mba 501 mathematics and statistics for business Ebook

mba 501 mathematics and statistics for business is a foundational course designed to equip students with essential quantitative skills necessary for effective decision-making in the business world. This course bridges the gap between theoretical mathematical concepts and their practical applications in various business contexts, including finance, marketing, operations, and management. As businesses increasingly rely on data-driven strategies, understanding mathematics and statistics becomes crucial for future managers, entrepreneurs, and analysts. This comprehensive guide explores the key topics covered in MBA 501, emphasizing their relevance, core concepts, and real-world applications.

Understanding the Importance of Mathematics and Statistics in Business

The Role of Quantitative Skills in Business Decision-Making

In today?s competitive environment, businesses rely heavily on data analysis and quantitative reasoning to make informed decisions. Whether analyzing sales trends, forecasting financial performance, or optimizing supply chains, mathematical and statistical tools provide critical insights.

Key reasons why mathematics and statistics are vital include:

- Informed Decision-Making: Enables managers to evaluate options quantitatively.
- Forecasting and Planning: Facilitates accurate predictions of future business performance.
- Performance Measurement: Assists in setting benchmarks and measuring success.
- Risk Management: Helps identify, assess, and mitigate potential risks.
- Resource Allocation: Supports optimal distribution of resources based on data insights.

Core Topics Covered in MBA 501 Mathematics and Statistics for Business

This course typically encompasses a variety of mathematical and statistical concepts tailored to business applications. Here are the core areas:

1. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics involve summarizing and describing data sets to understand their main features.

Key components include:

- Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, median, mode
- Measures of Dispersion: Range, variance, standard deviation
- Data Visualization: Histograms, bar charts, pie charts
- Skewness and Kurtosis: Understanding data distribution

2. Probability Theory

Probability provides the mathematical foundation for assessing uncertainty and risk.

Important concepts include:

- Basic probability rules
- Conditional probability
- Independent and dependent events
- Probability distributions (discrete and continuous)
- Binomial distribution
- Normal distribution
- Poisson distribution

3. Inferential Statistics

Inferential statistics enable businesses to make predictions or generalizations from sample data.

Topics include:

- Sampling methods and sampling distribution
- Estimation: Point estimates and confidence intervals
- Hypothesis testing: Null and alternative hypotheses
- Significance levels and p-values
- t-tests, z-tests, chi-square tests

4. Regression Analysis and Correlation

Regression models help analyze relationships between variables.

Main points include:

- Simple linear regression
- Multiple regression analysis
- Correlation coefficients
- Model significance and fit (R-squared)

5. Time Series Analysis and Forecasting

Forecasting future values based on historical data is critical in business planning.

Topics covered:

- Components of time series (trend, seasonality, residual)
- Moving averages
- Exponential smoothing
- ARIMA models

6. Optimization Techniques

Optimization helps in resource allocation and operational decisions.

Methods include:

- Linear programming
- Integer programming
- Sensitivity analysis

Practical Applications of Mathematics and Statistics in Business

Understanding the theoretical concepts is important, but applying them effectively is what makes the course valuable.

Financial Analysis and Forecasting

Mathematics and statistics are used to evaluate financial health, forecast revenues and expenses,

and assess investment opportunities.

Examples include:

- Discounted cash flow analysis
- Portfolio optimization
- Risk assessment using probability models

Marketing Analytics

Data analytics guide marketing strategies, customer segmentation, and campaign effectiveness.

Applications involve:

- Analyzing customer data
- Measuring campaign ROI
- Conducting market research surveys

Operations and Supply Chain Management

Quantitative methods optimize inventory levels, logistics, and production schedules.

Key tools include:

- Inventory models
- Queueing theory
- Linear programming for resource allocation

Human Resources and Organizational Decisions

Statistics help in evaluating employee performance, designing compensation plans, and workforce planning.

Skills Developed in MBA 501

Students completing this course gain a range of valuable skills, including:

- Data collection and analysis techniques
- Ability to interpret statistical outputs
- Problem-solving using mathematical models
- Critical thinking for business scenarios
- Effective communication of quantitative findings

Tools and Software Used in MBA 501

Modern business relies on various software tools for data analysis and mathematical modeling:

- Microsoft Excel (including advanced functions and add-ins)
- SPSS
- SAS
- R Programming
- Python (with relevant libraries)

Proficiency with these tools enhances students? ability to handle real-world data problems efficiently.

