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# Statistics Taster Lecture: Misconceptions and pitfalls in Statistics



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# About me

- Dr Lisa Mott
- Teaching Associate
- I teach on the Degree Apprenticeship in Data Science
- First in my family to go to University.



# Aims and Objectives

- Understanding the importance of visualising data.
- Considering extrapolation and its limitations.
- Introducing the normal distribution and the combination of two normal distributions.

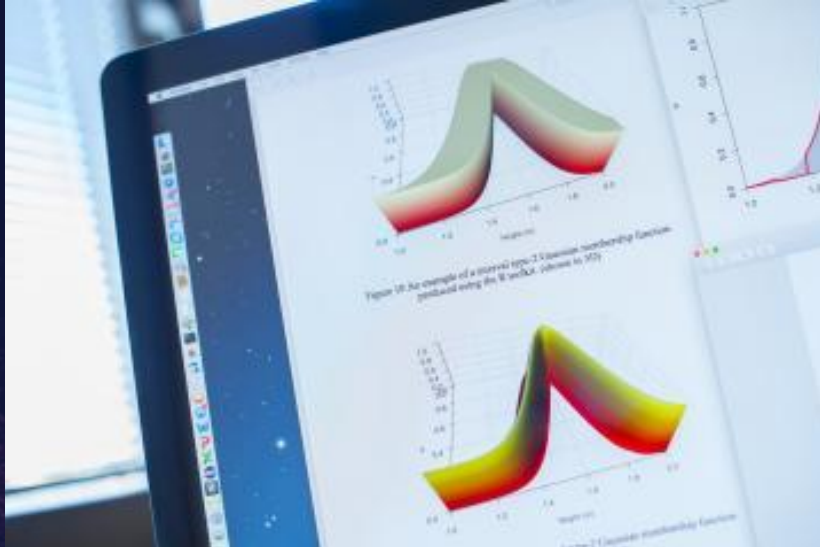






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# An introduction

A motivating example



## Anscombe data

- Francis Anscombe 1973

Data  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$

Sample mean:  $\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$

	$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$	$w_4$	$z_1$	$z_2$	$z_3$	$z_4$
Mean	9	9	9	9	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Variance	11	11	11	11	4.13	4.13	4.12	4.12

Sample variance:  $\frac{(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$

	$w_1$ and $z_1$	$w_2$ and $z_2$	$w_3$ and $z_3$	$w_4$ and $z_4$
Correlation	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82

Pearson's Correlation  
Coefficient

$$r = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

Comment, are these data the same? What would you suggest we do to check?



- Francis Anscombe 1973

*This seems different.*

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$y_3$	$y_4$
10	10	10	8	8.04	9.14	7.46	6.58
8	8	8	8	6.95	8.14	6.77	5.76
13	13	13	8	7.58	8.74	12.74	7.71
9	9	9	8	8.81	8.77	7.11	8.84
11	11	11	8	8.33	9.26	7.81	8.47
14	14	14	8	9.96	8.10	8.84	7.04
6	6	6	8	7.24	6.13	6.08	5.25
4	4	4	19	4.26	3.10	5.39	12.50
12	12	12	8	10.84	9.13	8.15	5.56
7	7	7	8	4.82	7.26	6.42	7.91
5	5	5	8	5.68	4.74	5.73	6.89

- Francis Anscombe 1973

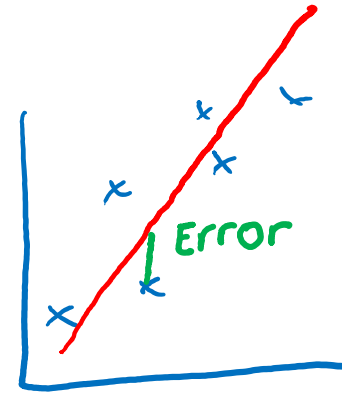
Linear regression line:

