

Notation and Formulae Statistics

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1 Notation (commonly used in Textbooks)

1.1 Population and Sample Elements

Symbol	Meaning
X, Y, Z, \dots (capital letters)	Random variables (range = population elements)
x, y, z, \dots (lowercase letters)	A subset of the range of a random variable (e.g., a sample)
x_i, y_i, z_i, \dots (lowercase letters with subscript)	A single specific value (number) that a random variable may take on
N	Population size
n	Sample size

1.2 Probabilities

Symbol	Meaning
$P(x)$	<p>Short for $P(X \in x)$, i.e., the probability that event x occurs.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Random variable takes on x_i ($x = x_i$): $P(x_i) := P(X = x_i)$ Random variable in interval $x = [x_i, x_j]$: $P([x_i, x_j]) := P(x_i \leq X \leq x_j)$
$P(x y)$	Short for $P(X \in x Y \in y)$, i.e., the conditional probability that event x occurs, given that event y has occurred.
$P(x, y)$	Short for $P(X \in x, Y \in y)$, i.e., the joint probability that x and y occur.
f_X	Probability density function (pdf) of a continuous random variable X
F_X	Cumulative distribution function (cdf) of a continuous random variable X

1.3 Parameters and Statistics

Paramter / Statistic	Notation Parameter	Notation Statistic
Population / sample <i>mean</i>	μ	\bar{x}
Population / sample <i>standard deviation and variance</i>	σ or $sd(X)$ σ^2 or $var(X)$	s or $sd(x)$ s^2 or $var(x)$
Population / sample <i>covariance</i> of the variables X and Y	σ_{XY} or $cov(X, Y)$	s_{xy} or $cov(x, y)$
Population / sample <i>Pearson correlation coefficient</i> of the variables X and Y	ρ_{XY}	r_{xy}
Population / sample <i>Pearson partial correlation coefficient</i> of the variables X and Y when controlling for Z	$\rho_{XY Z}$	$r_{xy z}$
Population / sample <i>Spearman rho correlation coefficient</i>	ρ_{XY}^S	r_{xy}^S

1.4 Special Symbols

Symbol	Meaning
\bar{X}	Random variable of the sample mean
$E[X], E[x]$	Expected value of population / sample
se	Standard error (= standard deviation) of the distribution (random variable) of a statistic
$\hat{\mu}$	Estimate of the population mean
$\hat{\sigma}^2$	Estimate of the population variance
H_0, H_1	Null / Alternative Hypothesis

2 Formulae for Variance, Covariance and Correlation

2.1 Expected Value

Let x be a sample of size n with v unique values, then:

$$E[x] = \frac{\text{frequency } x_1}{n} \cdot x_1 + \dots + \frac{\text{frequency } x_v}{n} \cdot x_v = P(x_1) \cdot x_1 + \dots + P(x_v) \cdot x_v,$$

i.e., the expected value is the probability-weighted sum of the unique values of a (sample) random variable.

2.2 Variance and Covariance

Let (x, y) be a sample of size n , then:

$$\text{var}(x) = \frac{(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})^2}{n} = E[(x - \bar{x})^2]$$

$$\text{cov}(x, y) = \frac{(x_1 - \bar{x})(y_1 - \bar{y}) + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})(y_n - \bar{y})}{n} = E[(x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})]$$

Observe that $\text{cov}(x, x) = \text{var}(x)$.

2.3 Pearson Correlation Coefficient

Sample Pearson correlation coefficient:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\text{sd}(x) \cdot \text{sd}(y)}$$

2.4 Pearson Partial Correlation Coefficient

Sample Pearson partial correlation coefficient for *one control variable* (z):

$$r_{xy|z} = \frac{r_{xy} - r_{xz} \cdot r_{yz}}{\sqrt{1 - r_{xz}^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - r_{yz}^2}}$$

Sample Pearson partial correlation coefficient for k control variables (z_1, \dots, z_k):

$$r_{xy|z_1 \dots z_k} = \frac{r_{xy} - (r_{xz_1} \cdot r_{yz_1} + \dots + r_{xz_k} \cdot r_{yz_k})}{\sqrt{1 - (r_{xz_1}^2 + \dots + r_{xz_k}^2)} \cdot \sqrt{1 - (r_{yz_1}^2 + \dots + r_{yz_k}^2)}}$$

3 Formulae for Conditional Probability, Independence, and Standard Score

3.1 Conditional Probability

The probability that x occurs, given y has occurred is:

$$P(x | y) = \frac{P(y | x) \cdot P(x)}{P(y)} = \frac{P(x, y)}{P(y)}$$

3.2 Stochastic Independence

Two random variables are stochastically independent if

$$P(x, y) = P(x) \cdot P(y) \text{ for all } x, y$$

3.3 Standard Score (z Score)

The z score of a value x_i of a random variable X is:

$$z(x_i) = \frac{x_i - \text{mean}_X}{\text{sd}(X)}$$

If X is normally distributed Z_X is standard normally distributed.

