

#### Información del Plan Docente

Academic Year 2016/17

Academic center 110 - Escuela de Ingeniería y Arquitectura

**Degree** 435 - Bachelor's Degree in Chemical Engineering

**ECTS** 6.0 **Course** 2

Period Half-yearly

Subject Type Basic Education

Module ---

- 1.Basic info
- 1.1.Recommendations to take this course
- 1.2. Activities and key dates for the course
- 2.Initiation
- 2.1.Learning outcomes that define the subject
- 2.2.Introduction
- 3.Context and competences
- 3.1.Goals
- 3.2. Context and meaning of the subject in the degree
- 3.3.Competences
- 3.4.Importance of learning outcomes
- 4.Evaluation
- 5. Activities and resources

# 5.1.General methodological presentation

The proposed methodology aims at encouraging students for daily work. Concepts are presented sequentially in time from probability models and random variables to parameter estimation and hypothesis testing. Thus, the concepts related to random sampling and inference constitute the last topic to be covered in this course. In so doing a better understanding of the contents is achieved and at the same time the student's interest is promoted by means of a practical approach based on the use of actual problems and data.

The general principles of the course are presented in large-group-sessions where a formal description is carried out with applications in appropriate examples. Classes in computer room deal with both data analysis and modelling of real



events. Students completing them are enabled to use specific statistical software.

# 5.2.Learning activities

This course comprises four learning blocks:

- Block 1: Descriptive statistics for one and two variables. Regression analysis
- Block 2: One random variable, Probability models
- Block 3: Point estimation and confidence intervals
- Block 4: Statistical inference. Test of hypothesis for one and two samples
- Block 5: Introduction to optimization.

# 5.3.Program

\*.- INTRODUCTION

The role of statistics in engineering

* _	DESCRIPTIVE	STATISTICS	FOR ONE	AND TWO	VARIARI ES

Univariate graphs.

Percentiles. Box-plot

Location and dispersion measures.

Skewness and kurtosis

Association measures. Scatterplots. Correlation coefficient. Smoothing.

Fitting simple regression lines to data. Model checking.

\*.- SAMPLE SPACES, CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY. INDEPENDENCE

Random experiments.

Sample space and events.

The axioms of probability. Consequences

Conditional probability.



Partition of the sample space. Total probability rule and Bayes formula.
Independence of two events. Mutually independent events.
* RANDOM VARIABLES. PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS
Definition of random variable.
Distribution function.
Probability mass function.
Discrete random variable.
Continuous random variable: density function.
Conditional distribution.
* CHARACTERISTICS OF RANDOM VARIABLES
Expected value of a random variable.
Expected value of a function of a random variable.
Properties of the expected value.
Variance and its properties. Standard deviation
Chebyshev's inequality.
Skewness and kurtosis.
* PROBABILITY MODELS
Discrete uniform distribution.
Bernoulli random variable.



Binomial distribution.				
Geometric distribution, memoryless property				
Negative binomial distribution.				
Poisson distribution. Aproximation to the binomial distribution.				
Poisson process.				
Exponential distribution. Memoryless property.				
Gamma distribution.				
Interarrival times in the Poisson process: exponential and gamma distributions.				
Continuous uniform distribution.				
Normal distribution. Aproximations to the binomial and Poisson distributions.				
Weibull, Rayleigh and lognormal distributions.				
* STATISTICS.				
Random sampling.				
Point estimation and confidence intervals.				
Tests of hypotheses.				
Statistical inference for a single sample. Test on the mean, variance and population proportion.				
Statistical inference for two samples. Tests on difference in means, on the variances ratio and on two population proportions. Paired t-test.				
Independence tests. Chi-Squared test				
Distribution fitting. Probability plots. Anderson-Darling test				



#### \*.- OPTIMIZATION

Introduction to design of experiments. Factor and variation.

One-Way design. ANOVA table

Two-Way design. Interaction .

# 5.4. Planning and scheduling

The course corresponds to 6 ECTS equivalent to 150 hours of activities for students with the following distribution:

30 hours (2 hours/week) in large-group sessions.

30 hours (2 hours/week) of practical classes in small group sessions. These classes take place in a computer room for small groups, the target being the development of skills in both problem-solving and data analysis.

84 hours for out-of-class work.

6 hours for student appraisal.

# 5.5.Bibliography and recomended resources

ВВ	Devore, Jay L Probabilidad y estadística para ingeniería y ciencias / Jay L. Devore; traducción, Patricia Solorio Gómez; revisión técnica, Ana Elizabeth García Hernández 8ª ed. México D. F.: Cengage Learning, cop. 2012
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ВВ	Peña Sánchez de Rivera, Daniel. Fundamentos de estadística / Daniel Peña Madrid : Alianza, D.L. 2008
ВВ	Ross, Sheldon M Introduction to probability models / Sheldon M. Ross 10th ed. Amsterdam [etc.] : Academic Press, cop. 2010