

Discussion  
 Section,  
 week of  
 18-22 May  
 2020

Please read JS  
 ch. 4

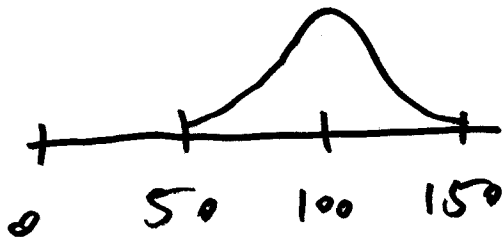
STAT 131  
 18 May 20

(discussion  
 section)

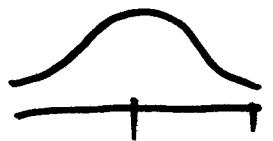
similar:  
 same shape,  
 same spread



different  
center

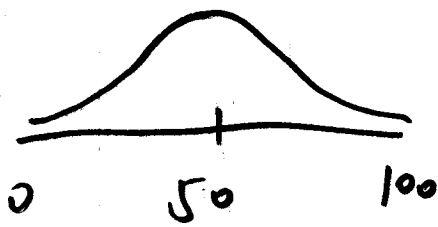


similar:  
 same  
 center, same  
 shape

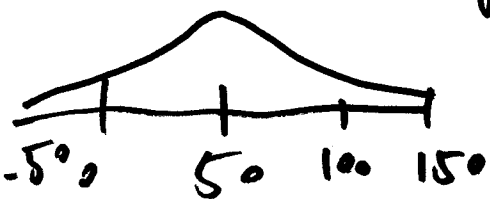


different  
 spread

same  
 center,  
 same  
 spread,

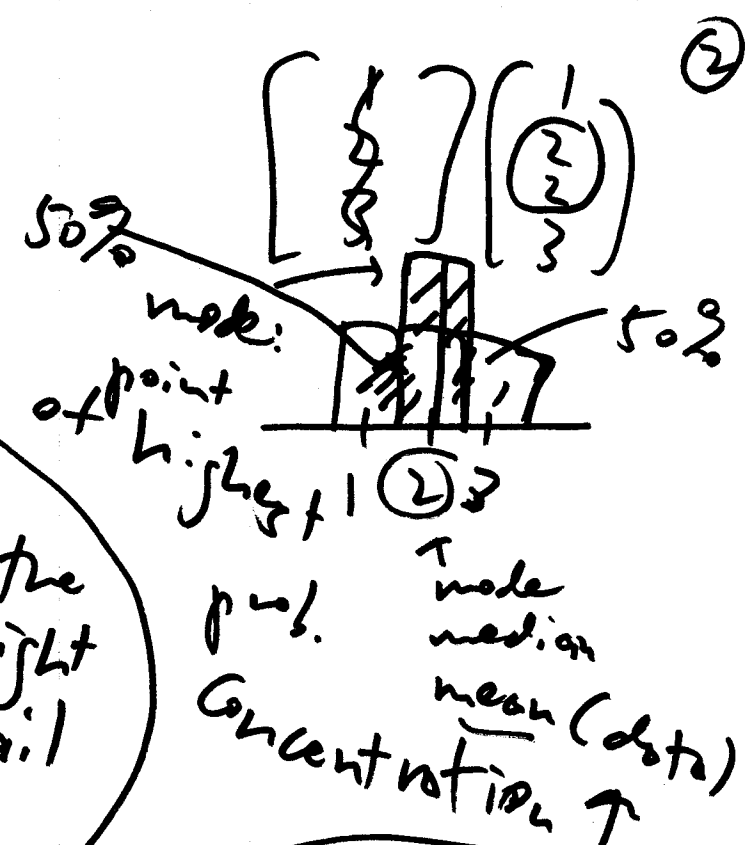
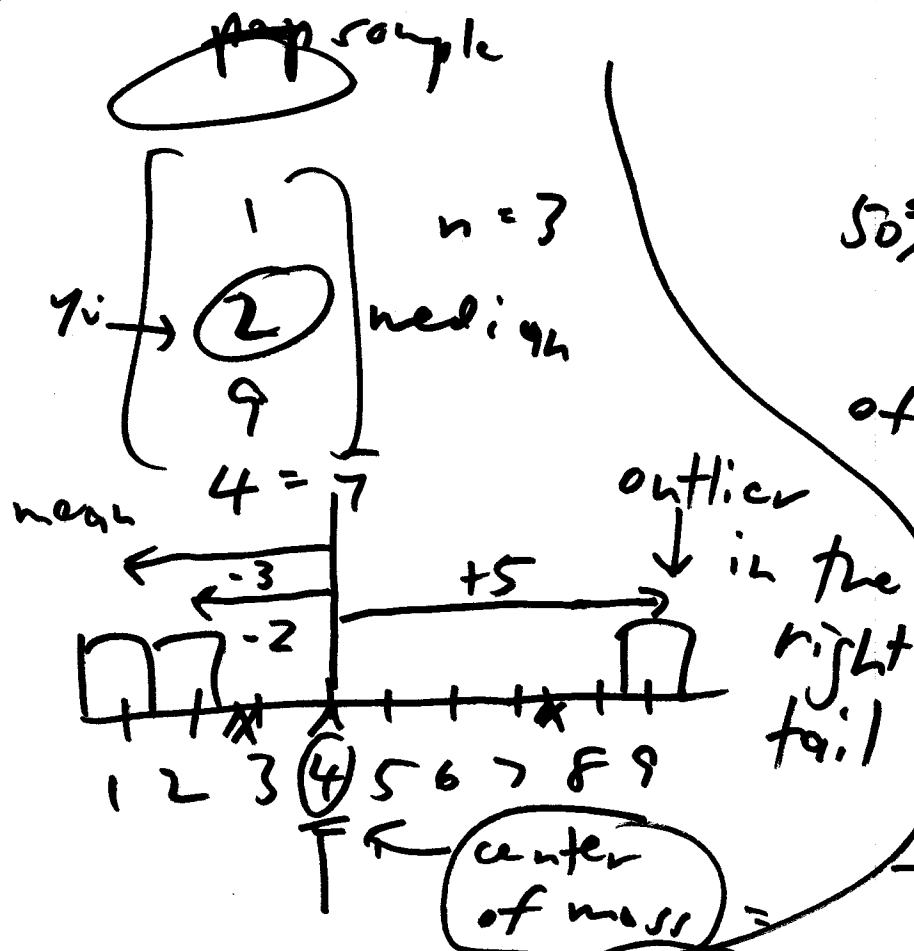


