

Probability Density Function (PDF)

- distribution function single interval / disjoint interval.

r. graph
 $P(X=c) = 0$, total Area under graph = 1

PDF w/ continuous variable

$$P(a \leq x \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

density function
 $f(x) \geq 0$
 $\int f(x) dx = 1$

Uniform Distribution \rightarrow gleichmässig Prob. In intervall verteilt.

Ex. $f(x) = 0.15(e^{-0.15x} - e^{-0.15 \cdot 0.5})$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = 0.15e^{0.75} \cdot e^{-0.15x}$$

$$; \int_{0.5}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0.5}^{\infty} 0.15e^{0.75} \cdot e^{-0.15x} dx$$

$$; 0.15e^{0.75} \int_{0.5}^{\infty} e^{-0.15x} dx \quad \text{let } u = -0.15x \rightarrow du = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot dx = -0.15 dx \\ \therefore du = -0.15 dx$$

$$; 0.15e^{0.75} \int_{-0.15}^{\infty} e^u du$$

$$\int e^u du = e^u + C$$

$$; 0.15e^{0.75} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{0.15} e^u \right) \Big|_{0.5}^{\infty} \quad \text{let } u = -0.15x$$

$$; 0.15e^{0.75} \cdot \frac{1}{0.15} \left[e^{-0.15 \cdot 0.5} - e^{-0.75} \right]$$

$$; 0.15e^{0.75} \cdot \frac{1}{0.15} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{0.75}} = 1$$

$$\left[dx = \frac{du}{-0.15} \right]$$

Confidence Interval (CI)

ช่วงของค่าประมาณการที่ประมาณไว้ต่อ min, max ที่ก่อให้เกิดน้ำหนาม
ช่วงเดียวกันของค่าของค่า parameter ให้ prob. อยู่ที่นั่นน้า.

$$\text{median} \rightarrow \frac{\sum R}{n}$$

(\bar{x})
median (ค่ากลาง) \rightarrow mean Population.
 n - num. Population.

$$\bar{x} - \frac{Z \cdot (\text{S.D.})}{\sqrt{n}} < u < \bar{x} + \frac{Z \cdot (\text{S.D.})}{\sqrt{n}}$$

\bar{x} - ค่าเฉลี่ย.

Z - ค่าตัวแปรทางสถิติ

S.D. - ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน

n - จำนวนครั้งที่ต้องการ.

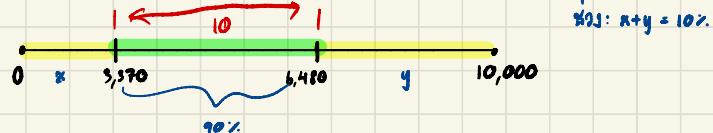
u - ค่าที่คุณต้องการในช่วงการมีผล.

Ex: Confidence level : 90% หมายความว่า 90% ของช่วง 3,370 - 6,480 baht.

ความน่าจะเป็น: น้ำหนามที่ 90% ที่ค่าประมาณการ ให้ต้องอยู่ในช่วงที่ u (3,370 - 6,480 baht)

จะต้องดูค่าที่บ่งบอกความน่าจะเป็น.

ค่าที่บ่งบอกความน่าจะเป็นที่บ่งบอกความน่าจะเป็น:



Confidence level	Z
50%	0.68
75%	1.15
80%	1.28
90%	1.65
95%	1.96
97%	2.17
99%	2.29

$$\left(\bar{x} + \frac{Z \cdot (\text{S.D.})}{\sqrt{n}} \right) - \left(\bar{x} - \frac{Z \cdot (\text{S.D.})}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 10$$

\bar{x}
 Z
 S.D.
 $n \rightarrow$

$n = ?$

Hypothesis testing

សំណើការណា - សំណើនៃលទ្ធផលរបៀបងារ, ដូចកំណើរការ parameter. Ex: population mean.

