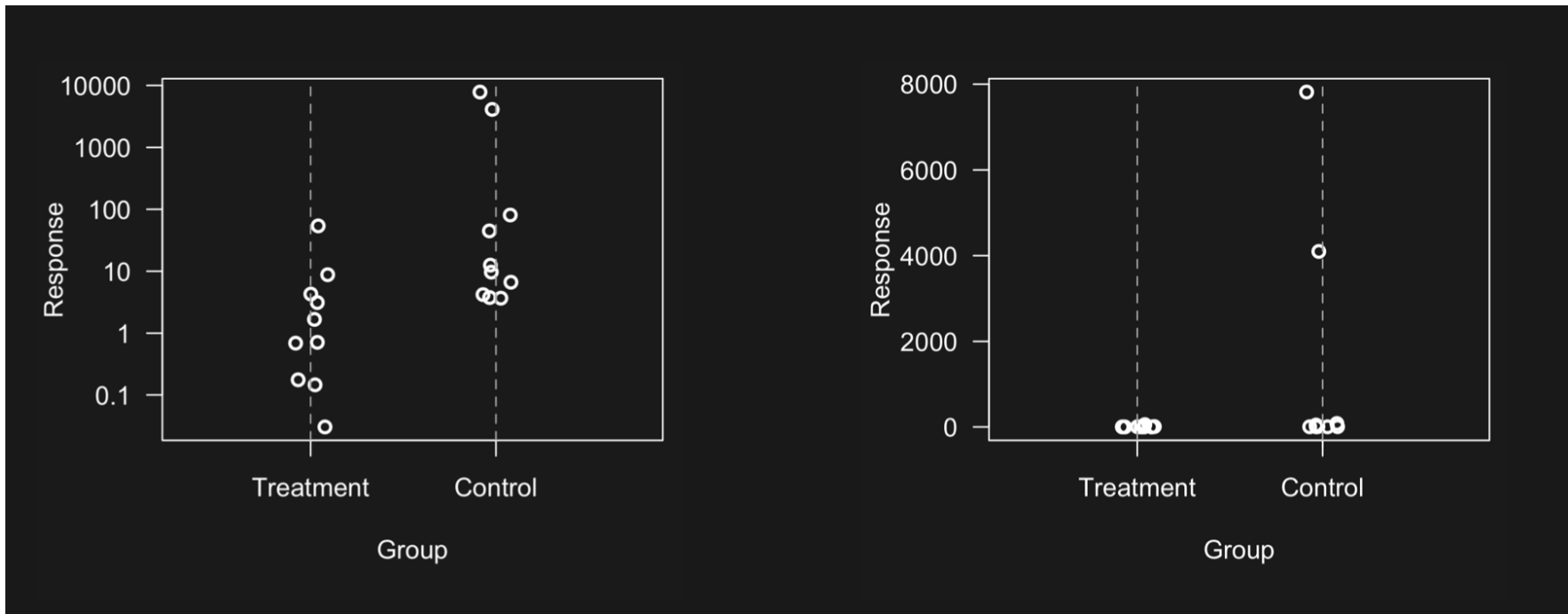
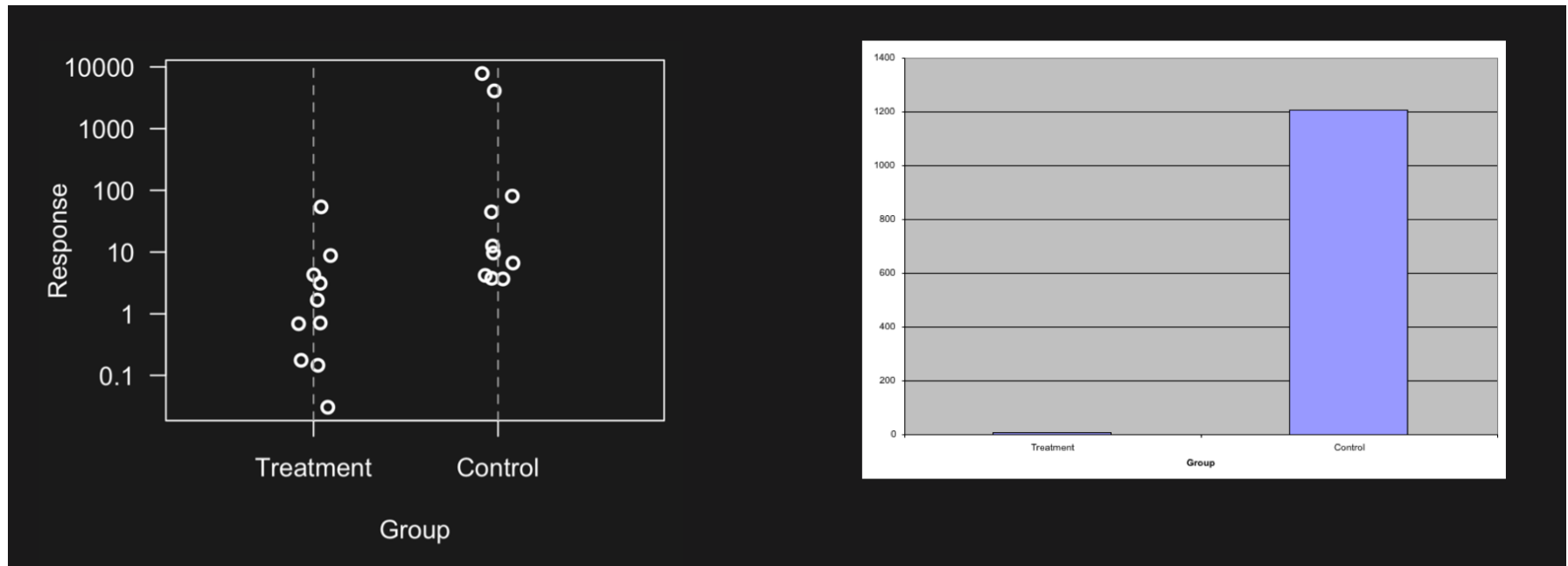
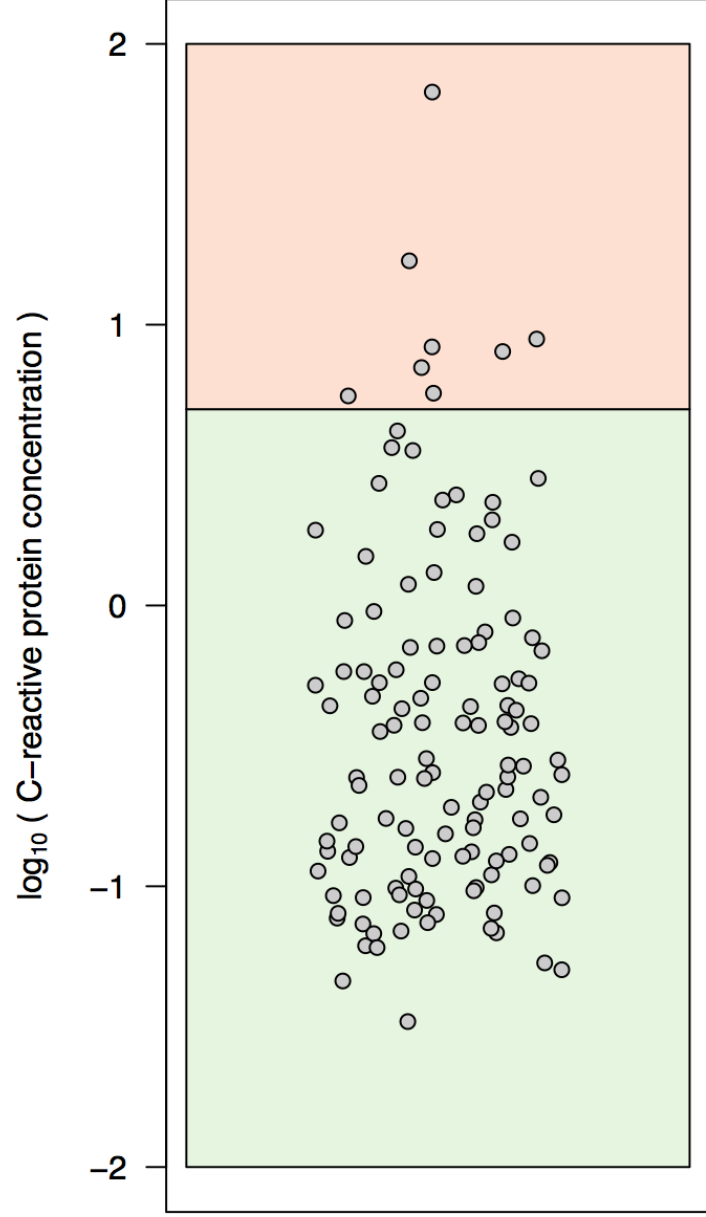
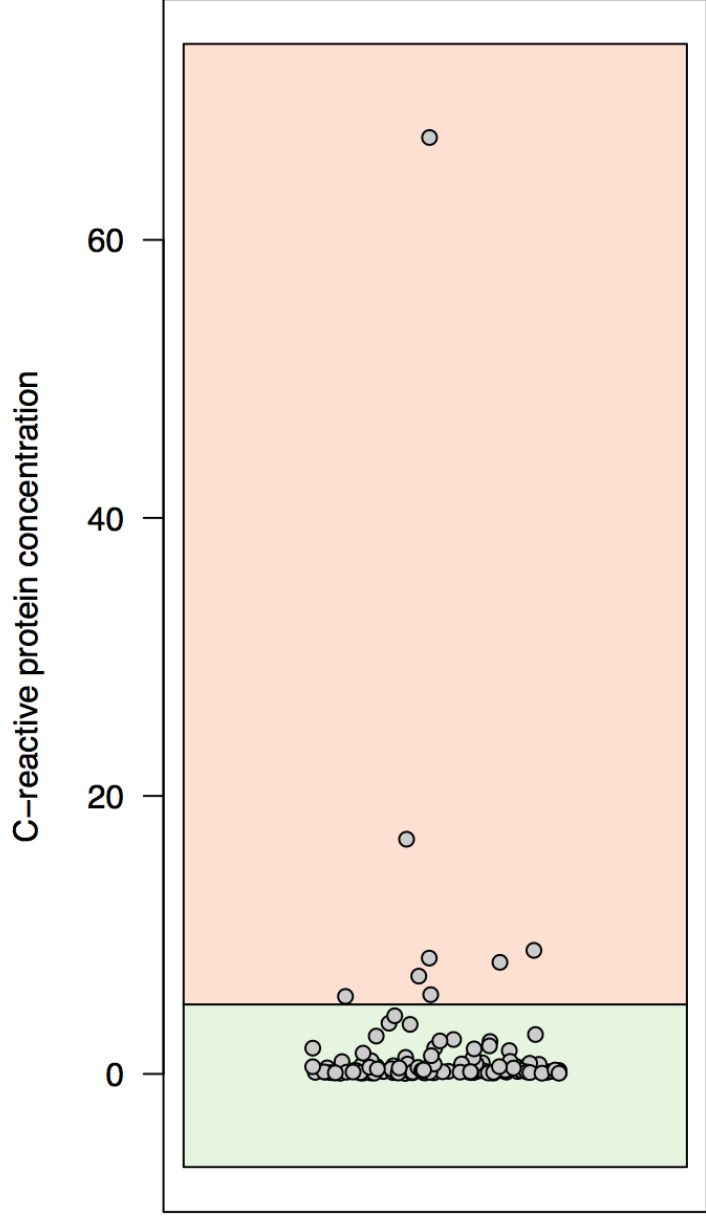


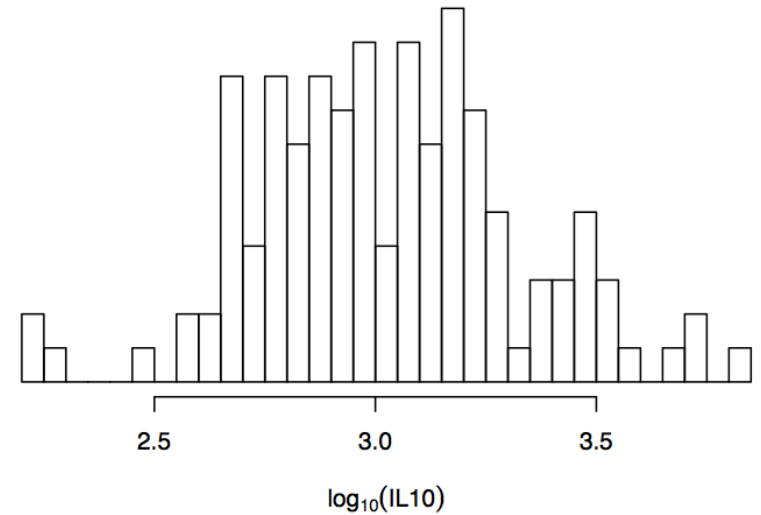
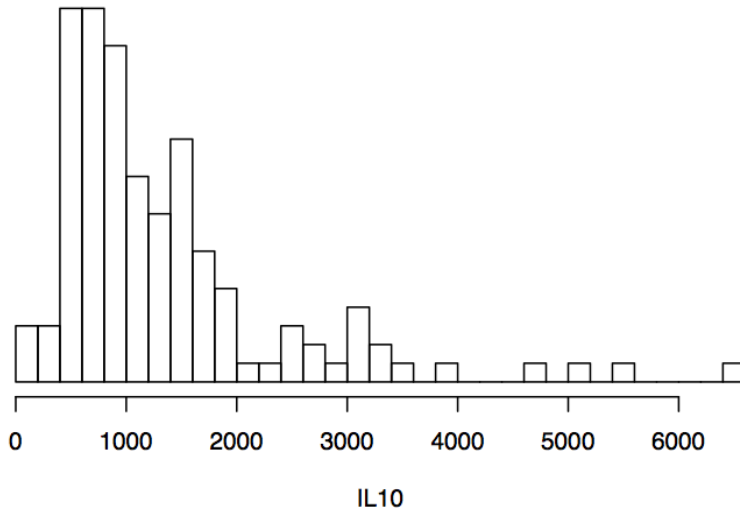
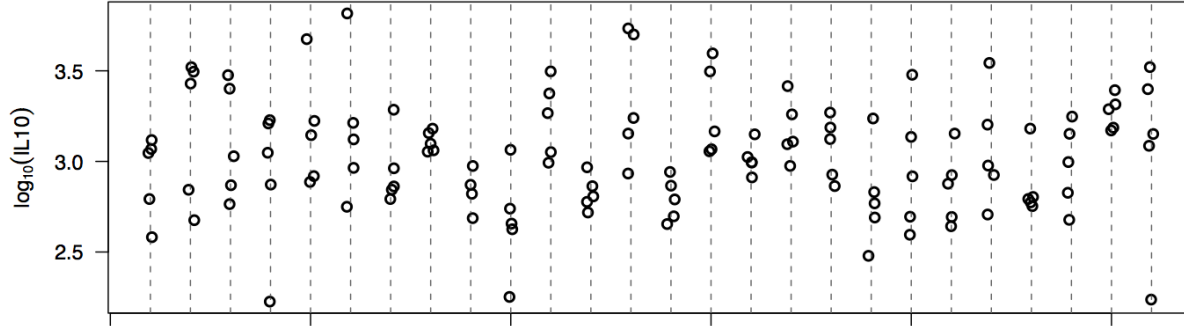
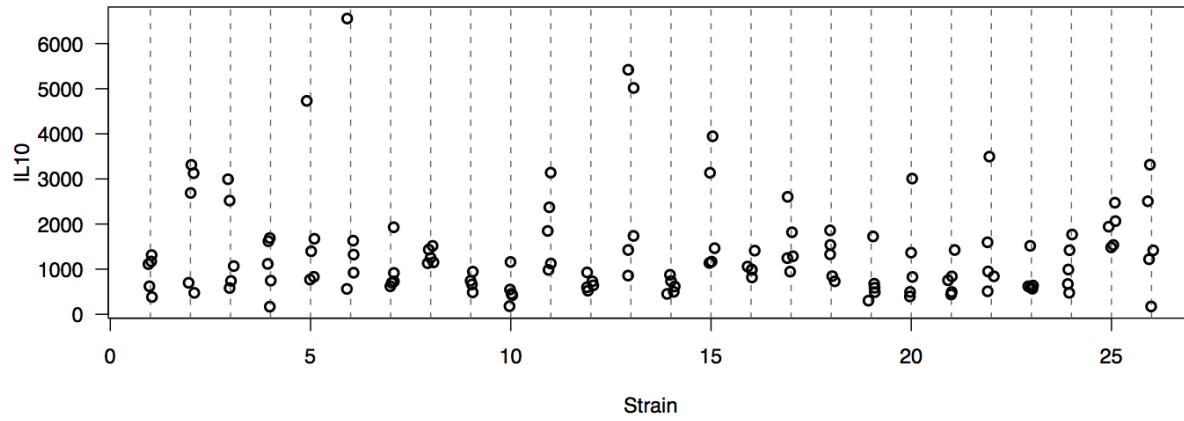
# Consider data transformations