different  
 shape



of  
 measures summary  
 for PMFs & PDFs

- center
  - spread
  - shape
- } graphically,  
 numerically



$(y_i - \bar{y})$  deviations from mean

balance point

or expectation of expected value of r.v.

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) y_i$$

$\Sigma \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$

$y$	1	2	3
prob	0.25	0.5	0.25
PMF			
$P(\Sigma = y)$			

$E(\Sigma) = \sum_{y \in \Sigma} y \cdot P(\Sigma = y)$

$\uparrow$  expected value of random variable  $\Sigma$

expected value of random variable  $\Sigma$

$\mathcal{I}$  discrete  
(PMF)

$$E(\mathcal{I}) = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{I}}} \gamma \cdot f_{\mathcal{I}}(\gamma)$$

PMF  
↓

↓ support  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{I}}$

$f_{\mathcal{I}}(\gamma) =$

$P(\mathcal{I} = \gamma)$

$$= \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{I}}} \gamma \cdot P(\mathcal{I} = \gamma)$$

$\mathcal{I}$  continuous  
(PDF)

$$E(\mathcal{I}) = \int_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{I}}} \gamma \cdot f_{\mathcal{I}}(\gamma) d\gamma$$

PDF  
↓

↓ support  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{I}}$

$f_{\mathcal{I}}(\gamma)$

ex. T-S  
case  
study

$\mathcal{I}$  = # of T-S babies in  
family of  $n=5$  kids,  
both parents carriers, so that

$$p = P(\text{T-S on any single trial}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(Z | n, p) \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$$