$$y_1 = 3.00 + 0.50x_1$$

$$y_2 = 3.00 + 0.50x_2$$

$$y_3 = 3.00 + 0.50x_3$$

$$y_4 = 3.00 + 0.50x_4$$

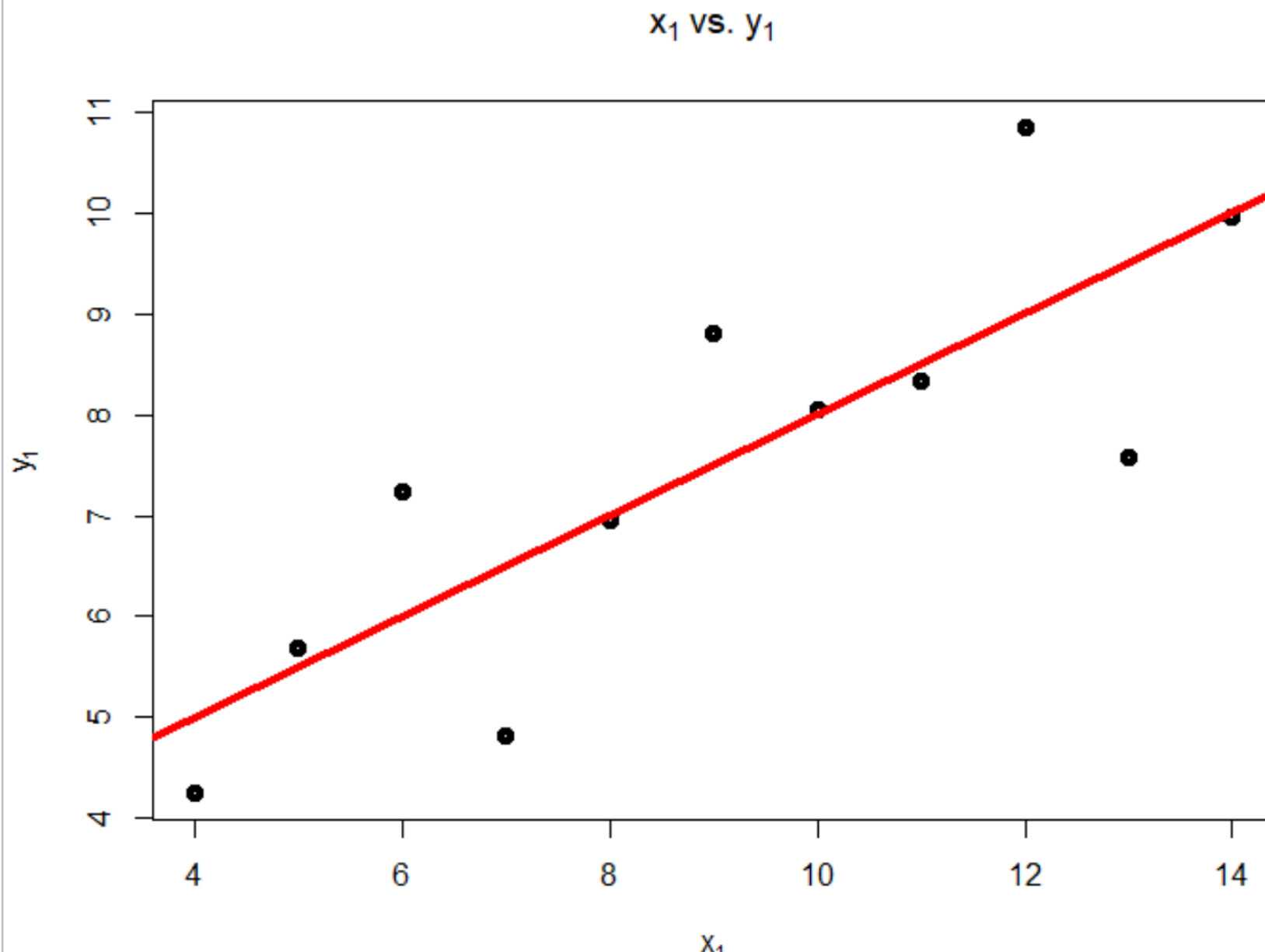


Least squares regression:

Minimise  $\sum (\text{error})^2$

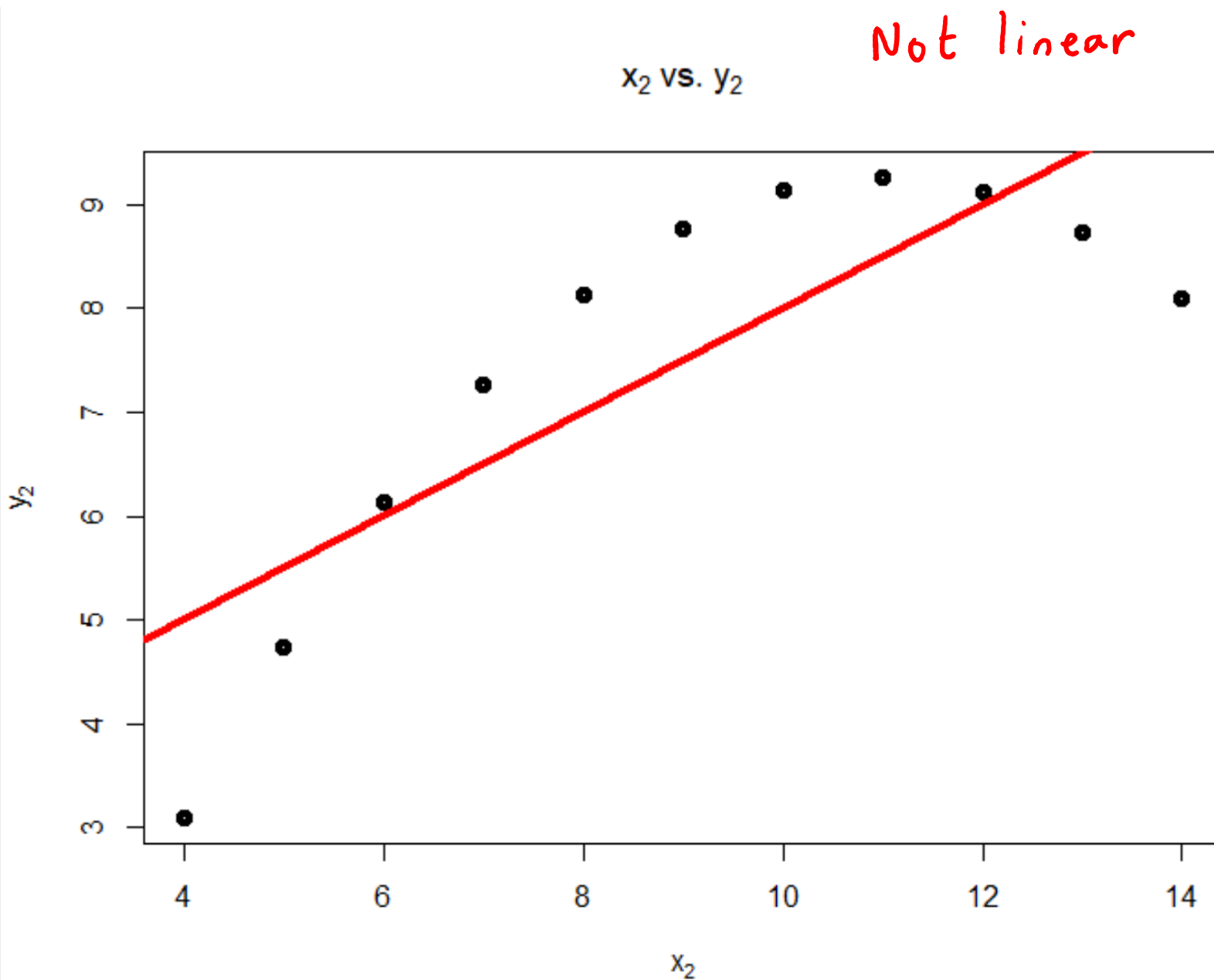
There are other methods.