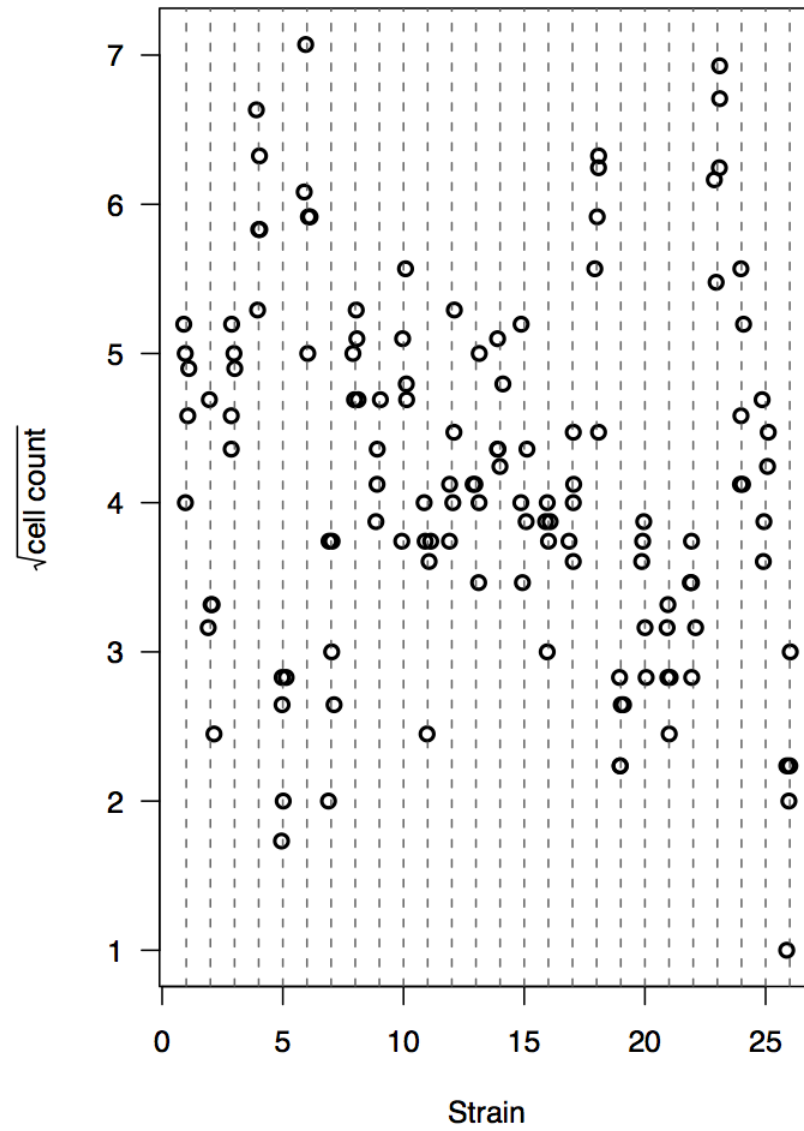
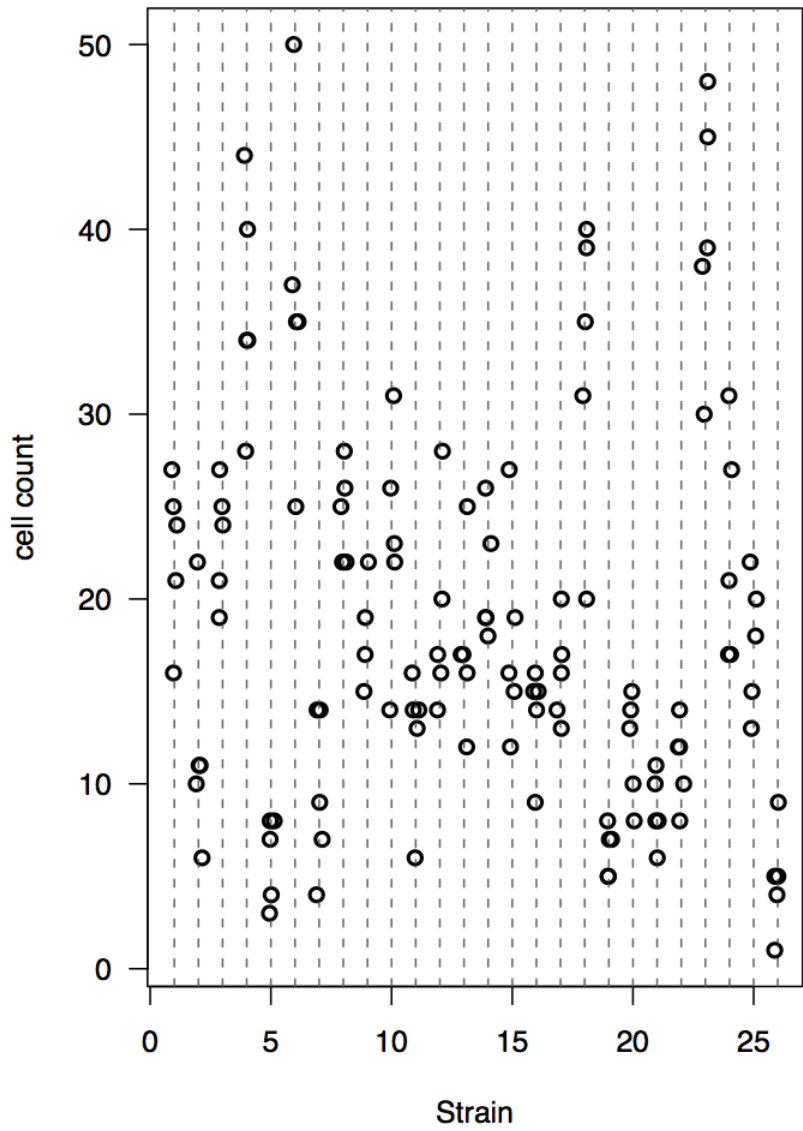


