

## 8. ( )

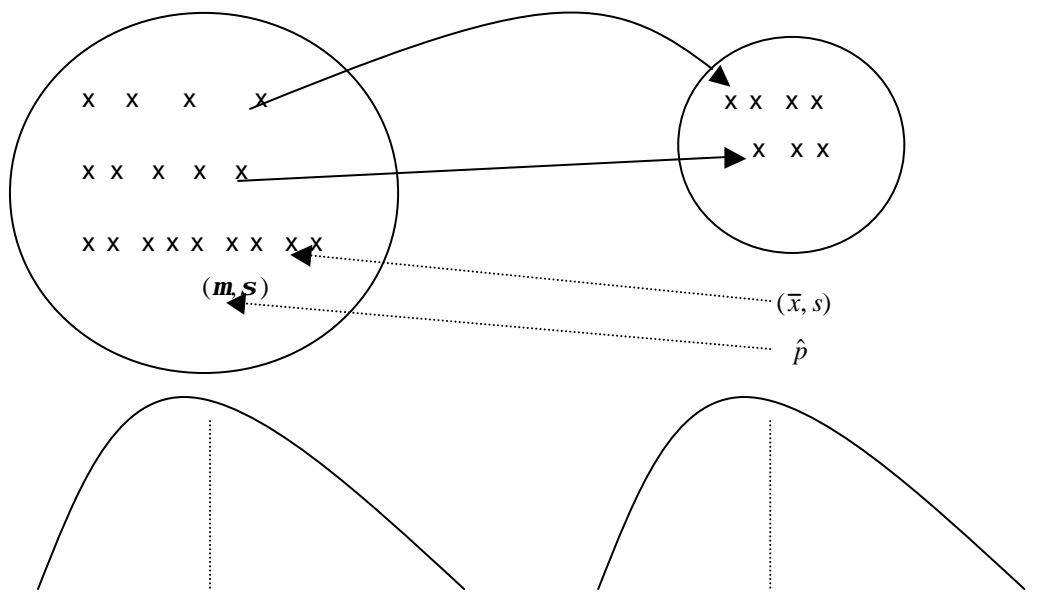
1

가 .  
 (parameter) . 가  
 , , ( )  
 ( )  
 가 ( ) .  
 , , ,  
 (statistical inference)  
 (estimation) (hypothesis testing) .

### 8.1.

#### 8.1.1.

(parameter) .  
 (statistic) .



II Example II

IQ  
50 IQ  
115 10 (115, 10)

II Example II

35 100  
0.35가

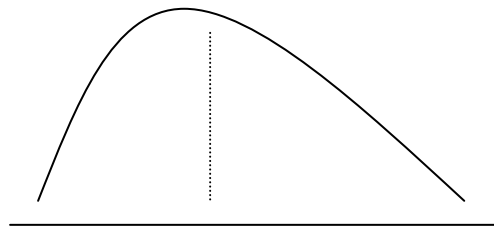
8.1.2.

(point estimation)

가?

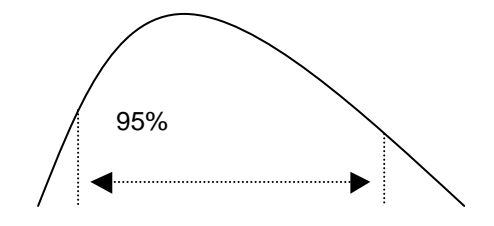
Best Linear Unbiased

Estimator



(interval estimation)

가



8.1.3. 가 (statistical hypothesis)

가

가

가

(hypothesis testing)

가

가 (null

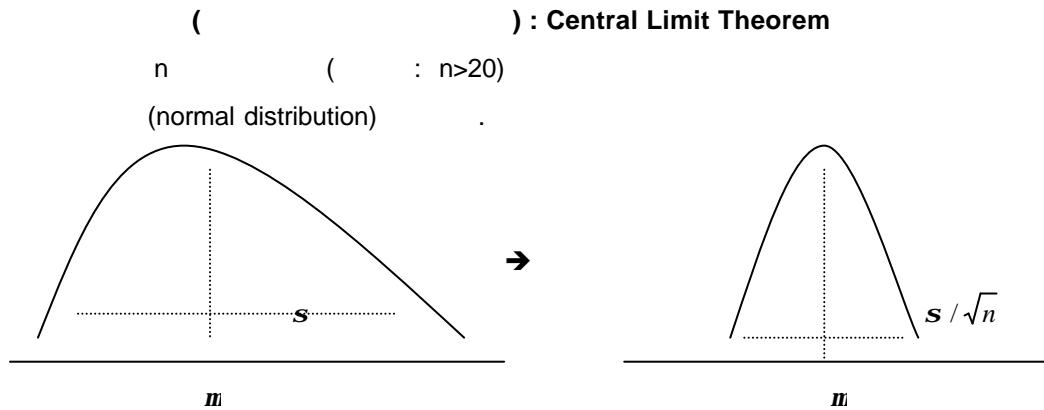
hypothesis)