## Anscombe data



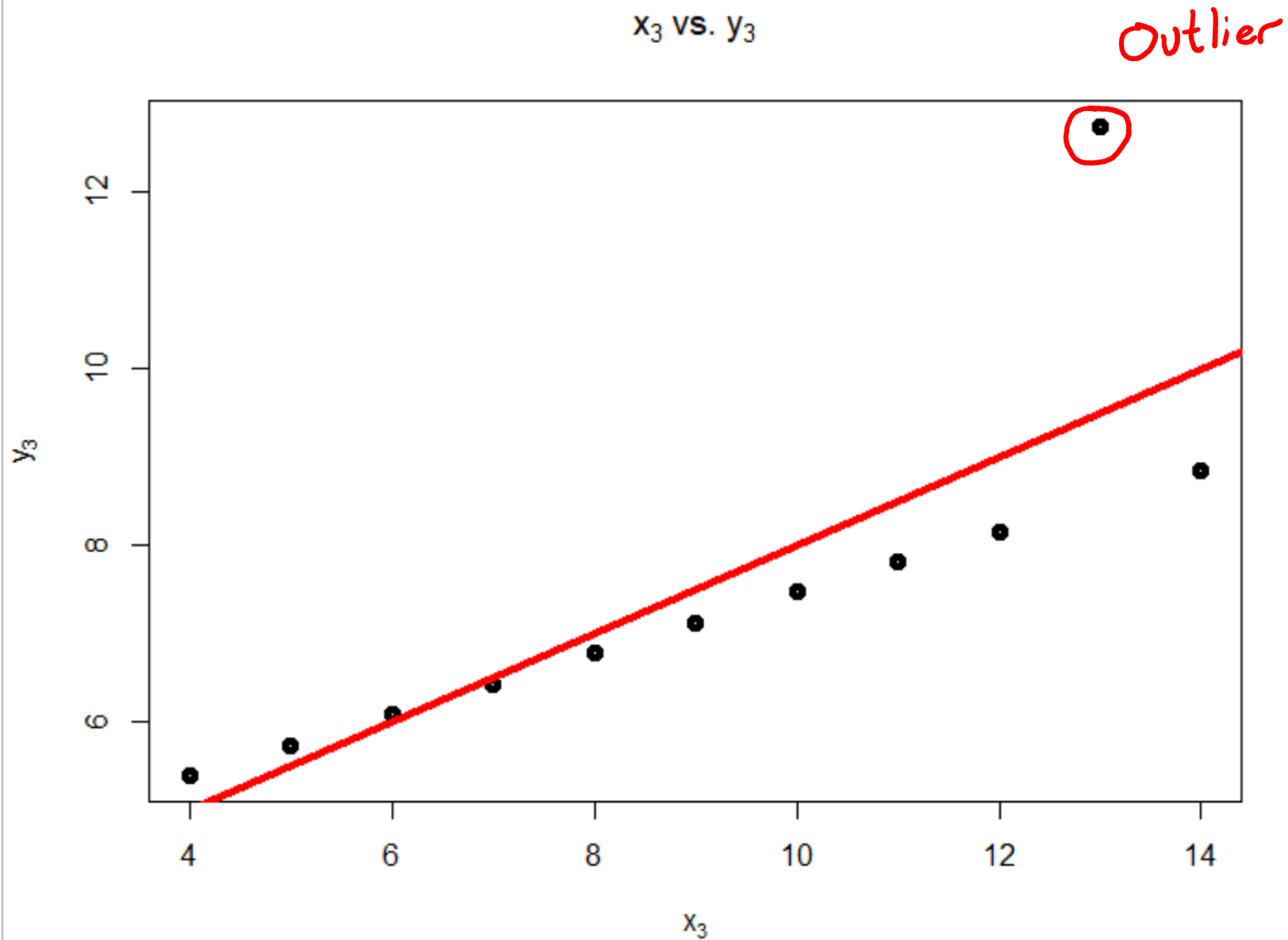


## Anscombe data



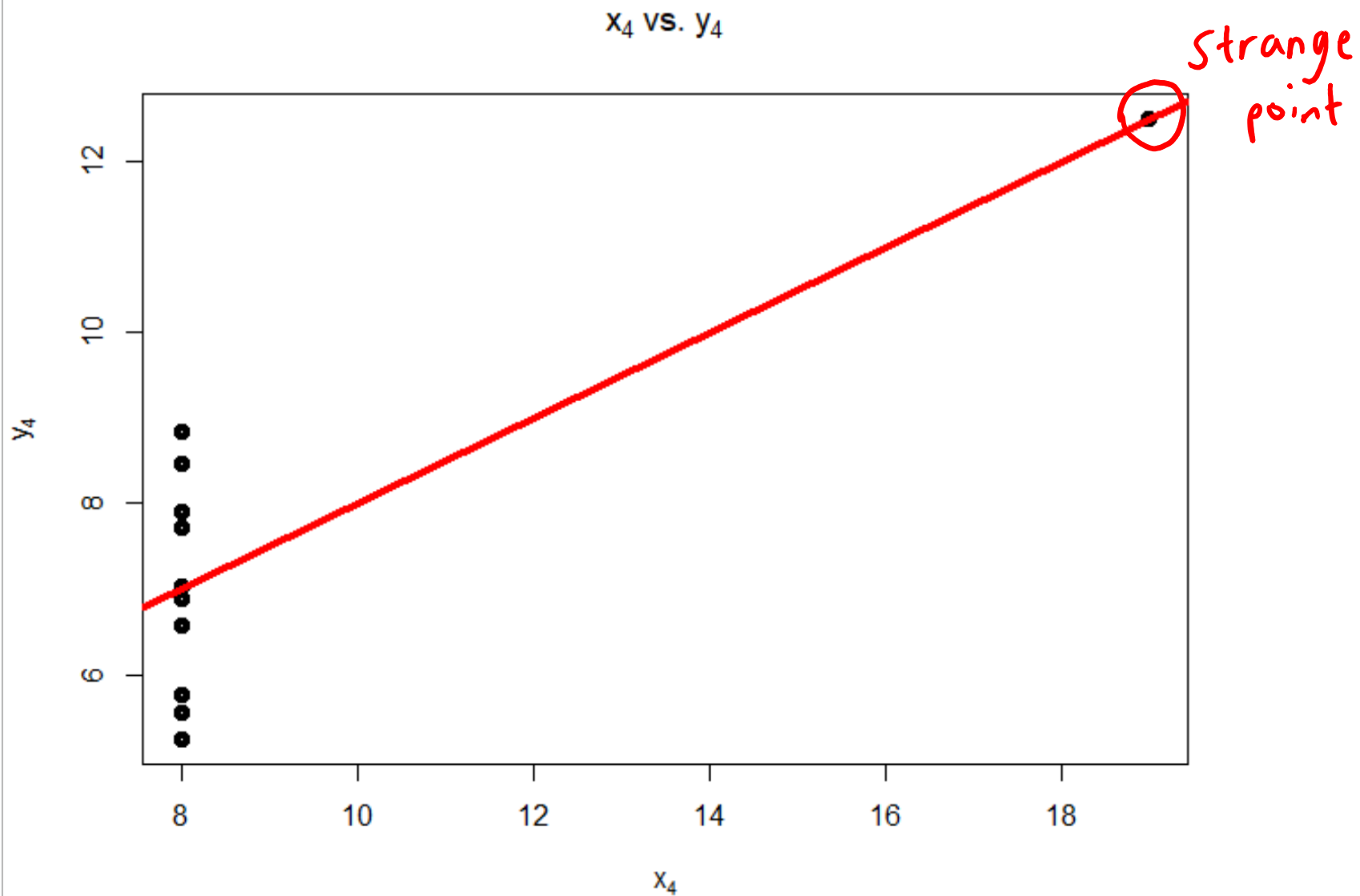


## Anscombe data





## Anscombe data







Always plot the data first.

Make sure all assumptions are met to use the method.