# Consider data transformations

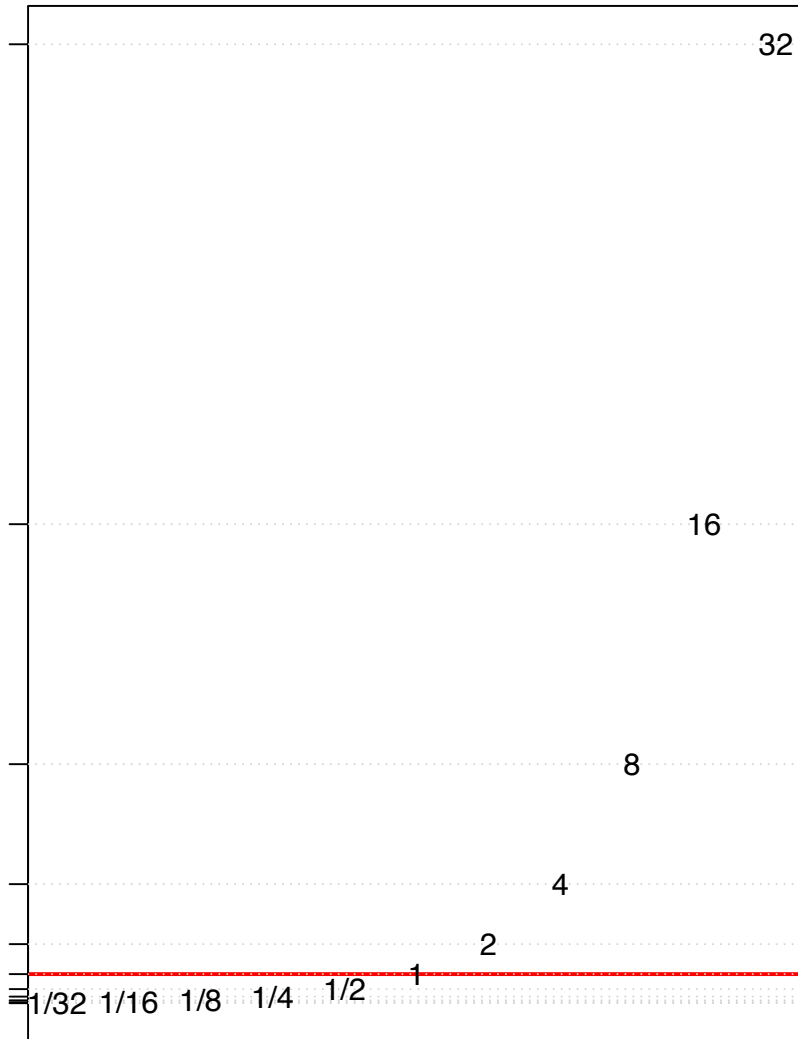




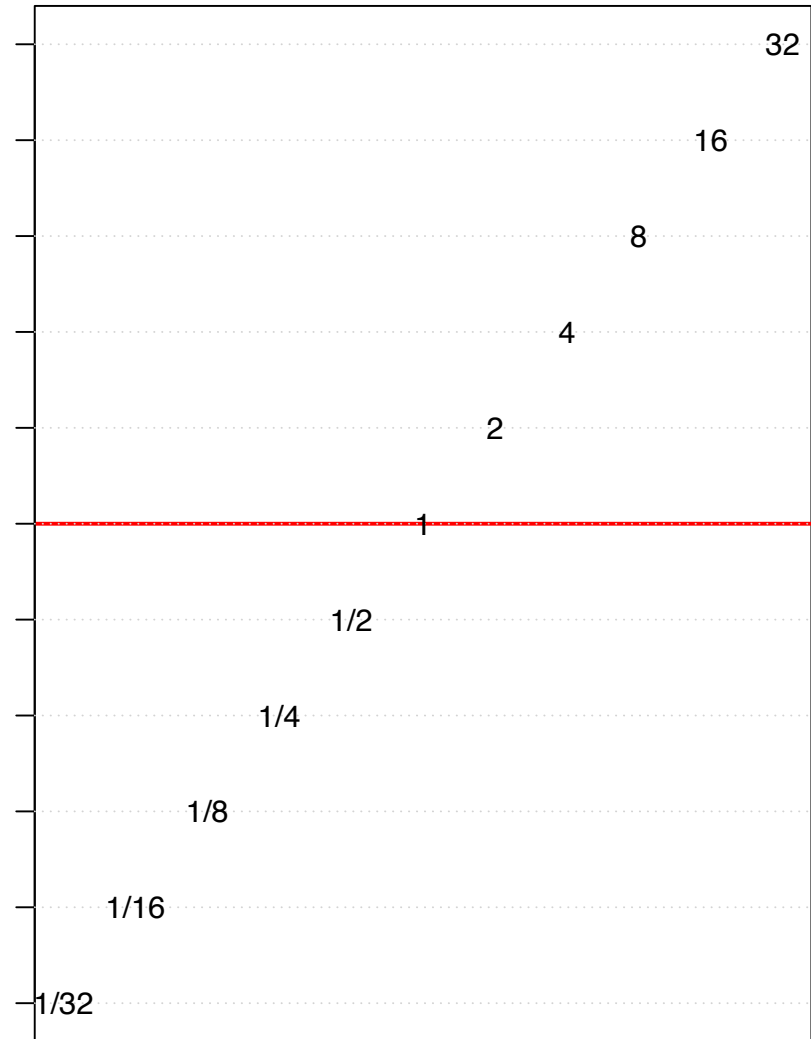




Original scale

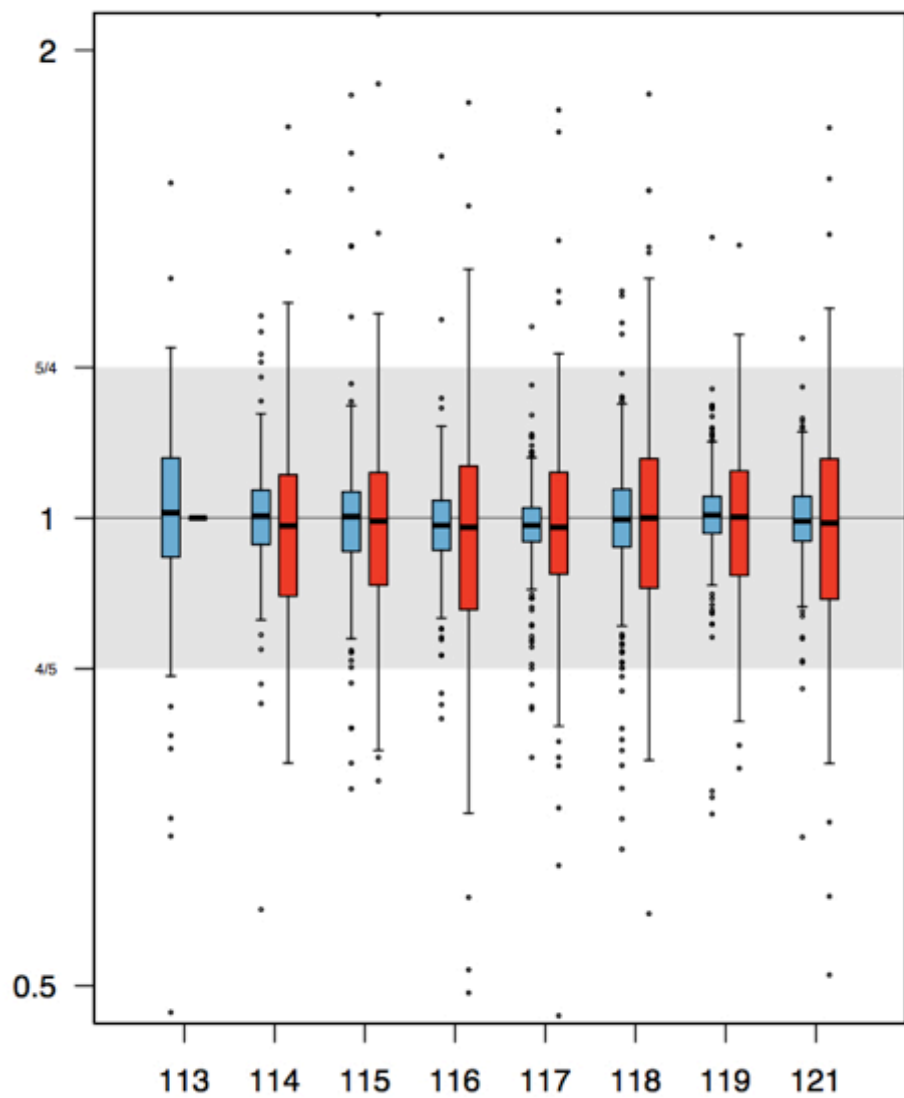


Logarithmic scale

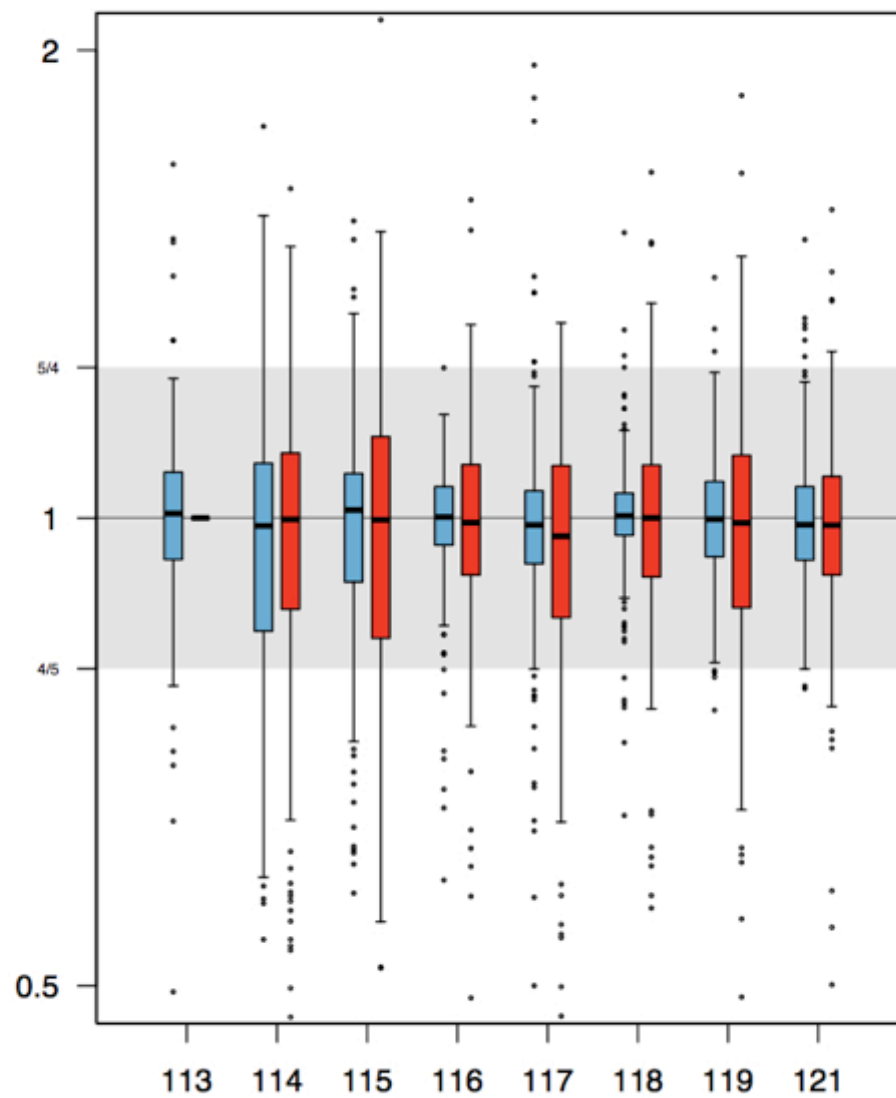


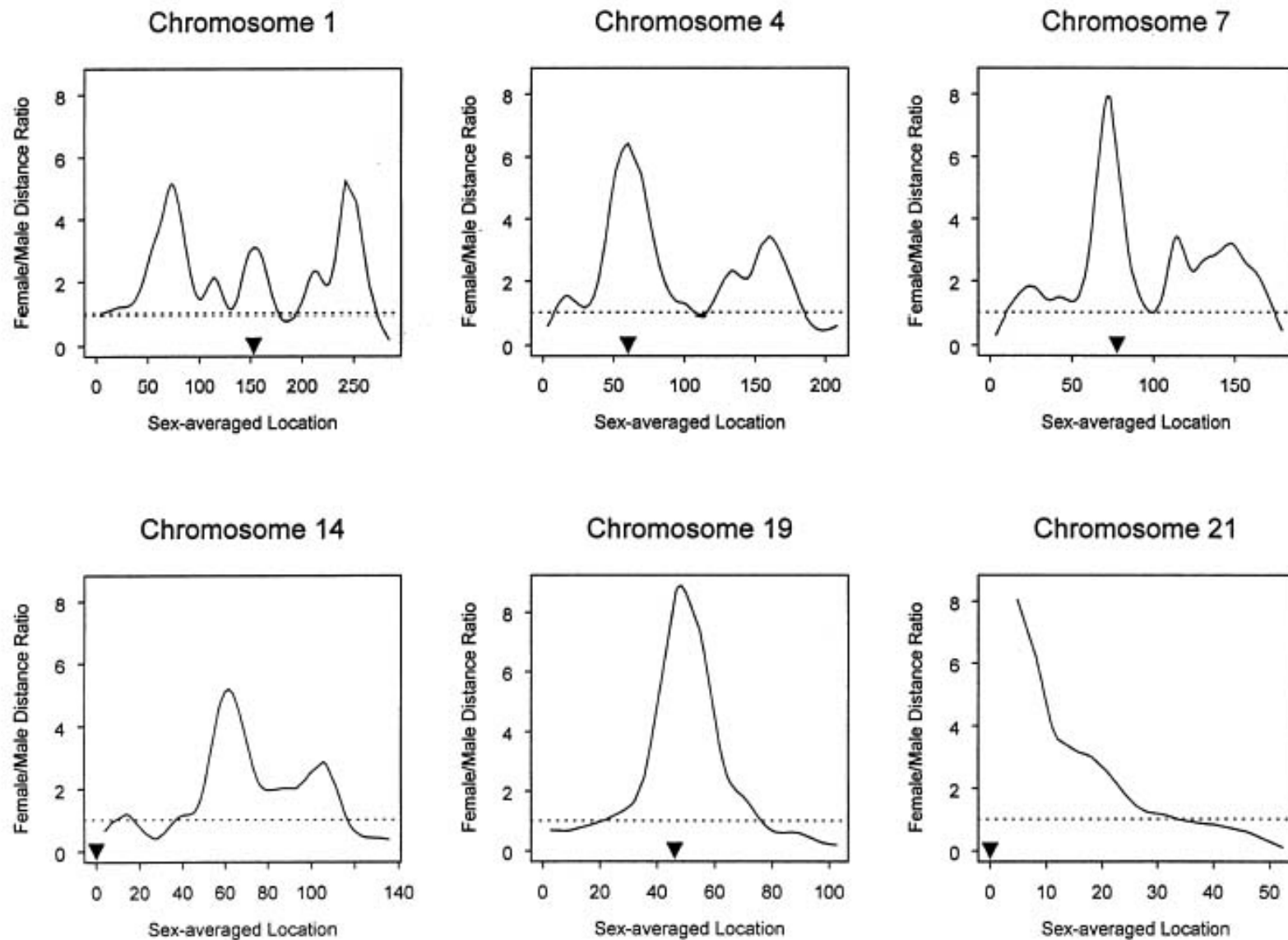
$$\log(X/Y) = \log(X) - \log(Y) = -(\log(Y) - \log(X)) = -\log(Y/X)$$

Run 1



Run 2





**Figure 1** Plots of the female:male genetic-distance ratio against sex-averaged genetic location (in cM) along six selected chromosomes. Approximate locations of the centromeres are indicated by the triangles. The dashed lines correspond to equal female and male distances.