가 (alternative hypothesis)

가

가 (research hypothesis)





### 8.2.1. (normal distribution)

Gauss (1777-1855)가

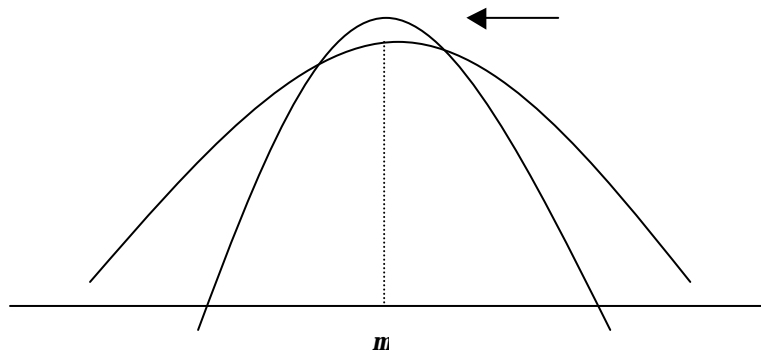
(symmetric, bell shaped)

. Gauss

Gauss

$m$ , 가  $s$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}s} e^{-\frac{1}{2s^2}(x-m)^2}, -\infty < x < \infty$$

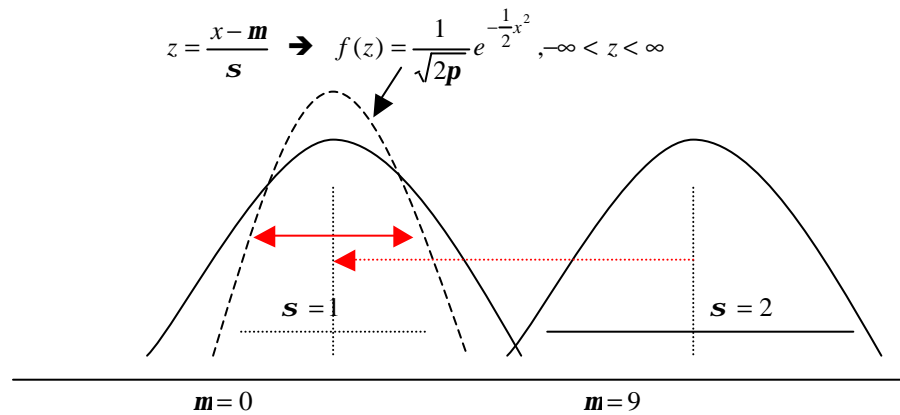


$m$ , 가  $s$

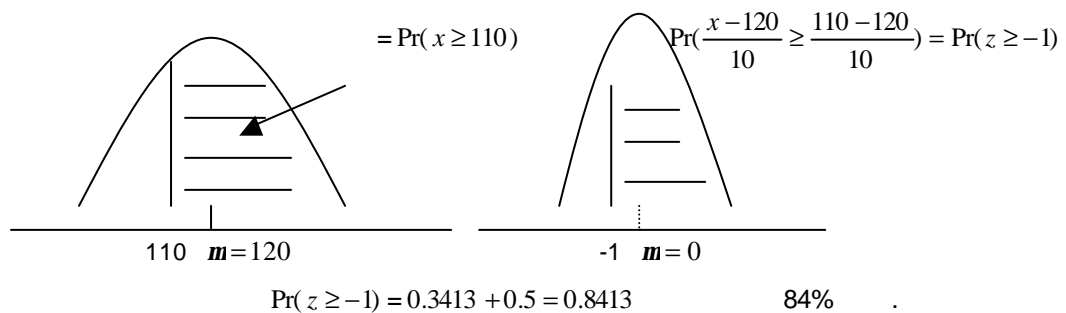
$x$

(standardization)

