Elements of Statistics and Probability

Dr. Hazar Khogeer

Department of Mathematical Sciences Umm Al-Qura University E-mail: hakhogeer@uqu.edu.sa

December 2, 2022

TEXTBOOK:

ELEMENTARY STATISTICS A STEP BY STEP APPROACH

By Allan Bluman Tenth Edition, 2018

The main purpose for this course:

- Introduce basic concepts of probability and statistics.
- Students are able to understand and perform simple data analysis.
- The emphasis will be on concepts and problem solving rather than on theory.

Topics:

- Descriptive Statistics:
 - Chapter 1: The Nature of Probability and Statistics.
 - Chapter 2: Frequency Distributions and Graphs.
 - Chapter 3: Data Description.
 - Chapter10: Correlation and Regression.
- Introduction to Probability:
 - Chapter 4: Probability and Counting Rules.



Assessment

Activity	Dates	weight
Class Participation (homeworks, quizzes, attendance, etc.)		20%
Major Exam	Approximately Week 7-8	30%
Final Exam (Comprehensive)	As per University Schedule	50%

Reminder:

- Only University issued excuses will be accepted.
- Attendance on time is very important as studies have shown that student that attend class regularly are more likely to complete their courses successfully.
- Homework will be assigned at the end of each chapter.



Chapter 1 (Introduction)

<u>Definition</u> and <u>Basic concepts</u> on the <u>Nature of Probability</u> and Statistics

التربيات ر اكفاهم الاصاسعيد حول طبيعه الاجهاء

Outline:

- Introduction.
- 1-1 Descriptive and Inferential Statistics.
- 1-2 Variables and Types of Data. انوای استات

استدلالي

- 1-3 <u>Data Collection</u> and <u>Sampling Techniques</u>.
 4 4 <u>Superior and Basing</u> (میند) مینداند.
- 1-4 Experimental Design.
- 1-5 Computers and Calculators.
- Summery.



Objectives:

- Demonstrate knowledge of <u>statistical terms</u>.
- Differentiate between the two branches of statistics. ايمة لاك ما
- Identify types of data. Identify the measurement level for each variable.
- Identify the four basic sampling techniques.

Dr. Haza

Explain the difference between an observational and an

experimental study.

Objectives: الاهداف

- اظهار المعرفة بالمصطلحات الإحصائية
 - التمييز بين فرعى الإحصاء.
- التعرف على أنواع البيانات. تحديد مستوى القياس لكل متغير.
 - التعرف على التقنيات الأربعة الأساسية لأخذ العينات.

اشرح الفرق بين الدراسة الرصدية والتجريبية

7 / 54

Introduction

- You may be familiar with <u>probability</u> and <u>statistics</u> through radio, television, newspapers, and magazines.
- For example, you may have read statements that are filled with <u>numerical information</u> about <u>phenomenon</u> like sports, health or social activities like the following found in newspapers.
- Such as the winning number of a football team, the most reliable cars, the daily allowance of students, the census of Saudi Arabia, and so on.
- Therefore, statistics is used in almost all fields of human endeavor, such as sports, public health and education.



اداه في البحث العلمي

- Furthermore, it is used for analysis and as a tool in scientific researches.
- Other uses of it includes operation research, quality control, estimation and prediction.

For more information see page 2 of Bluman's Book

مقدمة: Introduction

قد تكون على دراية بالاحتمالات والإحصائيات من خلال الراديو والتلفزيون والصحف والمجلات

على سبيل المثال، ربما تكون قد قرأت بيانات مليئة بالمعلومات الرقمية حول ظاهرة مثل الرياضة أو الصحف.

مثل

عدد مرات الفوز لفريق كرة القدم السيارات الأكثر موثوقية المصروف اليومي للطلاب التعداد السكاني للمملكة العربية السعودية، وما إلى ذلك.

ولذلك، يتم استخدام الإحصاء في جميع مجالات النشاط البشري تقريبًا، مثل الرياضة والصحة العامة والتعليم.

علاوة على ذلك، يتم استخدامه للتحليل وكأداة في الأبحاث العلمية.

وتشمل الاستخدامات الأخرى له بحوث العمليات ومراقبة الجودة والتقدير والتنبؤ.

علم اج الدراسات الله تتضمن الاحعاء What is Statistics Statistics: is the science of conducting studies to Collecting Displaying collect, interpreting Analyzing organize, summarize, ما Information analyze, and draw conclusions from data.