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# The one mile run world record

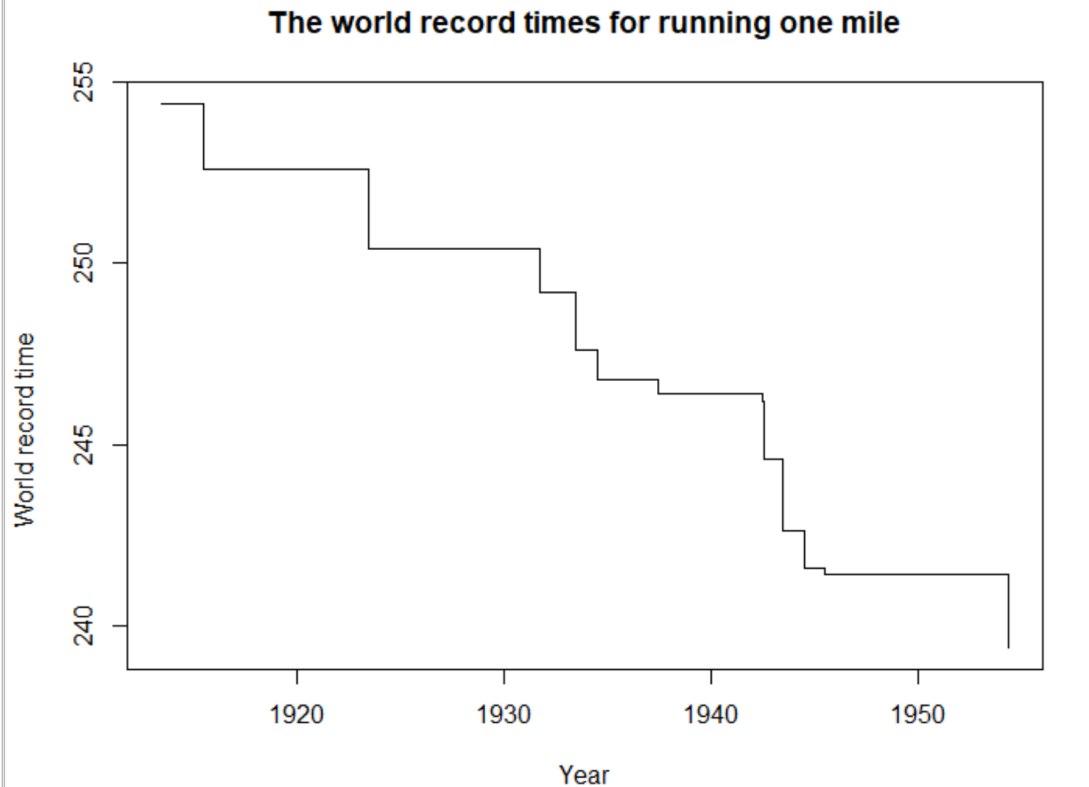




# The one mile run world record

The International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) have been recording the world records for the time for men to complete one mile since 1913.

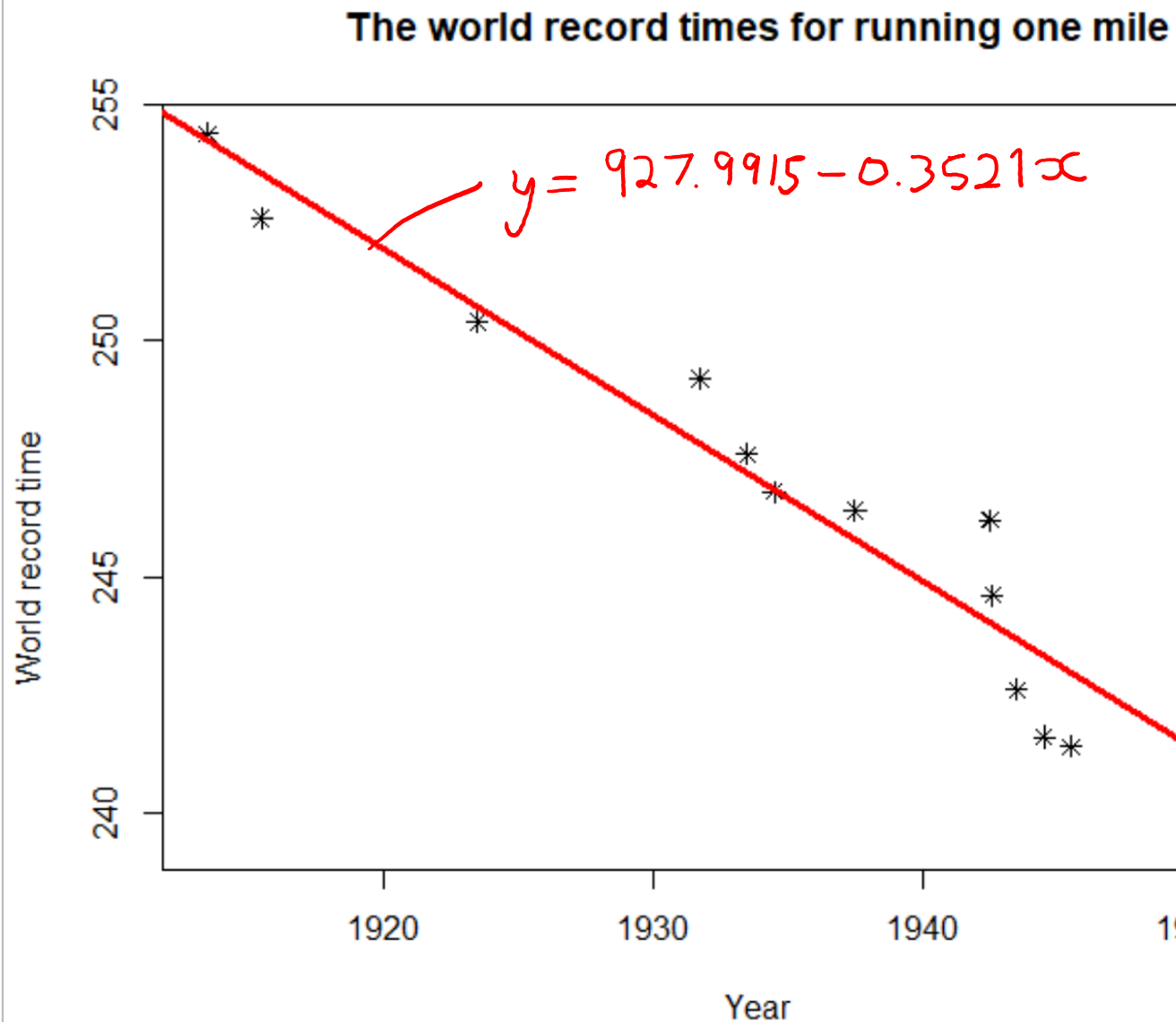
First let's look at the times up until 1954.