Tips for Success in MBA 501 Mathematics and Statistics for Business

- Practice Regularly: Consistent practice with datasets and problems solidifies understanding.
- Understand Concepts Thoroughly: Focus on grasping the 'why' behind formulas and methods.
- Use Software Effectively: Get comfortable with analytical tools to analyze large data sets.
- Apply Real-World Examples: Relate concepts to actual business scenarios to deepen comprehension.
- Seek Clarification: Don?t hesitate to ask instructors or peers when concepts are unclear.

Career Opportunities with Knowledge of Mathematics and Statistics

Proficiency in mathematics and statistics opens doors to numerous career paths, such as:

- Business Analyst
- Data Scientist
- Financial Analyst
- Marketing Analyst
- Operations Manager
- Risk Manager

- Quantitative Analyst (Quant)

Employers value candidates who can interpret data accurately and support strategic decision-making.

Conclusion

MBA 501 Mathematics and Statistics for Business forms a critical component of modern business education. It empowers students with the quantitative tools necessary to analyze data, interpret results, and make strategic decisions confidently. As data continues to influence every aspect of business operations, mastering these skills ensures graduates are well-equipped to thrive in competitive markets. Whether in finance, marketing, operations, or management, the knowledge gained from this course is invaluable for shaping data-driven business leaders of tomorrow.

MBA 501 Mathematics and Statistics for Business is a foundational course designed to equip future business leaders with essential quantitative skills necessary for effective decision-making in a complex, data-driven environment. This course blends mathematical concepts with statistical techniques to provide students with the tools needed to analyze business problems critically, interpret data accurately, and make informed strategic choices. As a cornerstone of many MBA programs, MBA 501 aims to bridge the gap between theoretical mathematical principles and practical business applications, making it an indispensable part of the modern business curriculum.

Overview of MBA 501 Mathematics and Statistics for Business

MBA 501 serves as an introductory yet comprehensive course that covers a broad spectrum of topics in mathematics and statistics tailored specifically for business contexts. The course typically emphasizes understanding core concepts, applying quantitative methods to real-world scenarios, and developing analytical thinking skills. The curriculum is designed to foster a quantitative mindset among students, enabling them to interpret data critically, evaluate risks, and optimize business processes.

The structure of the course often includes lectures, case studies, problem-solving sessions, and computer-based exercises. These diverse teaching methods aim to accommodate different learning styles and ensure that students not only understand theoretical concepts but can also implement them practically.

Core Topics Covered in MBA 501

Mathematical Foundations for Business

This section introduces fundamental mathematical concepts that underpin more complex statistical

techniques. Topics generally include:

- Algebraic equations and functions
- Linear equations and matrices
- Optimization principles
- Financial mathematics (such as present value and annuities)

Features:

- Emphasizes practical applications like profit maximization and cost minimization.
- Includes exercises that relate directly to business scenarios, such as pricing strategies or inventory management.

Pros:

- Builds a solid mathematical base for students unfamiliar with advanced math.
- Focus on real-world applications enhances engagement and understanding.

Cons:

- Some students may find the algebraic and calculus components challenging if their prior background is limited.

Descriptive and Inferential Statistics

Statistics is at the heart of the course, emphasizing the ability to summarize data and infer insights. Topics include:

- Descriptive statistics: mean, median, mode, variance, standard deviation
- Probability distributions: normal, binomial, Poisson
- Sampling techniques and sample size determination
- Confidence intervals and hypothesis testing
- Regression analysis and correlation

Features:

- Use of statistical software tools (like Excel, SPSS, or R) for data analysis.
- Focus on interpreting data rather than just calculating metrics.

Pros:

- Critical for data-driven decision-making.
- Enhances analytical skills applicable across various business functions.

Cons:

- Can be mathematically intensive for students new to statistics.
- Requires familiarity with software tools, which may pose a learning curve.

Quantitative Decision-Making

This component integrates mathematical and statistical techniques into strategic decision-making processes. Topics include:

- Linear programming for resource allocation
- Inventory models
- Queuing theory
- Forecasting methods

Features:

- Case studies demonstrating application in supply chain, marketing, finance, etc.
- Emphasis on model building and interpretation.