EXAMPLE

التصاداكسيحاني

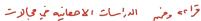
The 2010 Census of Saudi Arabia reveals the following:

Population is <u>27.136.977</u> persons.

Number of houses is 4,643,151.

69% of the population are Saudi citizens. في المعود يو ت هور المعود يو ت

Students study statistics for several reasons:



- Like professional people, you must be able to read and understand the various statistical studies performed in your fields. To have this understanding, you must be knowledgeable about the vocabulary, symbols, concepts, and statistical procedures used in these studies.
- You may be called on to conduct research in your field, since statistical procedures are basic to research. To accomplish this, you must be able to design experiments; collect, organize, analyze, and summarize data; and possibly make reliable predictions or forecasts for future use. You must also be able to communicate the results of the study in your own words.
- 3 You can also use the knowledge gained from studying statistics to become better consumers and citizens. For example, you can make intelligent decisions about what products to purchase based on consumer studies, about government spending based on utilization studies, and so on.



يدرس الطلاب الإحصائيات لعدة أسباب:

1 مثل الأشخاص المحترفين، يجب أن تكون قادرًا على قراءة وفهم الدراسات الإحصائية المختلفة التي يتم إجراؤها في مجالاتك. للحصول على هذا الفهم، يجب أن تكون على دراية بالمفردات والرموز والمفاهيم والإجراءات الإحصائية المستخدمة في هذه الدراسات.

2 قد يُطلب منك إجراء بحث في مجالك، نظرًا لأن الإجراءات الإحصائية أساسية للبحث. ولتحقيق ذلك، يجب أن تكون قادرًا على تصميم التجارب؛ جمع البيانات وتنظيمها وتحليلها وتلخيصها؛ وربما تقديم تنبؤات أو تنبؤات موثوقة للاستخدام المستقبلي. يجب أن تكون أيضًا قادرًا على توصيل نتائج الدراسة بكلماتك الخاصة.

3 يمكنك أيضًا استخدام المعرفة المكتسبة من دراسة الإحصائيات لتصبح مستهلكًا ومواطنًا أفضل. على سبيل المثال، يمكنك اتخاذ قرارات ذكية بشأن المنتجات التي سيتم شراؤها بناءً على دراسات المستهلك، وبشأن الإنفاق الحكومي بناءً على دراسات الاستخدام، وما إلى ذلك.

The purpose of this chapter

It is the purpose of this chapter to introduce the goals for studying statistics by answering questions such as the following:

- What are the branches of statistics?
- What are data?
- How are samples selected?

الهدف من هذا الفصل إلى التعريف بأهداف دراسة الإحصاء من خلال الإجابة على الأسئلة التالية: ما هي فروع الإحصاء؟ ما هي البيانات؟ ما هي البيانات؟ كيف يتم اختيار العينات؟

1-1 Descriptive and Inferential Statistics الاحصاد الموصف و الاحصاء لحستمالي

تتخذ ميما حنلفة حضة عامد اعتفير

A variable: is a characteristic or attribute that can assume different values.

EXAMPLE:

درجه الحرارة



- temperature is a variable because it varies from day to day or from city to city or even at different time of the day,
- blood type (A,B,AB, O-,O+,....),
- weight, height, gender, nationality, color, income,

الدخل اللوق الحسبه الحيس المغول الوربم

مصطلحات CH1-1

- 1. variable: is a characteristic or attribute that can assume different values.
- 2. Data: are the values that variables can assume to describe a phenomenon
- 3. Population: consists of all elements for the phenomenon under a study
- 4. Sample: is a group of elements selected randomly from a population (subset of the population).
- 5. Descriptive Statistic: consists of the collection, organization, summarization, and presentation of data.
- 6. Inferential Statistic: consists of generalizing from samples to populations by; performing estimations and hypothesis testing, determining relationships among variables, and making predictions.
 - 1. المتغير: هو خاصية أو سمة يمكن أن تتخذ قيما مختلفة.

 - 2. البيانات: هي القيم التي يمكن أن تتحملها المتغيرات لوصف الظاهرة مدل البراسة (حميع عناصبر الظاهرة محل الدراسة (حميع الدراسة)
 - 4. العينة: هي مجموعة من العناصر يتم اختيارها عشوائيا من مجتمع ما (مجموعة فرعية من السكان).
 - 5. الإحصاء الوصفية: وتتكون من جمع البيانات وتنظيمها وتلخيصها وعرضها.
 - 6. الإحصاء الاستدلالي: يتكون من التعميم من العينات إلى السكان عن طريق؛ إجراء التقديرات واختبار الفرضيات، وتحديد العلاقات بين المتغيرات، ووضع التنبؤات.