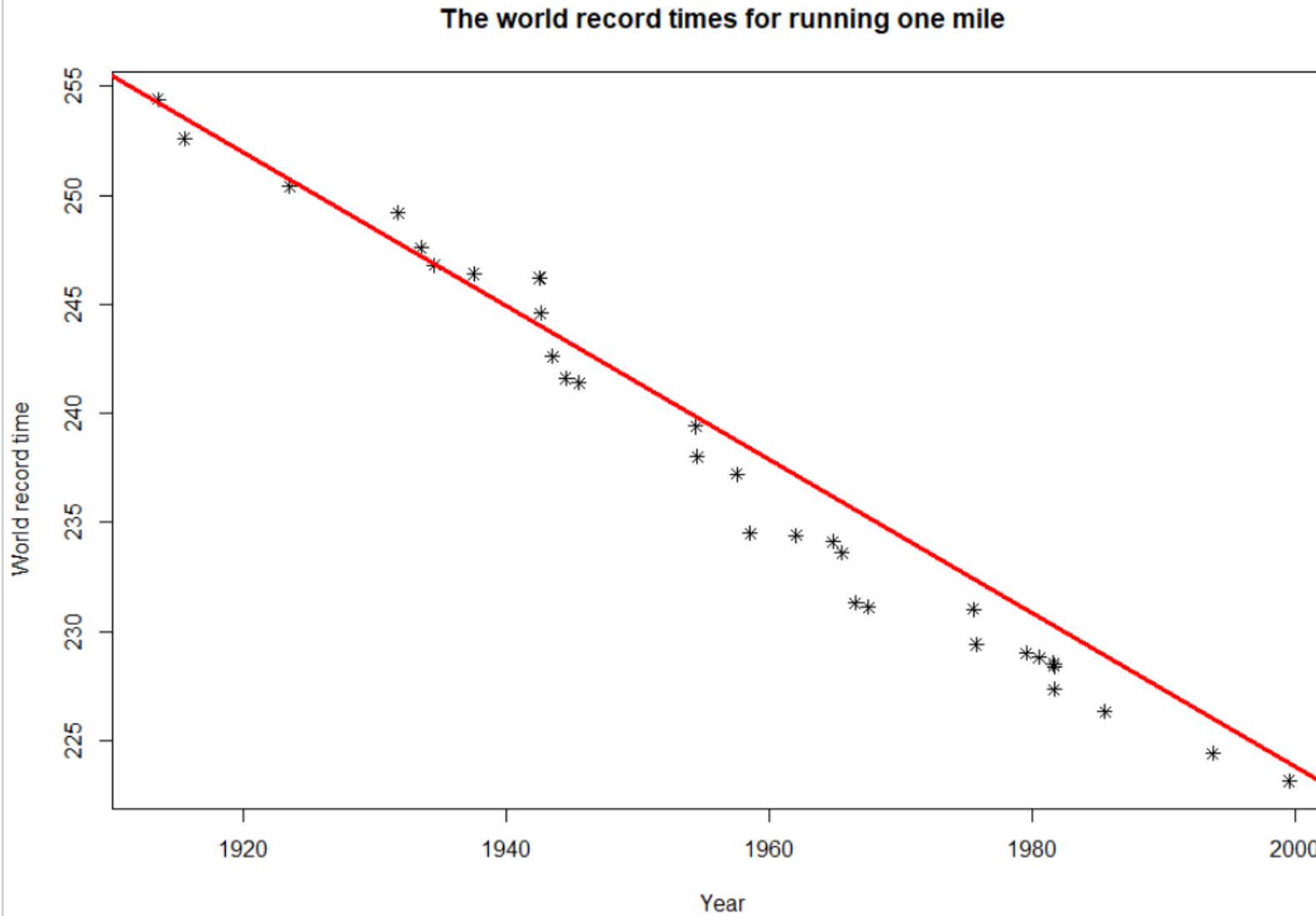
# The one mile run world record



Can we use this line to make predictions about future years?

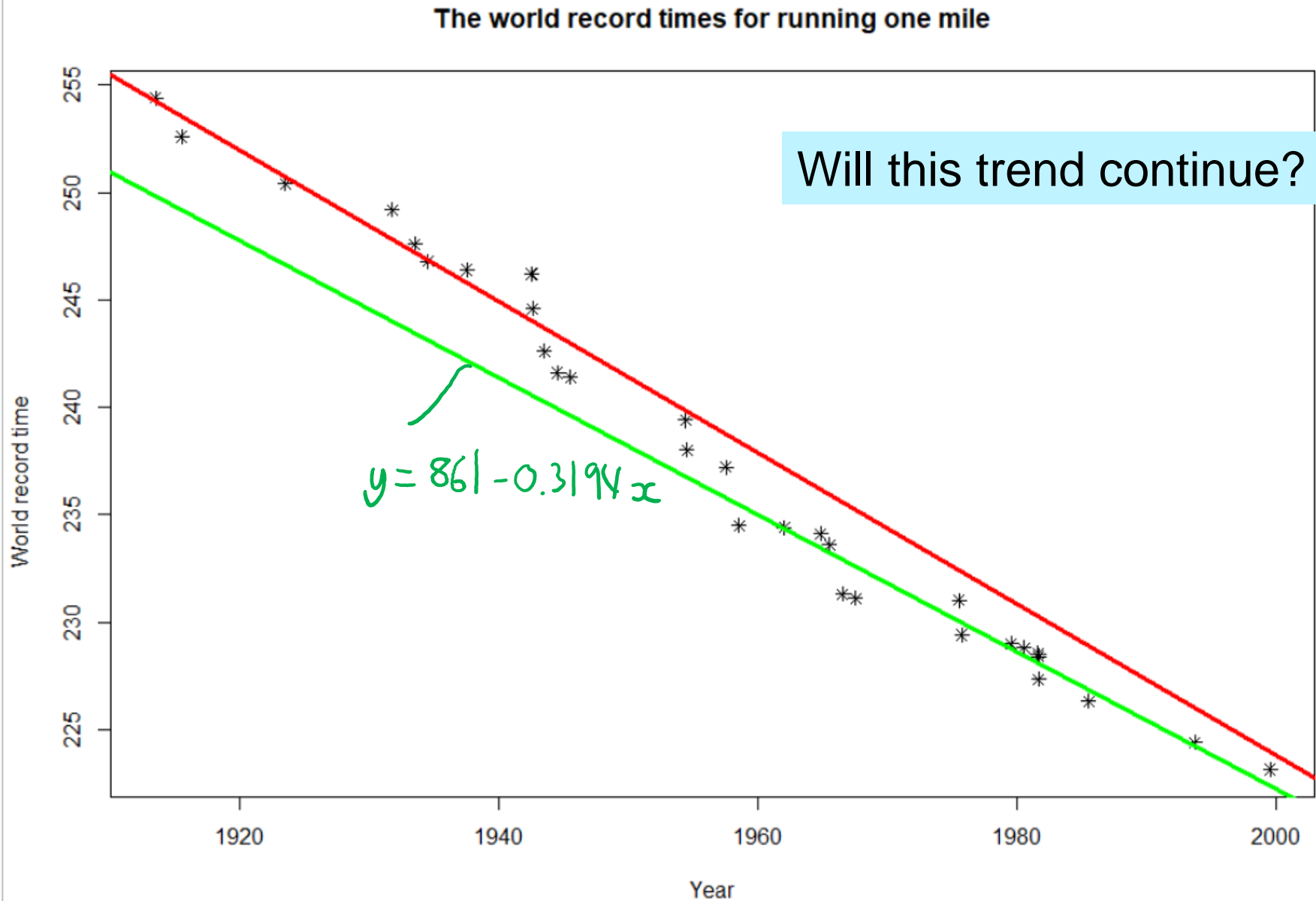


# The one mile run world record





# The one mile run world record







## The one mile run world record

- Moral: Unexpected things may happen.
- There is probably a limit at some point, so be careful about extrapolating data.



