

# **Stats Boot Camp**

## **Nath Group Meeting, August 18 2015**

1. Error propagation

2. Standard errors

3. Outliers

# Error Propagation (a.k.a. Propagation of Uncertainty)

$$Z = A \cdot B$$

$$Z \pm \Delta Z = (A \pm \Delta A)(B \pm \Delta B)$$



error in derived quantity?

$$Z = f(A) \Rightarrow \Delta Z = \left( \frac{dZ}{dA} \right) \Delta A$$

$$Z = f(A, B) \Rightarrow (\Delta Z)^2 = \left( \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial A} \right) \Delta A \right)^2 + \left( \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial B} \right) \Delta B \right)^2 + \underline{2 \frac{\partial Z}{\partial A} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial B} \Delta A \Delta B}$$

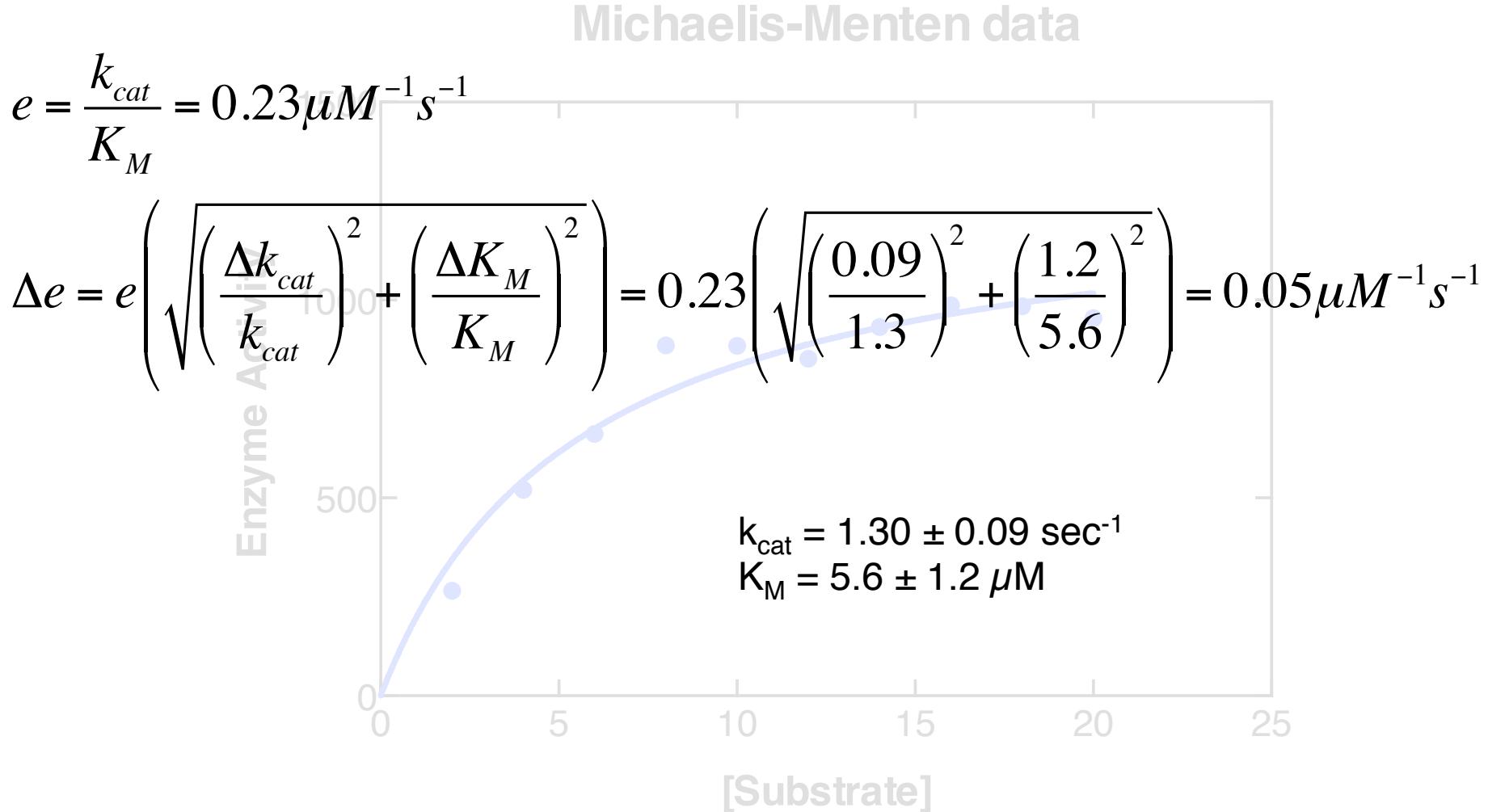
covariance term –  
assume **0** if A, B independent