(Population) a , ul este six) se Jell - N عدد انزاد عینه الدار فی (sample) تعدد این ا n = العدد

ا بسانا ر Data: are the values that variables can assume to describe a

اللون كر أحر العز ع Data

مكان EXAMPLE:

The values that the variable weight can take when measuring the weights of students who are studying Statistics in UQU.

Population: consists of all elements for the phenomenon under a study.

EXAMPLE:

■ The 2010 census of Saudi Arabia reveals the following; there are 27,136,977 persons.

Determine the leading cause of death in Saudi Arabia in 2020.

The population: is the entire people who died in Saudia محمع إرارة : جيع الاحتاص الذين ماتو عام 2020 Arabia in 2020.

The size of the population usually represented by the letter N.

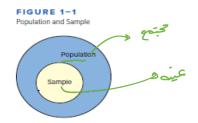
Sample: is a group of elements selected randomly from a population (subset of the population). مجوعه سيتما فتيارها بكن عتواني

EXAMPLE: بعف معلات الوصّات لاستخاص حاتو في حستشفيار

- Some records of the persons that died in a hospital around Saudi Arabia in 2020.
- A group of students is selected randomly from all students studying in Umm AL-Qura University for a research study.

 The size of the sample usually represented by the lettern





Population and Sample

- In most cases measuring the whole population is too costly, unnecessary or impossible.
- There are many possible samples when sample is a subset of the whole population.
- When the sample is selected it should be <u>representative</u> of the entire population.
- The sample could be the whole population.
- (في معبن الماميان تطبيف المرامة على عليمهم كافل تكون (متكلفه) غيرضوريه مستعدله) هناك حيثهم هناك حيثهم هناك المكيمةم (كالميت المعين المعين



Depending on how data are used, the subject of statistics is divided into two main branches <u>descriptive statistics</u> and <u>inferential</u> statistics.

Descriptive Statistic: consists of the collection, organization, summarization, and presentation of data.

Inferential Statistic: consists of generalizing from samples to populations by; performing estimations and hypothesis testing, determining relationships among variables, and making predictions.

Note: in any statistical study, you should start with the descriptive statistics and then the inferential statistics which is usually the goal of any study.

ماي دراسة اصعابيه لبدا بالاصاد اله حق نتم نسعل اى الاحعاد الاستدايي (١٦١من الاسامي لاي ر ١١ نه)

و حق امتك **EXAMPLE** (Descriptive)

العقددالسكاي احرالكالي

- The 2010 Census of Saudi Arabia reveals the following:
- Population is 27,136,977 persons.
- Number of houses is 4,643,151.

اعتوصط التعديدي ملتوسط حمل إطلاب

- The estimated average height of UQU students is 1.72m.
- There is a <u>relationship</u> between the performance of students in mathematics classes and their class attendance.
- The population of Saudi Arabia is estimated to be around 37 million persons by the year 2030.

صنا له علامة بن الألم العالب في عاد ١٥ الربا فيات م حفواه المصفوف عدد سجان السعودية سيكون صوفته 37 عليول سنة 2000



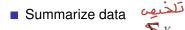
Descriptive Statistics

اصكام عينات مين رسان مي

Collect data (Sampling)

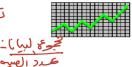
Present data ترضي سيناء

ملته (De.g., Tables and graphs المينون و الرسوم الدي



Just De.g., Sample mean =
$$\frac{\sum X_i}{n}$$
 = Chil 85.







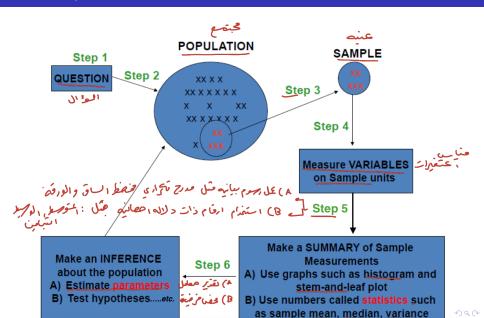


6 خطوات لعليه الاستدارال

صاهعه العدّ ال متيد الدراسة (الذي يَهم به) Six Step For Inference Process:

- Step1: What is the QUESTION of interest?
- Step 2: What POPULATION is associated with the ما هو المحتمع المرسط بالدرائة QUESTION?
- Step 3: Take a SAMPLE from the POPULATION.
- Step 4: Measure one or more VARIABLES on each unit in the مياب متعند و امراد اكم اكل عيصر في العنية sample.
- Step 5: Make a SUMMARY of all samples data on the عل ملوق لحل ١١١١مان الهام العبات VARIABLES.
- Step 6: Make an INFERENCE about the POPULATION from