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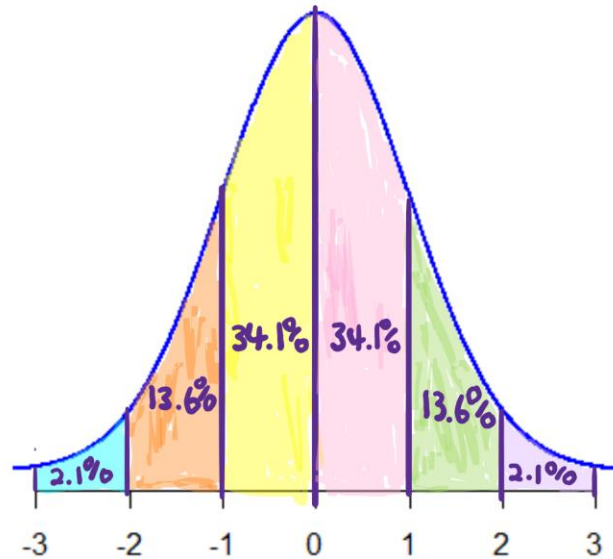


# Normal distribution

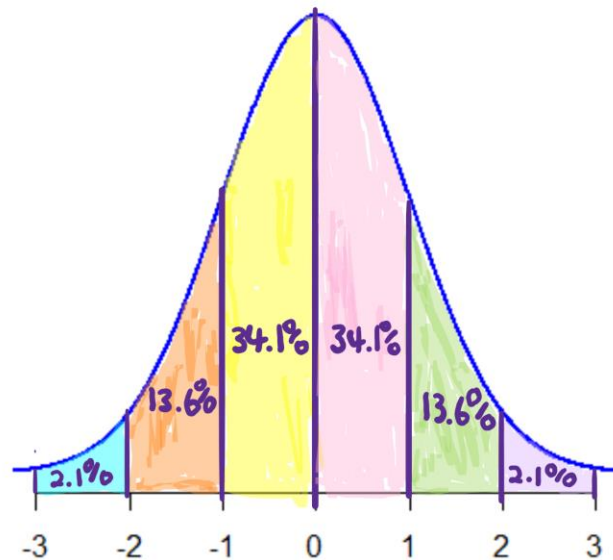
A brief introduction



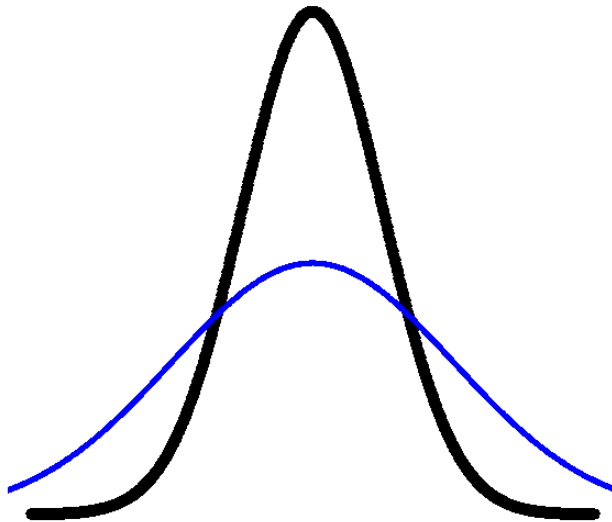
- There are many applications of the normal distribution in all areas of Science.



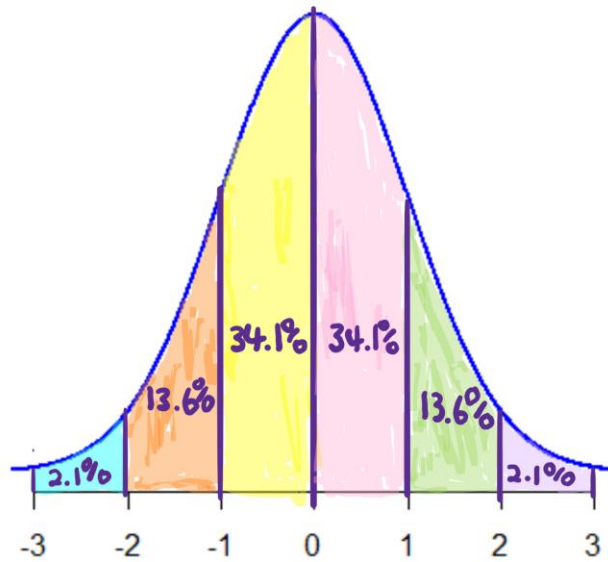




- The normal distribution has a bell-curve shape.
- The normal distribution is described by two parameters the population mean and population standard deviation.
- The standard deviation lets us know how spread the data is.



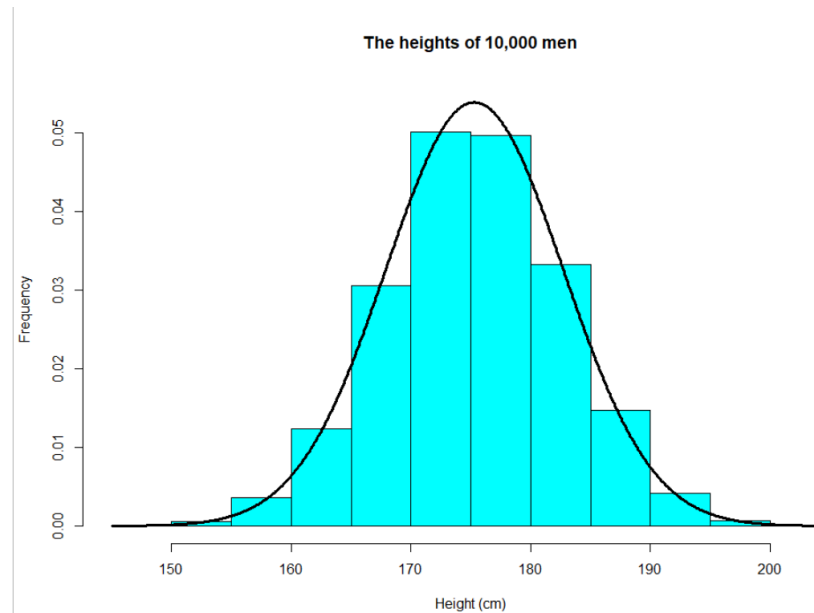
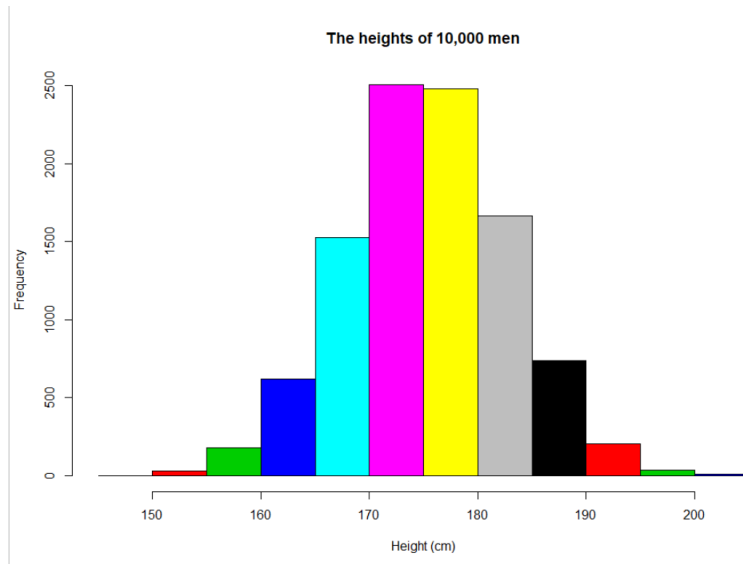
- For example the two normal distributions shown here have the same mean, but a different standard deviation.