$z$



110 .  $x (= \text{IQ}) (m = 120, s = 10)$  . IQ 가  
 % ( ) 가? 가



## II Exercise II

IQ

120,

가 5

가

1) IQ가 125 ?

$$\Pr(X \geq 125) = \Pr\left(\frac{X - 120}{5} \geq \frac{125 - 120}{5}\right) = \Pr(z \geq 1) = 1 - 0.3413 = 0.1587$$

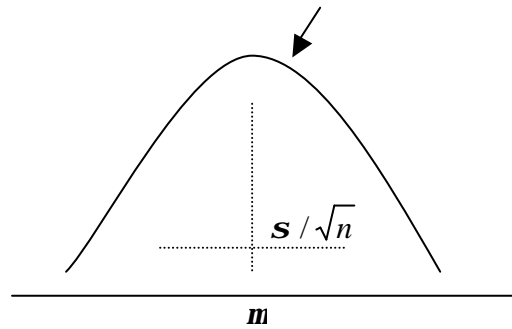
2) IQ가 110 , 120 ?  $\Pr(110 < X < 120) = \Pr(-2 < z < 0) = 0.4772$

3) IQ가 110 ?  $\Pr(X > 110) = \Pr(z > -2) = 0.9772$

8.2.2.

( $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ ) ( $\bar{x}$ )  $n$   
 ( ) (  $= \mathbf{m}$ ,  $= \mathbf{S} / n$  )

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i / n \sim \text{Normal}(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{S} / \sqrt{n})$$



( $\mathbf{S}$ )

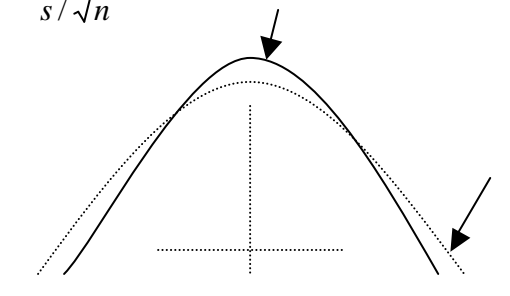
( $\mathbf{s}$ )

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i / n \sim \text{Normal}(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{s} / \sqrt{n})$$

8.2.2.

t- . (W.S. Gosset, pen-name Student)

$$\frac{\bar{x} - \mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s} / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1) \quad ( = 0, \quad = n / (n - 2) )$$



가

t-

(approximate)

. t-

. t

(0.1, 0.05, 0.01)

8.3.

II EXAMPLE II

IQ

20

(SRS)

IQ

110 125 100 146 152 114 128 103 111 132  
126 127 105 109 115 138 127 120 116 136

IQ

평균	122
표준 오차	3.187145233
중앙값	122.5
최빈값	127
표준 편차	14.25334679
분산	203.1578947
첨도	-0.426424555
왜도	0.413319889
범위	52
최소값	100
최대값	152
합	2440
관측수	20
신뢰 수준(95.0%)	6.67077371

( $m$ )

( $\bar{x}$ )

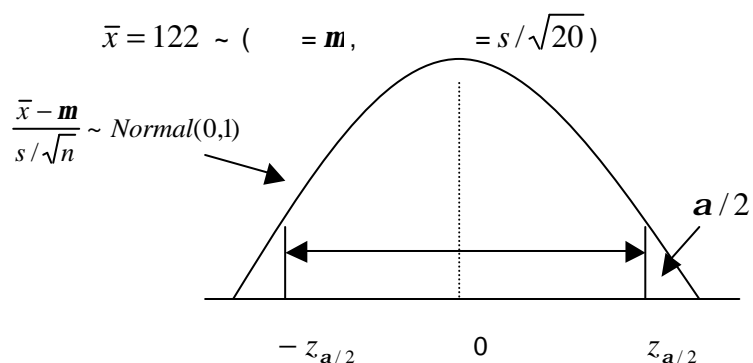
IQ

122

(100- $\alpha$ )%

( $m$ )

가



[ ]

t-

Bell-shaped

(100- $\alpha$ )%

$$(\bar{x} - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}})$$

II EXAMPLE II

IQ

95%

$$(122 - 1.96 \frac{14.25}{\sqrt{20}}, 122 + 1.96 \frac{14.25}{\sqrt{20}}) \rightarrow (115.33, 128.67)$$

