

Course name: <b>Probabilistic systems analysis (&amp; statistics)</b>		
Field of study: <b>Computer science</b>	Type of study: <b>Full-time</b>	Source code: <b>CIDM1_04</b>
Course characteristics: <b>Mandatory within the additional content</b>	Level: <b>Second (M.Sc.)</b>	Year: I Semester: I
Type of classes: <b>lectures, laboratories, exercises</b>	Hours per week: <b>2 lect, 2 lab, 1 ex</b>	ECTS points amount: <b>5 ECTS</b>

## COURSE GUIDE

### AIMS OF THE COURSE

- A1. Making the students familiar with the elements of the theory and methods of probability useful in engineering problems.
- A2. Making the students familiar with the elements of the statistical methods.
- A3. Introducing the students into using the computer methods in probability and statistics.

### PREREQUISITES

1. Course of the calculus of one variable

### LEARNING OUTCOMES

- EK 1 – student is familiar with the basics of probability; student understands the need of probability in statistics.
- EK 2 – student is familiar with the introductory methods of a point and interval estimation; student is able to use Maple in solving simple estimation problems.
- EK 3 – student is familiar with the introductory methods of a hypothesis testing; student is able to use Maple in solving problems of this type.

### CONTENT

Lectures	Hours
<b>Lect. 1</b> Course introduction. The subject of statistics, the need of probability. Types of data	<b>2</b>
<b>Lect. 2</b> Methods for describing data	<b>2</b>
<b>Lect. 3</b> The numerical descriptive measures	<b>2</b>
<b>Lect. 4</b> The numerical descriptive measures, cont. , random experiment, events, sample spaces	<b>2</b>
<b>Lect. 5</b> Probability – axioms and properties	<b>2</b>
<b>Lect. 6</b> Conditional probability, total probability Bayes' theorem	<b>2</b>
<b>Lect. 7</b> Independence. Introduction to the random variables. Discrete random variables.	<b>2</b>
<b>Lect. 8</b> Probability distribution for discrete random variable, expected value. Basic discrete distributions.	<b>2</b>
<b>Lect. 9</b> Continuous random variables. Probability distribution for continuous random variables, expected value. Basic continuous distributions.	<b>2</b>
<b>Lect. 10</b> Basic continuous distributions cont. Introduction to sampling distributions.	<b>2</b>
<b>Lect. 11</b> Introduction to sampling distributions cont. The law of large numbers. The central limit theorem.	<b>2</b>
<b>Lect. 12</b> The point estimation	<b>2</b>

<b>Lect. 13</b>	The confidence intervals	<b>2</b>
<b>Lect. 14</b>	Test of hypothesis: single sample	<b>2</b>
<b>Lect. 15</b>	Test of hypothesis: two samples	<b>2</b>
<b>Exercises</b>		<b>Hours</b>
<b>Ex. 1</b>	Types of data	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 2</b>	Graphical description of data	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 3</b>	The mode, the arithmetic mean	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 4</b>	The range of data. Variance and standard deviation	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 5</b>	Variance and standard deviation cont., Interpretation of the standard deviation.	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 6</b>	Property of probability, Bayes' rule	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 7</b>	Independence	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 8</b>	Discrete random variables: calculating the expected value and the standard deviation	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 9</b>	Discrete random variables: applications to the real world problems	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 10</b>	Continuous random variables: calculating the expected value and the standard deviation	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 11</b>	Continuous random variables: applications to the real world problems	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 12</b>	Point estimation, maximum likelihood method	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 13</b>	A confidence interval for a population mean – a large sample case	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 14</b>	Test of hypothesis about a population mean – a large sample case	<b>1</b>
<b>Ex. 15</b>	The power of a test, p-value of a test	<b>1</b>
<b>Laboratories</b>		<b>Hours</b>
<b>Lab. 1</b>	Review of integration	<b>2</b>
<b>Lab. 2</b>	Methods for describing data	<b>2</b>
<b>Lab. 3</b>	Calculating numerical descriptive measures	<b>2</b>
<b>Lab. 4</b>	Basic combinatorics	<b>2</b>
<b>Lab. 5</b>	Classical definition of probability	<b>2</b>
<b>Lab. 6</b>	Conditional probability, total probability, Bayes' theorem, independence	<b>2</b>
<b>Lab. 7</b>	Discrete random variables.	<b>2</b>
<b>Lab. 8</b>	Probability distribution for discrete random variable, expected value.	<b>2</b>
<b>Lab. 9</b>	Continuous random variables. Probability distribution for continuous random variables, expected value.	<b>2</b>
<b>Lab. 10</b>	Generating pseudorandom numbers	<b>2</b>
<b>Lab. 11</b>	Various problems concerning discrete and continuous random variables	<b>2</b>
<b>Lab. 12</b>	The point estimation	<b>2</b>
<b>Lab. 13</b>	The confidence intervals	<b>2</b>
<b>Lab. 14</b>	Test of hypothesis: single sample	<b>2</b>

## TEACHING TOOLS

<b>1.</b> – lecture
<b>2.</b> – tutorials
<b>3.</b> – computer laboratory

## LITERATURE

Lecture notes
Ramachandran, K. M., Tsokos.C.P., Mathematical statistics with applications, Elsevier Academic Press, 2009
J.T.McLeve, P.G.Benson, Statistics for business and economics, Macmillan, London 1988 and later issues

## TEACHERS

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