Pros:

- Prepares students for managerial roles requiring analytical problem-solving.
- Demonstrates the practical relevance of quantitative methods.

Cons:

- Complexity of models might overwhelm students without a strong mathematical background.

Pedagogical Approach and Course Delivery

MBA 501 employs a variety of teaching methods to facilitate learning:

- Lectures: Clear explanations of theoretical concepts.
- Case Studies: Real-world problems to contextualize learning.
- Problem Sets: Regular exercises to reinforce understanding.
- Software Labs: Hands-on sessions with statistical tools.
- Group Projects: Collaborative analysis to develop teamwork and communication skills.

This multi-faceted approach caters to diverse learning styles and encourages active participation.

Strengths of MBA 501 Mathematics and Statistics for Business

- Practical Relevance: The course is designed with real-world business scenarios in mind, ensuring that students see the direct application of their learning.
- Skill Development: Students gain critical skills in data analysis, problem-solving, and decision-making, which are highly valued in the job market.
- Foundation for Advanced Courses: Provides a solid grounding for more specialized quantitative techniques in later coursework.
- Use of Technology: Familiarity with statistical software enhances technical competence.
- Structured Learning Path: Clear progression from fundamental concepts to complex applications.

Limitations and Challenges

- Mathematical Intensity: The course can be demanding, especially for students with limited quantitative backgrounds.
- Time-Consuming: Mastery of both mathematics and statistics requires significant effort and practice.
- Software Dependency: Success often depends on proficiency with statistical tools, which may require additional self-study.
- Abstract Concepts: Some theoretical topics may seem disconnected from immediate business needs, leading to disengagement if not properly contextualized.

Who Should Enroll in MBA 501?

This course is ideal for MBA students aiming to develop a strong quantitative foundation. It benefits:

- Future managers in finance, marketing, operations, and strategy roles.
- Entrepreneurs who rely on data analysis for decision-making.
- Professionals seeking to enhance their analytical skills.
- Students interested in careers that involve data analytics, consulting, or research.

While prior knowledge in mathematics or statistics can be advantageous, many programs offer preparatory resources to help students succeed.

Conclusion and Final Thoughts

MBA 501 Mathematics and Statistics for Business is a vital course that equips aspiring business leaders with essential quantitative skills. Its comprehensive coverage of mathematical principles, statistical techniques, and decision-making models forms a critical backbone for effective management in today's data-driven landscape. While the course can be challenging, its benefits?ranging from improved analytical thinking to practical data application?are substantial and enduring.

For students committed to mastering the quantitative aspects of business, MBA 501 offers a rigorous yet rewarding journey. Its emphasis on real-world applications ensures that learners are not just absorbing theoretical knowledge but are also prepared to leverage these skills in their careers. As the business environment continues to evolve with increasing reliance on data, the importance of a solid grounding in mathematics and statistics cannot be overstated. MBA 501 stands out as an essential stepping stone toward becoming a competent, analytical, and strategic business professional.

QuestionAnswer What are the key mathematical concepts covered in MBA 501 Mathematics and Statistics for Business? MBA 501 typically covers fundamental concepts such as algebra, linear equations, functions, probability, descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, regression analysis, and decision-making models relevant to business contexts. How does understanding statistics improve decision-making in business? Understanding statistics enables business professionals to analyze data accurately, identify trends, assess risks, and make informed decisions based on empirical evidence rather than intuition alone. What role does probability theory play in business analytics? Probability theory helps in modeling uncertainty, predicting outcomes, and assessing risks, which are essential for strategic planning, inventory management, financial forecasting, and other business analytics applications. What are common statistical tools used in MBA 501 to analyze business data? Common tools include descriptive statistics (mean, median, mode), hypothesis testing, confidence intervals, correlation and regression analysis, and probability distributions, all used to interpret and make decisions from data. How can mastering mathematics and statistics benefit my

career in business? Mastering these areas enhances your analytical skills, improves problem-solving capabilities, and prepares you for roles involving data analysis, financial modeling, market research, and strategic planning, making you more competitive in the job market. What are some common challenges students face in MBA 501 Mathematics and Statistics for Business? Students often struggle with understanding abstract concepts, applying statistical methods to real-world problems, and interpreting data correctly. Practice, real-life examples, and seeking clarification can help overcome these challenges.