# A Cheat Sheet

Table 4.1. *Combination of errors*

Relation between $Z$ and $A, B$	Relation between standard errors	
$Z = A + B$ $Z = A - B$	$(\Delta Z)^2 = (\Delta A)^2 + (\Delta B)^2$	(i)
$Z = AB$ $Z = A/B$	$\left(\frac{\Delta Z}{Z}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\Delta A}{A}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta B}{B}\right)^2$	(ii)
$Z = A^n$	$\frac{\Delta Z}{Z} = n \frac{\Delta A}{A}$	(iii)
$Z = \ln A$	$\Delta Z = \frac{\Delta A}{A}$	(iv)
$Z = \exp A$	$\frac{\Delta Z}{Z} = \Delta A$	(v)

# Example: What is the Uncertainty in Catalytic Efficiency?



(Sample data from Prism)

# Consolidating Multiple Measurements of a Quantity

Given multiple measurements of  $z$ :

$$z_1 \pm \Delta z_1, z_2 \pm \Delta z_2, \dots, z_N \pm \Delta z_N$$

The overall mean and uncertainty are given by:

$$z = \frac{\sum w_i z_i}{\sum w_i} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum w_i}}$$

where  $w_i = \frac{1}{(\Delta z_i)^2}$

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# Pause to Consider Semantics

Standard deviation...

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \langle x \rangle)^2}{N}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum x_i^2\right) - \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum x_i\right)^2}$$

\* “Sample deviation”,  $\sigma_{sample} = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{N}{N-1}}$

S.E.M. (standard error of the mean)...

$$\sigma_m = \frac{\sigma_{sample}}{\sqrt{N}}$$

Standard error of fitting...

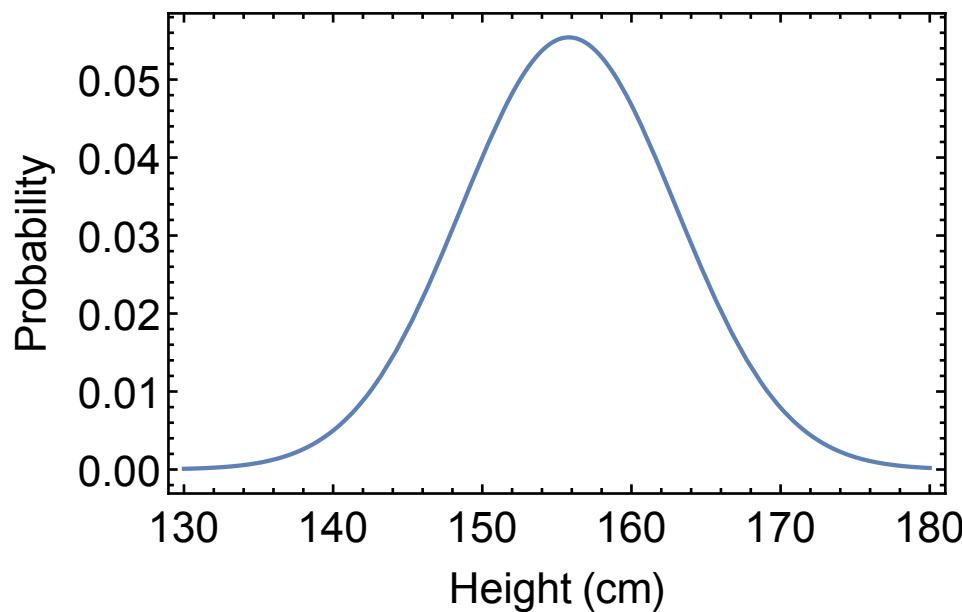
## Example: SD vs. SEM

A survey of 364,538 women in 54 countries found a mean height of 155.8 cm, with a reported SD of 7.2 cm.