4 Formulae for Inferential Statistics

4.1 Finite Sample Correction of Standard Error

If

(i). sampling is done without replacement from a finite population and

(ii). the sample size (n) is large relative to the population size (N),

the standard error (se) must be multiplied by fpc (finite population correction):

$$se = se_{\text{without } fpc} \cdot fpc,$$

$$\text{where } fpc = \sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}}.$$

4.2 Point Estimators

- The estimator for the population mean is the sample mean:

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{x}$$

- The estimator for the population variance is the Bessel-corrected sample variance:

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = s^2 \cdot \frac{n}{n-1}$$

- Pearson Correlations
- Spearman

4.3 Interval Estimators

- The general formula for an interval estimator is:

$$\text{point estimate} \pm \text{moe},$$

where the margin of error (moe) is some multiple of the standard error (se):

$$\text{moe} = m \times \text{se}$$

- Interval estimator of mean with confidence level α and known population variance:

$$\bar{x} \pm z_{(1-\alpha)} \cdot \text{se}$$

4.4 P-Value for z Tests

Let ts be the test statistic, then

$$p = 1 - \Phi(|ts|) = P(X > |ts|),$$

where Φ is the cumulative distribution function of the standard normal distribution. Then:

$$\text{One-tailed } p\text{-value} = p$$

$$\text{Two-tailed } p\text{-value} = p \times 2$$

5 Test Statistics of Parametric Tests

5.1 One- and Two-Sample Z Test of Means

5.1.1 One-sample z test of means

Let x be a sample of size n (with sample mean \bar{x}) of random variable X (with population standard deviation σ).

- The *standard error* (se) of the distribution of sample means (\bar{X}) is:

$$se = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

- The *test statistic* of testing X against a pre-specified level μ_0 is:

$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{se}$$

5.1.2 Two-sample z test of means

Let x, y be samples of size n_x, n_y (with sample means \bar{x}, \bar{y}) of random variable X, Y (with population standard deviation σ_X, σ_Y).

Then, the random variable $D = X - Y$ has sample mean $\bar{d} = \bar{x} - \bar{y}$.

- The *pooled standard error* (se) of the distribution of sample means (\bar{D}) is:

$$se_{\bar{D}} = \sqrt{se_X^2 + se_Y^2},$$

where $se_X = \sigma_X / \sqrt{n_x}$ and $se_Y = \sigma_Y / \sqrt{n_y}$.

- The *test statistic* of testing D against a pre-specified level μ_0 ($= 0$, usually) is:

$$z = \frac{\bar{d} - \mu_0}{se_{\bar{D}}}$$

5.2 Correlation Tests

5.2.1 Pearson Correlation Test

Let r_{xy} be the sample correlation coefficient of a sample (x, y) of size n .

- The *standard error* (se_R) of the distribution of correlation coefficients (R) is

$$se_R = \sqrt{\frac{1 - r_{xy}^2}{n - 2}}.$$

- The *test statistic* of R against a pre-specified level ρ_0 ($= 0$, usually) is:

$$t_{n-2} = \frac{r_{xy} - \rho_0}{se_R},$$

which follows a t-distribution with $n-2$ degrees of freedom.

5.2.2 Pearson Partial Correlation Test

Let $r_{xy|z_1 \dots z_k}$ be the sample partial correlation coefficient of a sample (x, y, z_1, \dots, z_k) of size n .

- The *standard error* (se_R) of the distribution of correlation coefficients (R) is

$$se_R = \sqrt{\frac{1 - r_{xy}^2}{n - k - 3}},$$

where k denotes the number of control variables.

- The *test statistic* of R against a pre-specified level ρ_0 ($= 0$, usually) is:

$$t_{n-k-3} = \frac{r_{xy|z_1 \dots z_k} - \rho_0}{se_R},$$

which follows a t-distribution with $n - k - 3$ degrees of freedom.

5.2.3 Fisher Transformation

- The *Fisher transformation* of a correlation coefficient r is:

$$r^f = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+r}{1-r} \right) = \text{artanh}(r)$$

and has the following standard error (se_f):

$$se_f = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-3}}$$

- The Fisher test statistic is then:

$$z_{fisher} = \frac{r_f}{se_f}$$

and follows a standard normal distribution if n is sufficiently large.

A Fisher z Test based on the Fisher test statistic can be used to test any of the aforementioned correlations plus Spearman rank correlation.

6 Test Statistics of Non-Parametric Tests

6.1 Mann Whitney U Test

- The U statistic is:

$$U = n_{\max} \cdot n_{\min} + \frac{n_{\max}(n_{\max} + 1)}{2} - R_{\max},$$

where n_{\max} , n_{\min} are the sample sizes of the samples with the highest / lowest rank sum and R_{\max} is the highest rank sum.

- If there are no tied ranks, the standard error of U is:

$$se_u = \sqrt{\frac{n_{\max} \cdot n_{\min}(n_{\max} + n_{\min} + 1)}{12}}.$$

- The normal approximated *test statistic* is:

$$z_U = \frac{U - \frac{n_{\max} \times n_{\min}}{2}}{se_U}.$$

6.2 Chi2 Test

- The χ^2 statistic is:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E},$$

where O are the observed and E are the expected frequencies.

- The normal approximated *test statistic* is:

$$z_{\chi^2} = \frac{\chi^2 - \text{dof}}{\sqrt{2 \times \text{dof}}},$$

where dof = degrees of freedom.

7 χ^2 – and T-Distribution

Let Z_1, \dots, Z_k be independent standard normally distributed random variables, then the sum of their squares follows a χ^2 –distribution with k degrees of freedom:

$$\chi_k^2 = Z_1^2 + \dots + Z_k^2.$$

Let Z be a standard normally distributed and χ_k^2 a χ^2 –distributed random variable, then the following is t-distributed with k degrees of freedom:

$$T_k = \frac{Z}{\sqrt{\chi_k^2/k}}.$$