- The normal distribution has a bell-curve shape. The normal distribution is described by two parameters the population mean and population standard deviation.
- The standard deviation lets us know how spread the data is.

In England the average height of men is 175.3 cm with standard deviation of 7.4 cm

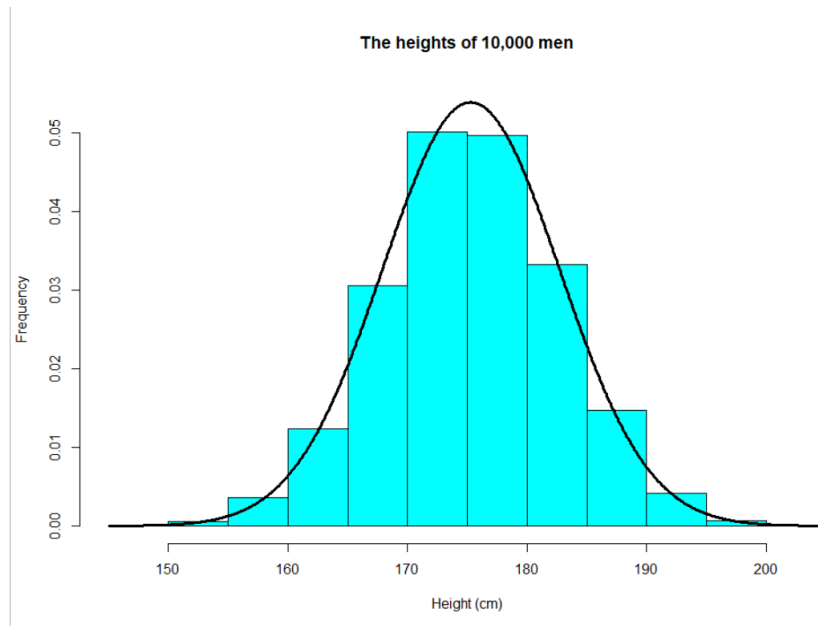
The average height of women is 161.9 cm with standard deviation of 6.9 cm







## Answer the following questions



- Approximately how many of the 10,000 men are between 175.3 cm and 182.7 cm?
- Approximately how many of the 10,000 men are less than 160.5 cm ?
- Approximately how many of the 10,000 men are between 160.5 cm and 190.1 cm ?

Answer these using the quiz

- Extra: How can we estimate the area under a curve?



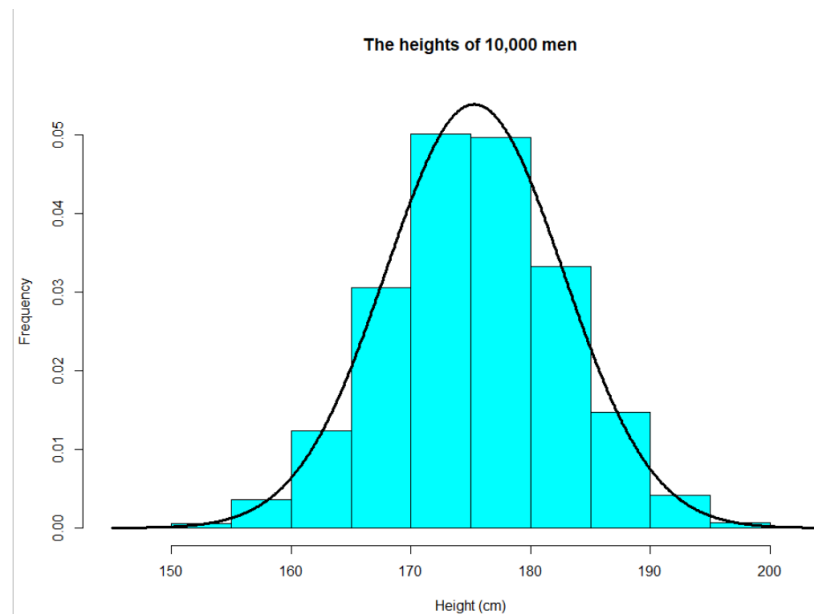
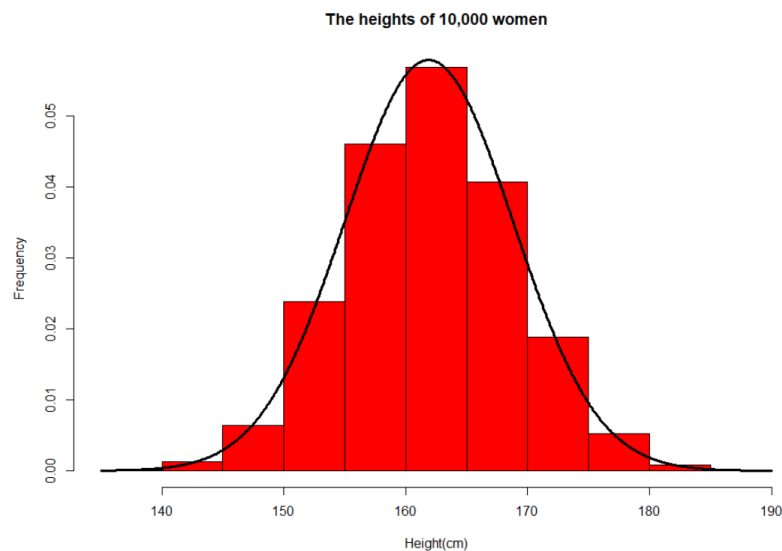
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# Combining normal distributions