مع خلال التلعيماعكن لا ستلزل للعيقه ما خلال العبية



21 / 54

EXAMPLE 1-1 Descriptive or Inferential Statistics

استدل هل تح استخرام الحصاء و حب ار استدلاي Determine whether descriptive or inferential statistics were used

- a) The average price of a 30-second ad for the Academy Awards show in a recent year was 1.90 million dollars.
- b) The Department of Economic and Social Affairs predicts that the population of Mexico City, Mexico, in 2030 will be 238,647,000 people.
- c) A medical report stated that taking statins is proven to lower heart attacks, but some people are at a slightly higher risk of developing diabetes when taking statins.
- d) A survey of 2234 people conducted by the Harris Poll found that 55% of the respondents said that excessive complaining by adults was the most annoying social media habit.

SOLUTION EXAMPLE 1-1

- a) **Descriptive statistic** (average) was used since this statement was based on data obtained in a recent year.
- b) **Inferential statistics** were used since this is a <u>prediction</u> for a future year.
- c) **Inferential statistics** were used since this conclusion was drawn from data obtained from <u>samples</u> and used to <u>conclude</u> that the results apply to a population.
- d) **<u>Descriptive statistics</u>** were used since this is a result obtained from a sample of 2234 survey respondents.

مثال 1-1

حدد ما إذا تم استخدام الإحصاء الوصفى أو الاستدلالي

- a) بلغ متوسط سعر إعلان مدته 30 ثانية لحفل توزيع جوائز الأوسكار في العام الأخير 1.90 مليون دو لار.
- b) تتوقع إدارة الشؤون الاقتصادية والاجتماعية أن يصل عدد سكان مدينة مكسيكو، المكسيك، في عام 2030 إلى 238,647,000 نسمة.
- c) ذكر تقرير طبي أن تناول الستاتينات يخفض النوبات القلبية، ولكن بعض الأشخاص يكونون أكثر عرضة قليلاً للإصابة بمرض السكري عند تناول الستاتينات.
- d) وجدت دراسة استقصائية أجريت على 2234 شخصًا بواسطة Harris Poll أن 55٪ من المشاركين قالوا إن الشكوى المفرطة من قبل البالغين كانت العادة الأكثر إز عاجًا على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي.

الحل 1-1

a) الإحصائية الوصفية

تم استخدام (متوسط) نظرًا لأن هذا البيان يستند إلى بيانات تم الحصول عليها في العام الأخير.

b) الإحصائيات الاستدلالية

هذا توقع لسنة مقبلة.

c) الإحصائيات الاستدلالية

تم استخلاص هذا الاستنتاج من البيانات التي تم الحصول عليها من العينات واستخدامها لاستنتاج أن النتائج تنطبق على السكان.

d) الإحصائيات الوصفية

هذه هي النتيجة التي تم الحصول عليها من عينة مكونة من 2234 مشاركًا في الاستطلاع

The variable is classified into two main categories:

Quantitative and Qualitative variables.

تعنف المتعنيرات اى صنَّعنين

Quantitative or <u>scale variables</u> can classified in to two groups:

المحتمد منصلة

Discrete variables assume values that can be counted, e.g.,

<u>Discrete variables</u> assume values that can be counted, e.g.,

number of rooms in buildings, number of students in Stat 110,

number of children in families, number of hospital beds...etc.

ممتر متمان المحالية المحالية

■ Continuous variables can assume all values between any two specific values. In other word, takes infinite number of possible values (a decimal fraction can be presented), e.g., heights, weights, temperature,...etc.

منعبرات لغلبه المحمقه

عين تصنين حب خاميه ادمه معينة

Qualitative variable: can be placed into distinct categories according to some characteristic or attribute, as gender,(male/female), blood type (A, B, AB, O-, O+,..), grade (A+, A, B+, B, C+, C, D+, D, F)...etc. ((فوه)) ما المرابعة المر

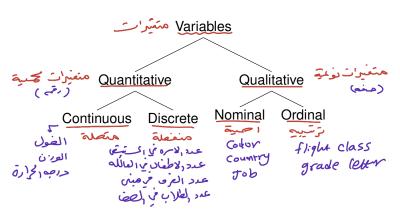
Qualitative variables can be classified into two groups:

- Nominal classifies data into categories that can not be ordered or ranked, e.g., gender, color, names, departments · · ·
- Ordinal classifies data into categories that can be ranked, e.g., flight classes, grade letters,…

احیم ا اصاف لاعکن ترتیها عنا لاعز ای الاکبر به ادن ، عبد ا ادیانی ترتیها عنا لاعز ای الاکبر به درجات (عورف) ترتیبا عنا لاعز ای الاکبر به درجات (عورف) متیب استان عکن ترتیبها عنا الاعز ای الاکبر به متی التعلیم

For more information see pages 6 and 7 of Bluman's Book

The classification of variables can be summarized as follows:



1-2 Discrete and Continuous Data

Exercise:

classify each variable as a discrete variable or a continuous variable. اعلى سهد رياح في الاعصار

- a. The highest wind speed of a <u>hurricane</u>.
- b. The weights of luggage on an airplane.
- c. The number of pages in a statistics book. عدد الصعمات من يحتب الاحماد
- d. The amount of money a person spends per year on online محه والنعود آلت نعربه في الستراء purchases.

solution:

- a. Continuous variable
- c. Discrete variable
- b. Continuous variable.
- d.Discrete variable.

1-2 Discrete and Continuous Data

EXAMPLE 1-2: classify each variable as a discrete variable or a continuous variable. عدد الساعات السا

- a) The number of hours during a week that children ages 12 to 15 reported that they watched television عدد التتديدات الله يسحبه المام الم
- b) The number of touchdowns a quarterback scored each year in his college football career.
- c) The amount of money a person earns per week working at a fast-food restaurant.
- d) The weights of the football players on the teams that play in the NFL this year.

solution:

- a) Continuous, since the variable time is measured.
- b) Discrete, since the number of touchdowns is counted.
- c) Discrete, since the smallest value that money can assume is in cents.
- d) Continuous, since the variable weight is measured.

حدود الفيكاة Class Boundaries

بيانات متعلم

When continuous data is measured, answers must be rounded.

Usually, answers are rounded to the nearest given unit.

غي البيانات المتصله ليتم فكريب الفتي الى اكرب و هدة (عدور الفنه)

	TABLE 1-1 Recorded Values and Boundaries			
	Variable	Recorded value वीन्यात्वा	Boundaries As a	
العنول زمجه فح (بزهن مختله	Mass	15 centimeters (cm) 86 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) 0.43 second (sec) 1.6 grams (g)	14.5–15.5 cm 85.5–86.5°F 0.425–0.435 sec 0.430–0.05 1.55–1.65 g	
عدید حدد درنش ہے بنع 5.0 کی حال وجود اعشار میں الرقم 1.020 کی حال وجود اعشار میں 12.00 کی حال وجود اعشار مذا کان عدد صفیح 5.0 کی حت العن الحجود نوح 5 کی الادا کان عدد صفیح د نوح 5 کی الادا کی				
	12:25	12.20_		990

1-2 Discrete and Continuous Data

EXAMPLE 1-3: Class Boundaries.

Find the boundaries for each measurement.

- a) 17.6 inches. 17.55 17.65
- b) 23 Fahrenheit. 22.5 23.5
- c) 154.62 mg/dl. 154.615 154.625

solution:

- a) 17.55-17.65 inches.
- b) 22.5-23.5 Fahrenheit.
- c) 154.615-154.625 mg/dl

In addition to classify the variables as qualitative or quantitative, variables can be classified by how they are <u>categorized</u>, <u>counted</u>, or measured.

Next we will describe the different (<u>measurement of scale</u> of <u>the</u> <u>data</u>)

Why do we need to Know the Level of Measurement of a Data?

- The level of measurement of the data dictates the calculations that can be done to summarize and present the data. خربها عمر العابات المنا بحربها عمر العابات المنا بعربها عمر العابات المنا بعربه العابات الع
- To determine the <u>statistical tests</u> that should be performed on the data.
 مرف صح ی العناس کید الاعتبارات الاحصالیه العناس کید الاعتبارات الاحصالیه العناس کید

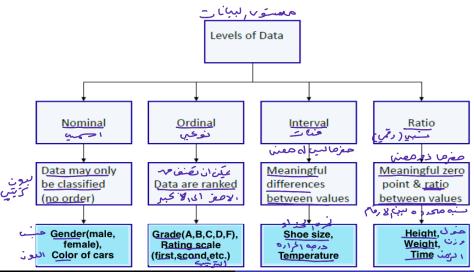
مستوبات العنابي Four Levels of Measurement scale

- 1 Nominal: the variable is classified into categories in which no order or ranking can be imposed on the data. Example, race, gender, eye color.
- 2 Ordinal: the variable is classifies into categories hows values are order or scaled. Example age group(classified into, for example: less than 21 years, 22-40 years and greater than 40 years), and educational level (classified into, for example: high school, bachelor, master, and PhD).
- Interval the variable is measured numerically but has no true zero, with meaningful amounts of order between data. For example temperature, IQ 'intelligence quotient' tests do not measure people who have no intelligence.
- 4 Ratio The variable is measured <u>numerically</u> with <u>true and meaningful zero</u>.

