

Review List of Topics - I

Probability from STAT 340 & 341

Densities & distribution functions

*Order statistics (in STAT 341 prior to midterm exam)

Moments

Expected value Variance & standard deviation Higher (kth)

Situations where applicable

Interpretation of parameters

Special Distributions & Processes (mostly from STAT 340)

Bernoulli Process

Density & Distribution functions

Bernoulli(p)

Support

Binomial(n,p)

Assumptions

Hypergeometric(k,N-k,n)

Moments

Geometric(p)

Mgf's

Negative Binomial (r,p)

Discrete vs.continuous

Poisson Process

Situations generating these distr's

Exponential(λ)

Poisson(λ)

Relationships between these

Gamma (r, λ)

various distributions

Uniform[a,b] (discrete & continuous)

Normal (μ, σ^2)

* Beta(α, β) (not covered in STAT 341 Midterm Exam)

* t_{df} ——— (not covered in Midterm Exam, to be discussed later in STAT 341)

* X^2_n ——— (not covered in Midterm Exam, to be discussed later in STAT 341)

* F(df1,df2) (not covered in Midterm Exam, to be discussed later in STAT 341)

Some Statistics Basics

Define, identify & know the relation between: (in applied & in theoretical settings)

Population Parameter Sample Statistic

Identify which entities are random, which are fixed (constant), which are symbols

Estimation theory – I

(Aim for understanding & interpretation as well as theory & computations)

Properties of estimators & relations between these properties

Bias

Variance

Mean Squared Error (MSE)

“Unbiasing” estimators

Cramer-Rao Lower Bound

Minimum Variance (“Best”) Unbiased Estimators (MVUE)

Fisher Information

Efficiency

Relative Efficiency

Consistency

Sufficient Statistics

Method of Moments Estimation

Moments (definitions & interpretations)

Deriving MoMe's

Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Likelihood function (compare/contrast with joint pdf)

Deriving MLE's Properties of MLE's

Critical Thinking & Communication

Explanations for “intelligent but statistically unsophisticated” people.

Confidence Intervals

Derivations of computational formulae for CIs

Assumptions

Interpretations

Confidence Level

Pivots

What's random & what's not

What changes if we have ...

- another sample

- a different sample size

- a different confidence level

- a different parameter(s)

- a different function of the parameter(s)

- a different sampling scheme

- a different assumed underlying probability distribution

Impact on derivation of CI formulae/computation, assumptions, interpretation, ...

Mean

Proportion

Difference in means

Weighted sum or weighted mean

Variance

Ratio of variances

Stratified sampling

Hypothesis Testing

Neyman-Pearson testing

Likelihood ratio tests

Generalized Likelihood Ratio Tests (GLRTs)

CRITICAL THINKING !!!

Null & Alternative Hypotheses

Type I and Type II errors

Size (α)

Power ($1-\beta$), Power functions

Fixed level vs Significance testing

Statistical significance

Drawing conclusions

Impact of sample size on inference

Identifying what testing procedure is suitable

Tests for:

- small & large samples

- stratified

- one- or two-groups

- matched pairs

Identify parameter(s) or function of parameter(s) of interest

Select &/or derive suitable statistic(s) or function of statistic(s) as basis for test

Identify and use appropriate sampling distribution to find:

Critical values, p-values, power

Tests for:

- Mean(s)

- Proportion(s)

- Variance(s)

- 1 sample

- 2 sample

- paired data

- simple random sampling

- stratified random sampling

Duality between Confidence Intervals and Hypothesis Tests (or lack thereof)

Statistician Interviews

Communication with statistical researchers

Oral presentations

Concise poster presentations

Field Trips

NOAA/NMFS (National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration)

Google