Related keywords: business mathematics, statistics for business, MBA coursework, quantitative methods, business analytics, data analysis, managerial statistics, probability theory, financial mathematics, business decision making

Introductory statistics kokoska

Introductory Statistics Kokoska is a foundational course designed to introduce students and beginners to the essential concepts of statistics. Whether you're a student preparing for advanced studies, a professional seeking to enhance your data analysis skills, or simply someone interested in understanding how data shapes our world, learning the principles of introductory statistics Kokoska provides a vital stepping stone. This article will explore the core topics, methodologies, and practical applications of introductory statistics Kokoska, helping you grasp the fundamentals and see how they can be applied across various fields.

Understanding the Basics of Introductory Statistics Kokoska

Introductory statistics Kokoska covers the fundamental concepts necessary to analyze and interpret data effectively. This field combines theoretical knowledge with practical skills, enabling learners to make informed decisions based on data.

What is Statistics?

Statistics is the science of collecting, analyzing, interpreting, presenting, and organizing data. It helps in uncovering patterns, making predictions, and supporting decision-making processes.

Importance of Introductory Statistics Kokoska

- Provides foundational knowledge for advanced statistical methods
- Enhances critical thinking and data literacy skills

- Supports decision-making in fields like healthcare, business, social sciences, and more
- Prepares students for data-driven environments in the modern world

Core Topics Covered in Introductory Statistics Kokoska

The course typically includes a broad spectrum of topics, each building on the previous to give a comprehensive understanding of statistical analysis.

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics summarize and describe the main features of a dataset.

- Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode
- Measures of Variability: Range, Variance, Standard Deviation
- Data Visualization: Histograms, Bar Charts, Boxplots

Inferential Statistics

Inferential statistics allow us to make predictions or inferences about a larger population based on sample data.

- Sampling Methods and Sampling Distributions
- Confidence Intervals
- Hypothesis Testing: Null and Alternative Hypotheses
- p-values and Significance Levels

Probability Theory

Probability forms the basis for many statistical methods, helping quantify uncertainty.

- Basic Probability Rules
- Conditional Probability
- Probability Distributions: Binomial, Normal, Poisson

Regression and Correlation

These tools examine relationships between variables.

- Correlation Coefficient
- Simple Linear Regression
- Multiple Regression Analysis

Practical Applications of Introductory Statistics Kokoska

Applying statistical concepts to real-world problems is a vital aspect of the Kokoska course.

Business and Economics

Statistical analysis helps in market research, quality control, and financial forecasting.

Healthcare and Medicine

Epidemiological studies, clinical trials, and health data analysis rely heavily on statistics.

Social Sciences

Surveys, experiments, and observational studies utilize statistical tools to understand societal trends.

Environmental Studies

Analyzing climate data, pollution levels, and ecological surveys depend on sound statistical methods.

Tools and Software Used in Introductory Statistics Kokoska

Modern statistics courses incorporate various software tools that facilitate data analysis.

Common Statistical Software

- Excel
- SPSS
- R Programming
- Python (with libraries like pandas, numpy, scipy)
- JMP

Choosing the Right Tool

Consider your specific needs, ease of use, and the complexity of analysis when selecting software.

Learning Strategies for Introductory Statistics Kokoska

Effective learning involves a combination of theoretical study and practical application.

Study Tips

- Practice with real datasets to understand concepts better
- Work on problem sets regularly
- Participate in discussions and study groups
- Use online resources and tutorials for additional support

Common Challenges and How to Overcome Them

- Understanding abstract concepts: Use visual aids and practical examples
- Grasping probability: Break down problems into smaller parts
- Mastering software tools: Follow step-by-step tutorials and practice frequently

Benefits of Mastering Introductory Statistics Kokoska

Acquiring a solid understanding of introductory statistics Kokoska offers numerous advantages.

Enhanced Data Literacy

Ability to read, interpret, and critically evaluate data presented in various formats.

Better Decision-Making Skills

Applying statistical reasoning to make informed choices in personal and professional contexts.

