# EAAHNIKO ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΟ ΓΕΡΙΣΚΟΓ

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Σεπτέμβριος 1982

Γ. Κοκολάκης

Χ. Παπαγεωργίου

Α. Ταμπουρατζής

### **TEPIEXOMENA** 1. Πόσο διδάσκεται ή Στατιστική στή Μέση Ἐκπαίδευση 2. Συνέδριο τοῦ Ε.Σ.Ι. 3. Σεμινάρια τοῦ Ε.Σ.Ι. Το Μοχής Β΄ υσκρεστεία μου κάταμαν μου 5 4. Άπό τήν κίνηση τῶν μελῶν 6 5. Στατιστικά τεχνάσματα 8 6. Σπαζοκεφαλιές 7. Οἱ ἀρχαῖοι Ἔλληνες καὶ ἡ Στατιστική 8. Επίλεκτη βιβλιοκρισία 9. Διεθνῆ Συνέδρια 13 10. Τό Εὐρωπαϊκό Συνέδριο Στατιστικῶν 11. Έθνικές Στατιστικές Έταιρίες στήν Εὐρώπη

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## 1. ΠΟΣΟ ΔΙΔΑΣΚΕΤΑΙ Η ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΉ ΣΤΗ ΜΕΣΗ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗ

Στό πλαίσιο τῶν διπλωματικῶν ἐργασιῶν πού ἀπαιτοῦνται ἀπό τούς σπουδαστές τοῦ (Μεταπτυχιακοῦ) Ἐνδεικτικοῦ Πληροφορικῆς καί Ἐπιχειρησιακῆς Ἐρευνας τῆς Φυσ/κῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν, οἱ σπουδαστές Μελέκος Ξενοφών καί Σολωμοῦ Νίκη ἐξεπόνησαν διπλωματική ἐργασία μέ τόν τίτλο "Δειγματοληπτική "Ερευνα γιά τή Διδασκαλία τῆς Στατιστικῆς καί Πιθανοτήτων στά Γυμνάσια".

Από τήν ἐργασία αὐτή δημοσιεύουμε, χάριν τῶν ἀναγνωστῶν τοῦ ΠΕΡΙΣΚΟΠΙΟΥ ένα πρῶτο κομμάτι (συνέχεια θά δημοσιευθεῖ σ'ἐπόμενα τεύχη). ᾿Αποκαρδιωτικά δέν είναι τά συμπεράσματα; Τί λένε οἱ συνάδελφοι μαθηματικοί, τό ΚΕΜΕ καί τό

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Υπουργείο Παιδείας; Committee the committee of but may all by avoid the box avoid the ... Αποτελέσματα.

Τά ἐρωτηματολόγια πού κατορθώσαμε νά συγκεντρώσουμε ἦταν 105, ἀριθμός ἀρκετά μικρότερος ἀπό τό ἀπαιτούμενο μέγεθος δείγματος πού εἴχαμε προϋπολογίσει. Σ'αὐτά πρέπει νά προστεθοῦν 5 ἀκόμα, στά ὁποῖα δέν πήραμε ἀπαντήσεις.

Τά συνολικά ἀποτελέσματα περιέχονται στούς πίνακες 1 καί 2, ἀναλυμένα κατά τά χαρακτηριστικά τῶν καθηγητῶν, δηλαδή Πανεπιστήμιο πού ἀποφοίτησαν, χρόνολογία λήψεως πτυχίου καί χρόνια ὑπηρεσίας στή Μέση Ἐκπαίδευση.

Ο πίνακας 1 περιέχει τίς ἐρωτήσεις πού ἀναφέρονται στή διδασκαλία τῆς Στατιστικῆς καί τῶν Πιθανοτήτων.

'Ο πίνακας 2 περιέχει τίς ἀπαντήσεις γιά τίς ἀπόψεις τῶν καθηγητῶν.

Διδασκαλία τῆς Στατιστικῆς καί τῶν Πιθανοτήτων

'Από τούς καθηγητές πού ρωτήθηκαν 75 είχαν ἀναλάβει τήν Γ΄ Γυμνασίου τουλάχιστον μιά φορά κατά τά τρία τελευταΐα σχολικά χρόνια καί ἀποτέλεσαν τό δείγμα γιά τίς ἐρωτήσεις πού ἀναφέρονταν στή διδασκαλία τῶν κεφαλαίων τῆς Στατιστικῆς καί τῶν Πιθανοτήτων.

'Απ'αὐτούς μόνο 11 εἶχαν διδάξει Στατιστική τουλάχιστον μιά φορά.
Τό κεφάλαιο τῶν Πιθανοτήτων, πού ἀκολουθεῖ αὐτό τῆς Στατιστικῆς, τό εἶχαν διδάξει ἀκόμα λιγότεροι, μόνο 5 καί ὅλοι εἶχαν διδάξει προηγουμένως Στατιστική. Τό γεγονός δηλαδή ὅτι περισσότεροι καθηγητές εἶχαν διδάξει Στατιστική ἀπό Πιθανότητες δέν ὀφείλεται σέ κάποια ἰδιαίτερη προτίμηση ἤ ἐπιλογή, ἀλλά στίς ἐντολές τοῦ 'Υπουργείου νά ἀκολουθοῦν πιστά τήν σειρά τοῦ βιβλίου.

