

Statistics, lecture 5:

Note: the $m\%$ to $n\%$ inter-percentile range is:

$$IPR = P_n - P_m$$

e.g) Find the 35% to 70% inter-percentile range for:

3, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Sol) $P_{35} = \frac{35}{100} \times 10 = 3.5 \rightarrow 4^{\text{th}}$ value

$$P_{35} = 6$$

$$P_{70} = \frac{70}{100} \times 10 = \frac{7^{\text{th}} + 8^{\text{th}}}{2}$$

$$\frac{9 + 10}{2} = 9.5$$

$$IPR = 9.5 - 6 = 3.5$$

e.g)

| | | | | | | |
|----|-----|------|------|------|-------|-----|
| x | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Sum |
| f | 3 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 25 |
| cf | 3 | 11 | 18 | 20 | 25 | |
| | 1-3 | 4-11 | 5-18 | 6-20 | 21-25 | |

Find the 40th percentile:

Sol) $P_{40} = \frac{40}{100} \times 25 = \frac{10^{\text{th}} + 11^{\text{th}}}{2} = \frac{2 + 2}{2}$

$$P_{40} = 2$$

C.P في المثال السابق ، يمكن تحديد C.P
و تكون P مجهولة ولكن يمكن ايجادها
بسهولة .

e.g) Find the 60th percentile for

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| I | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | Sum |
| f | 3 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 20 |
| cf | 3 | 11 | 18 | 20 | |
| URB | 4.5 | 9.5 | 14.5 | 19.5 | |

Sol) $\frac{60}{100} \times 20 = 12^{\text{th}}$ value

$$\frac{12 - 11}{18 - 11} = \frac{P_{60} - 9.5}{14.5 - 9.5}$$

$$\frac{1}{7} = \frac{P_{60} - 9.5}{5}$$

$$P_{60} = 10.2$$

مباشرة الى : بما ان 12 اقرب الى 11
اذن P₆₀ اقرب الى 9.5 ✓

* The standard deviation and variance

i) For raw data and stem and leaf

e.g) Find the variance and standard deviation for

i) 2, 7, 5, 11, 5

Sol

method 1: $\bar{X} = \frac{30}{5} = 6$

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|---|----|----|----|----|-------|
| $x - \bar{x}$ | -4 | 1 | -1 | 5 | -1 | 0 | ← Sum |
| $(x - \bar{x})^2$ | 16 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 44 | |

Variance = $\frac{44}{4} = 11$

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{11} \approx 3.32$

Note: $\sum(x - \bar{x}) = 0$

Method 2:

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----|----|-----|----|-----|
| x | 2 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 5 | Sum |
| x^2 | 4 | 49 | 25 | 121 | 25 | 224 |

$S^2 = \frac{224}{4} - \frac{(30)^2}{5 \times 4} = 11$

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{11} \approx 3.32$

eg) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 "Population"

$\mu = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{15}{5} = 3$

$(x - \mu)$: Deviation of x from μ
 ← تقيس بعد البيانات من وسطها الكسائي

$x - \mu$: -2, -1, 0, 1, 2

ملاحظة: الاشارة السالبة تدل ان الرقم اصغر من الوسط الكسائي والوجبة تدل انه اكبر منه

تذكروا: $\sum(x - \mu) = 0$ لذلك نبدأ للتربيع للتخلص من الصفر

$(x - \mu)^2$: 4, 1, 0, 1, 4 → $\sum(x - \mu)^2 = 10$
 $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x - \mu)^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{5}} \approx 1.41$

Variance = $\sigma^2 = 2$

eg) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 "sample"

$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{15}{5} = 3$

$(x - \bar{x})$: -2, -1, 0, 1, 2 → $\sum(x - \bar{x}) = 0$
 $(x - \bar{x})^2$: 4, 1, 0, 1, 4 → $\sum(x - \bar{x})^2 = 10$

$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{4}}$
 $= \sqrt{2.5} \approx 1.58$

Variance = $s^2 = 2.5$

لاحظوا: يوجد اختلاف في القيمة حسب السؤال
 هل هو population أم sample

eg) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

If the following value is added to the set of data, then what will happen to the mean?

a) $x = 3$

بما ان العدد الذي اضفناه يساوي الوسط الكسائي اذا تبقى قيمة الوسط ثابتة

$\bar{x} = 3$
 $s = 1.58$
 تم حسابهم سابقاً

b) $x = 4$

بما ان 4 اقل من الوسط الحسابي اذاً سوف يزداد

c) $x = 2$

بما ان 2 اقل من الوسط الحسابي اذاً سيقبل

what will happen to S if the following data is added to the set of data?

a) $x = 3 \rightarrow$ لمعرفة الجواب علينا تذكر ان S لا تتعاط مع المساواة وانما متوسط الفروقات فيكون الـ 0:

$$x - \bar{x} = 0$$

$$0 < S \therefore S \text{ will decrease}$$

b) $x = 7$

$$x - \bar{x} = 7 - 3 = 4 > S \therefore S \text{ will increase}$$

c) $x = 4.58$

$$x - \bar{x} = 4.58 - 3 = 1.58 = S$$

$\therefore S$ will remain the same

d) $x = 0$

$$|x - \bar{x}| = |0 - 3| = |-3| = 3 > S \therefore S \text{ will increase}$$

لم لاحظوا... لم نهتم بالاسارة السالبة فالهم صو البعد عن الوسط كقيمة موجبة

آلية الكيم على S: ننظر الى الفزوه بعينه النقل من اسارته ثم نلهم --- كما في الامثلة السالبة

e.g) A set of data has a mean \bar{x} and a standard deviation S. Given that $x - \bar{x} > S$, then.