 <u>Differences and ratios</u> are meaningful for this level of measurement.

 Example, monthly income, distance traveled, wight, and height.

Characteristics of Levels of Measurement



1-2 Variables and Types of Data

EXAMPLE 1-4: Measurement Levels.

What level of measurement would be used to measure each variable (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio)?

- a) The ages of authors who wrote the hardback versions of the top 25 fiction books sold during a specific week.
- b) The colors of baseball hats sold in a store for a specific year.
- c) The highest temperature for each day of a specific month.
- d)The ratings of bands that played in the homecoming parade at a college.

solution:

- ✓a) Ratio.
- b) Nominal.
- ✓ c) Interval
- √d) Ordinal

Exercise: Chose the correct answer

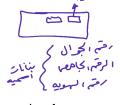
Number of siblings in a family is an example of:

- a. Discrete variable
 - b. Continuous variable
 - c. Qualitative variable d. Nominal scale



House number is an example of:

- a. Discrete variable
- b. Continuous variable
- c. Ordinal variable
- d. Nominal variable عدد السيوت في اكر



The time it takes a student to solve the exam is an example of:

- Ordinal variable
- Continuous variable
- c. Discrete variable
- d Nominal variable

Temperature is measured on:

- a. Nominal scale
- b. Ratio scale
- c. Interval scale
- d. Ordinal scale

HOMEWORK: Chapter 1

- Exercises 1 -1: page 5 (4, 9-17).
- Exercises 1-2: page 10-11 (5-10, 11-16, 23-30)



Data can be collected in a variety of ways. One of the most common ways is the use of <u>surveys</u> that can be done by using a variety of methods.

Three of the most common methods are:

خرف جهر لاستبان

- Telephone surveys
- حمانف
- Mailed questionnaire surveys

و لا لا ا

Personal interview surveys

مقابله وشخفي

طف اخذ المسات

Some Sampling Techniques

العلايق لعتواس السلاق Simple random sampling where every particular sample of a specific sample size has the same chance of being selected, thus the member of the sample are chosen independently of each other.

جمع الاستحاص لدمهم نفس الزمه للاحتيار

How to Choose a Random Sample:

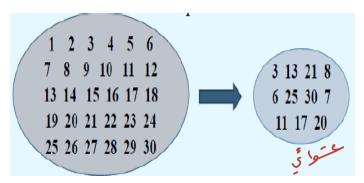
- each subject or object in the population is assigned a number from 1 to N.
- to select (n) objects/subjects from the population a random numbe generator is used.
- the random number generator could be a table, a calculator, or a computer. Reject any numbers that do not correspond to any population member. (Ignore any repeated occurrence of the same number.)
- select a total of n items from the numbers from 1 to N.

SRS

Example

عتواي

A group of 10 students is selected using random numbers from 30 students to check the performance of a class.





عطوه هد ۱۸/۸ ۱۸/۸ علام

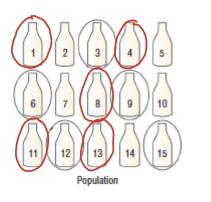
Suppose there were 30 subjects in the population and a sample of 6 subjects were needed. Since 30/6 = 5, then k = 5, the first subject (numbered between 1 and 5) would be selected at <u>random</u> then every 5 <u>subject</u> is <u>selected</u>. Suppose subject 3 were the first selected; then the sample would be

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \\
16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

N/n



2.Systemetic









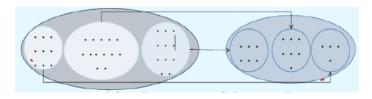


Stratified samples are selected by dividing the population into groups (strata), then subjects are randomly selected from each group or strata.

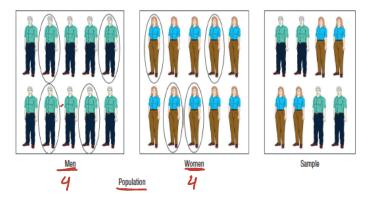
یم نفید المحبتمو ای حمبوکات تم متر الاضکار سنکل عسوای مناکل محردی

Example

Suppose we want to get a sample form a high school but we need to be sure that the sample contains subjects from each level in the school.