Ή ἐκτίμηση πού μᾶς ἔδινε τό δεῖγμα γιά τό ποσοστό τῶν καθηγητῶν πού εἶχαν διδάξει Στατιστική ἦταν  $p=\frac{11}{75}\cdot 100=14.66\%$ . Θέλοντας νά ὑπολογίσουμε ἕνα διάστημα ἐμπιστοσύνης, πού μέ μεγάλη πιθανότητα (0.95) θά περιεῖχε τό πραγματικό ποσοστό, παρατηρήσαμε ἀπό τόν πίνακα 3.3 σελίδα 58

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τοῦ βιβλίου Sampling Techniques τοῦ Cochran, ὅτι δέν μπορούσαμε νά χρησιμοποιήσουμε τήν κανονική προσέγγιση διότι γιά μέγεθος δείγματος 75 ἔπρεπε νά εἴχαμε πολύ μεγαλύτερο ἀριθμό καθηγητῶν (πάνω ἀπό 23) πού νά εἶχαν διδάς ξει Στατιστική. Χρησιμοποιήσαμε πίνακες τῆς Διωνυμικῆς κατανομῆς ἀπό τά βιβλία Biometrika Tables for Statisticians και Handbook of tables for Probability and Statistics, πού μᾶς ἔδιναν τό 0.95 διάστημα ἐμπιστοσύνης γιά τό ποσοστό, μέ κάτω ὅριο  $p_k = 7.5\%$  και πάνω ὅριο  $p_{\pi} = 24.8\%$ .

Έπειδή τό κλάσμα δειγματοληψίας  $f=\frac{n}{N}=\frac{75}{579}$  =0.13 ήταν μεγαλύτερο από τό 0.05, ἔπρεπε νά διορθώσουμε τά ὅρια τοῦ διαστήματος πολ/ζοντας τήν ἀπόσταση τοῦ p ἀπό κάθε ὅριο μέ τό κλάσμα

$$\sqrt{1-\hat{\mathbf{f}}} = \sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{579-75}{579}} = 0.932$$
 (Cochran  $\sigma \in \lambda$ . 59).

Δηλαδή

Πάνω ὅριο:  $p+(p_{π}-p)\cdot\sqrt{1-f} = 24.12%$ 

Κάτω ὄριο: p-(p-p<sub>k</sub>).√1-f = 7.97 %

Στούς παραπάνω ὑπολογισμούς δέν λάβαμε ὑπ'ὄψη τά 5 ἐρωτηματολόγια πού δέν ἀπαντήθηκαν. Θεωρώντας ὅτι ἀπό τούς 5 καθηγητές οἱ 4 εἶχαν ἀναλάβει τήν Γ΄ τάξη, εἴχαμε μέγεθος δείγματος 79 ἀπό τούς ὁποίους 75 εἶχαν ἀπαντήσει. Γιά νά βροῦμε ἔνα διάστημα ἐμπιστοσύνης πού θά περιεῖχε τό πραγματικό ποσοστό ἀνεξαρτήτως τῶν πιθανῶν σφαλμάτων λόγω αὐτῶν πού δέν ἀπάντησαν, ὑπολογίσαμε τό κάτω ὅριο θεωρώντας ὅτι κανείς ἀπό τούς 4 δέν εἶχε διδάξει Στατιστική καί τό πάνω θεωρώντας ὅτι ὅλοι εἶχαν διδάξει. (Cochran σελ. 362). Τό διάστημα πού βρήκαμε ἤταν τό (7.3%, 29.3%) καί μετά τήν διόρθωση (7.74%, 28.60%).

'Ο λόγος πού οἱ καθηγητές δέν ἀπάντησαν καθόλου ἤ ἄφησαν ἀσυμπλήρωτες μερικές ἀπό τἰς ἐρωτήσεις ἦταν κυρίως διστακτικότητα ἤ ἀδιαφορία
γιά τήν ἴδια τήν ἔρευνα καί γιά τά κεφάλαια πού μᾶς ἐνδιέφεραν. Μποροῦμε

λοιπόν να ἰσχυριστοῦμε ὅτι εἴναι ἀπίθανο κάποιος ἀπ'αὐτούς να εἶχε διδάξει Ττατιστική. Γι'αὐτό και τό πάνω ὅριο τοῦ διαστήματος πού ὑπολογίσαμε εἴναι σίγουρα πολύ μεγάλο.

'Ο λόγος πού δέν ἐδίδαξαν τά κεφάλαια αὐτά γιά τό μεγαλύτερο ποσοστό (70%) ἦταν ἡ ἔλλειψη χρόνου. Ένα ποσοστό 25.35% προτίμησε νά κάνει ἐπανα-λήψεις λόγω τῶν ἐξετάσεων γιά τό Λύκειο, τρεῖς πρόβαλαν σάν λόγο τίς ἀπεργίες ἐκείνων τῶν χρόνων καί τέσσερις δέν ἀπάντησαν καθόλου.

'Από τούς 11 καθηγητές πού εἶχαν διδάξει Στατιστική ή Πιθανότητες κατά τά τρία τελευταΐα χρόνια, 3 εἶχαν διδάξει τά ἀντίστοιχα κεφάλαια πού ὑπῆρχαν στά παλαιότερα βιβλία τοῦ ἑξαταξίου γυμνασίου. Συνολικά 16 μαθηματικοί ἀπό τούς 105 εἶχαν διδάξει τουλάχιστον μιά φορά κατά τήν σταδιοδρομία τους τά θέματα τῆς Στατιστικῆς ή τῶν Πιθανοτήτων ὅπως προβλεπόταν στό 'Αναλυτικό Πρόγραμμα. Ποσοστό  $p=\frac{16}{105}$  · 100=15.23%, μέ διάστημα ἐμπιστοσύνης (9.23%, 22.66%) μετά τήν διόρθωση. Λαμβάνοντας ὑπ'ὄψη καί τούς 5 καθηγητές πού δέν ἀπάντησαν, τό διάστημα γίνεται (8.62%, 27.21%) ὅπου τό πάνω ὅριο εἶναι πάλι πολύ μεγάλο.