- a) \bar{x} will increase and S will decrease
- b) \bar{x} will decrease and S will increase
- c) \bar{x} will decrease and S will decrease
- d) \bar{x} remains the same and S will increase
- e) \bar{x} will increase and S will increase

Sol) $x - \bar{x} > S > 0$
 $x - \bar{x} > 0$
 $x > \bar{x} \therefore \bar{x}$ will increase
 $x - \bar{x} > S \therefore S$ will increase
 the answer is: E

Note: $S = 0 \Rightarrow$ all the observations are equal

* For frequency distribution and grouped " " "

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Population | } | Sample |
| $S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f \cdot (x - \mu)^2}{\sum f}}$ | | $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum f - 1}}$ |
| $= \sqrt{\frac{\sum f x^2}{\sum f} - \mu^2}$ | | $= \sqrt{\frac{\sum f x^2}{\sum f - 1} - \frac{(\sum f x)^2}{(\sum f)^2}}$ |
| | | variance = s^2 |

e.g) Sample

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| X | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Sum |
| f | 3 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 27 |
| fX | 3 | 16 | 21 | 8 | 25 | 81 |
| X ² | 1 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 25 | |
| f·X ² | 3 | 32 | 63 | 64 | 125 | 287 |

Sol) $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum f \cdot X}{\sum f} = \frac{81}{27} = 3$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fX^2}{\sum f} - \frac{(\sum fX)^2}{(\sum f)^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{287}{27} - \frac{(81)^2}{27(27)}}$$

$$= 1.30$$

variance = $S^2 = 1.69$ Thus $S = 1.30$

e.g)

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|------|
| I | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | Sum |
| F | 3 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 20 |
| X | 2 | 7 | 12 | 17 | |
| f·X | 6 | 56 | 84 | 34 | 180 |
| X ² | 4 | 49 | 144 | 289 | |
| f·X ² | 12 | 392 | 1008 | 578 | 1990 |

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum fX}{\sum f} = \frac{180}{20} = 9.0$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fX^2}{\sum f} - \frac{(\sum fX)^2}{\sum f(\sum f)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1990}{20} - \frac{(180)^2}{20(20)}} = 4.41$$

variance = $S^2 = 19.5$

$$S = \sqrt{19.5} = 4.41$$

* Z-score (standard score)

e.g) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 $\begin{matrix} \nearrow \bar{X} = 3 \\ \searrow S = 1.58 \end{matrix}$

$X - \bar{X}$: -2, -1, 0, 1, 2

ملاحظة: $(X - \bar{X})$ جميعها قيم لكنها بدون وحدة لذلك فقط التالي.

$\frac{X - \bar{X}}{S}$: -1.27, -0.633, 0, 0.633, 1.27

هذه القيم لها وحدة وهي standard deviation

مثلاً: 1.27 معناها ان الرقم 5 اقل من الوسط

الكمالي بمقدار 1.27 standard deviation اذ \bar{X}

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \text{ "population"}$$

$$Z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{S} \text{ "Sample"}$$

$Z < 2 \Rightarrow$ usual observation

$Z > 2 \Rightarrow$ unusual observation

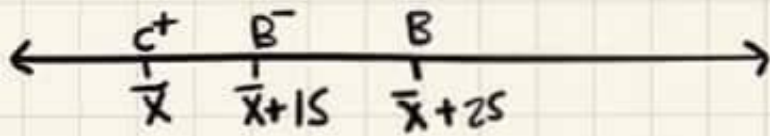
$Z > 3 \Rightarrow$ very unusual observation

e.g)

| | statistics | physics |
|-----------|------------|---------|
| \bar{x} | 14 | 17 |
| S | 2 | 3 |
| mark x | 15 | 18 |

$$z = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s} = \frac{15 - 14}{2} = 0.5 \text{ "statistics"}$$

$$z = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s} = \frac{18 - 17}{3} = 0.33 \text{ "physics"}$$



إذاً الصفحه المثال هو توضيح ان اداء الطالب في اختبار معين لا يعتمد على علامته بل على اداء زملائه