Preparation for Advanced Studies

A strong foundation in basic statistics is essential for success in higher-level courses and research projects.

Career Advancement

Many fields value employees with statistical skills, opening doors to diverse job opportunities.

Conclusion

Introductory statistics Kokoska serves as a crucial gateway to understanding the world through data. By mastering core concepts such as descriptive and inferential statistics, probability theory, and data analysis tools, learners can develop critical skills that are highly valued across numerous industries. Whether you're aiming to enhance your academic pursuits, improve your professional skill set, or simply satisfy your curiosity about how data influences decisions, investing in a solid understanding of introductory statistics Kokoska is a wise choice. Embrace the learning process, utilize practical tools, and apply your knowledge to real-world scenarios to unlock the full potential of statistical analysis.

Introductory Statistics Kokoska: A Comprehensive Guide to Building Your Foundations in Data Analysis

In the ever-evolving landscape of data-driven decision-making, understanding introductory statistics kokoska is essential for students, professionals, and anyone interested in deciphering the stories data can tell. Whether you're a beginner stepping into the world of statistics or someone looking to reinforce foundational concepts, this guide will walk you through the core ideas, methods, and applications associated with introductory statistics kokoska. By exploring key principles, common techniques, and practical examples, you'll be equipped to navigate the initial stages of statistical analysis confidently.

What Is Introductory Statistics Kokoska?

Before diving into details, it's important to clarify what introductory statistics kokoska entails. The phrase combines two components:

- Introductory Statistics: The branch of mathematics concerned with collecting, analyzing, interpreting, presenting, and organizing data. It lays the groundwork for understanding variability, relationships, and inference.
- Kokoska: A term that might be specific to a regional curriculum, a particular textbook, or a teaching method. For the purposes of this guide, we interpret kokoska as representative of foundational or beginner-level approaches to statistics, often emphasizing clarity, simplicity, and core concepts.

Together, introductory statistics kokoska signifies beginning-level statistical education, focusing on the essential tools and ideas that form the backbone of more advanced statistical analysis.

Why Is Introductory Statistics Kokoska Important?

Understanding the basics of statistics is crucial for several reasons:

- Informed Decision-Making: Many daily decisions, from health choices to financial planning, depend on interpreting data correctly.
- Scientific Research: Proper statistical methods underpin credible research findings across disciplines.
- Data Literacy: In a data-rich world, the ability to understand and communicate statistical information is a vital skill.
- Foundation for Advanced Topics: Mastering introductory concepts prepares learners for more complex statistical methods like regression, hypothesis testing, and machine learning.

Core Principles of Introductory Statistics Kokoska

- Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics summarize and organize data to reveal underlying patterns or characteristics.

Key concepts include:

- Measures of Central Tendency:
- Mean: The average of a data set.
- Median: The middle value when data are ordered.
- Mode: The most frequently occurring value.

- Measures of Variability:
- Range: Difference between the maximum and minimum.
- Variance: Average squared deviation from the mean.
- Standard Deviation: Square root of variance, indicating typical deviation.

- Data Visualization:
- Histograms: Show data distribution.
- Box Plots: Visualize spread and identify outliers.
- Bar Charts: Compare categorical data.

- Probability Basics

Probability provides the foundation for inferential statistics.

Key ideas include:

- Understanding the likelihood of events.
- Calculating simple probabilities.
- Combining probabilities using rules like addition and multiplication.
- Concept of independent and dependent events.

- Inferential Statistics

While descriptive stats describe data, inferential statistics allow us to draw conclusions about larger populations.

Main topics:

- Sampling methods and importance.
- Estimation (point estimates and confidence intervals).
- Hypothesis testing basics.

Practical Steps in Introductory Statistics Kokoska

Step 1: Collect Data

- Define your question or problem.
- Choose an appropriate sampling method (random, stratified, cluster).
- Gather data ethically and accurately.

Step 2: Summarize Data

- Calculate measures of central tendency and variability.
- Visualize data with plots.
- Identify outliers or anomalies.

Step 3: Analyze Data

- Explore relationships between variables using scatter plots or cross-tabulations.
- Calculate correlation coefficients.
- Conduct basic hypothesis tests if applicable.