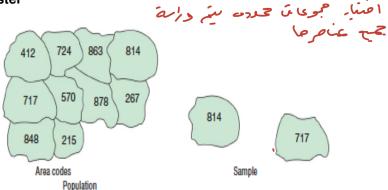
3.Stratified



ا لفنعود بن

<u>Cluster</u> samples are selected by using intact groups called <u>clusters</u> and then selecting one or more clusters and using all <u>members</u> in the cluster(s) as the members of the sample.

4.Cluster



EXAMPLE 1-5: Measurement Levels.

State which sampling method was used?

- a) Out of 10 hospitals in a municipality, a researcher selects one and collects records for a 24-hour period on the types of emergencies that were treated there.
- b) A researcher divides a group of students according to gender, major field, and low, average, and high grade point average. Then she randomly selects six students from each group to answer questions in a survey.
- c) The subscribers to a magazine are <u>numbered</u>. Then a sample of these people is selected using random numbers. *simple random*
- **d)** Every 10th bottle of Energized Soda is selected, and the amount of liquid in the bottle is measured. The purpose is to see if the machines that fill the bottles are working properly. 51/51.matric

اذكر طريقة أخذ العينات التي تم استخدامها؟

الأسئلة في الاستطلاع.

أ) من بين 10 مستشفيات في إحدى البلديات، يختار الباحث واحدًا ويجمع السجلات لمدة 24 ساعة حول أنواع حالات الطوارئ التي تم علاجها هناك.

solution:

- a) Cluster
- b) Stratified
- c) Random
- d) Systematic

ب) قام الباحث بتقسيم مجموعة من الطلاب حسب الجنس والمجال الرئيسي والمعدل التراكمي
 المنخفض والمتوسط والمرتفع. ثم تختار بشكل عشوائي ستة طلاب من كل مجموعة للإجابة على

ج) يتم ترقيم المشتركين في المجلة. ثم يتم اختيار عينة من هؤلاء الأشخاص باستخدام أرقام عشوائية.

د) يتم اختيار كل زجاجة عاشرة من الصودا النشطة، ويتم قياس كمية السائل في الزجاجة. والغرض من ذلك هو معرفة ما إذا كانت الآلات التي تملأ الزجاجات تعمل بشكل صحيح

1-4 Observational and Experimental Studies

There are two types of studies:

Observational study: the researchers collects data from subjects by only observing and has no control on the conditions of the experiments and tries to draw conclusions based on the observations.

Example, the experimenter observed that number of babies on the airplane that receive fluid during take off and landing that do not cry.

Example, randomly select babies on the airplane to receive fluid during take off and landing, to see if this going to prevent them from crying.

For more information see pages 18-20 of Bluman's Book > 43 > 3

ادخاعي لذ/اسات

1-4 Observational and Experimental Studies

EXAMPLE (Observational Study)

دراه، مرسية

"Motorcycle owners are getting older and richer".

الدخل الاعار

أصحاب الدراجات النارية يكبرون وأكثر تراءً. "

تم جمع البيانات عن أعمار ودخل أصحاب الدراجات النارية للسنوات 1980 و 1998 ثم مقارنة. أظهرت النتائج اختلافات كبيرة

> في العصور والدخل من أصحاب الدراجات النارية للاثنين سنوات.

في هذه الدراسة ، لاحظ الباحث ما حدث لأصحاب الدراجات النارية على مدى فترة من الزمن.

4 □ ▶ 4 ∰ ▶ 4 를 ▶ 4 를 ▶ 90 Q G

1-4 Observational and Experimental Studies

حر'حه بگریبه EXAMPLE (<u>Experimental Study</u>)

Students are divided into two groups and had the students perform as many sit-ups as possible in 90 sec. The first group was told only to "Do your best," while the second group was told to try to increase the actual number of sit-ups done each day by 10%. After four days, the subjects in the group who were given the vague instructions to "Do your best" averaged 43 sit-ups, while the group that was given the more specific instructions to increase the number of sit-ups by 10% averaged 56 sit-ups by the last days session. The conclusion then was that athletes who were given specific goals performed better than those who were not given specific goals.