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## 2. ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ ΤΟΥ ΕΣΙ

Τό Συνέδριό μας πού προγραμματίζαμε ἀρχικά γιά τό 1982 (βλ. προηγούμενο Τεῦχος τοῦ Περισκόπιου) βρίσκεται σέ καλό δρόμο καί θά πραγματοποιηθεῖ ἀπό 27-3① Ἰουνίου,1983. "Ηδη δόθηκε ἔγκριση γιά ἐπιπλέον χρηματοδότηση στό πρόγραμμα συνεδρίων τοῦ Ύπουργείου Πολιτισμοῦ καί Ἐπιστημῶν τοῦ 1983. Τό μικρό φετεινό ποσό θά χρησιμοποιηθεῖ γιά προπαρασκευαστικά ἔξοδα τοῦ Συνεδρίου. "Ηδη στέλλεται σχετική ἀνακοίνωση σέ συναδέλφους τόσο τοῦ ἐσωτερικοῦ ὅσο καί τοῦ ἐξωτερικοῦ. Τά μέλη καλοῦνται νά συμμετάσχουν μέ ἐργασίες τους. Τό θέμα, "Στοχαστικό Μοντέλο σέ ᾿Αστικά Συστήματα ἐξυπηρέτησης" εῖναι τόσο γενικό πού ἐπιτρέπει πλατύ φάσμα ἐργασιῶν.

## 3. ΣΕΜΙΝΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ Ε.Σ.Ι. ΤΟ ΙΟΙΑΙΚΑ ΟΥΡΕΊΤΕ ΕΡΟΙΙΑ ΙΤΟ ΒΕΙΘΟΤΟΙΘΟΧΟΙ ΟΥ ΥΟΧΙΟΛ

Τό Ε.Σ.Ι. ἔχει προγραμματίσει γιά τό 1983 τήν διοργάνωση καί διεξαγωγή τῶν ἑξῆς σεμιναρίων (τά τέσσερα πρῶτα τήν Ἄνοιξη τοῦ 1983 καί τά ἐπόμενα τέσσερα τό φθινόπωρο τοῦ 1983).

- 1. Δειγματοληπτικές τεχνικές Δημοσκόπηση.
  - 2. Στατιστικός ἔλεγχος ποιότητας.
  - 3. Γραμμικά μοντέλα καί οἰκονομετρικές ἐφαρμογές.
  - 4. Στατιστικά πακέττα: Στατιστικές τεχνικές στόν Η/Υ.
- 5. Στατιστικές μέθοδοι στήν ἀνάλυση ἰατρικῶν δεδομένων.
- 6. Στατιστική ἀνάλυση χρονοσειρῶν καί πρόβλεψη.
  - 7. Ο ρόλος τῆς Στατιστικῆς σέ περιβαλλοντολογικά προβλήματα.
    - 8. Έφαρμογές τῆς Πιθανοθεωρίας καί Στατιστικῆς στόν ἀναλογισμό καί τήν ἀσφάλιση.

Τά σεμινάρια αὐτά εἶναι πολύ πιθανό νά ἐπιχορηγηθοῦν ἀπό τό Εὐρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμεῖο. Ἔχει ὑποβληθεῖ σχετική αἴτηση ἀπό τό Ε.Σ.Ι. καί ἡ ἔγκριση τῆς ἐπιχορἡγησης καθώς καί τό ὕψος της ἀναμένεται νά μᾶς γίνουν γνωστά στίς ἀρχές τοῦ 1983. Ἡ οἰκονομική ἐνίσχυση ἀπό τό Ε.Κ.Τ. θά ἐπιτρέψει μία ἄρτια ὀργάνωση καί διεξαγωγή τῶν σεμιναρίων καθώς καί ἀξιόλογες ἀμοιβές τῶν εἰσηγητῶν.

"Αν ἐπιθυμεῖτε νά συμμετάσχετε ὡς εἰσηγητές σέ ἕνα ἤ περισσότερα σεμινάρια ἀπό τά παραπάνω,παρακαλεῖστε νά μᾶς τό δηλώσετε μέχρι τίς 30.11.82.

## 4. AΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΚΙΝΗΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΜΕΛΩΝ A BLUE MOUDAN'S SAME OF MEHROS MEHRO

΄Ο τέως Ύφηγητής τῆς Φυσ/κῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἰωαννίνων Παν. Βασιλείου ἀνέλαβε τά καθήκοντά του στήν Ἐπιχειρησιακή Ἔρευνα τῆς Φυσ/κῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης,ὅπου πρόσφατα ἐξελέγη ἔκτακτος Καθηγητής.

'Ο Καθ. Θεόφιλος Κάκουλλος, Πρόεδρος τοῦ Ε.Σ.Ι., μετεῖχε στίς ἐργασίες τῆς 15ης ἐτήσιας European Meeting of Statisticians στό Παλέρμο τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀπό 13-18 Σεπτεμβρίου καί παρουσίασε ἐργασία μέ τίτλο "Characterizations of mixtures by a regression point".

Ό Δρ. Γιῶργος Κοκολάκης, Γενικός Γραμματέας τοῦ Ε.Σ.Ι. παρουσίασε ἐργασία μέ τίτλο "A new look to the problem of classification with binary data" στό International Conference on Practical Bayesian Statistics πού ἔγινε στό Cambridge (St. John's College) ὑπό τἡν αἰγίδα τοῦ Institute of Statisticians. Μέ τἡν εὐκαιρία αὐτἡ ὁ κ. Κοκολάκης πρότεινε τἡ διοργάνωση τοῦ  $3^{\text{OU}}_{\text{e}}$  International Bayesian Conference τό 1985 στἡν Ἑλλάδα. (Τό  $2^{\text{O}}_{\text{e}}$  συνέδριο ἔχει ἤδη προγραμματίστεῖ νὰ γίνει τὸν Ἰούνιο τοῦ 1983 στἡν Valencia τῆς Ἰσπανίας) καί ἡ πρόταση ἔγινε δεκτή.

'Ο Καθ. Δημήτριος 'Αθανασόπουλος μετεῖχε στό International Conference on Teaching Statistics στό Sheffield.

Ό Δρ. Γιῶργος Τζιαφέτας, λέκτορας Στατιστικῆς τοῦ Ε.Μ.Π., ἔγινε πρόσφατα Ύφηγητής τοῦ Ε.Μ. Πολυτεχνείου.

'Ο Δρ. Λευτέρης Τσουπάκης μετείχε στό International Conference on Teaching Statistics στό Sheffield 'Αγγλίας.