Subramaniam, Özaltin, Finlay (2011) *PLoS One* DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0018962

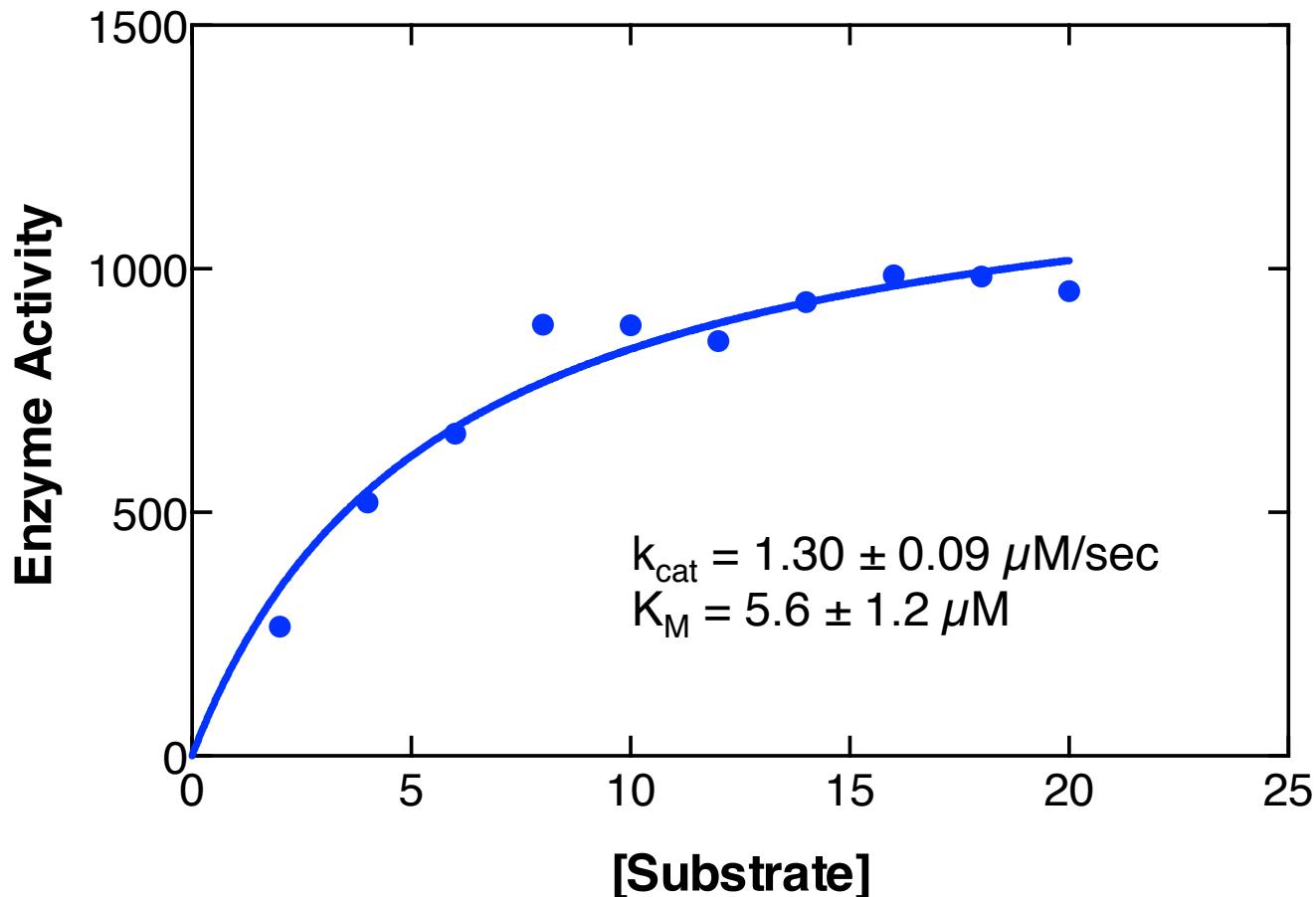
How precisely do we know the mean height in these populations?