تم تقسيم الطلاب إلى مجموعتين ويقوم الطلاب بأداء أكبر عدد ممكن من تمارين البطن في 90 ثانية. طُلب من المجموعة الأولى فقط أن "تبذل قصارى جهدها"، بينما طُلب من المجموعة الثانية أن تحاول زيادة العدد الفعلي لتمارين الجلوس التي يتم إجراؤها كل يوم بنسبة 10%. بعد أربعة أيام، بلغ متوسط عدد تمرينات الجلوس في المجموعة التي تعليمات عامضة "بذل قصارى جهدك" 43 تمرينًا، في حين أن المجموعة التي تلقت تعليمات أكثر تحديدًا لزيادة عدد تمرينات الجلوس بنسبة 10٪ بلغ متوسطها 56 تمرينًا. الاعتصامات في جلسة الأيام الأخيرة. وكان الاستنتاج إذن هو أن الرياضيين الذين أعطوا أهدافًا محددة كان أداؤهم أفضل من أولئك الذين لم يحصلوا على أهداف محددة

1-4 Independent variable Vs Dependent variable

Statistical studies usually include one or more independent variables and one dependent variable.

The independent variable: is being manipulated by the researcher. The independent variable is also called the explanatory variable.

The dependent variable: or outcome variable is the resultant variable. Thus, the outcome variable is the variable that is studied to see if it has changed significantly due to the manipulation of the independent variable.

For more information see pages 18-20 of Bluman's Book

1-4 Independent variable Vs Dependent variable

EXAMPLE 1-6 Experimental Design







Researchers randomly assigned 10 people to each of three different groups. Group 1 was instructed to write an essay about the hassles in their lives. Group 2 was instructed to write an essay about circumstances that made them feel thankful. Group 3 was asked to write an essay about events that they felt neutral about. After the exercise, they were given a questionnaire on their outlook on life. The researchers found that those who wrote about circumstances that made them feel thankful had a more optimistic outlook on life. The conclusion is that focusing on the positive makes you more optimistic about life in general. Based on this study, answer the following questions.

- a) Was this an observational or experimental study?
- b) What is the independent variable? essay +ype
- c) What is the dependent variable? the score of questionnaire
- d) What may be a confounding variable in this study? age , income , job
- e) What can you say about the sample size? n = 30
- f) Do you agree with the conclusion? Explain your answer.

51 / 54

Dr. Hazar Khogeer

Elements of Statistics and Probability

قام الباحثون بتخصيص 10 أشخاص بشكل عشوائي لكل مجموعة من ثلاث مجموعات مختلفة. طُلب من المجموعة الأولى أن تكتب مقالاً عن المتاعب التي تواجههم في حياتهم. طُلب من المجموعة الثانية أن تكتب مقالاً عن الظروف التي جعلتهم يشعرون بالامتنان. طُلب من المجموعة 3 كتابة مقال عن الأحداث التي شعروا بأنها محايدة تجاهها. وبعد التمرين، تم إعطاؤهم استبيانًا حول نظرتهم للحياة. ووجد الباحثون أن أولئك الذين كتبوا عن الظروف التي جعلتهم يشعرون بالامتنان كانت لديهم نظرة أكثر تفاؤلاً للحياة. الخلاصة أن التركيز على الإيجابيات يجعلك أكثر تفاؤلاً بالحياة بشكل عام. بناء على هذا

الدراسة، والإجابة على الأسئلة التالية.

أ) هل كانت هذه دراسة رصدية أم تجريبية؟

ب) ما هو المتغير المستقل؟

ج) ما هو المتغير التابع؟

د) ما هو المتغير المربك في هذه الدراسة؟

ه) ماذا يمكنك أن تقول عن حجم العينة؟

و) هل توافق على الاستنتاج؟

1-4Independent variable Vs Dependent variable

solution:

- a) This is an experimental study since the variables (types of essays written) were manipulated.
- b) The independent variable was the type of essay the participants wrote.
- c) The dependent variable was the score on the life outlook questionnaire.
- d) Other factors, such as age, upbringing, and income, can affect the results; however, the random assignment of subjects is helpful in eliminating these factors.
- e) In this study, the sample uses 30 participants total.
- f) Answers will vary.

1-5 Computers and Calculators

ا صله حول تحوله بي الاحصاء

- Excel, SPSS, MINITAB, SAS and the TI-83 graphing calculator can be used to perform statistical computations.
- Students should realize that the computer and calculator merely give numerical answers and save time and effort of doing calculations by hand.

HOMEWORK: Chapter 1

- Exercises 1 -3: page 17 (5-10, 11-16).
- Exercises 1-4: page 24 (15-18, 19-22)