

Statistik I - Exercise session 1

28.4.2014 & 5.5.2014

Info

- Classroom: SPA1 220
- Time: Mondays, 16:15 - 17:45
- in English
- Assignments on webpage (lvb>staff>PB)

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Schedule:

Date	Week	Exercises
28.04.14	E1	1-2, 1-3 (even), 1-10
05.05.14	E1	1-2, 1-3 (even), 1-10
12.05.14	E2	1-20, 1-22, 1-32
19.05.14	E2	1-20, 1-22, 1-32
26.05.14	E3	TBA
02.06.14	E3	TBA
09.06.14	–	–
16.06.14	E4	TBA
23.06.14	E5	TBA
30.06.14	E5	TBA
07.07.14	E6	TBA
14.07.14	E6	TBA

Review

- week 1 & 2
- Slides: Introduction, Descriptive Statistics 1-27(30)

Statistics

science; information itself, methods/processes to work with this information

Descriptive Statistics

quantitative description/summary of sample

Statistical Inference

obtaining conclusion (based on theory of probability)

Steps of Stat.Survey (plan, survey, analysis, interpretation)

Statistical unit/individual object or process, which carries specific information/characteristics
set of individuals is called population

Variable (X)

characteristic of unit

having values x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

Sample

subset from st.population

Scales / Levels of measurement

- Qualitative
 - Nominal (gender, nationality, ... !binary)
 - Ordinal (can be sorted)
 - Quantitative
 - Interval
 - Ratio
 - Absolute
 - Continuous
 - Discrete
- or

Notation

Random variable X having n numbers of observations x_1, \dots, x_n

Frequency

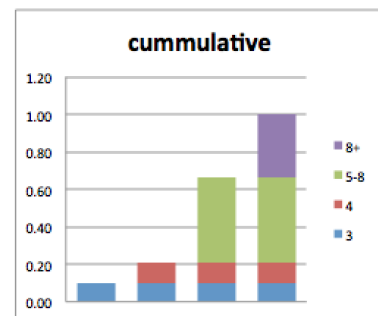
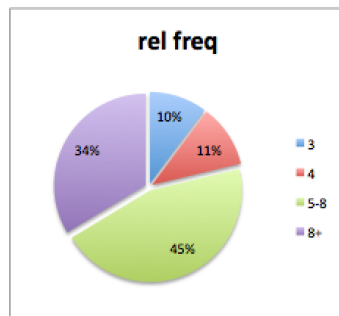
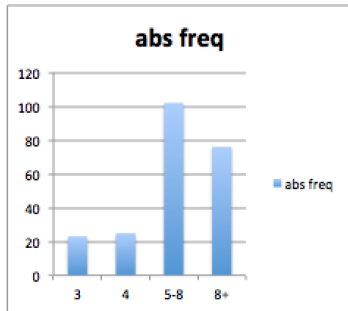
$$h(X = x_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n I(x_i = x_j) \quad (1)$$

with indicator function I .

- Absolute
- Relative $f(x_j) = \frac{h(x_j)}{n}$

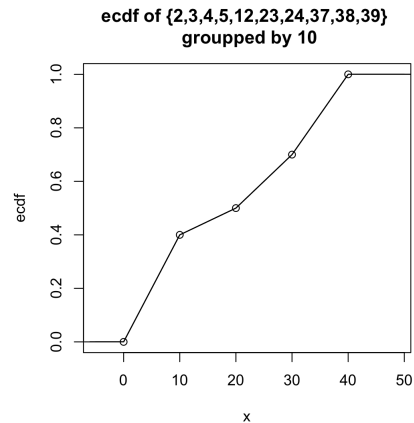
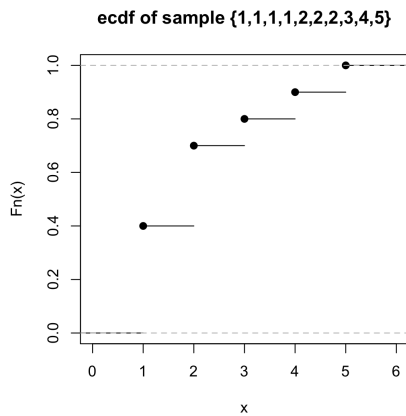
Shown as: Table, Histogram, etc..