Note: The student did better in statistics than in physics

***Coefficient of variation (C.V.)**

$$C.V. = \frac{s}{\bar{x}} \times 100\%$$

"يعطينا انطباع ادره للدراسة ببيت نعرف اي الموضوعات لها تشتت اقل"

e.g)

| | Section I | Section II |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| \bar{x} | 60 | 70 |
| Standard deviation | 4.5 | 5 |

$$C.V. \text{ of section I} \rightarrow \frac{4.5}{60} \times 100\% = 7.5\%$$

$$C.V. \text{ of section II} \rightarrow \frac{5}{70} \times 100\% = 7.14\%$$

* standard deviation ان الارتفاع ان اللجوء الثانية اقل الا ان تشتتها اقل

* the variability of section I is more than section II

نستخرج: عند مقارنة التشتت بين مجموعتين يجب حساب (C.V.) الا في حال كان الوسط الحسابي متساوي يمكن الاكتفاء على standard deviation فقط

e.g) If the mean mark of 10 students is 15 and the standard deviation is 3. Ahmad with mark 18 joined the class. Find the new mean and the new standard deviation

sol) $n=10$ } $\sum x = 150$
 $\bar{x} = 15$ } $\frac{18}{168}$ " new $\sum x$ "
 new no. = 11
 new $\bar{x} = \frac{168}{11} = 15.3$

Notes $S^2 = \frac{\sum x^2}{n-1} - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)}$

$$3^2 = \frac{\sum x^2}{10-1} - \frac{(150)^2}{10 \times 9}$$

$$9 = \frac{\sum x^2}{9} - 250$$

$$\sum x^2 = 2331$$

$$\text{new } \sum x^2 = 2655$$

$$\text{new } n = 11$$

$$\text{new } \sum x = 168$$

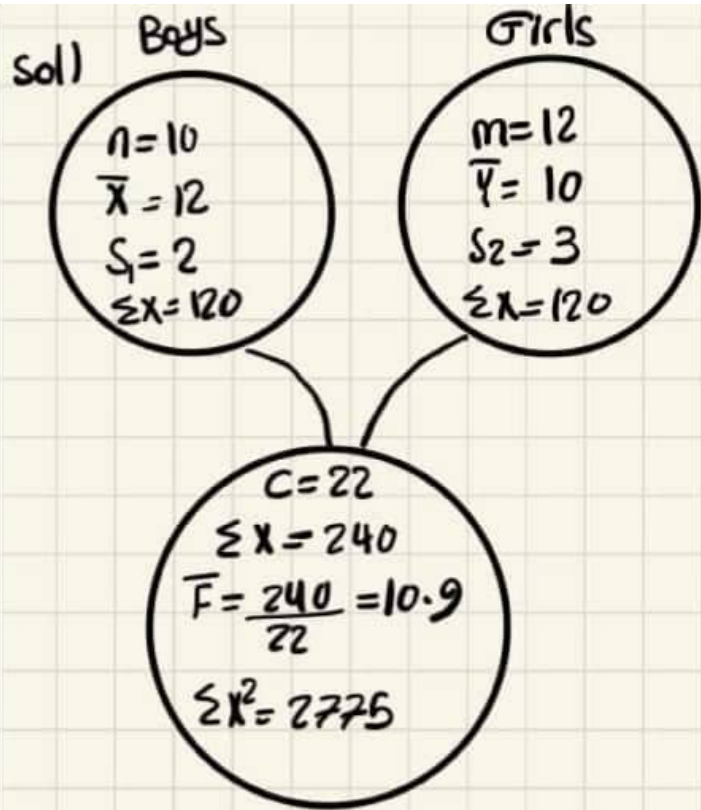
$$\text{new } S^2 = \frac{2655}{10} - \frac{(168)^2}{11 \times 10}$$

$$= 8.92$$

$$\text{new } S = \sqrt{8.92} \approx 2.99$$

ملحظة: - جربوا حلوا السؤال اذا كان المتكبرين
 - Joined no بدلاً left the class

e.g) If the mean mark of 10 boys is 12 and the standard deviation is 2 while the mean of 12 girls is 10 and the standard deviation is 3. Find the mean mark and the standard deviation for the students altogether



Boys $\rightarrow S^2 = \frac{\sum x^2}{n-1} - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)}$

$$2^2 = \frac{\sum x^2}{9} - \frac{120^2}{10 \times 9}$$

$$\sum x^2 = 1476$$

Girls $\rightarrow 3^2 = \frac{\sum x^2}{11} - \frac{(120)^2}{12 \times 11}$

$$\sum x^2 = 1299$$

Girls and boys $\rightarrow \sum x^2 = 2775$
 altogether \rightarrow

$$S^2 = \frac{2775}{21} - \frac{(240)^2}{27 \times 21} = 7.47$$

$$S = \sqrt{7.47} \approx 2.73$$

* Measures of variation are never negative

Note: relative Frequency (r.f.)

$$r.f. = \frac{f}{\sum f}$$

e.g)

| | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| x | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Sum |
| f | 3 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 25 |
| r.f. | $\frac{3}{25}$ 0.12 | $\frac{8}{25}$ 0.32 | $\frac{7}{25}$ 0.28 | $\frac{2}{25}$ 0.08 | $\frac{5}{25}$ 0.20 | 1 |

ملاحظة: - يمكن أن يكون (r.f.) معلوم ويطلب f أو f و r.f.