- L 2 ԱՎՈՅ 1. Տարրական (Null hypothesis) H_0 Դիմումահանձնություն. Տիպառություն = \geq, \leq

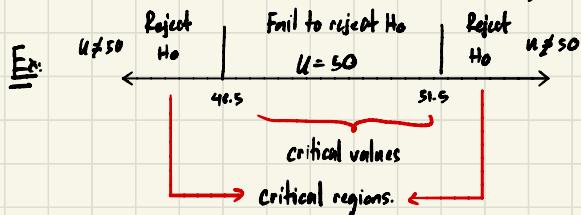
2. Տարրական (Alternative hypothesis) H_1 Հայտնիություն \rightarrow One side Alternative Hypothesis. Հայտնիություն \rightarrow Two side Alternative Hypothesis. Հայտնիություն

possible hypothesis test outcome.

Possible hypothesis test outcome.

Decision	State of Nature	
	H ₀ true	H ₀ false
Accept H ₀	No ERR (1 - α)	Type II ERR (β)
Reject H ₀	Type I ERR (α)	No ERR (1 - β)

- test statistic \rightarrow សារិកសង្គមនៃការពារសរុប (កំណត់នូវលទ្ធផល $n=101$ គឺជាអនុសាស្ត្រ)



Note! ERR type one ອັນດາວອິນເຈົ້າ
ແລ້ວນີ້ ERR type two
(ຄະຫຼານີ້)

↓ Sensei didn't teach So don't worry.
(a type I)

α (type I), β (type II)

- Probability Value (P-value) → กรณีกราฟทดสอบที่ต้องการจะรับ H₀ ต้อง accept, reject H₀
 ↳ กรณี \rightarrow ถ้า P-value $> \alpha \therefore$ accept H₀
 ↳ ถ้า P-value $< \alpha \therefore$ reject H₀

Ex: ປົກແນວທີ່ພົດຕະຫຼາດ ນິວກາ Nicotine ຍັງເປັນ 1.5 mg

[\therefore Null hypothesis (H_0) = 1.5 mg Alternate hypothesis (H_1) $> 1.5 \text{ mg}$.]

given random sample = 32 cigarettes H_0 true $\leftrightarrow E(\bar{x}) = 1.5$
 false $\leftrightarrow E(\bar{x}) > 1.5 \rightarrow$ rejection region.

Ex: ລາຍລະອຽດ ຢຸດຕະຫຼາດ, $\alpha = 25\%$.

ນ.ຄອນໄຫຍ້ກ່າວໄຟ $\rightarrow R_p = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 20\} \rightarrow$ reject H_0 if $x \geq 8 \rightarrow$ rejection region

$$\rightarrow \therefore H_0: p = 0.25$$

$$H_1: p > 0.25$$

$n = 20$ (ຈະບື) no damage + no crash.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I} &= P(\text{type one error}) = P(H_0 \text{ is rejected}, \text{but } H_0 \text{ is true}) \\ &\quad \hookrightarrow P(x \geq 8) = 1 - P(x \leq 7) \rightarrow B(p; n, x) = B(0.25; 20, 7) + B(0.25; 20, 6) + B(0.25; 20, 5) + B(0.25; 20, 4) \\ &\quad \quad \quad + B(0.25; 20, 3) + B(0.25; 20, 2) + B(0.25; 20, 1) \\ &\quad \quad \quad \downarrow 1 - 0.87 = 0.13 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore 10\% \rightarrow H_0 \text{ is rejected, but } H_0 \text{ is true}$

Preposition. ↗

ໃຫຍ້ກ່າວ.

ໃຫຍ້ກ່າວໄຟ.

$\alpha \uparrow$

$\beta \uparrow$

$\beta \downarrow$

$\beta \downarrow$

Ex: Type II error ມີຫາວັນຍິງ.

