

Subject card

Subject name and code	STATISTICS II, PG_00061103								
Field of study	Management								
Date of commencement of studies	October 2024		Academic year of realisation of subject			2024/2025			
Education level	second-cycle studies		Subject group			Obligatory subject group in the field of study Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study			
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery			at the university			
Year of study	1		Language of instruction			English			
Semester of study	2		ECTS credits			4.0			
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form			assessment			
Conducting unit	Department of Statist	epartment of Statistics and Econometrics -> Faculty of Management an				d Economics			
Name and surname	Subject supervisor dr Błażej Kochański								
of lecturer (lecturers)	Teachers		dr Błażej Kochański						
		dr Olgun Aydin							
Lesson types and methods	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	t	Seminar	SUM	
of instruction	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0	30.0	0.0		0.0	45	
	E-learning hours included: 0.0								
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity Participation in classes including plan				Self-study SUM				
	Number of study hours	45		6.0		49.0		100	
Subject objectives	Uses appropriately selected statistical methods to analyze business data, making a critical assessment of the results obtained								
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome			Method of verification			
	[K7_U05] cooperates with other people in the implementation of teamwork, both as a leader and a team member, effectively achieving the assumed goals					[SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information			
	[K7_W02] explains the meaning and interdependence of the key components describing economic processes, using in-depth knowledge consistent with the main trends in the development of scientific disciplines related to the field of study		, ,			[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge			
Prerequisites and co-requisites	 Probability and its properties Basic principles of probabilities, Bayes' theorem Random variables, parameters of distributions Discrete (including: binomial, Poisson) and continuous (including: uniform, normal) distributions Population and sample, sample distributions and statistics, estimators Confidence intervals for the mean and proportion Determining the sample size Testing statistical hypotheses Mean and proportion tests for one and two samples Chi-square test Anova Other tests: nonparametric tests, correlation and regression tests 								

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Assessment methods	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade				
and criteria	Laboratory tasks	60.0%	50.0%				
	Exam	60.0%	50.0%				
Recommended reading	Basic literature McClave J.T., Benson P.G., Sincich T. (2008), Statistics for Busines and Economics, Pearson/Prentice Hall Aczel A.D. (1989), Complete Business Statistics, Irwin						
	Supplementary literature	Newbold P., Carlson W.L., Thorne B.M., Statistics for Business and Economics, Pearson Miller I., Miller M., John E. Freund's mathematical statistics with applications, Pearson/Prentice Hall Wackerly D., Mendenhall W., Scheaffer R.L., Mathematical statistics with applications, Thomson Brooks/Cole					
	eResources addresses	Uzupełniające					
		Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:					
		Statistics II 2025 - Moodle ID: 43114 https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=43114					
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed		,					
	Poor quality batteries were installed in 1% of a certain company's mobile phones. The probability that poor quality batteries will stop working within the first month of use is 0.49. Ordinary batteries installed in other phones may stop working properly in the first month with a probability of 0.03. In a sample selected from the population of phones, the battery stopped working within the first month. What is the probability that the battery was of good quality?						
	In a certain population, the average number of children in a family is 1.67 and the standard deviation of the number of children in a family is 0.32. We randomly select 47 families from this population. What is the probability that among these randomly selected families the average number of children will be less than 1.61? What is the probability that the sample mean will deviate from 1.67 by more than 0.05? Enter a value such that the probability of obtaining a sample mean higher than this value is 40%.						
	ABC has recently introduced a new method of preventing defects in manufactured machines. Historically, the failure rate (the number of machines with faults detected in the first year of operation in the total number of machines produced) in the company was 8%. After introducing the new method, 16 defects were found in a sample of 250 machines. The company's analysts hypothesised that there had been a reduction in the number of defects. An appropriate test should be performed, assuming a significance level of = 0.05.						
	A sociologist claims that in a certain population the distribution of people according to education is as follows: higher education - 16.2%, secondary education - 47.2%, primary education - 22.6%, vocational education - 14%. A sample of 180 people was taken from this population. It was found that 28 of them had higher education, 71 - secondary education, 49 - primary education, 32 - vocational education. Can the sociologist's claim be rejected at the significance level = 0.1?						
Work placement	Not applicable						

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