$\alpha$  가

가 가

1) 가 :  $m = m_0$

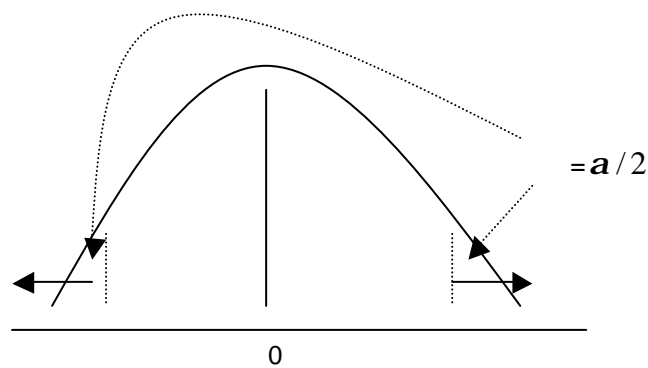
2) 가 :  $m \neq m_0$  ( ),  $m > m_0$  /  $m < m_0$  ( )

3) : 가

가 가

$$T = \frac{\bar{x} - m_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim Normal(0,1)$$

4) : 가 가 가



(critical value)

II EXAMPLE II

IQ

120

IQ

가 120

( 5%,  $\alpha = 0.05$ )

1) 가 :  $m = 120$ ,

IQ (  $m$  ) 120

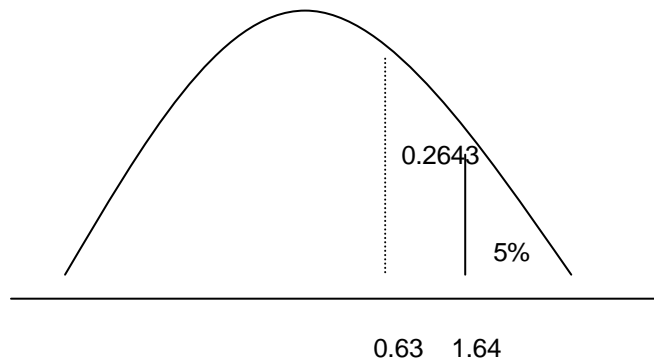
2) 가 :  $m > 120$ ,

IQ (  $m$  ) 120

3) :

$$T = \frac{\bar{x} - m_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{122 - 120}{14.25/\sqrt{20}} = 0.63 \sim Normal(0,1)$$



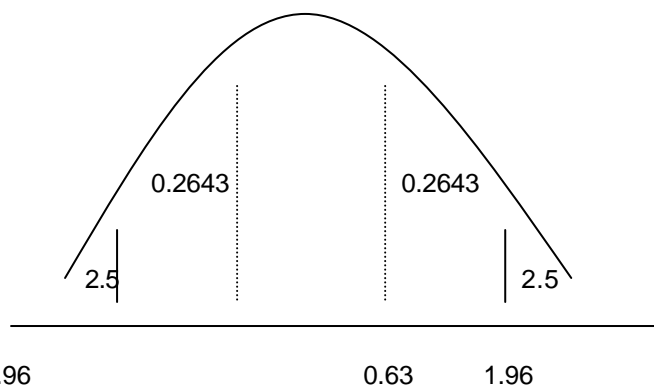


- 4) : (0.63) ( $\{T > 1.64\}$ ) 가  
 . p-value 0.2643가 0.05 가  
 IQ .

☞ [p-value] 가  
 p 가 .

- II EXAMPLE II IQ가 IQ
- ? ( 5%,  $\alpha = 0.05$  )
- 1) 가 :  $\mu = 120$ , IQ ( $\mu$ ) 120 .
- 2) 가 :  $\mu \neq 120$ , IQ ( $\mu$ ) 120 .
- 3) :

$$T = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{122 - 120}{14.25/\sqrt{20}} = 0.63 \sim Normal(0,1)$$



- 4) : (0.63) ( $\{|T| > 1.96\}$ ) 가  
 . p-value 0.5286(=0.2643\*2)가 0.05 가  
 IQ .

☞ [ ] 가 .  $(100-\alpha)\%$   
 가  $\alpha$  가 .