$$\text{SEM} = \frac{7.2 \text{ cm}}{364,538} = 0.012 \text{ cm}$$



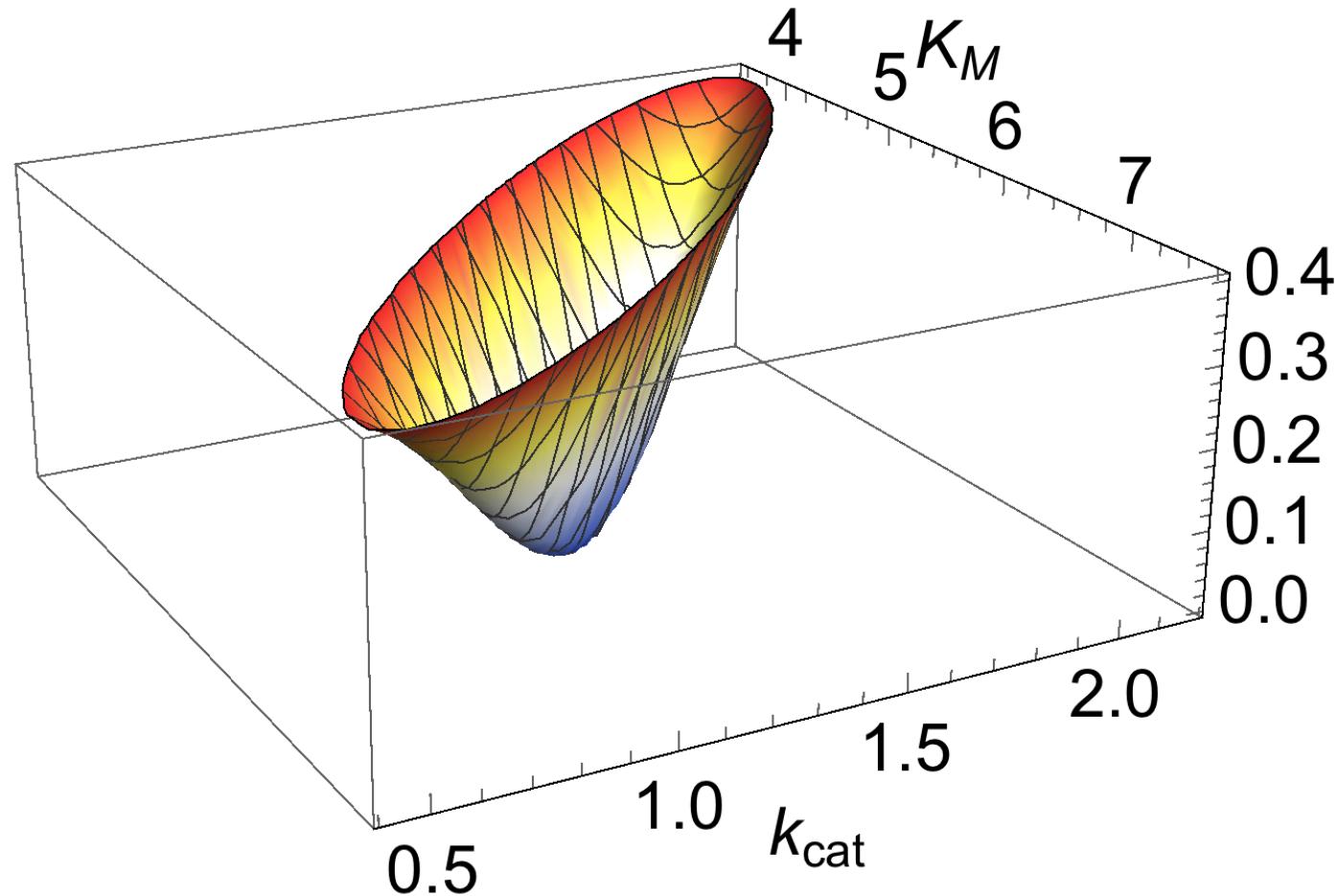
