Variation: (sample) standard deviation (SD), Interquartile Range (IQR) = $Q3 - Q1$, Range = Max - Min
- Relative frequencies
- Easily calculable from R

Remark: $Q1$: middle of lower half; $Q3$: middle of upper half

- HW1: Write down “possible” definitions of Median and $Q3$. Explain briefly why you define them so.
- HW2: Give examples to illustrate that
 - Mean is more sensitive to outliers than median
 - SD is more sensitive to outliers than IQR
 - Definitions: $Q3$, $Q2$, $Q1$, Median, IQR, $SD = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$

Graphical Displays

- Stem-and-leaf plot
- Box plot
- Histogram
- Time plot (for observations over time)
- Easily constructable from R
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:>

Next Step