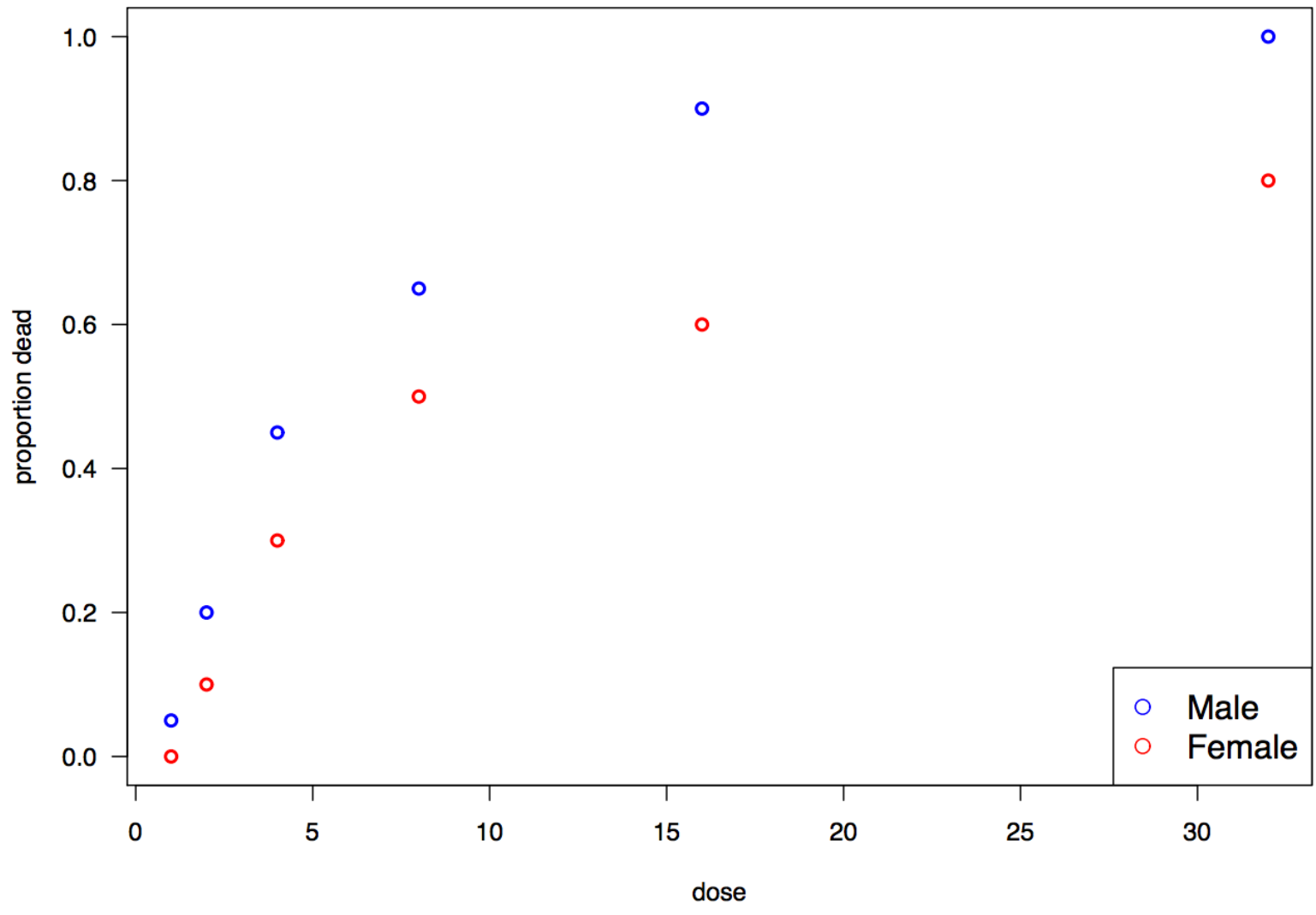


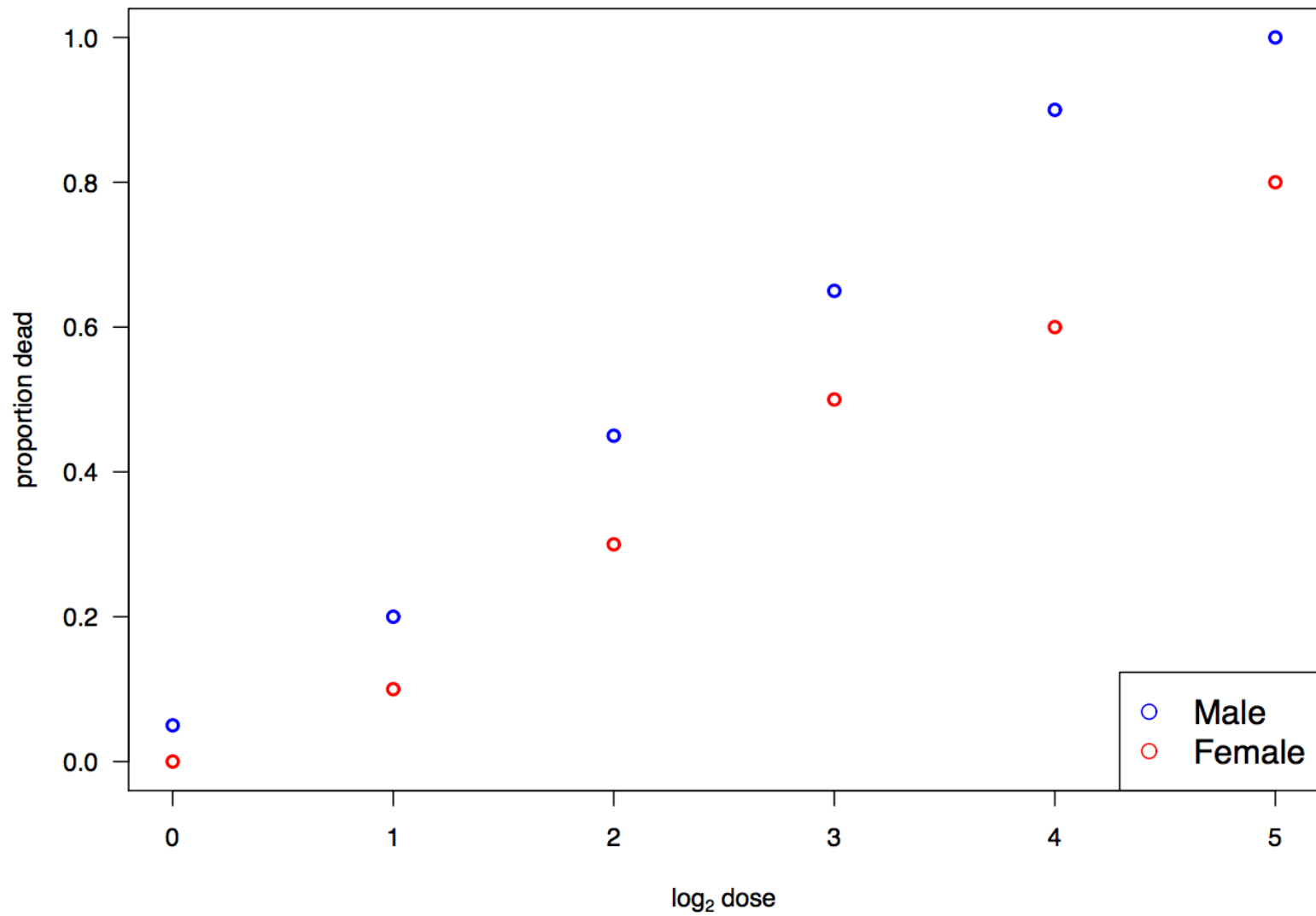
Tobacco budworm, *Heliothis virescens*

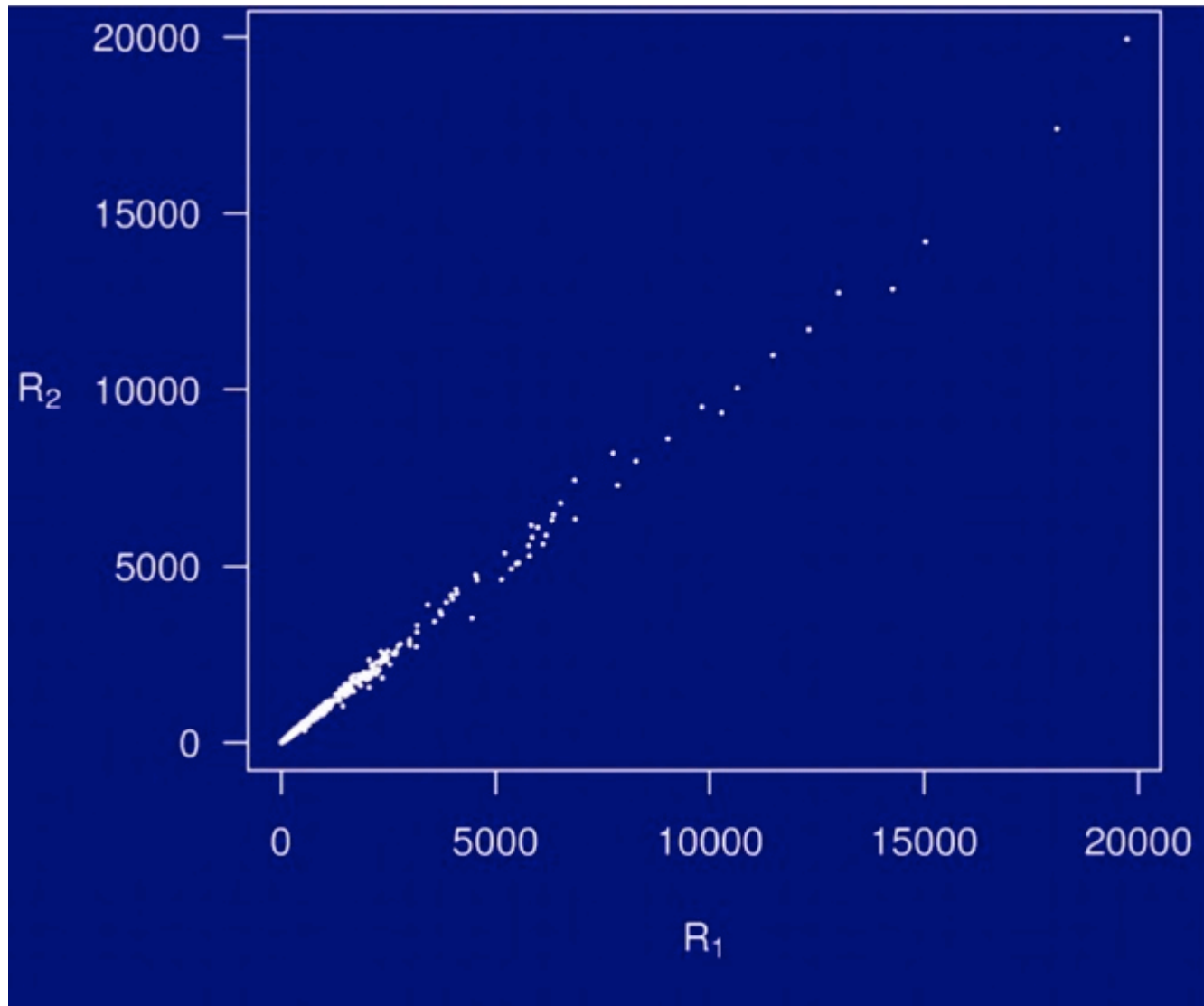
Batches of 20 male and 20 female worms were given a 3-day dose of pyrethroid *trans*-cypermethrin

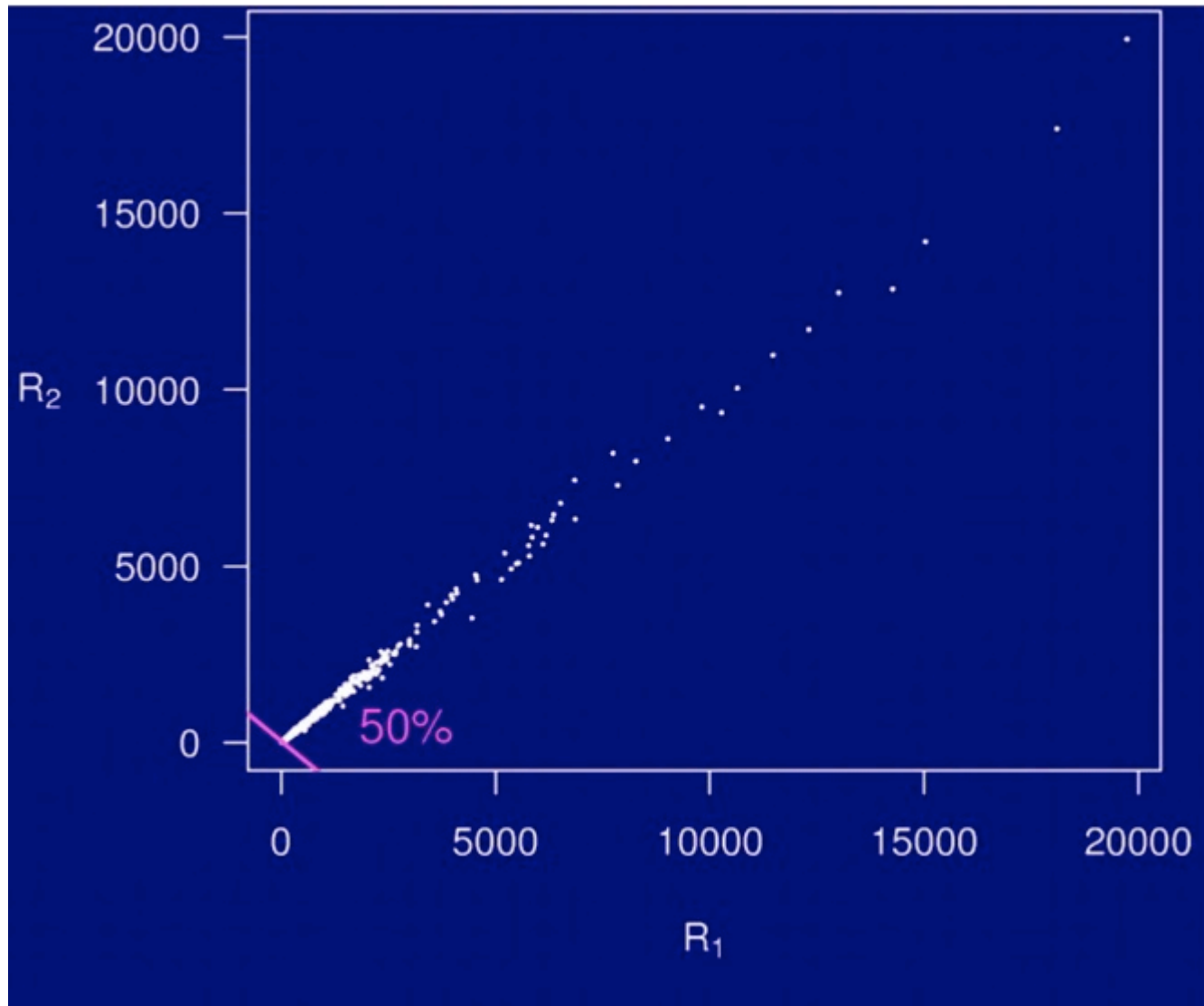
The no. dead or “knocked down” in each batch was noted.

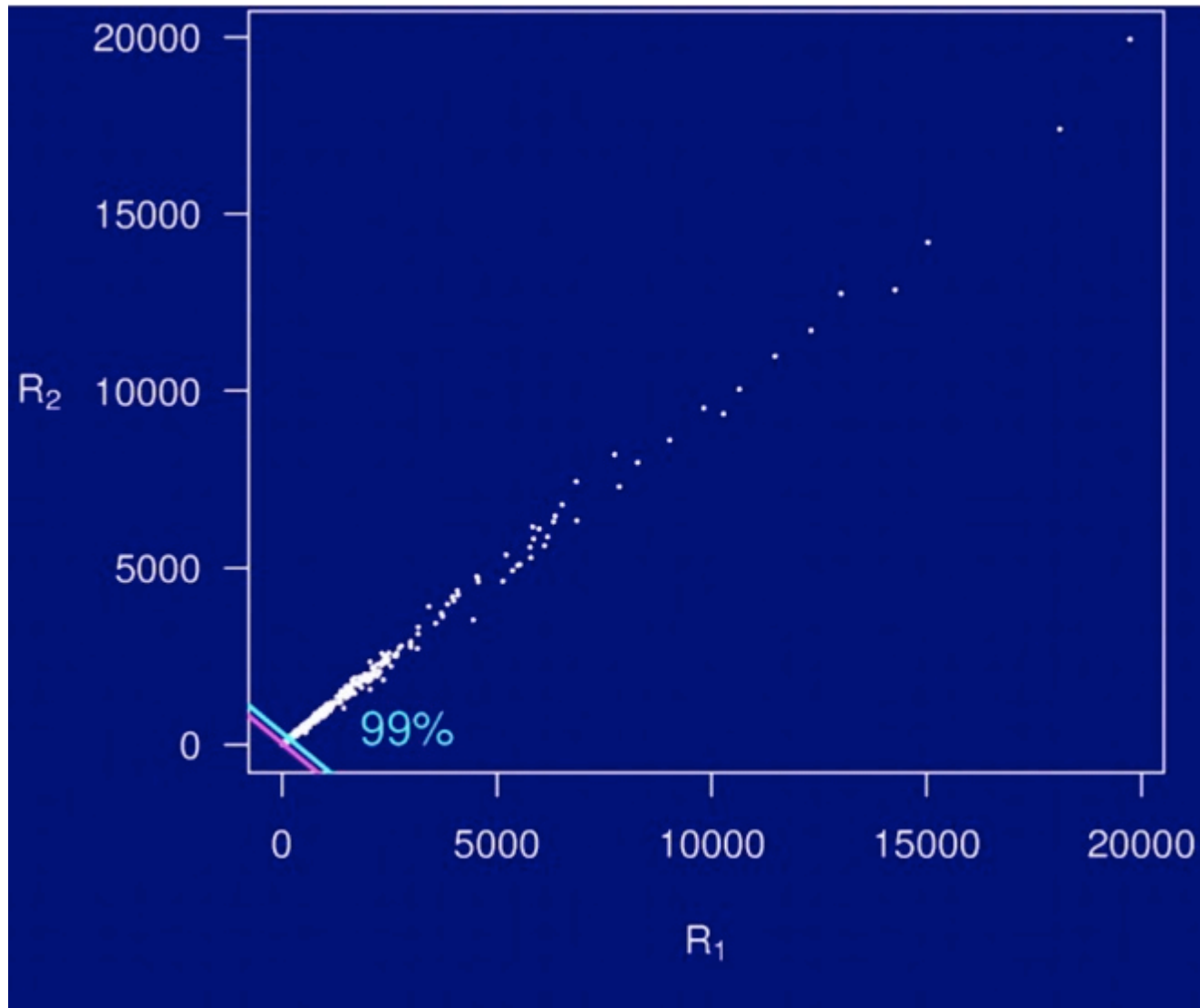
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Dose</b>					
	1	2	4	8	16	32
Male	1	4	9	13	18	20
Female	0	2	6	10	12	16