# Standard Errors of Fitting

Michaelis-Menten data

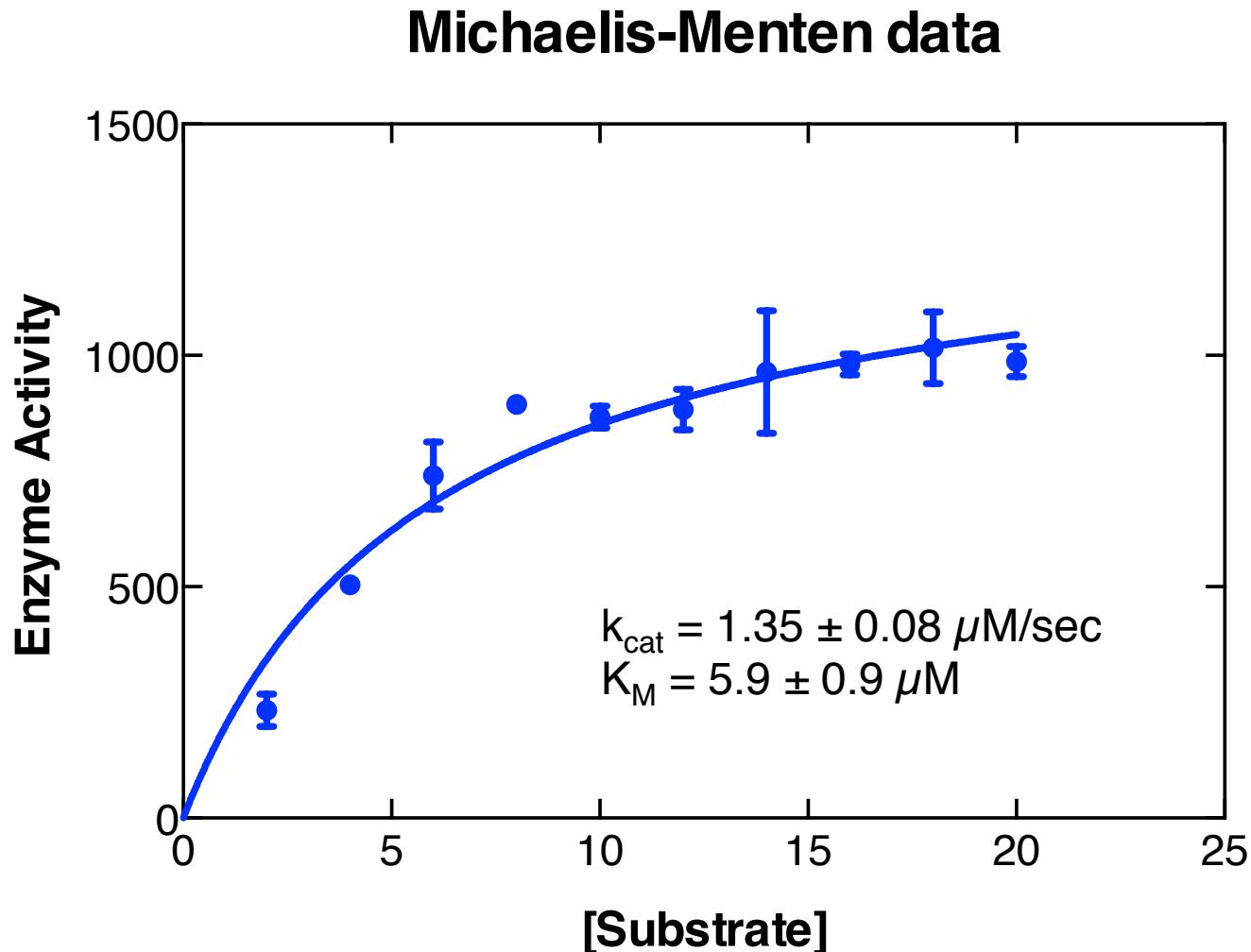


(Sample data from Prism)