\*Ο Δρ. Χρῆστος Φράγκος, εἰδικός ἐπιστήμονας τοῦ μαθήματος τῆς Στατιστικῆς στή Φυσ/κή Σχολή τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης, ἐπέστρεψε ὕστερα ἀπό τετράμηνη ἐρευνητική συνεργασία μέ τόν Καθ. J. Durbin τοῦ London School of Economics πάνω σέ θέματα Jackknife and Bootstrap.

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6. O A ASSL Gufy nour "Elive, these mod "H Third Strongton yid th Strict this method too at the third the method too at the method too the train and at the strong to the train and at the strong to the train to be the train to the the strong to the train train

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λίρα πού είναι τόσο πιθανό νό είναι κάλπικη βλέπει βτι είναι χρυσή λίρα. Πώς ποθητει νά δου καί χρυσή στήν άριστερή μου τσέπη έχω - προχωρήσει μετά, ώστε νά μεγιστοποίήσει τήν δού κάλπικες καί μιά χρυσή. Μπορείς νά δια- πιθανότητα νά όποκτήσει άκόμο μιά χρυσή λίρο

> λάξεις όποια τσέπη θέλεις (π.χ. παίζοντας καρώνα-γράμματα) καί να τραβήξεις ένα νόμισμα ή, άν θέλεις, μπορώ να βάλμε καί τα τέσ-

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### 4. ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΤΕΧΝΑΣΜΑΤΑ

Newsweek once showed how "U. S. Old Folks Grow Older" by means of a chart on which appeared two male figures, one representing the 68.2-year life expectancy of today, the other the 34-year life expectancy of 1879-1889. It was the same old story: One figure was twice as tall as the other and so would have had eight times the bulk or weight. This picture sensationalized facts in order to make a better story. I would call it a form of yellow journalism. The same issue of the magazine contained a truncated, or gee-whiz, line graph.

## THE CRESCIVE COW

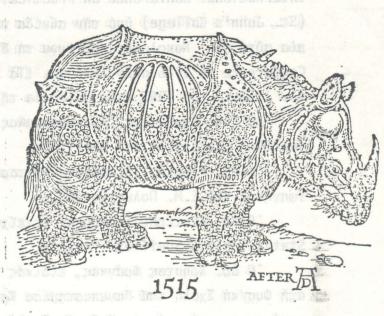


There is still another kind of danger in varying the size of objects in a chart. It seems that in 1860 there were something over eight million milk cows in the United States and by 1936 there were more than twenty-five million Showing this increase by drawing two cows, one three times the height of the other, will exaggerate the impression in the manner we have been discussing. But the effect on the hasty scanner of the page may be even stranger: He may easily come away with the idea that cows are bigger now than they used to be.

## 5. ΣΠΑΖΟΚΕΦΑΛΙΕΣ

1. 'Ο Α λέει στήν κόρη του: "'Ελένη, τώρα πού κάνετε πιθανότητες στό Λύκειο, θά σοῦ δώσω τήν εὐκαιρία νὰ κερδίσεις μιά χρυσή λίρα. Πρόσεξε καλά, στήνδεξιά μου τσέπη ἔχω μιά λίρα πού εῖναι τόσο πιθανό νὰ εῖναι κάλπικη ὅσο καί χρυσή στήν ἀριστερή μου τσέπη ἔχω δυό κάλπικες καί μιά χρυσή. Μπορεῖς νὰ διαλέξεις ὅποια τσέπη θέλεις (π.χ. παίζοντας κορώνα-γράμματα) καί νὰ τραβήξεις ἕνα νόμισμα ἤ, ἄν θέλεις, μπορῶ νὰ βάλω καί τὰ τέσσερα νομίσματα σέ μιὰ τσέπη καί τότε νὰ τραβήξεις ἕνα. Σκέψου καί πράξε".

## THE DIMINISHING RHINOCEROS





Apply the same deceptive technique to what has har pened to the rhinoceros population and this is what you get. Ogden Nash once rhymed rhinosterous with prepositerous. That's the word for the method too.

Ή Έλένη διερωτάται γιά τή δεξιά τσέπη καί γιά νά μάθει κάτι κάνει τό έξῆς: Ρίχνει τή δική της χρυσή λίρα στήν δεξιά τσέπη τοῦ πατέρα της καί μετά βγάζει ἕνα νόμισμα καί βλέπει ὅτι εἶναι χρυσή λίρα. Πῶς πρέπει νά προχωρήσει μετά, ὥστε νά μεγιστοποίἡσει τήν πιθανότητα νά ἀποκτήσει ἀκόμα μιά χρυσή λίρο

2.Τρεῖς ἀλεξιπτωτιστές πέφτουν τυχαῖα σέ τρία σημεῖα Α,Β,Γ ἐνός "μεγάλου" κάμπου (ἐπιπέδου). Ποιά εἶναι ἡ πιθανότητα τό τρίγωνο ΑΒΙ νά εἶναι ὀξυγώνιο;

'An.  $3/(8 - \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{\pi})$ 

## 7. ΟΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ ΚΑΙ Η ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ

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THE STATISTICAL WORLD OF HERODOTUS

By ERNEST RUBIN

There exists a great temptation, and perhaps a natural inclination, to view the present as significant and to discount the past as trivial. To be ignorant or contemptuous of history, however, deprives an individual of his capacity to understand the contemporary world. Various statistical procedures and concepts, for example, originated several thousand years ago. The following discussion elaborates this theme.

A fascinating source of the ancient world is preserved in *The Histories*<sup>2</sup> of Herodotus (circa 485-420 B.C.). Herodotus, the father of history, was a Greek who traveled extensively in the lands of classical antiquity. He recorded in considerable detail a variety of information based on what he saw and heard. While these histories constitute a compendium of facts and fictions, both profound and profane, they embrace many ideas of interest to natural and social science.

Considerable doubt arises as to the validity and accuracy of many of the statistics cited by Herodotus, a fact which did not entirely escape him. It seemed, nevertheless, worthwhile to assemble some of his observations on the quantitative matters and methods of the ancient world.