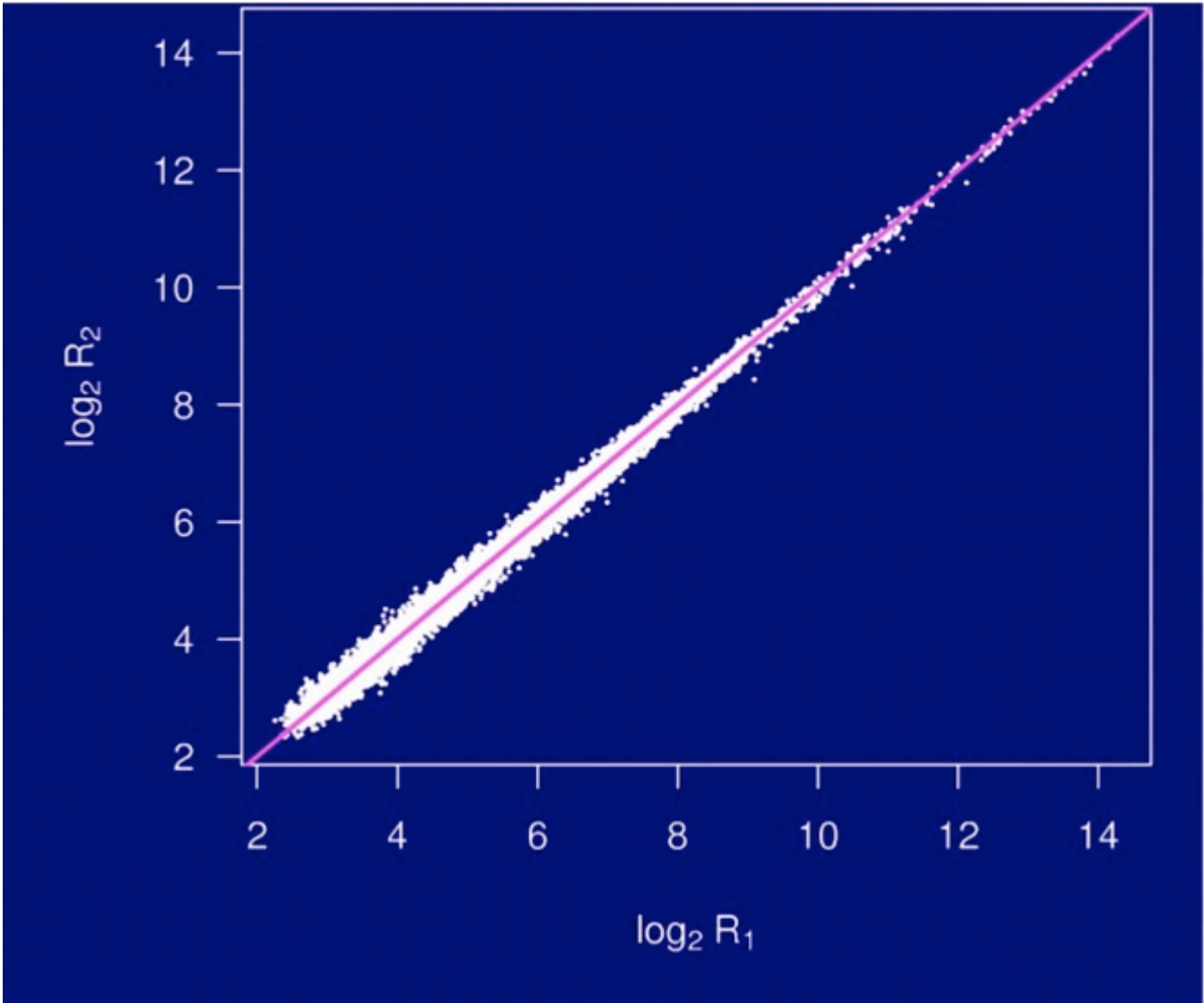


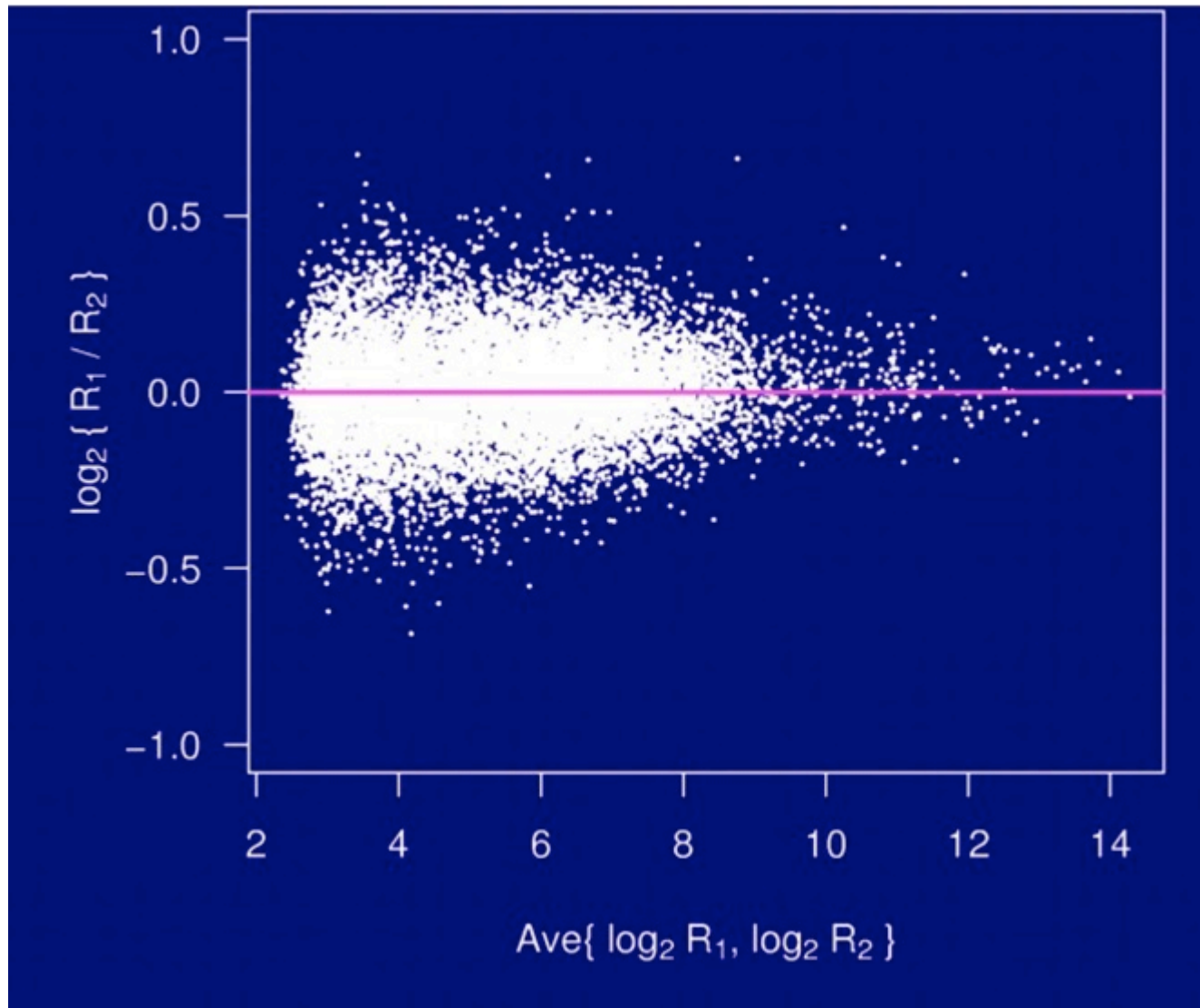














# Summary statistics

---

## Location / Center

- mean (average)
- median
- mode
- geometric mean
- harmonic mean

## Scale

- standard deviation (SD)
- inter-quartile range (IQR)
- range

## Other

- quantile
- quartile
- quintile

# Summary statistics

---

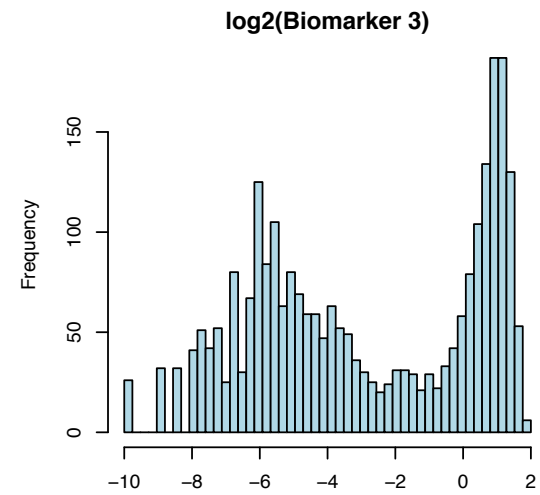
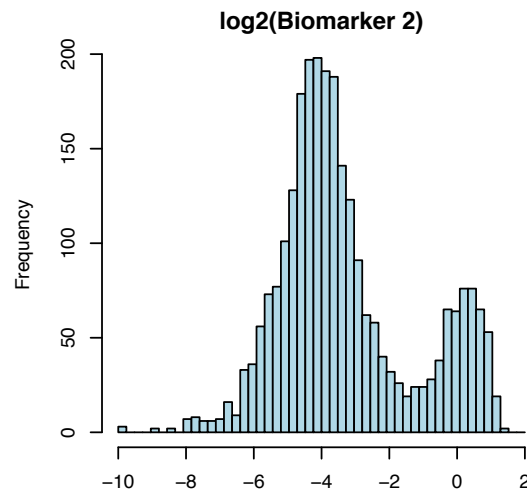
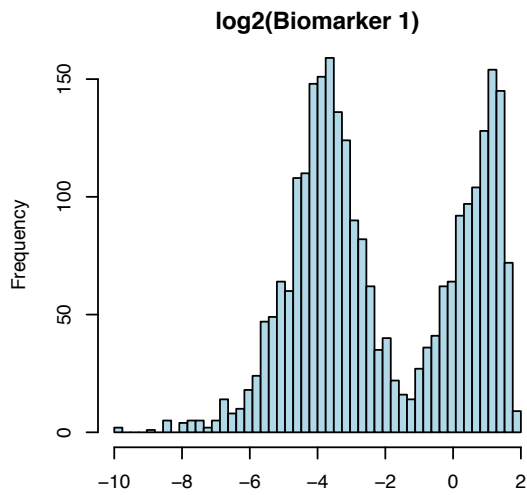
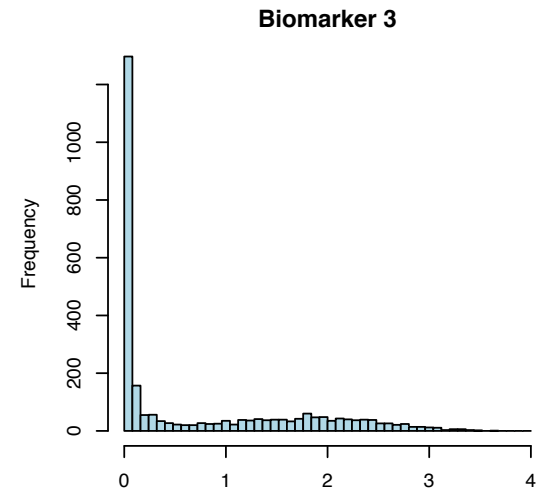
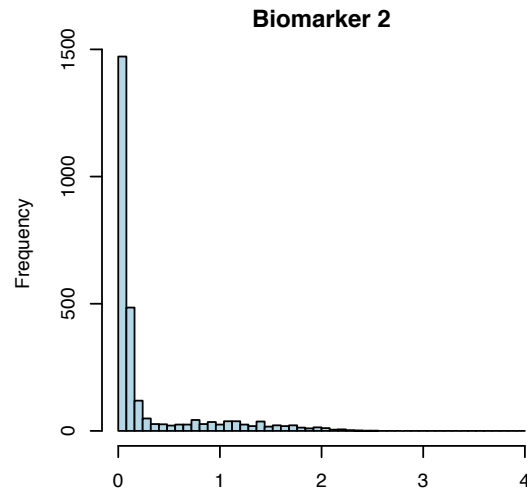
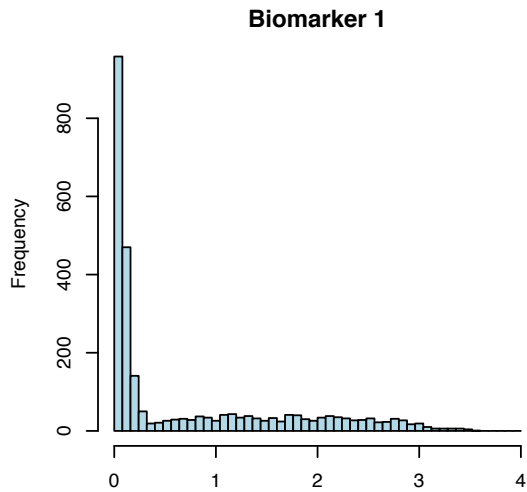
$$\text{mean} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)/n$$

$$\text{geometric mean} = \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i} = \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log x_i \right\}$$

$$\text{harmonic mean} = 1 / \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (1/x_i) \right\}$$

→ Note: these are all **sample means**.

# Measures of location / center



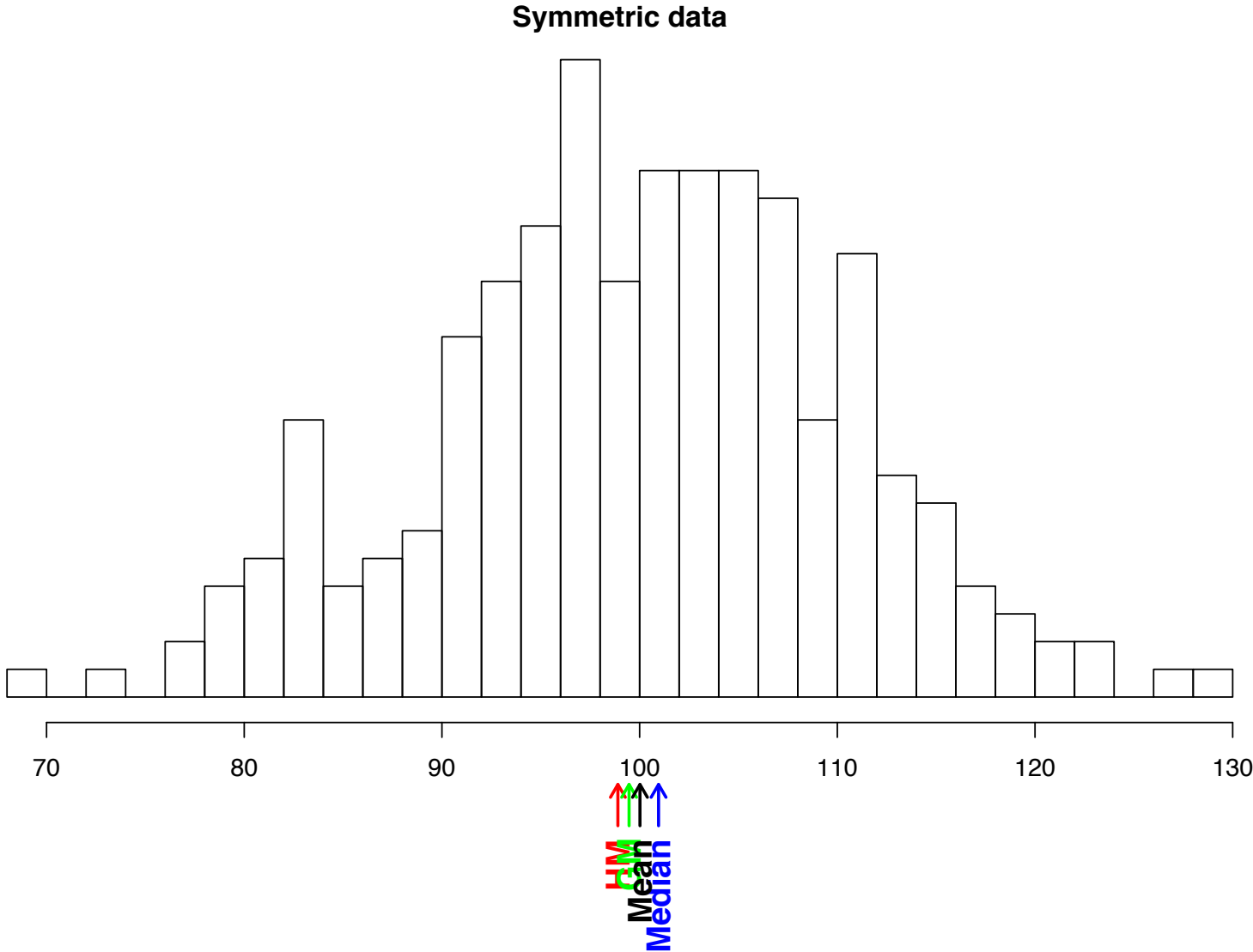
# Measures of location / center

---

- Forget about the **mode**.
- The **mean** is **sensitive** to outliers.
- The **median** is **resistant** to outliers.
- The **geometric mean** is used when a logarithmic transformation is appropriate (for example, when the distribution has a long right tail).
- The **harmonic mean** may be used when a reciprocal transformation is appropriate (very seldom).

