

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

8: Estimating Unknown Quantities from a Sample

At the start of the last chapter I highlighted the critical distinction between *descriptive statistics* and *inferential statistics*. As discussed in Chapter 5, the role of descriptive statistics is to concisely summarise what we *do* know. In contrast, the purpose of inferential statistics is to “learn what we do not know from what we do”. Now that we have a foundation in probability theory, we are in a good position to think about the problem of statistical inference. What kinds of things would we like to learn about? And how do we learn them? These are the questions that lie at the heart of inferential statistics, and they are traditionally divided into two “big ideas”: estimation and hypothesis testing. The goal in this chapter is to introduce the first of these big ideas, estimation theory, but I’m going to witter on about sampling theory first because estimation theory doesn’t make sense until you understand sampling. As a consequence, this chapter divides naturally into two parts Sections 10.1 through 10.3 are focused on sampling theory, and Sections 10.4 and 10.5 make use of sampling theory to discuss how statisticians think about estimation.

[8.1: Samples, Populations and Sampling](#)

[8.2: The Law of Large Numbers](#)

[8.3: Sampling Distributions and the Central Limit Theorem](#)

[8.4: Estimating Population Parameters](#)

[8.5: Estimating a Confidence Interval](#)

[8.6: Summary](#)

[8.7: Statistical Literacy](#)

[8.E: Estimation \(Exercises\)](#)

This page titled [8: Estimating Unknown Quantities from a Sample](#) is shared under a [CC BY-SA 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [Danielle Navarro](#) via [source content](#) that was edited to the style and standards of the LibreTexts platform.