#### **Distributions and samples**

#### Andy Wills



# Animal racing!

Your group will need:

- One toy animal *each*.
- Four dice per group.
- One 30cm rule per group.
- One "start" and one "end" marker per group.



20 min activity

## How to play

- 1) Put the start marker at one end of the table.
- 2) Measure 45cm from that and place your end marker.
- 3) Put your toy animals on the starting line.
- 4) On your turn:
  - 1) Roll four dice, add up the score.
  - 2) Move your animal forward that many centimetres.
  - 3) Record you score **on Mentimeter.**
- 5) First person past the line wins!

## Details, details...

- Put the front of the animal at the front of the start line.
- Measure your distance from the front of the animal.
- If your animal accidentally gets knocked, put it back.



# Is any number on one dice more likely than any other?



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2d/D3\_Pipped.png

## Distribution on a single dice

- 1: ||||||||
- 2: |||||||
- 3 : !!!!!!!!!
- 4 : |||||||
- 5: ||||||||
- 6 : !!!!!!!!

Does the mentimeter distribution look like this?

Why / why not?



#### **Central Limit Theorem**

If a total score is the sum of a bunch of different scores, it will have approximately the same distribution whatever the distribution of the individual scores.

A theorem, not a theory.

Known as a *normal* or *Gaussian* distribution.



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Histogram\_example.svg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Normal\_distribution#/media/File:Critique\_of\_the\_Theory\_of\_Evolution\_Fig\_074.jpg

## Exam hall bingo!

- Two groups of the students, the **blues** and the **pinks**, take an exam.
- I'll show you one exam score at a time.
- Without a calculator and without pen and paper, try to work out which group scores higher on exams, on average, **and enter your answer into Mentimeter**.
- Do this as quickly as possible, BUT
- Don't stop until you are sure you have the right answer.



10 min activity

#### The Results

To be revealed in class...



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tokyo\_University\_Entrance\_Exam\_Results\_8.JPG

#### Sample sizes

- This demonstration is much like a psychology experiment:
  - You collect some data about two groups.
  - You collect enough of it to be confident that you know whether the groups differ.
- To be revealed in class...
  - What the minimum sample size a psychologist should accept for these two groups is.
- To be revealed next *year*:
  - How I worked out the minimum sample size.