# Measures of location / center

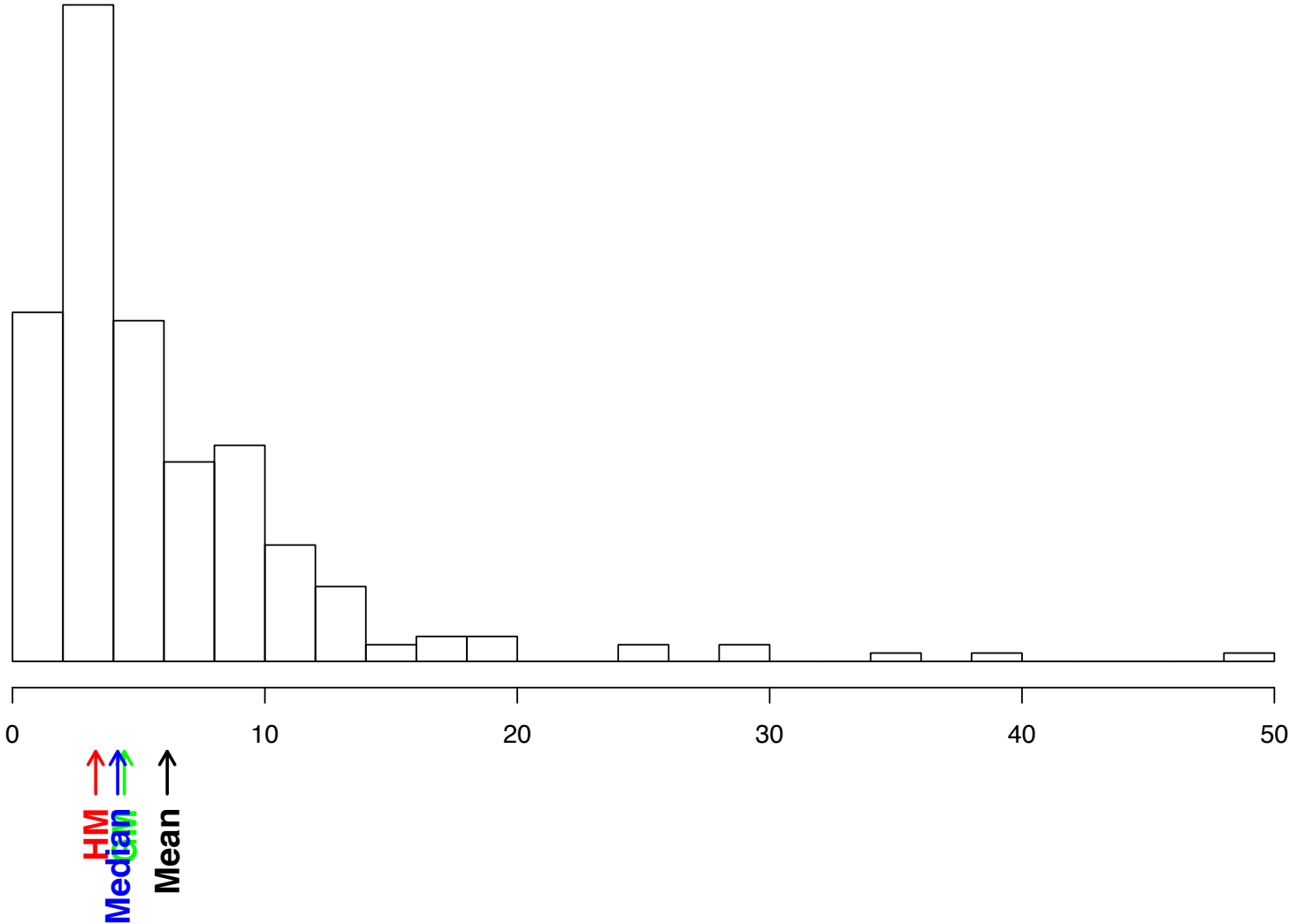
---



# Measures of location / center

---

Skewed data



# A key point

---

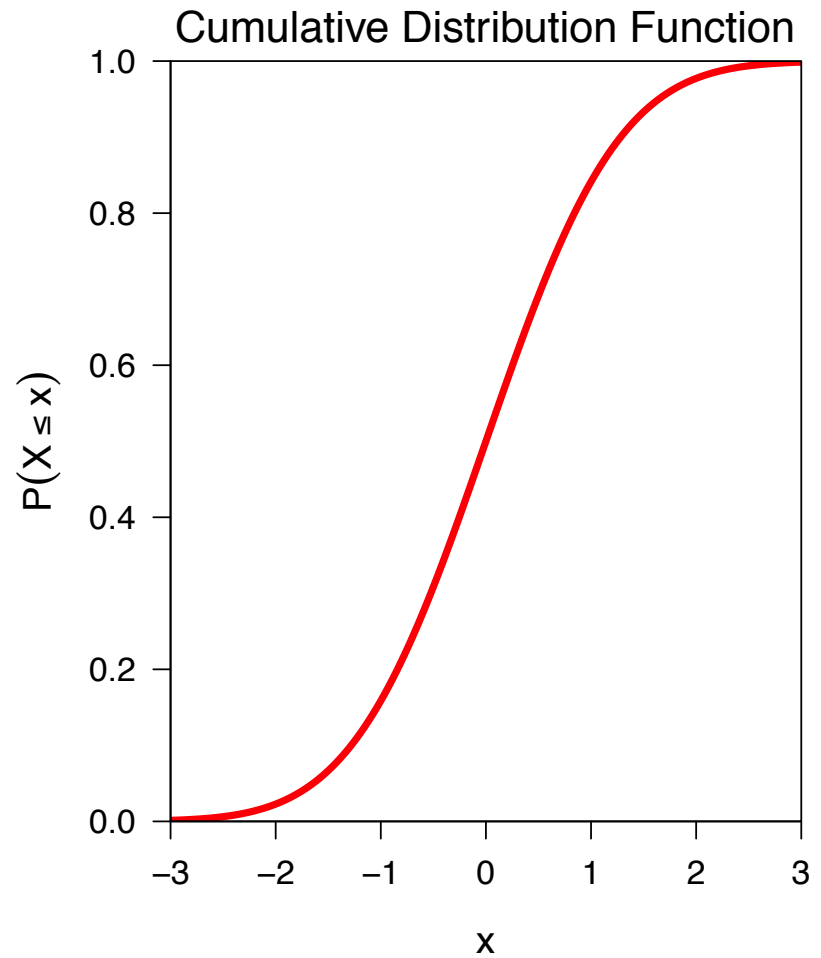
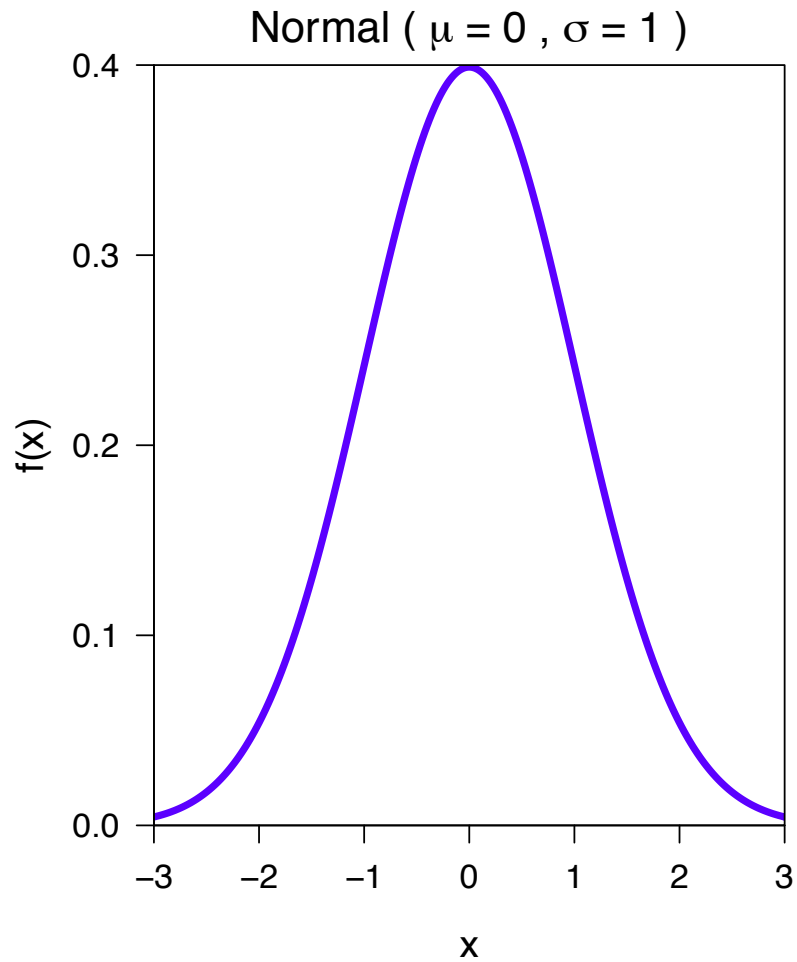
The different possible measures of the "center" of the distribution are all allowable.

You should consider the following though:

- Which is the best measure of the "typical" value in your particular setting?
- Be sure to make clear which "average" you use.

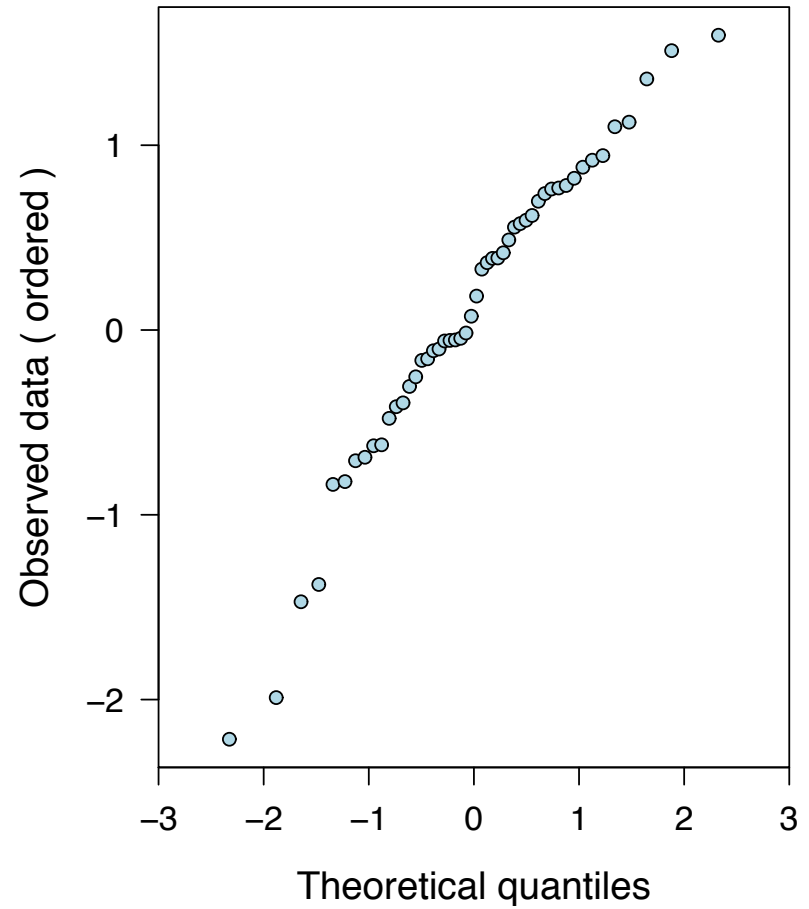
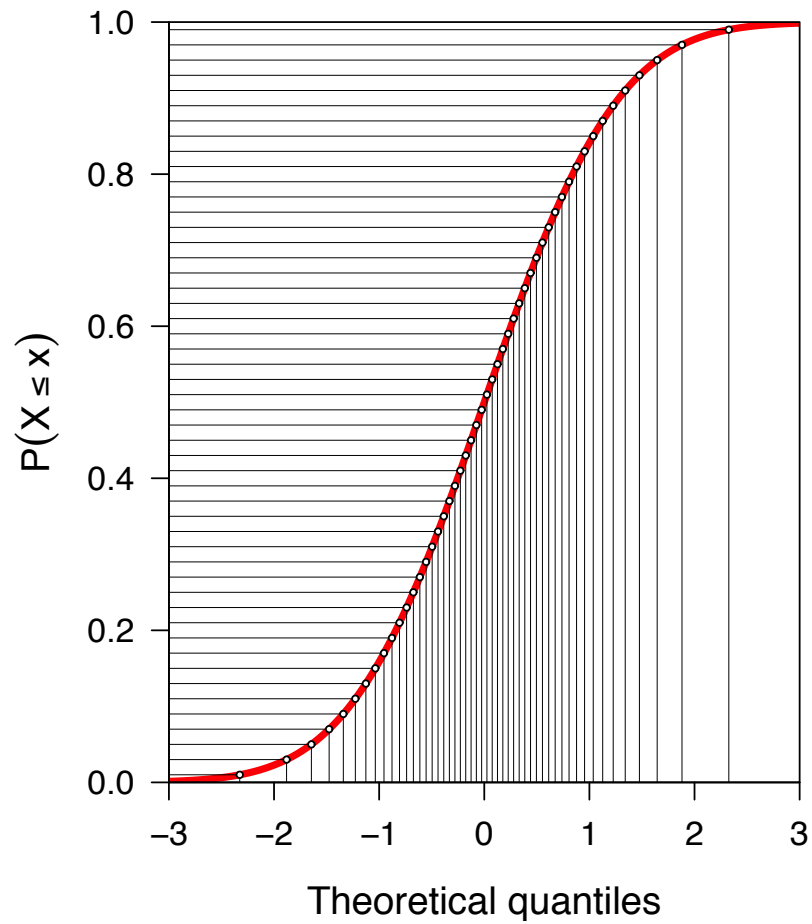
# QQ-plots