$\rightarrow H_0$ is not rejected, but H_0 is false

\therefore ທຶນພາຫວະກິດຕະຫຼາດ β ອີງ

given $\beta(0.3) = P(\text{type II error when } p=0.3)$

$$\beta = P(x \leq 7) \rightarrow B(p; n, x) = B(0.3; 20, 7) + B(0.3; 20, 6) + B(0.3; 20, 5) + B(0.3; 20, 4) + B(0.3; 20, 3) + B(0.3; 20, 2) + B(0.3; 20, 1)$$

$$\beta = 0.772 = 77.2\% \rightarrow H_0 \text{ is not rejected, but } H_0 \text{ is false}$$

CH:5 Distribution of sample mean.

$$1. E(\bar{x}) = u_{\bar{x}} = u$$

$$2. V(\bar{x}) = \frac{S.D.^2}{n} = \frac{s.d.^2}{n} \rightarrow S.D._{\bar{x}} = \frac{s.d.}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$3. \text{standardize } Z = \frac{\bar{x} - u}{S.D._{\bar{x}}} = \frac{\bar{x} - u_{\bar{x}}}{\frac{s.d.}{\sqrt{n}}} \rightarrow Z = \frac{\bar{x} - u_{\bar{x}}}{\frac{s.d.}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$4. S.D. = \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{n s.d.^2 - (s.d.)^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

Example of level α test.

distribusi u . (cigarettes) upper

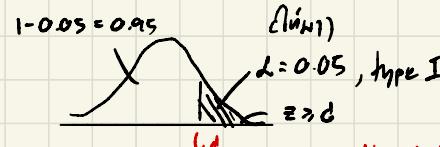
objective $\rightarrow H_0: u = 1.5$, $H_1: u > 1.5$

Sample(n) $\rightarrow x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ S.D. = 0.20

$$S.D._{\bar{x}} = \frac{s.d.}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0.20}{\sqrt{32}} = 0.0354$$

$$\therefore \bar{Z} = \frac{\bar{x} - u}{S.D._{\bar{x}}} = \frac{\bar{x} - 1.5}{0.0354}$$

in ' \bar{Z} ' we substitute \bar{x} , expected value(u)
 $\therefore H_0 \rightarrow \text{True}$

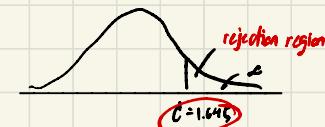


$c = P(\text{type I error})$
 $= P(Z > c \text{ when } Z \sim N(0,1))$

$$= 1 - P(Z < c)$$

$$= 1 - 0.05 = 0.95$$

Beretta $\Rightarrow c = \frac{1.64 + 1.65}{2} = 1.645$



$$\text{in } \bar{x} \text{ case } Z = \frac{\bar{x} - u_{\bar{x}}}{S.D._{\bar{x}}}$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = Z(S.D._{\bar{x}}) + u_{\bar{x}} \\ = (1.645)(0.0354) + 1.5$$

$$\bar{x} = 1.56$$

$\therefore \bar{x} > 1.56 \rightarrow \text{rejection region}, H_0 \text{ is true}$
 $\beta \bar{x} < 1.56 \rightarrow \text{accept}, H_0 \text{ is false}$

Test Procedure.

3 cases!

→ Normal Pop + \bar{y} S.D.

→ Large Sample test ($n > 40$) } \bar{y} S.D.

→ Normal Pop. Dis ($n < 40$)

t-test distribution.