Of particular interest are Herodotus' observations on matters pertaining to population and public health. Regarding longevity, he quotes Solon thus, "... Take seventy years as the span of a man's life." (The reference to three score and ten years as the duration of life also occurs in the Bible). A white male child born in the United States today has an expectation of somewhat less than 70 years. Herodotus, in discussing the chronology of Egypt indicated that he depended for his information on the Egyptians and their priests.

"... They declare that three hundred and fortyone generations separate the first king of Egypt
from the last mentioned (Hephaestus)—and that
there was a king and a high priest corresponding to
each generation. Now to reckon three generations
as a hundred years, three hundred generations
make ten thousand years, and the remaining fortyone generations make 1,340 years more; thus one
gets a total of 11,340 years..."

The duration of a generation and the longevity of man appear consistent, although there is some ambiguity as to whether these averages apply to the entire population or only to special classes within it.

In describing Babylonian customs, Herodotus calls special attention to their ingenious treatment of disease.

He says

"... They have no doctors, but bring their invalids out into the street, where anyone who comes along offers the sufferer advice on his complaint, either from personal experience or observation of a similar complaint in others. Anyone will stop by the sick man's side and suggest remedies which he has himself proved successful in whatever the trouble may be, or which he has known to succeed with other people. Nobody is allowed to pass a sick person in silence; but everyone must ask him what is the matter..."

what were the associate groupedly which made

The foregoing is in effect a sequential stratified sampling plan or scheme. The sufferer acquires a body of non-random treatment data or observations, presumably from survivors, to which he must match his illness or symptoms. At the same time the data supplied him depend on information he provides to listeners. The collective experience is thereby provided to the sick individual in lieu of a doctor.

Of interest also is the other side of the spectrum, namely, the division of medical labor, that Herodotus cites, among the Egyptians:

"... Medicine is practiced among them on a plan of separation; each physician treats a single disorder, and no more; thus the country swarms with medical practitioners, some undertaking to cure diseases of the eye, others of the head, others again of the teeth, others of the intestines, and some those which are not local..."

As a result of an eighteen year famine the King of Lydia uses a statistical approach to solve a problem of survivorship. The King divided the population into two groups and determined by drawing lots which should emigrate and which should remain home."8 Herodotus was sensitive to the need for basic data and commented, in connection with one of his visits, that he was unable to ascertain the population of a country.

Illustrations of scasonality observed by Herodotus are of interest and I note two of them. The periodic behavior of the Nile intrigued him. In the following he not only describes this behavior but indicates that it was in contrast to that of other rivers:

"... What I particularly wished to know was why the water begins to rise at the summer solstice, continues to do so for a hundred days, and then falls again at the end of that period, so that it remains low throughout the winter until the summer solstice comes round again in the following year. ... what was the peculiar property which made the Nile behave in the opposite way to other rivers ..."10

Another phenomenon of seasonality that Herodotus considered unusual was the harvest seasons of Cyrene:

"... The land of Cyrene, the highest of that part of Libya... has the remarkable peculiarity of three separate harvest-seasons: first, the crops near the coast ripen and are ready for cutting or picking; then, when these are in, the crops in what they call the hill-country—the middle region above the coastal belt—are ready for harvesting; and lastly, when this second harvest is over, the crops in the highest tract of country are ripe and ready, so that by the time the first harvest is all eaten or drunk, the last comes in making ... a continuous autumn of eight months on end ..."

Herodotus frequently calls attention to things of value, particularly certain metals and precious stones. In discussing the enormous tribute paid to Persia by conquered nations he states an interesting ratio between gold and silver namely "... if gold is reckoned at thirteen times the value of silver ..." He mentions that the Lydians appear to have been "... the first nation to introduce the use of gold and silver coins, and the first who sold goods by retail."

The concepts of an average and an equilibrium were known to Herodotus. There are several references to these notions in Herodotus. The following analysis by Herodotus of the constant volume of the Danube River indicates his familiarity with these ideas. He observes:

"... The Danube .... never varies, summer or winter, in the volumes of its waters.... The fact that the height of the Danube remains constant summer and winter, I think I can explain in the following way; in winter the volume of water is normal, or slightly above normal, for though there is much snow, the rainfall is negligible; but in summer the great mass of the previous winter's snow melts, and the water from its pouring into the river, combined with frequent heavy rains... increases its volume. So though there is more evaporation in summer than in winter, the effect of it is offset by the increased volume of the tributary stream; thus a balance is produced and the level of the water is kept constant, throughout the year."

The references to life span and to generations previously cited are also indicative of a concept of central tendency.

Herodotus was quite concerned with population data and regarded it of considerable importance. Note his observations on and estimation of the population of Scythia.

"I was never able to learn exactly what the population is. The reports I have heard are not consistent, some putting it very high, others comparatively low, considering, that is, the power and importance of Scythia. They did, however, actually show me something, which gave me a notion of their numbers:... In this place there stands a brazen bowl... that... can easily hold 5,000 gallons and is of metal four inches thick. The people of the district told me that this huge vessel was made of arrowheads; one of their kings, Ariantes, wishing to know how many men there were in Scythia, gave orders that each of them should bring him a single arrowhead, failure to do so being punishable by death. An enormous number were brought, and Ariantes decided to turn them into something which might serve as a permanent record. The result was the brazen bowl...<sup>15</sup>

Of considerable interest is Herodotus' conjecture regarding the physical-economic basis of geometry in Egypt, as provided in the following account:

"Sesotris... made a division of the soil of Egypt among the inhabitants, assigning square plots of ground of equal size to all, and obtaining his chief revenue from the rent which the holders were required to pay him year by year. If the river carried away any portion of a man's lot, he appeared before the king, and related what had happened; upon which the king sent persons to examine, and determine by measurement the exact extent of the loss; and thenceforth only such a rent was demanded of him as was proportionate to the reduced size of his land. From this practice, I think, geometry first came to be known in Egypt, whence it passed into Greece..."