Step 4: Interpret Results

- Draw conclusions based on data summaries and analysis.
- Consider limitations and potential biases.
- Communicate findings clearly.

Common Techniques and Tools in Introductory Statistics Kokoska

Descriptive Methods

- Calculating means, medians, modes.
- Creating frequency distributions.
- Drawing histograms and box plots.

Probability Calculations

- Simple probability of single events.
- Compound probability for combined events.
- Use of probability trees and Venn diagrams.

Inferential Techniques

- Estimating population parameters with confidence intervals.
- Conducting t-tests for mean differences.
- Performing chi-square tests for categorical data.

Software and Resources

- Basic tools like Excel, Google Sheets.
- Introductory statistical software such as SPSS, R (for beginners).
- Educational resources, tutorials, and practice datasets.

Common Challenges in Introductory Statistics Kokoska and How to Overcome Them

- Misinterpreting Data

Solution: Focus on understanding what each statistic represents; avoid jumping to conclusions based solely on visualizations.

- Confusing Correlation and Causation

Solution: Remember that correlation indicates association, not causation. Consider study design and other factors.

- Overlooking Variability

Solution: Pay attention to measures like standard deviation and confidence intervals to understand data spread and uncertainty.

- Misapplying Statistical Tests

Solution: Learn the assumptions behind each test and verify whether data meet these conditions before application.

Tips for Success in Introductory Statistics Kokoska

- Practice Regularly: Work through exercises and real datasets.
- Visualize Data: Use plots to build intuition.
- Understand the Context: Always interpret statistics within the context of the data.
- Seek Clarification: Don?t hesitate to ask instructors or peers when concepts are unclear.
- Utilize Resources: Use online tutorials, textbooks, and statistical software tutorials.

Conclusion

Mastering introductory statistics kokoska sets the stage for a deeper understanding of data analysis and interpretation. By grasping fundamental concepts like descriptive statistics, probability, and basic inference, learners develop critical thinking skills that empower them across academic, professional, and everyday contexts. Remember, the key to success lies in consistent practice,

curiosity, and a willingness to question and explore data stories. As you progress in your statistical journey, these foundational principles will serve as reliable guides in navigating the complex and fascinating world of data.

Embark on your statistical adventure today by applying these principles to real-world data, and watch your confidence grow as you decode the stories hidden within numbers!

QuestionAnswer What is the primary focus of 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska'? 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska' is designed to introduce students to fundamental statistical concepts, methods, and data analysis techniques, providing a solid foundation for understanding and applying statistics. Who is the author of 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska'? The book 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska' is authored by Robert Kokoska, a renowned statistician and educator known for his clear explanations and engaging teaching style. What topics are covered in 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska'? 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska' covers topics such as descriptive statistics, probability theory, inferential statistics, hypothesis testing, confidence intervals, regression analysis, and data visualization. Is 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska' suitable for beginners? Yes, the book is designed for beginners with little to no prior experience in statistics, offering accessible language and practical examples to facilitate learning. Does 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska' include real-world data examples? Absolutely, the book incorporates numerous real-world data examples to help students understand how statistical methods apply to everyday situations and various fields. Are there any online resources associated with 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska'? Many editions of 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska' come with supplementary online resources, including datasets, practice problems, and instructional videos to enhance learning. Is 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska' suitable for online or hybrid courses? Yes, the book's clear explanations and accompanying resources make it well-suited for online, hybrid, and in-person introductory statistics courses. What pedagogical features does 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska' offer? The book features chapter summaries, review questions, practice exercises, and real data analysis projects to reinforce learning and assess understanding. Can 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska' be used as a textbook for college courses? Yes, it is widely used as a primary textbook for introductory college-level statistics courses due to its comprehensive coverage and student-friendly approach. Where can I purchase or access 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska'? 'Introductory Statistics Kokoska' is available through major book retailers, university bookstores, and online platforms such as Amazon, or through institutional access if provided by your educational institution.

Related keywords: introductory statistics, Kokoska, statistics textbook, basic statistics, descriptive statistics, probability theory, statistical analysis, data analysis, statistical methods, learning statistics

Read the full article online: INTRODUCTORY STATISTICS KOKOSKA