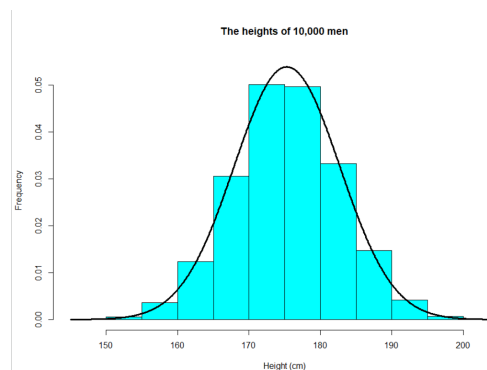
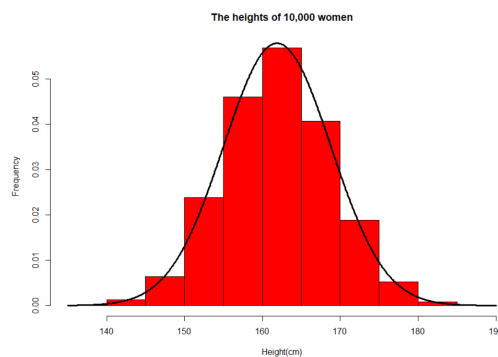
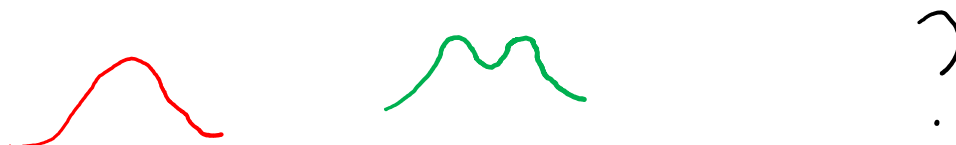
In England the average height of men is 175.3 cm with standard deviation of 7.4 cm

The average height of women is 161.9 cm with standard deviation of 6.9 cm



If we combine the heights of 10,000 men and 10,000 women, the overall distribution will be

a) Unimodal   b) Bimodal   c) None of these



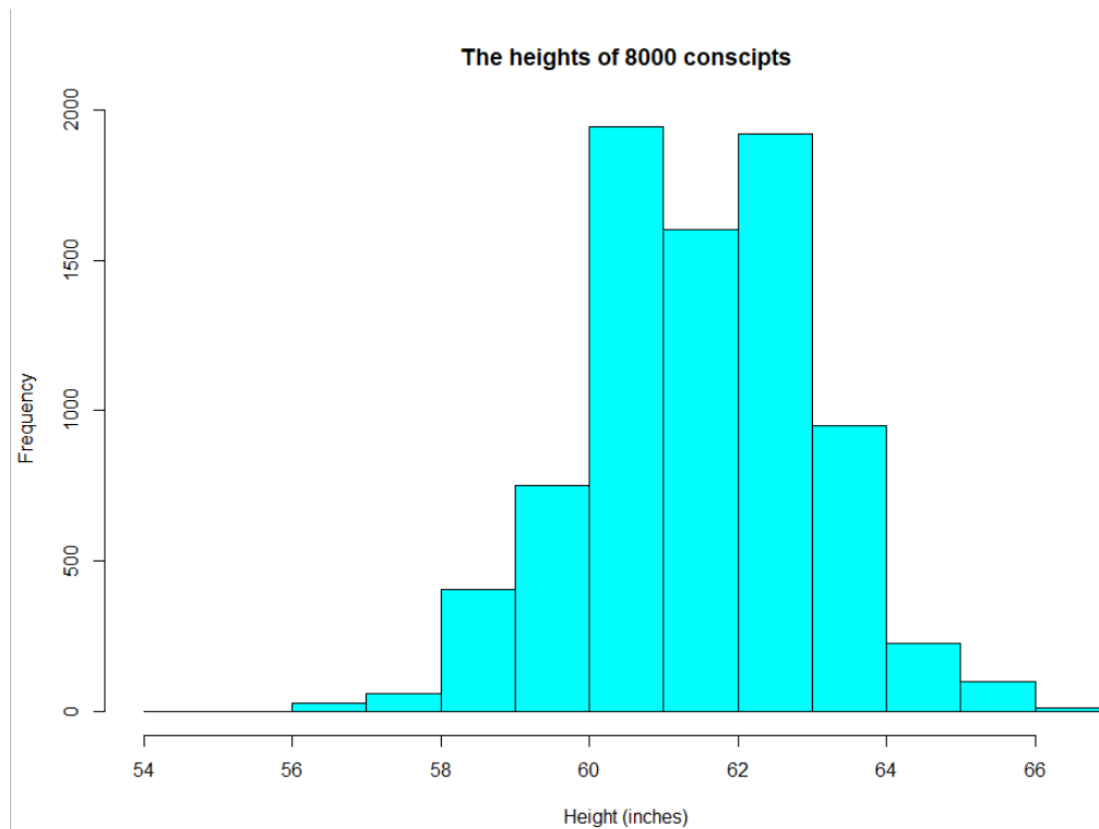


In *The History of Statistics: The Measurement of Uncertainty Before 1900*, Stigler (1986) looks at the heights of conscripts in France from the 1850s.

There are two groups of men Celts and Burgundians.



# Conscripts in France



What does this graph appear to show?

Can you trust this hypothesis?

What might be a different reason for the 2 modes?



Moral: Don't trust data unless you know how it has been collected and measured.

# Conclusion

- We have only just touched on a few problems in Statistics
- Don't trust all results that you see reported as fact.
- Any questions welcome!





# Related Maths BSc/MMath modules

## Study year

- Year 1
- Year 2
- Year 3
- Year 4 (MMath)

## Related modules

- Fixed programme (includes Statistics)
- Statistical Models and Methods
- Stochastic Models, Statistical Inference, Mathematical Finance, Time Series Analysis
- Computational Statistics, Statistical Machine Learning



# Before you apply

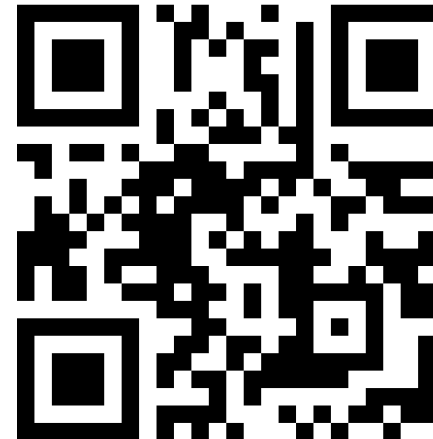
- Study with us: maths course pages

<https://tinyurl.com/mathscourseuon>



- Open day maths talk videos

<https://tinyurl.com/uonmathsvod>







# Before you apply

- What do our maths graduates do?

<https://tinyurl.com/uonmathscareers>



- News about maths at Nottingham, interesting facts, puzzles and links to useful resources

<https://tinyurl.com/uonmathsnewsform>





# Taster session links

- Discover some of the taster lectures and popular maths talks we've recently recorded:
- Topics have included
  - Calculus
  - Using maths in the fight against Covid-19
  - Problem solving
  - Pure mathematics

<https://tinyurl.com/uonmathstaster>