The illustrations that I have selected from Herodotus of the quantitative character of the ancient world constitute a very small sample of the material that he provides. Many details regarding military operations, weights and measures, the measurement of time, the duration of travel between various cities, the cost of building pyramids and canals are to be found in this remarkable account. To be sure, there is much of a legendary or fanciful content in this work. It is, nevertheless, a fascinating and valuable source of the social and economic history of classical antiquity augmented by notable varieties of statistical data and speculation.

#### MALE STREET PROTES

<sup>1</sup> Only an approximate idea can be conveyed of the geographical explorations of Herodotus. In terms of the atlas of today, Herodotus was familiar with Greece, Italy, Egypt, Persia (Iran), and India.

<sup>2</sup> This discussion relies upon two translations: Herodotus, The Histories, translated by Aubrey de Selincourt (Penguin Classics, Penguin Books, Ltd., Baltimore, 1954), pp. 602, and Herodotus, the text of Canon George Rawlinson's translation, with the notes abridged, by A. J. Grant (C. Scribner Sons, N. Y. 1897), in two volumes (900 pp.) and the Rawlinson translation (2 volumes), with notes by E. H. Blakeney (Every-

#### 8. ΕΠΙΛΕΚΤΗ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΚΡΙΣΙΑ

West in CAUSS: A BIOGRAPHICAL STUDY. W.K. Bühler. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1981, :pp. viii + 208, DM.39.00/ . . . US\$18.20. - notasubosant to appropriate to some fertilisted to appropriate

#### Contents:

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- 1. Childhood and Youth,:1777-1795
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- 2. Student Years in Göttingen, 1795-1798
- II. The Organization of Gauss's Collected Works
- 3. The Number-Theoretical Work
- III. The Influence of Gauss's Arithmetical Work
  - 4. The Return to Brunswick, Dissertation. The Ceres Orbit:
- IV. The Political Scene in Germany
- 6. Family Life. The Move to Gottingen ..
- 7. Death of Johanna and Second Marriage. The First Years as Professor in Göttingen

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- ... v. Section VII of
- VI. Gauss's Style Disqu. Arithm.
- 8. The Astronomical Work, Elliptic Punctions
- VII. Modular Forms. The Hypergeometric Function
  - 9. Geodesy and Geometry
- 10. The Call to Berlin and Gauss's Social Role. The End of the Second Marriage
- 11. Physics ...
- VIII. Gauss's Personal Interests After His Second esupiniosa legitors
  - ...: .Wife's Death ...
  - 12. The Göttingen Seven
  - JX. The Method of Least Squares
  - 13. Numerical Work. Dioptrics
  - 14. The Years 1838-1855
  - 15. Gauss's Death

X. Epilogue to forteen family and applications. Appendix A: The Organization of Gauss's Collected

Appendix C: An Index of Gauss's Works , ...

Notes, Bibliography, Index : ...

Readership: Mathematician, scientist

This biography is conceived as a guidebook to Gauss's life, and work, his personal profesional relationships, his opinions and beliefs, and the historical and political background. Gauss's statistical work occupies two pages of Interchapter IX with brief remarks elsewhere; fair enough in view of his great contributions to mathematics astronomy. The author hopes that the global picture is satisfactory even if there are many inconsistencies, omissions, and mistakes in detail. He has written a fascinating book, full of insights and informed comments, which should be read by everyone interested in good scientific work and human achievement.

chievement. University or Newcastle upon Tyne 

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN A.A. MARKOV AND .

A.A. CHUPROV ON THE THEORY OF PROBABILITY AND

MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS. Edited by Kh.O. Ondar, Translated by Ch. and M. Stein. New York Springer-Verlag, 1981, pp. xviii 4 181, DM. 74.00/ 11 US\$35.50.

Contents

- Translators' remarks (by Ch. and M. Stein)
- 3. Preface (by Kh.O. Ondar)
- 4. The correspondence between A.A. Markov and .... A.A. Chuprov
- A review of the correspondence between A.A. Markov and A.A. Chuprov (by Kh.O. Ondar)
- Appendices: A.A. Markov and A.A. Chuprov on the law of large numbers.

Appendix 1: On the basic principles of the calculus of probability and on the law of large numbers (by A.A. Markov)

Appendix 2: A review of A.A. Markov's book, The

Calculus of Probability (by A.A. Chuprov)
Appendix 3: The bicentennial of the law of large . numbers (by A.A. Markov)

Appendix 4: The law of large number in contemporary. science (by A.A. Chuprov)

Readership: Probabilists, historians/statisticians

The ennotated correspondence p deals with Lexis's dispersion and stability theory for statistical series, a predecessor of Pearson's chi-squared method. Much attention is also paid to the law of small numbers, while many other topics such as .. dependency among random variables touched upon. Two appendices deal with the 200th anniversary of the publication in 1713 of J. Bernoulli's Ars Conjectandi. One of the charming features of the book is the gradual change in Markov's opinion of the work of K. Pearson.

Cutholic University of Leuven
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J.L. Teugels Leuven, Belgium

STATISTICAL INFERENCE FOR STOCHASTIC PROCESSES.

.I.V. Basawa and B.L.S. Prakasa Rao. New York: ; Academic . Press, -1980, ... pp. ... ix ::.+ ...435, .£26.80/US\$71.50.

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D. Introductory Examples of Stochastic Models 

- 2. Branching Processes
- 3. Simple Linear Models
- 4. Discrete Markov Chains
- 5. Markov Chains in Continuous Time . -...
- 6. Simple Point Processes

- Part II: General Theory
  7. Large Sample Theory for Discrete Parmeter Stochastic Processes
- B. Large Sample Theory for Continuous Parameter Stochastic Processes
- 9. Diffusion Processes

Part III: Further Approaches

- 10. Bayesian Inference for Stochastic Processes
- 11. Nonparametric Inference for Stochastic Processes
- 12. Sequential Inference for Stochastic Processes

Appendix 1. Martingales

- Appendix 2. Stochastic Differential Equations ...
- Appendix 3. Proof of Sudakov's Lemma (Theorem 2.3) , of Chapter 12
- Appendix 4. Generalized Functions and Generalized eneralized Functions and Stochastic Processes

References, Index

to the top

Readership: Professional statisticians

There are a few books, on the statistical analysis of stochastic processes and this one is welcome. It is firmly in the classical time-domain modelling arena and is strongest on the description and parameter estimation for particular models and covers the continuous time model., It does not however cover more modern material on the filtering and control of stochastic systems. Parts of the book will provide useful teaching material,

Imperial College of Science and Technology.

parting sastrifelyess POINT PROCESSES AND QUEUES, MARTINGALE DYNAMICS. P. Brémaud. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1981,

r pp. xix + 354, US\$41.00/DM.88.--

Contents: .