(standard normal)

z-test

3 case

$H_0: \mu = \mu_0, H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$

$H_0: \mu = \mu_0, H_1: \mu > \mu_0$

$H_0: \mu = \mu_0, H_1: \mu < \mu_0$

→ 2 sided test

→ upper tailed test

→ lower tailed test

Case I:

- minus Null hypothesis (H_0)

- minus $\mu_0 \rightarrow H_0: \mu = \mu_0$

- sample mean \bar{x} , \bar{x} expected value $\bar{u}_0 = \mu$ $\left[S.D. \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{S.D.}{\sqrt{n}}$

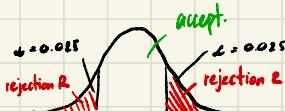
- if H_0 is true $\left[Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{S.D. / \sqrt{n}}$

Ex: given $H_0: \mu = 100$

$$S.D. = 10, n = 25, \bar{x} = 103$$

$$\therefore Z = \frac{103 - 100}{10 / \sqrt{25}} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

durchschwenn \bar{x} , nu expected value (μ_0)



Ex: upper tailed test: $Z \geq Z_\alpha$

given $\alpha = 0.05$ (5%)

; $\alpha = P(\text{Type I Error})$

; $\alpha = P(H_0 \text{ is rejected}, H_0 \text{ is true})$

; $\alpha = P(Z \geq d)$

$$; [1 - \alpha = P(Z < d)] \rightarrow \therefore P(Z < d) = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95$$

$$Z_d \approx \frac{1.64 + 1.65}{2} = 1.645$$



$$z_c \text{ critical value} = 1.645$$

? $\text{Berechnung } z_c \text{ critical value}$

Ex: lower tailed test: $Z \leq Z_\alpha$

given $\alpha = 0.10$ (10%)

; $\alpha = P(\text{Type I Error})$

; $\alpha = P(H_0 \text{ is rejected}, H_0 \text{ is true})$

; $\alpha = P(Z \leq d)$

$$; [1 - \alpha = P(Z > d)] \rightarrow \therefore P(Z > d) = 1 - 0.10 = 0.90$$

$$Z_d \approx \frac{-1.28 + (-1.29)}{2} = -1.285$$



$$\text{critical value} = -1.285$$

table

Ex: two tailed test: $Z \leq Z_{d/2}$ $Z \geq Z_{d/2}$

$$\text{given } \alpha = 0.05$$

$$Z_d = Z_{d/2}$$

$$; \alpha = P(\text{Type I Error})$$

$$; \alpha = P(H_0 \text{ is rejected}, H_0 \text{ is true})$$

$$; \alpha = P(Z \leq -d) + P(Z \geq d) = 2P(Z \geq d)$$



$$\text{also } ; 2(1 - P(Z \leq d)) = \alpha$$

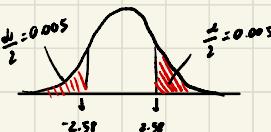
$$\therefore \frac{\alpha}{2} = (1 - P(Z \leq d))$$

100% 2 wds n.Wertunterschreitung

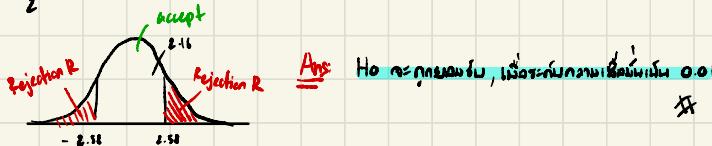
Ex: given $H_0: \mu = 130$, $H_1: \mu \neq 130$

$$\bar{x} = 131.08, n=9, S.D. = 1.5, \alpha = 0.02$$

$$\rightarrow \text{find } z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S.D./\sqrt{n}} = \frac{131.08 - 130}{1.5/\sqrt{9}} = \frac{1.08}{0.5} = 2.16$$



$$\therefore \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.005 \text{ table } \text{critical} = 2.58, -2.58$$



Case III.

$$Ex: S = \{2.67, 4.62, 4.14, 3.81, 3.15\} \quad n=5$$

- unknown $n < 40$

- ∇ s.d. S.D.

