UPCOMING EXAM

Exam on February 17, 1999

- Date of Midterm Exam 1: Wednesday, Feb 17, 1999
- **▷** Time of Midterm Exam 1: IN CLASS, 9:30–10:20am
- > Place of Midterm Exam 1:
 - The exam will be held in our usual classroom, DH 2315
 - You may be directed by the TA's to overflow seating in DH 2105

> Ground rules:

- Closed book, closed notes.
- Bring a *calculator*. You will not be able to share or borrow one during the exam.
- Bring one 8.5" by 11" sheet of paper with anything you want written on either side.
- <u>Show your work</u> for numerical calculations, and justify your qualitative answers. You will not get full credit unless you do. Also you will not get any credit for a wrong answer if you do not show work.

> Review Session:

- There will be a review session held by two TA's Monday Night after Supper.
- Check with TA's in Lab for time and location.
- **Bring Questions!** We will <u>not</u> have any prepared lecture! Everything we say will be in response to your questions.

> Office Hours During Exam Week:

- Monday 2:00–3:00, OSC 219, Iuliana Ianus
- Tuesday 2:00–4:00, Baker 232C, Brian Junker
- Tuesday 6:30–7:30, Poerter 226D, Alix Gitelman
- Office Hours Wed Feb 17 and and Thu Feb 18 are cancelled.

> Labs and Homework

- Labs are cancelled Feb 18 and Feb 19.
- Graded HW 4 will be inside Baker 132 on Tuesday for pickup.
- → All Class Materials are at: http://www.stat.cmu.edu/~brian/201/

You are responsible for all class materials, reading, hw, and labs from Week 01 through Week 05, for the exam.

> What you should know for Exam 1:

• Statistics—Exploratory Data Analysis

- 1. Difference between a quantitative (continuous) and qualitative (categorical) variable.
- 2. Describing the distribution of a quantitative variable
 - (a) Shape and features: symmetry, modes/gaps, outliers
 - (b) Numerical summaries—know how to interpret
 - Central Location—mode, mean*, median*, quartiles*.
 - Spread—range*, IQR*, standard deviation.
 - 50% rule for boxplots.
 - 68%–95%–99.7% rule* for symmetric, unimodal distributions; Z-scores*.
 - (c) Transformations to improve "normality": $\log_{10}(x)$, $\ln(x)$, x^p for p < 1 and p > 1.
- 3. Methods for displaying the distribution of a quantitative variable
 - (a) Histogram—How to read and interpret.
 - (b) Stem-and-Leaf Plot—How to make one; how to interpret.
 - (c) Boxplots—How to make one; How to read and interpret.

4. Comparing Distributions

- (a) Back-to-back stem-and-leaf plots—How to interpret.
- (b) Side-by-side Boxplots on the same scale—How to interpret.
- (c) Scatter plot—Linear/Nonlinear, Trend, Clusters, Outliers, Unequal Variability—How to interpret.
- (d) Two-way contingency table.
- (e) Explanatory vs. response variable.

5. Regression Analysis

- (a) Median trace plots ("boxplots within vertical strips") when a straight line is no good.
- (b) Straigh line analysis:
 - Association and *correlation** r; r^2 —How to interpret.
 - Least-squares line: y = a + bx, $b = r \cdot SD_y/SD_x$, $a = \bar{y} b\bar{x}$ —How to use and interpret.

6. Two-way Tables

- (a) Frequencies (counts) and Rates (proportions, percents)
- (b) Row Percents*, Column Percents*; Explanatory/Response Variable
- (c) Independence vs. Association
- (d) *Expected table**, *Standardized residuals** —How to interpret.

Use the methods on pp. 77–78 of Siegel and Morgan for median, quartiles, and IQR.

• Minitab

- Know how to read and interpret the plots, summary statistics, and data tables you have created with MINITAB for homework assignments and labs.
- Review readings, labs, lab and homework solutions, and class lecture notes; know how
 to use these plots and summaries, and how to write analyses based on them.

^{*}Know how to calculate quantities marked with * above by hand!