### 8.3.1.

2가

가 . ( 가  
 )

t-

### II EXAMPLE II

IQ가

IQ (120)

16

( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) 5%

가

95%

$\bar{x} = 125,$

$s = 8$

1) 가 :  $m = 120,$

IQ ( $m$ ) 120

2) 가 :  $m \neq 120,$

IQ ( $m$ ) 120

3) :

$$T = \frac{\bar{x} - m_0}{s / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{125 - 120}{8 / \sqrt{16}} = 2.5 \sim t(n-1) = t(15)$$

4) : t-

bell-shaped

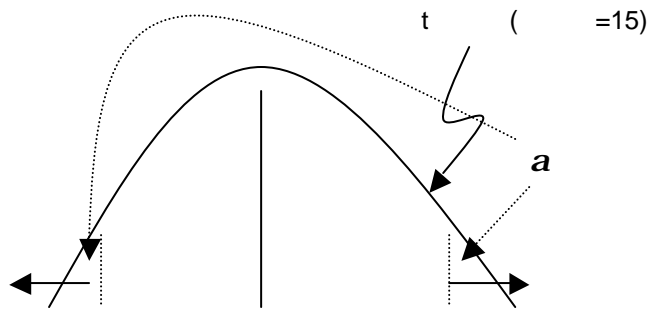
0.05,

$\{ |T| > 2.131 \}$

$T=2.5$

가

IQ



II EXAMPLE II

IQ

95%

$$\left( \bar{x} - t_{\alpha/2} (n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{x} + t_{\alpha/2} (n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$\left( 125 - 2.131 \frac{8}{\sqrt{16}}, 125 + 2.131 \frac{8}{\sqrt{16}} \right) \rightarrow (120.74, 129.26)$$

8.4

$(x_i)$  "Success"  $(x_i = 1)$  "Fail"

$(x_i = 0)$

.(binary)

$x_i = 0$

$x_i = 1$ ,

$(x_1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$(\bar{x} = \sum x_i / n)$

가

$(p)$

(sample proportion)

$$\hat{p} = \frac{\# \text{ of success}}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i / n$$

$$\min(np, n(1-p)) > 9$$

$p$

$$\sqrt{p(1-p)/n}$$

$$\frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{p(1-p)/n}} \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$$

II EXAMPLE II

27%

100

100

35

=0.05

1) 가 :  $p = 0.27$ ,

2) 가 :  $p \neq 0.27$ ,

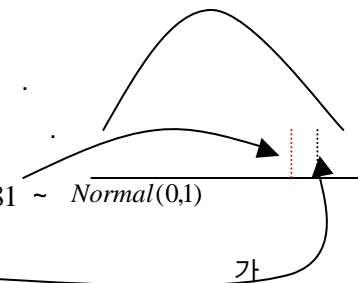
3) :  $T = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{p_0(1-p_0)/n}} = \frac{0.35 - 0.27}{\sqrt{0.27 * 0.73 / 100}} = 1.81 \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$

4) : (1.81) ( $\{|T| > 1.96\}$ )

p-value 0.077

0.05

가



$$(100-\mathbf{a})\% \quad (\hat{p}-z_{\mathbf{a}/2}\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})/n}, \hat{p}+z_{\mathbf{a}/2}\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})/n})$$

$$(0.35 - 1.96\sqrt{0.35(1-0.35)/100}, 0.35 + 1.96\sqrt{0.35(1-0.35)/100}) \rightarrow \mathbf{(0.257, 0.443)}$$

5. [ ] p-value 가 .

## HOMEWORK #6 Due the next class

(1) 1000, 가 100

- A.  $\Pr(1000 \leq X \leq 1200)$
- B.  $\Pr(X > 1257)$
- C.  $\Pr(X < 1035)$
- D.  $\Pr(857 \leq X \leq 1183)$
- E.  $\Pr(X \leq 700)$
- F.  $\Pr(812 \leq X \leq 913)$
- G.  $\Pr(X > 891)$

(2) A

$$n = 65, \bar{x} = 42.95, s = 2.6424$$

- A. 99% .
- B. 95% .
- C. A, B 가? ?
- D. 60 . A 가
- ? ( =0.05)

(3) A . (  $n = 15$  )

가 .

1.31	1.05	1.45	1.21	1.19
1.78	1.37	1.41	1.22	1.11
1.46	1.33	1.29	1.32	1.65

- A. A 99% .
- B. A 95% .
- C. 1.2 . A 가 1.2
- 가? ( =0.05)

(4)	5	0.51:0.49	.	500
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280

? ( =0.05)