# Non-Linear Least-Squares Fitting: A Look Under the Hood



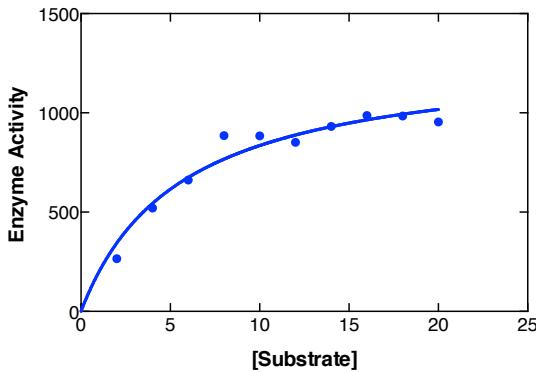
# Standard Errors of Fitting



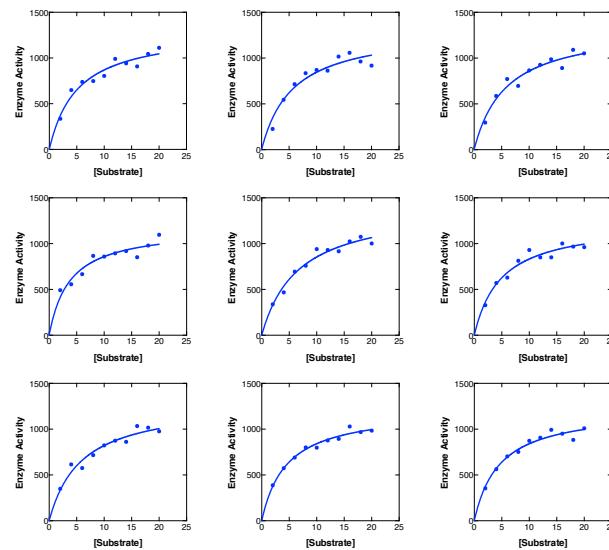
(Sample data from Prism)

# The Gold Standard of Error Propagation: Resampling (cf. Bootstrapping, Jackknifing)

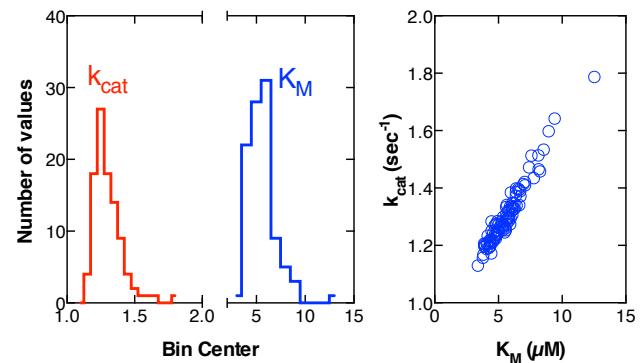
Michaelis-Menten data



Initial least-squares fit



Simulate decoy datasets



Fit each decoy

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# Detecting Outliers

Q test (a.k.a. Dixon's Q test):

$$x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_N$$

$$\frac{gap}{range} = \frac{x_N - x_{N-1}}{x_N - x_1} > Q_{crit}(\alpha, N) ?$$

Grubbs' test:

$$\frac{\max |x_i - \langle x \rangle|}{\sigma} > G_{crit}(\alpha, N) = \frac{(N-1)}{\sqrt{N}} \sqrt{\frac{t_{\alpha/2N, N-2}^2}{N-2 + t_{\alpha/2N, N-2}^2}} ?$$

Keep in mind:

Is  $N$  large enough?

Are data normally distributed?

No substitute for looking at the data directly

# Useful Resources

Prism User Guide:

<http://www.graphpad.com/guides/prism/6/curve-fitting/>

G.L. Squires, *Practical Physics* – see wiki

Harvey Motulsky, *Intuitive Biostatistics* – in H-058

K. Madsen, H.B. Nielsen, O. Tingleff, *Methods for Non-Linear Least Squares Problems*,

[http://www2.imm.dtu.dk/pubdb/views/edoc\\_download.php/3215/pdf/imm3215.pdf](http://www2.imm.dtu.dk/pubdb/views/edoc_download.php/3215/pdf/imm3215.pdf)