---



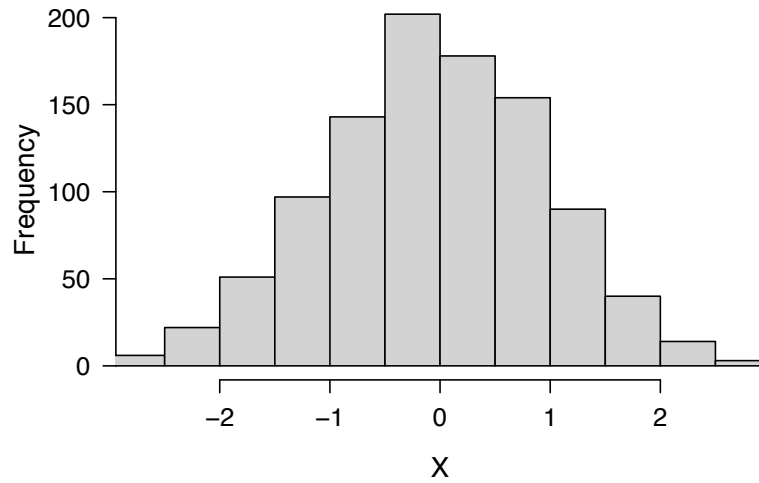


# QQ-plots

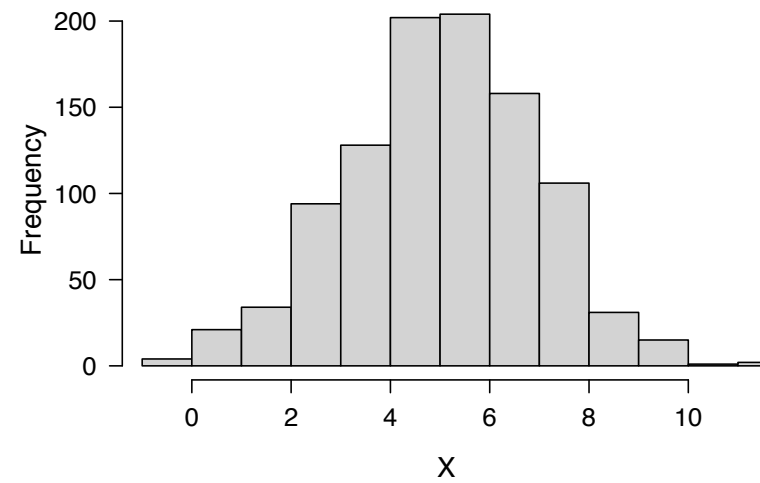


# QQ-plots

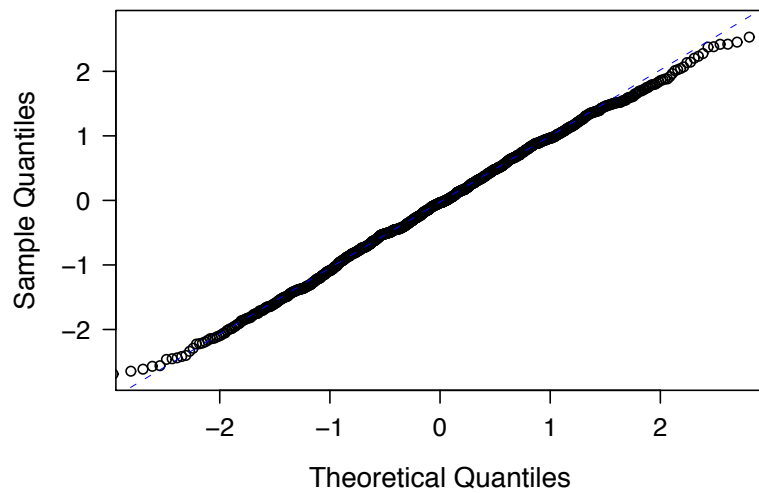
$X \sim \text{Normal}(\text{mean}=0, \text{sd}=1)$



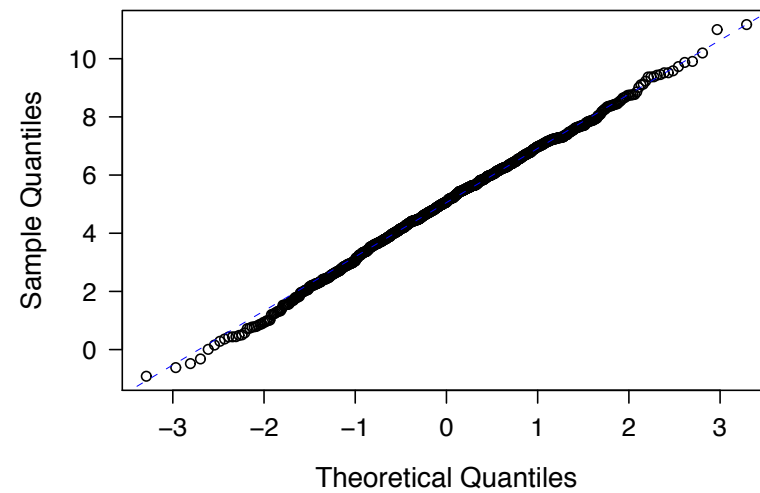
$X \sim \text{Normal}(\text{mean}=5, \text{sd}=2)$



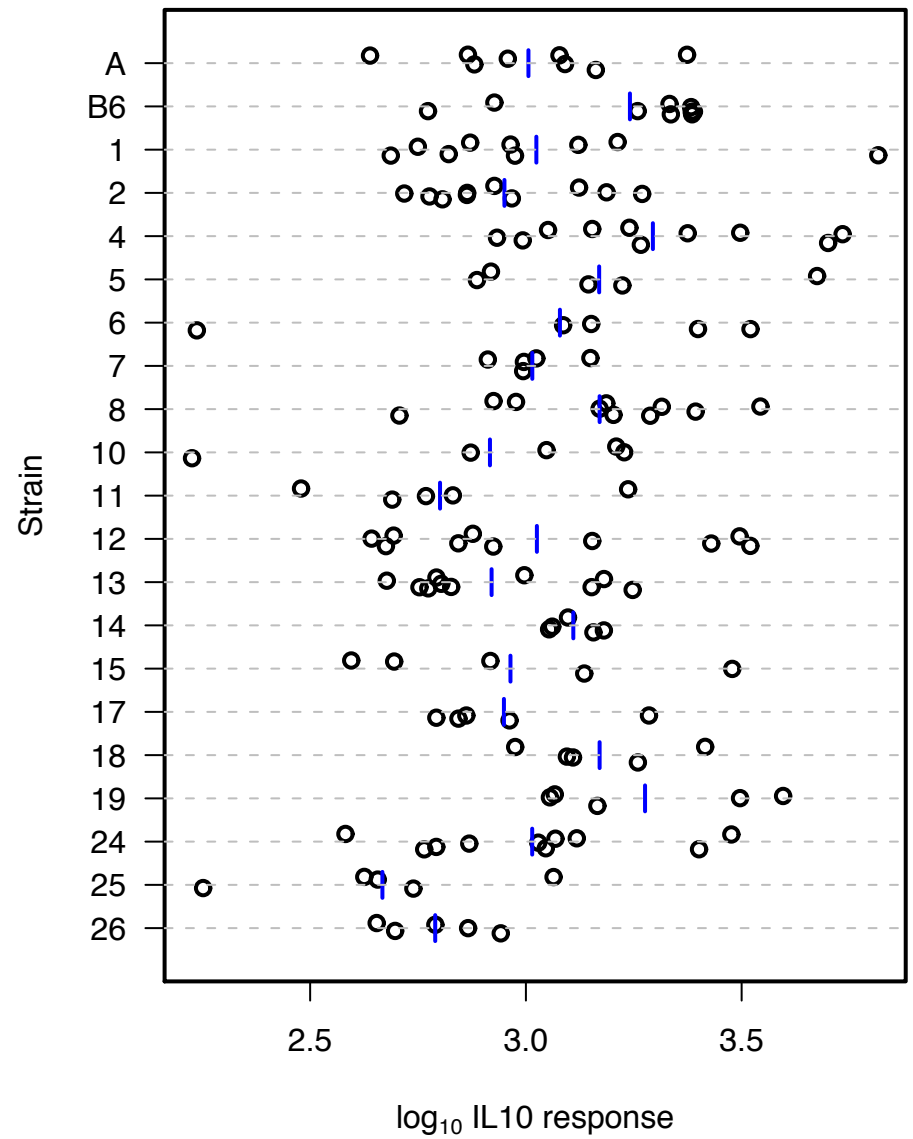
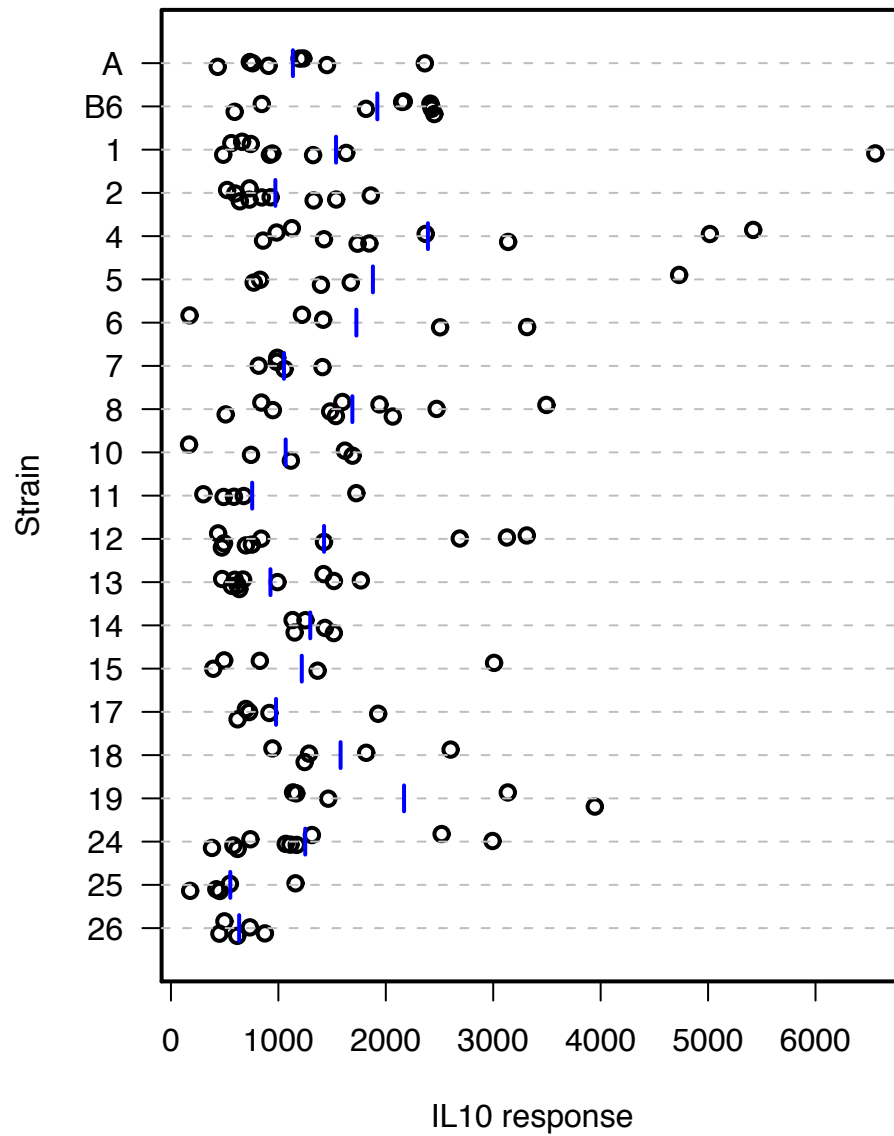
Normal Q-Q Plot



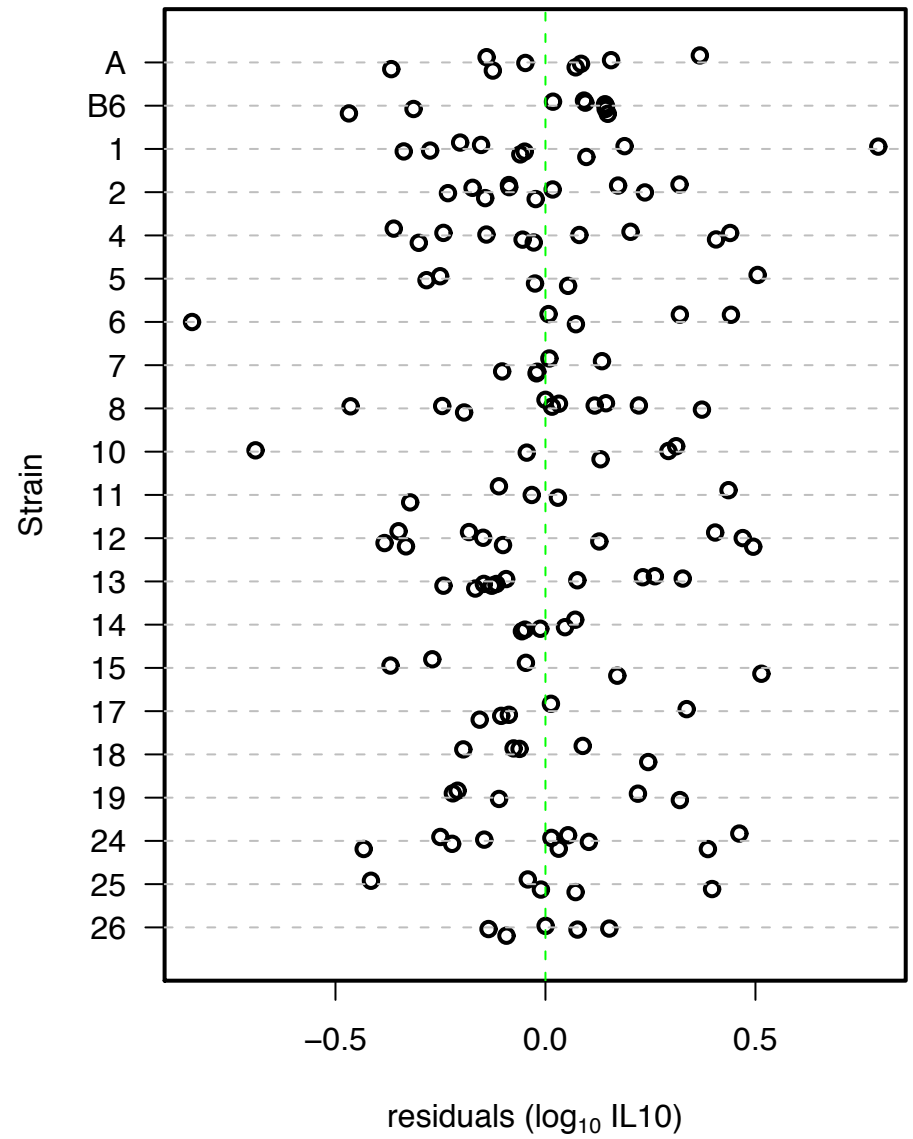
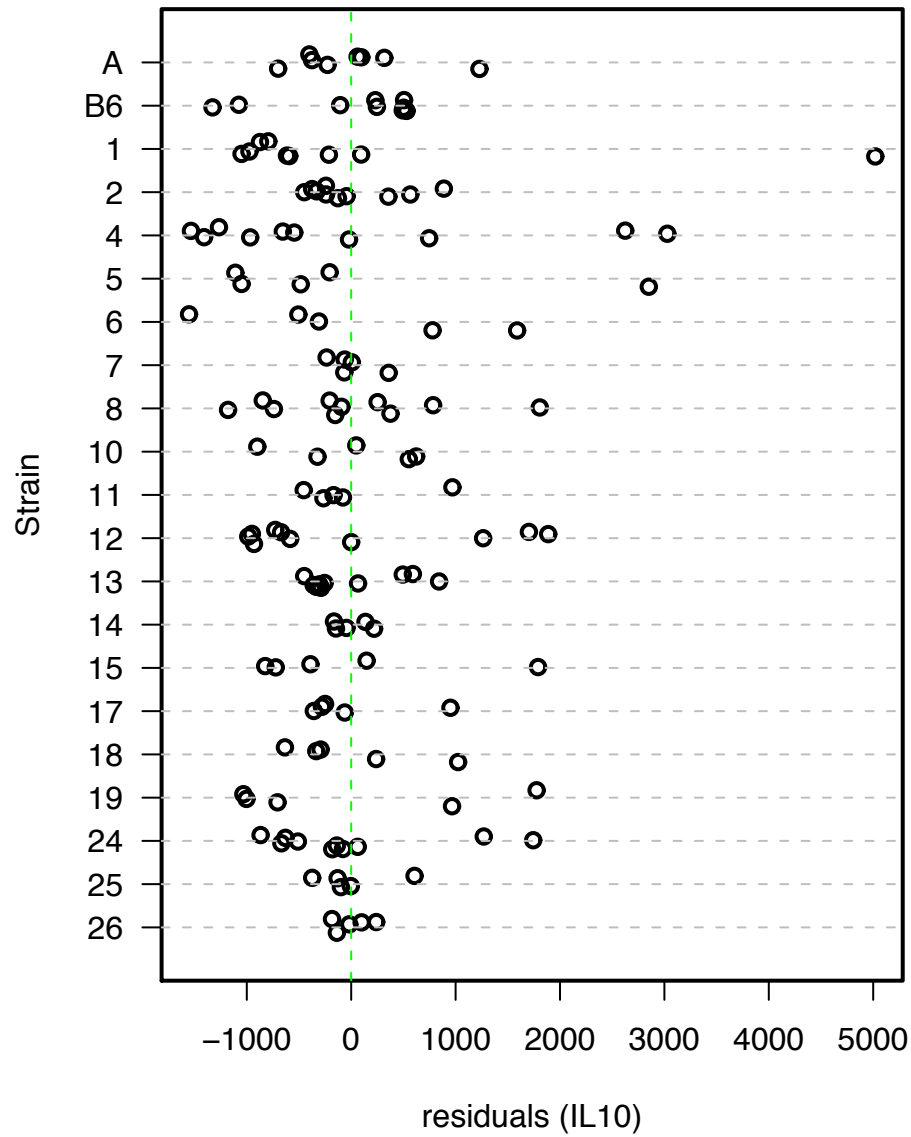
Normal Q-Q Plot