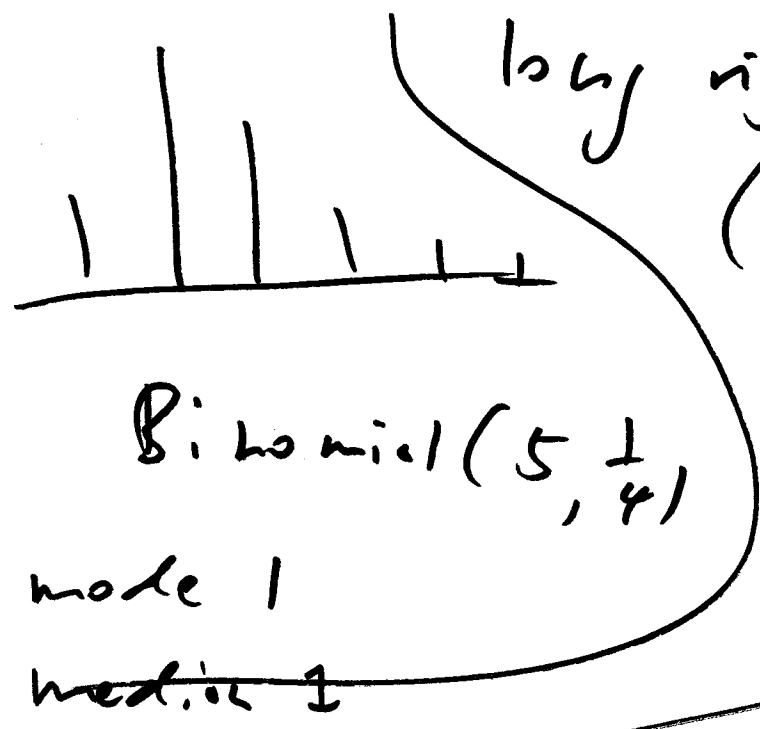
↑ discrete

$$E(Z) = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_Z} \gamma \cdot P(Z = \gamma) = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_Z} \gamma \cdot \overset{\text{PMF}}{f_Z(\gamma)}$$

$$\mathcal{S}_Z = \{0, 1, \dots, 5\} = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$$

$$f_Z(\gamma) = \begin{cases} \binom{n}{\gamma} p^\gamma (1-p)^{n-\gamma} & \text{for } \gamma = 0, 1, \dots, n \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

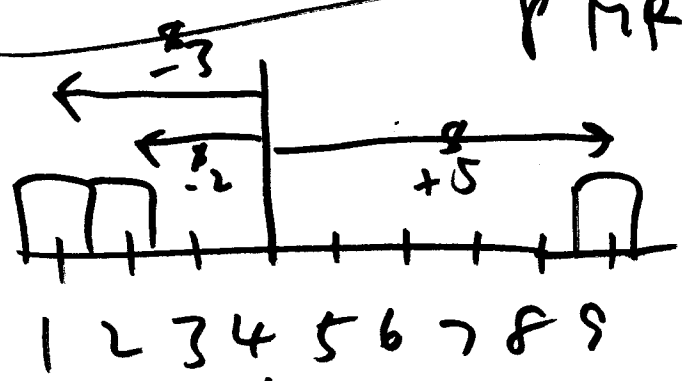
$$E(Z) = \sum_{\gamma=0}^n \gamma \binom{n}{\gamma} p^\gamma (1-p)^{n-\gamma}$$



long right-hand tail  
(not symmetric, skewed)

positive skewness

PMF of  $Z$



$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y_1 - \bar{y} \\ \vdots \\ y_n - \bar{y} \end{bmatrix}$$

mean 0

$\rightarrow \mu = 4$

Expected value (mean)

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y}) = 0 (!)$$

$$Z \rightarrow (Z - \mu_Z)$$

$(-2)^2$   
 $(-3)^2$   
 $(+5)^2$

~~(deprecated)~~

$$MAD = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - \bar{y}|$$

$\approx 3.3$  ✓

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

✓  $8^2$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum y_i = \bar{y}$$

mean

R.V. (PMF) (6)

$$= \sum \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) y_i \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$E(\Sigma) = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{S}_\Sigma} y \cdot f_\Sigma(y)$$

↑  
expected value

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

data

(PMF)

$$V(\Sigma) = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{S}_\Sigma} (y - E(\Sigma))^2 \cdot f_\Sigma(y)$$

↑  
variance of  $\Sigma$

$$= \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

if  $\Sigma$

is cont:

Var: DS

$$V(\Sigma) = \int (y - \mu_\Sigma)^2 \cdot \underline{f_\Sigma(y)} dy$$

$$= E(\Sigma - \mu_\Sigma)^2$$

standard deviation of  $\Sigma =$

$$SD(\Sigma) = \sqrt{V(\Sigma)}$$

↑  
right data scale

important theory

⑦

$$(\mathcal{I})_{n,p} \sim \text{Binomial}(n,p)$$

$$\rightarrow E(\Sigma) = np$$

$$V(\Sigma) = -n(p-1)p$$

$$= np(1-p)$$

$$SD(\Sigma) = \sqrt{np(1-p)}$$

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