

Bold items are Remaining items from our March 6 discussion:

What is the fundamental action taken to generate the statistics and measures used to evaluate potential new data?

- Everyone seems to understand that we incorporate hypothetical observations.
- How do we do that?
- Do their values matter? Why or why not?
- Do you calibrate the model with them?
- **What if you want to know the value of more than one potential new data item?**
- **What in general do you do with the results?**
- **How do these analyses relate to the field work?**
- **Do you do this at every node?**
- **What do we glean from figure 4.4 page 64?**
- **Do we need to evaluate all of the potential new data in every alternative model?**
- **What if the data is not a dependent variable (eg geologic framework, such as hydrologic unit thickness or geometry?)**
- **Is this process intended to lead to more alternative models?**

What are:

- *dss*
- *css*
- *pcc*
- *pss*
- ***ppr***
- ***opr***
- **leverage**
- **influence**
- **How is it possible to compare the *dss* of a potential observation to the *css* of existing observations?**
- **If there are numerous observations (i.e. tens of thousands) with small *dss* values that add to a large *css* value, and a potential observation has a small *dss* value relative to the large *css* value, could it still provide important information?**
- **Is a leverage statistic used to determine whether new observations will reduce parameter correlations?**
- **Are there statistics to decipher the parameter for which a potential new observation with high leverage is most important?**