1. Martingales ....

- 2. Point processes, gueues and intensities
  3. Integral representation of point-process

.... ...martingales ...

- 4. Filtering of the state of th Flows in Markovian networks of queues
   Likelihood ratios

- Optimal cc trol
   Marked point processes
- Al. Background in probability and stochastic ... : processes
  - A2. Stopping times and point-process histories A2. Stopping times and permanent as wiener-driven dynamical systems

  - A4. Stieltjes-Lebesgue calculus

General bibliography, Index

Readership: Graduate students and others working in applied probability and operations research

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. The theory of 'point processes is described here in terms of martingales, in contrast to the measure theoretic approach adopted in the book by Kerstan, Matthes and Mecke. The martingale approach emphasizes the τôle of the stochastic intensity of the process as a function of the history of the process and therefore leads to models for dynamic point process systems. The book is clearly written and well presented with its prerequisites summarized in the four appendices, which run to nearly one hundred pages. References are given for each chapter as well as in the general bibliography, and a particularly useful feature of the book is that exercises are included throughout. The solutions to these are given at the end of each chapter.

Kerstan, J., Matthes, K. and Mecke, J. (1978). Infinitely Divisible Point Processes, New York: we'r' needlig Thot

University College London London, U.K.

V. Isham

4 534

. D. Oakes

SURVIVAL ANALYSIS. R.G. Miller, Jr. New York: Wiley, 1981 pp. xi + 238, US\$22.00/£12.25.

#### Contents:

- 1. Introduction to survival concepts
- 2. Parametric models
- Nonparametric methods: one sample
- Nonparametric methods: two samples
- 5. Nonparametric methods: K samples
- 6. Nonparametric methods: regression
- 7. Goodness of fit
- B. Miscellaneous topics :-

References, Index

Readership: Biostatisticians

This book, which originated as lecture notes for a course at Stanford University, provides a clear though terse account of the major techniques for the analysis of survival times subject to censoring. Nonparametric and semi-parametric regression methods are emphasized. Worked examples using real data from clinical trials and other biostatistical applications illustrate the techniques. A number of exercises are included with solutions. The focus throughout is on the methods themselves, rather than on general issues such as the choice of model, and the presentation and finterpretation of results. The book is a valuable source of references for statisticians working in this rapidly developing area, and usefully updates the excellent recent text by Kalbfleisch and Prentice.

Topchastic Frontiges.

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, U.K.

ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS BY CONTROL METHODS. G.C. Chow. New York: Wiley, 1981, pp. vii + 320, £21.45.

Contents:

Part 1: Techniques of Stochastic Control

- 1. Introduction
- 2. An approach to the feedback control of nonlinear econometric systems
- 3. The Control of nonlinear systems with unknown CARLOW AND ACTION OF THE PARTY parameters
- 4. The control of large-scale nonlinear econometric systems
- 5. Optimal control of nonlinear systems program:
- 6. Applications of the Kalman filter to the estimation of econometric models

Part 2: Economic Applications of Control Methods

- . 7. An econometric definition of the inflation unemployed trade-off
  - 8. Evaluation of macroeconomic policies by stochastic control techniques
  - .9. Has government policy contributed to economic - stability?
  - 10. The estimation ot total investable resources
  - 11. Usefulness of imperfect models for the
  - formulation of stabilization policies
  - .12. Effective use of econometric models in ...
  - macroeconomic policy formulation ...
  - ,13: .. Econometric analysis of Soviet economic planning by optimal control ; ....
  - 14. Comparison of econometric models by optimal control techniques
  - Part 3: Stochastic Control under Rational ... Expectations
  - 15. Econometric policy evaluation and optimization under rational expectations
  - 16. Estimation of rational expectations models
  - 17. Estimation and optimal control of dynamic game . models under rational expectations
  - Part 4: Optimal Control Methods for Stochastic Models in Continuous Time
  - 18. Optimum control of stochastic differential equation.systems
  - 19. Optimum use and exploration of a natural resource

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A War Transport of the San San Readership: Econometricians, economists, control theoreticians ....

Successful technological applications of control theory, have generally involved relatively small and reasonably well quantified mathematical models of the controlled process. 'Modern' control theory has generally been regarded as a tool for understanding rather than for design, and the general theory of the control of large, imperfectly understood, stochastic nonlinear systems is in its infancy. It is this theory that is used in this book to investigate econometric systems. The author covers a lot of ground, but as the book is an amalgam of a collection of research papers some of the possible coherency of the subject is lost. However, extensive computer studies and a wide variety of interesting examples illustrate the many mathematical tools that have been developed for studying the optimal control of econometric models. Of particular interest is the section on stochastic control under rational expectations, a problem which Oxford University
Oxford, U.K.
D.W. Clarke