# Example

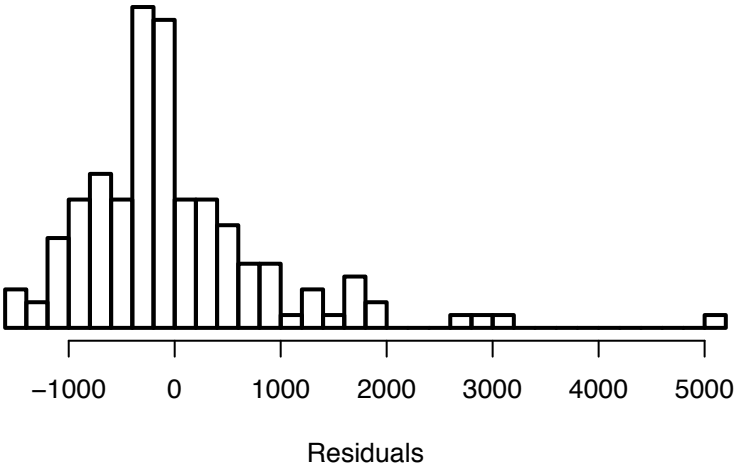


# Residuals

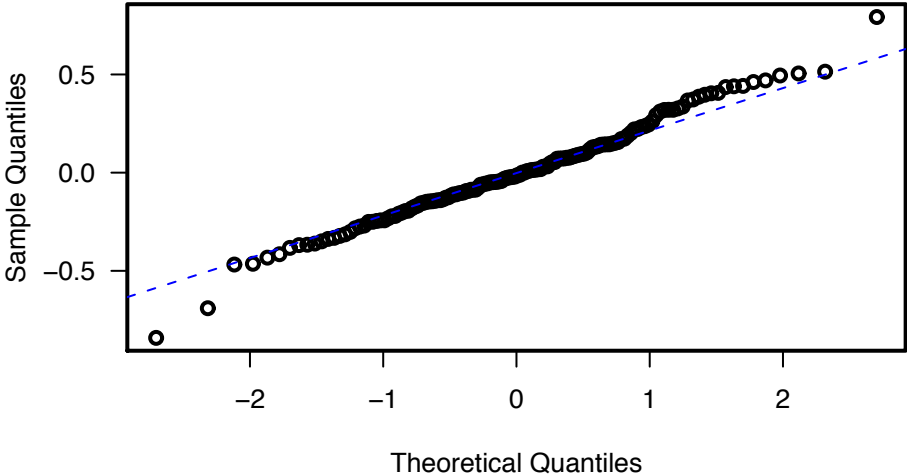
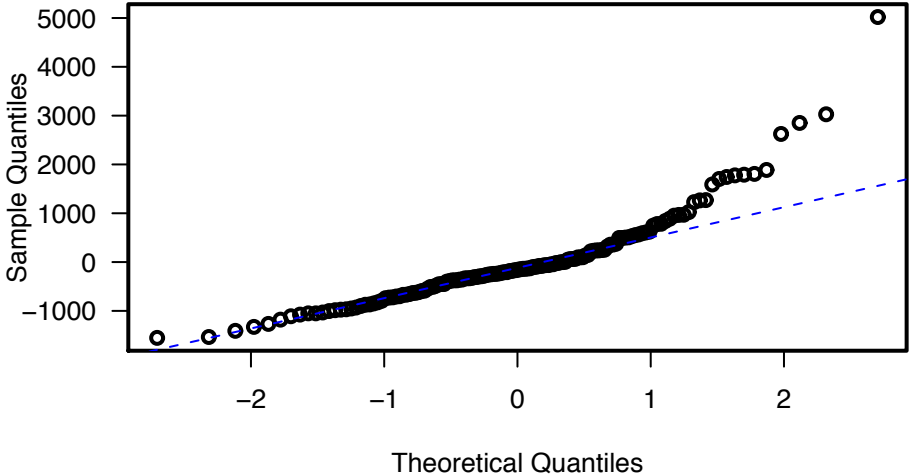
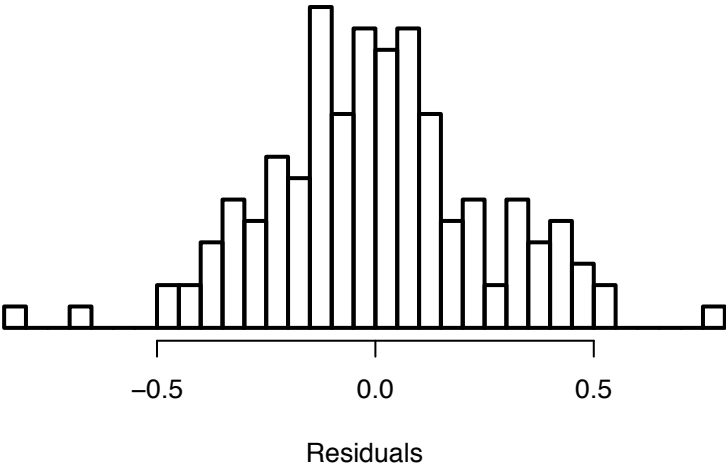


# QQ plots of all residuals

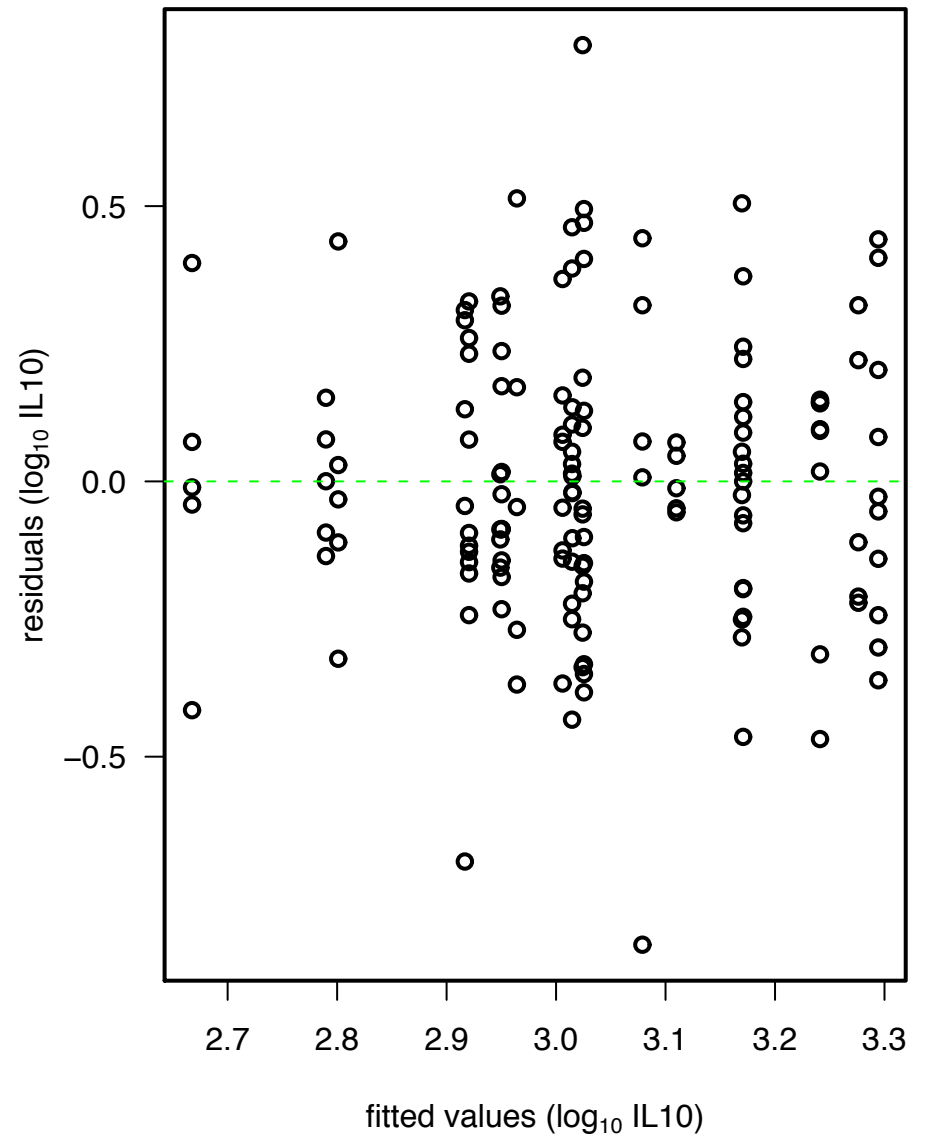
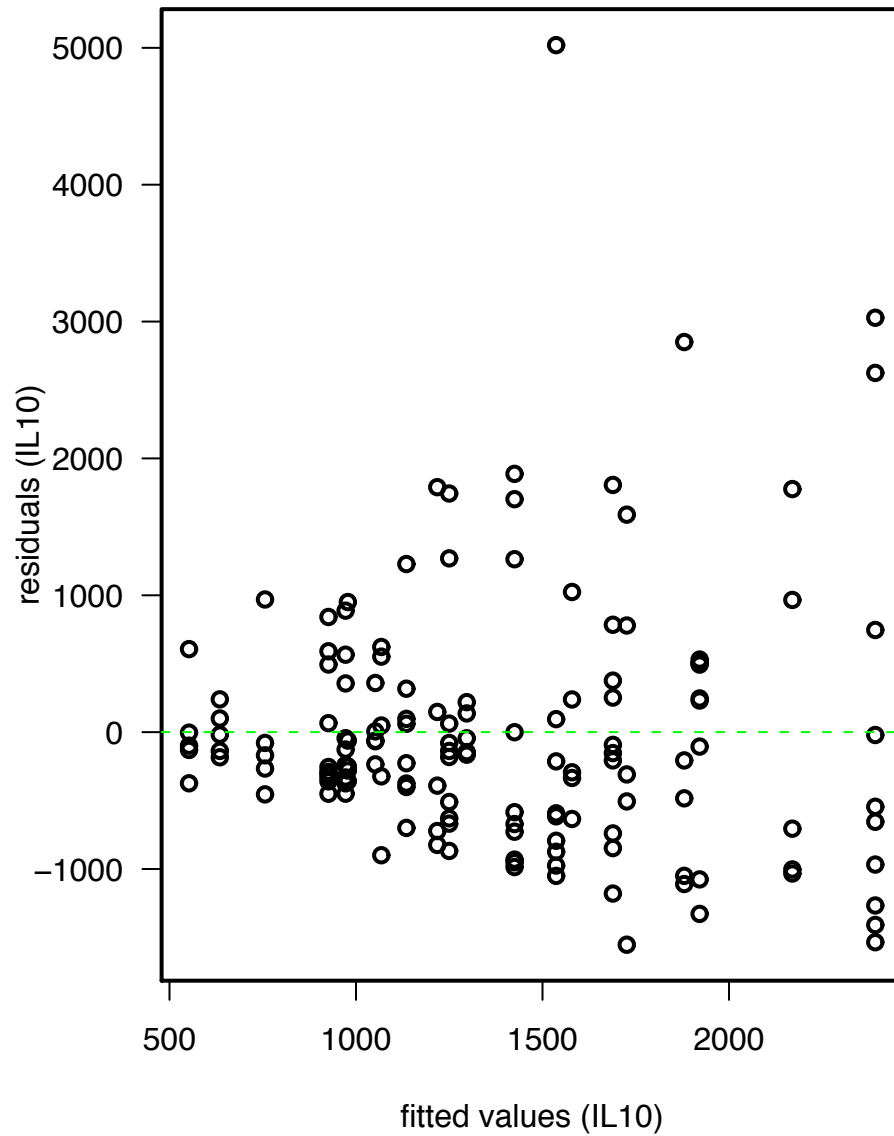
IL10



$\log_{10}$  IL10



# Residuals vs fitted values



# SDs vs means

---

