

# Learning Outcomes for ENGI 4421 - Probability and Statistics

## 1. Descriptive Statistics

- 1.01 Calculate summary measures of central location (mean, median, mode) and of variation (interquartile range, variance) for data sets, both manually and using statistical software.
- 1.02 Construct and interpret graphical summaries of data (histogram, bar chart, box plot).
- 1.03 Identify misleading graphical summaries of data.

## 2. Probability

- 2.01 Determine whether or not a set of probabilities is coherent.
- 2.02 Convert between odds and probabilities.
- 2.03 Appreciate the link between coherence and fair bets.
- 2.04 Calculate [or estimate] probabilities using classical [or empirical] definitions.
- 2.05 Represent compound probabilities on Venn diagrams or tree diagrams.
- 2.06 Appreciate the distinction between conditional and unconditional probability.
- 2.07 Evaluate probabilities for compound events using the total, general addition and general multiplication laws of probability.
- 2.08 Evaluate probabilities for compound events using combinations and permutations.
- 2.09 Use Bayes' theorem to evaluate conditional probabilities.
- 2.10 Construct decision trees and use them to determine optimum strategies.

## 3. Probability Distributions

- 3.01 Check whether a discrete function is a probability mass function.
  - 3.02 Check whether a continuous function is a probability density function.
  - 3.03 Convert between the cumulative distribution function and the probability mass (or density) function.
  - 3.04 Use a cumulative distribution function to evaluate probabilities.
  - 3.05 Use a cumulative distribution function to find the quartiles of a probability distribution.
  - 3.06 Evaluate the expected value and variance of a random quantity (discrete or continuous).
  - 3.07 Determine whether two random quantities are independent, using their joint distribution.
  - 3.08 Calculate the covariance and correlation coefficient of two discrete random quantities.
  - 3.09 Determine whether a discrete random quantity follows a binomial distribution.
  - 3.10 Evaluate probabilities and expected values for random quantities following any of the uniform, Bernoulli, binomial, Poisson, hypergeometric, negative binomial, geometric, normal,  $t$ , exponential and chi-square distributions.
  - 3.11 Use tables to evaluate probabilities for random quantities following any of the binomial, Poisson, normal,  $t$  and chi-square distributions.
  - 3.12 Estimate uncertainties in combinations of measurements (propagation of error).
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#### 4. Inferential Statistics

- 4.01 Appreciate the consequences of the central limit theorem.
  - 4.02 Calculate a confidence interval estimate (classical or Bayesian) for a population mean.
  - 4.03 Calculate a confidence interval estimate for the difference in two population means.
  - 4.04 Calculate an Agresti-Coull confidence interval estimate for a population proportion.
  - 4.05 Conduct a classical hypothesis test on a population mean.
  - 4.06 Conduct a classical hypothesis test on a difference in two population means.
  - 4.07 Distinguish between paired and unpaired two-sample confidence intervals / hypothesis tests.
  - 4.08 Distinguish between type I and type II errors in classical hypothesis tests.
  - 4.09 Conduct a chi-square goodness of fit test.
  - 4.10 Conduct a chi-square test for the independence of two random quantities.
  - 4.11 Calculate the line of best fit through a set of bivariate data (simple linear regression).
  - 4.12 Complete an ANOVA table for simple linear regression.
  - 4.13 Conduct an hypothesis test to determine whether a useful linear relationship exists.
  - 4.14 Calculate confidence and prediction intervals for simple linear regression.
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#### **Graduate Attributes**

(Canadian Engineering Accreditation Board)

Learning outcome 1 (descriptive statistics) meets graduate attribute KB.1-I  
A knowledge base for engineering (mathematics), introductory level.

All other learning outcomes above meet graduate attributes  
KB.1-D A knowledge base for engineering (mathematics), development level  
and PA.1-D Problem analysis (mathematics), development level.

The graduate attributes for Engineering courses are listed at  
<http://www.mun.ca/engineering/undergrad/graduateattributes.pdf>

The learning outcomes are assessed in assignments, the term tests and the final examination.

Total Accreditation Units = 42 AUs, Mathematics: 100%

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The course web site is at "<http://www.engr.mun.ca/~ggeorge/4421>".

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