Barkov and A.A. Camprov (by Mad), Onfari

#### 9. ΔΙΕΘΝΗ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ

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Αύγ. 30-Σεπτ. 3 Toulouse, France. International Association for Statistical Compuring, Fifth Symposium on Computational Statistics (COMPSTAT Prague Sympostum on Asymbotic Sta Information: P. Ettinger, COMPSTAT 82, Laboratoire de Statistique et Probabilites, 118, route de Narbonne, 31062, Toulouse Cedex, France. Σεπτ. 6-11 Toulouse, France. Biometric Society, 11th International Biometric Conference. Information: J. Badia, Laboratoire de Biometrie, INRA, Chemin de Borde Rouge, B P 12, 31320 Castanet Tolosan, France. Rotterdam. International Society of Clinical Biostatistics, Third Σεπτ. 12-15 International Meeting. Information: R.A. Dixon, University of Sheffield Medical School, Beech Hill Road, Sheffield S10 2RX, U.K. Σεπτ. 13-17 Palermo, Italy. Bernoulli Society - European Regional Committee, 15th European Meeting of Statisticians. 'OKT. 27-30 Lincoln, Nebraska. Symposium on Inequalities in Statistics and Probability. Y.L. Tong, Dept. of Statistics. Oxfanogya of .00 Tokyo. Pacific Statistical Conference. Tokyo DISMODIO AND Δεκ. 15-17 Some ord Palerno dud 13-18 Zeneralisationed mayoristican if to utilize European Regional Committee rac Bernoull' Society for EntBenginies Statistics and Probability. R.M. Loynes, Dept. of Probability and Statistics. Ἰούλ. 6-9 Cambridge, King's College. Conference on Energy Statistics. The Administrative Convenor, The Institute of Statisticians, ro, eniverse en 36 Churchgate Street. Bury St. Edmunds, Suffold. IP33 1RD. Aŭy. 15-18 Toronto, Ontario, Canada. American Statistical Association, Biometric Society (ENAR and WNAR), Institute of Mathematical

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Louvain, Belgium. Bernoulli Society, Third European Young of Statisticians Meeting.

Embrechts, Department of Mathematics, Katholieke Universiteit te Leuven, Celestijnenlaan 200B, B-3030 Heverlee, Belgium.

Statistics, Statistical Society of Canada, 143rd Annual Meeting.

#### 9. ΔΙΕΘΝΗ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ

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Toronto, Ontario, Canada. American Statistical Association, Biometric Society (ENAR and WNAR), Institute of Mathematical Statistics, Statistical Society of Canada, 143rd Annual Meeting.

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Embrechts, Department of Mathematics, Katholieke Universiteit te Leuven, Celestijnenlaan 200B, B-3030 Heverlee, Belgium.

Aŭy. 29-Σεπτ.2 Kutna Hora, Hungary. Department of Probability and Mathematical Statistics, Charles University, the Bernoulli Society, Third Prague Symposium on Asymtotic Statistics.

D. Vorlickova, Faculty of Mathematics and Statistics, Charles

Σεπτ. 6-9

Basel, Switzerland. The Bernoulli Society for Mathematical

Statistics and Probability, the Biometric Society, the International

Association for Statistical Computing, International Conference on

Medical Statistics.

ICMS Congress Secretariat, Postfach, CH-4002 Basel, Switzerland.

Σεπτ. 12-22 Madrid, Spain. International Statistical Institute, 44th Biennial Session (includes meetings of Bernoulli Society for Mathematical Statistics and Probability, International Association for Statistical Computing and International Association for Survey Statisticians).

ISI Permanent Office,
428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, 2270 AZ
Voorburg, The Netherlands.

## 10. ΤΟ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ ΠΡΟΣΕΧΩΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ;

Στή διάρκεια τοῦ 15ου European Meeting of Statisticians (EMS) πού πραγματοποιήθηκε στό Palermo ἀπό 13-18 Σεπτεμβρίου, συνεδρίασε ἡ 16-μελής European Regional Committee τῆς Bernoulli Society for Mathematical Statistics and Probability.

Μεταξύ ἄλλων, συζητήθηκε καί τό θέμα τῶν χωρῶν πού θά φιλοξενήσουν τίς προσεχεῖς EMS. Ο Πρόεδρος τοῦ ΕΣΙ, Καθηγητής θ. Κάκουλλος, πού ἐξελέγη μέλος τῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς γιά τήν περίοδο 1982-1986, ἐπανέλαβε τήν πρόταση νά φιλοξενήσει κι'ἡ χώρα μας, ὄσο τό συντομώτερο, ἕνα EMS. Ἡ πρόταση ἔγινε εὖπρόσδεκτη ἀπό τά μέλη τῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς καί σύμφωνα μέ τήν κατάσταση πού ἔχει ἤδη διαμορφωθεῖ στό θέμα αὐτό, φαίνεται ὅτι τό ΕΜS τοῦ 1986 ἤ (ἄν ὅχι) τοῦ 1987 μπορεῖ νά γίνει στήν Ἑλλάδα. Τελική ἀπόφαση θά πάρει ἡ Ἐπιτροπή στήν προσεχή Σύνοδο τοῦ International Statistical Institute (ISI) στή Μαδρίτη τό Σεπτέμβριο τοῦ 1983.

Σημειώνουμε ὅτι τό EMS τοῦ 1984 θά γίνει στό Marburg τῆς Δυτ. Γερμανίας, τίς ἀρχές Σεπτεμβρίου τοῦ 1984, ἀντί τῆς Τασκένδης ὅπου εῖχε ἀρχικά προγραμματισθεῖ. Έτσι τό νωρίτερο ἀκαθόριστο EMS εῖναι τοῦ 1986 (τό 1975 γίνεται ἀπό κοινοῦ μέ τό ISI στό Amsterdam). Μπορεῖ λοιπόν τό 1986 νά τό διεκδικήσουν οἱ Ρῶσοι ἡ ἡ ἀνατολική Γερμανία. Ἅς σκεφθοῦμε λοιπόν τίς "πιθανότητες" καὶ τίς δυνατότητές μας, γιατί μιά τέτοια τιμητική χειρονομία τιμᾶται μέ χέρια, χρῆμα καί χρόνο.

## 11. ΕΘΝΙΚΕΣ ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΕΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΕΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΗ

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Slovak Society for Demography and Statistics	1968	sup 11:150
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German Statistical Society	1948 (1911)	753
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Italian Society of Statistics	1939	500
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Netherlands Society for Statistics and Operation	ns	
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<sup>\*</sup> ἀπό τό DIRECTORY OF STATISTICAL SOCIETIES, 1980

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