group	abs freq	rel freq	perc	cummulative
3	23	0,10177	10%	0,10176991
4	25	0,110619	11%	0,21238938
5-8	102	0,451327	45%	0,66371681
8+	76	0,336283	34%	1
TOTAL	226	1	100%	



Empirical cumulative distribution function

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < x_1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^j f(x_i) & x_j \leq x < x_{j+1} \quad j = 1, \dots, n-1 \\ 1 & x \geq x_n \end{cases}$$



Empirical cumulative distribution function for grouped variable

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq x_1^{down} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} f(x_i) + \frac{x - x_j^{down}}{x_j^{up} - x_j^{down}} f(x_j) & x_j^{down} < x \leq x_j^{up} \quad j = 1, \dots, n \\ 1 & x > x_n^{up} \end{cases}$$

Exercises

Exercise 1-2

In a German city K saving behavior of workers is examined in March 1992. By what objective, spatial and time characteristics is examined population identified?

Exercise 1-3 (even)

Specify the scale of the following characteristics:

- 2) temperature in Celsius
- 4) number of children
- 6) notes at school
- 8) standard deviation
- 10) subscribed newspapers
- 12) election result of a party
- 14) fares (for ticket)
- 16) number of books in a library
- 18) speed
- 20) difficulty level (of climbing tour)
- 22) tariff class (for car liability insurance)
- 24) price of any commodity
- 26) income
- 28) vocation learnt
- 30) number of pages (of book)
- 32) annual turnover
- 34) field of study
- 36) quality class (for fruit)
- 38) place of residence
- 40) aggressiveness
- 42) intelligence
- 44) financing (fundings) of studies
- 46) number of semesters

Exercise 1-10

25 students of the X-University in X-town were asked in June 2012 about their field of study, number of siblings and income. The outcome was as follows:

No.	Name	Studies	No. of Siblings	Income
1	Martin A.	Economics	0	924
2	Ute A.	Social S.	1	789
3	Wilhelm A.	Business	0	1365
4	Kurt B.	Business	1	683
5	Sylvia B.	Polit. S.	1	744
6	Elke D.	Polit. S.	2	640
7	Klaus D.	Social S.	2	631
8	Theo E.	Economics	1	814
9	Jean F.	Polit. S.	1	778
10	Elvira G.	Business	0	1062
11	Karl H.	Business	0	1230
12	Andreas K.	Economics	1	700
13	Thomas K.	Business	0	850
14	Chris L.	Social S.	3	641
15	Uwe L.	Polit. S.	2	640
16	Axel M.	Business	0	850
17	Maria M.	Business	1	683
18	Ruth M.	Social S.	0	616
19	Bärbel N.	Business	1	683
20	Armin R.	Business	2	683
21	Christa R.	Economics	1	660
22	Bernd S.	Business	1	1440
23	Claudia S.	Social S.	3	794
24	Udo T.	Economics	0	660
25	Clausia W.	Polit. S.	1	640

- a) What is the statistical population and units in this survey?
What characteristics of identification can you define in this population?
- b) How is the variable/category "Field of study" scaled?
Calculate its absolute and relative frequency. Plot the results.
- c) How is the variable/category "Number of siblings" scaled?
Calculate its absolute and relative frequency.
Calculate empirical cumulative distribution function.
Plot the results.
- d) How many student have at most 2 siblings?
- e) What percentage of students has at least two siblings?
- f) What percentage of students has 1 or 2 sibling?
- g) How is the variable/category "Income" scaled?
With respect to following grouping: $[600, 650)$, $[650, 700)$, $[700, 900)$, $[900, 1200)$, $[1200, 1450]$
Calculate its absolute and relative frequency.
Calculate empirical c.d.f.
Plot the results.
- h) Taking the results of previous task g) compute:
- What percentage of students has income from 750 to 1300 € ?
 - What percentage of students has income more than 800 € ?
 - What is the highest income of the 50% of the students with the lowest income?
 - What is the smallest income of the 20% of the students with the highest income?