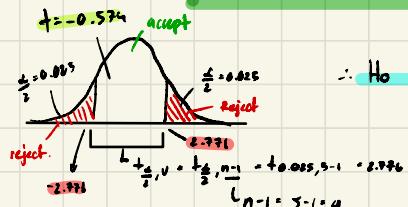
- t-test value

- df $v = n-1$ (minus 1)

$$H_0: \mu = 4, H_1: \mu \neq 4 \quad \alpha = 0.05$$

Calculated mean = 3.814, S.D. = 0.7185

$$\left[T = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S.D./\sqrt{n}} \right] = \frac{3.814 - 4}{0.7185/\sqrt{5}} = -0.574$$



Case II

Ex:	14.1	14.5	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.5	17.8
	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.3	19.0	19.2	19.4	20.0	20.0
	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.5	23.5	27.5	27.5	28.0	28.3	30.0
	30.0	31.6	31.7	31.7	32.5	33.5	33.9	35.0	35.0	35.0
	36.7	40.0	40.0	41.3	41.7	47.5	50.0	51.0	51.8	54.4
	55.0	57.0								

Ex:

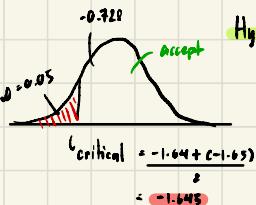
- ∇ s.d.

- $n > 40$ ∇ ∇

$$- z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{S.D./\sqrt{n}}$$

\rightarrow find \bar{x} , S.D.

$$\text{Calculated } \bar{x} = 28.7615, S.D. = 12.2147, n=52$$



Hypothesis $H_0: \mu = 30, H_1: \mu < 30$

$$\therefore z = \frac{28.7615 - 30}{12.2147/\sqrt{52}} = -0.788 \quad \text{given } \alpha = 0.05$$

Ans: Ho is rejected, i.e. $\mu < 30$

$\therefore H_0$ is accept when $\alpha = 0.05$

Formula: Procedure Test (numerically)

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Mean} = \frac{\sum \text{Sample}}{\text{no. sample}}$$

Case I, II

Case III

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ Z-test, t-test} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{S.D./\sqrt{n}}$$

✓

$$S.D. \bar{x} = \frac{S.D.}{\sqrt{n}}$$

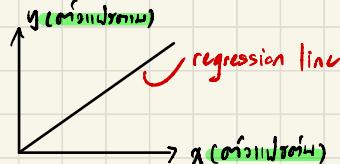
$$\textcircled{2} \text{ S.D. } \delta = \sqrt{\frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

case I

Linear Regression

regression analysis → minimizes the residuals - outliers
linear → correlation coefficient → r. value
correlation

Structure



Deterministic Model

Equation: $y = a + bx$ — independent V.
/ y-intercept.
/ dependent V.

Simple regression → 2 variables
independent (input)
dependent - m. output.

Complete Equation model

$$y = a + bx + \epsilon \rightarrow \text{Random Error Term.}$$

population parameters

Regression Line → linear function that describes the relationship between two variables. 'Slope' is 'Least square method'

Least Square Regression Line

random error term
 $\epsilon = y - \hat{y}$ - estimate
Create

SSE (Sum of Square Error)

$$\text{SSE} = \sum \epsilon^2 = \sum (y - \hat{y})^2$$

Estimate regression model

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

$$S_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i)}{n}$$

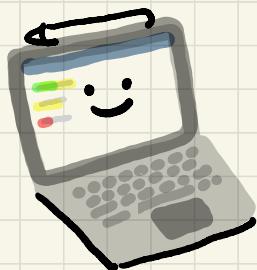
$$S_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)^2}{n}$$

$$b = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}}$$

$$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$$

\bar{y} = mean of y

\bar{x} = mean of x .



Ex:

Income (₹)

Food Expenditure (₹)

(Real)

55

14

Find line of regression

$$\rightarrow \sum x_i = 386$$

88

24

$$\sum y_i = 108$$

38

13

$$\sum xy = 6403$$

61

16

$$\sum x^2 = 23,058$$

33

9

$$\bar{x} = \frac{386}{7} = 55.1429$$

44

15

$$\bar{y} = \frac{108}{7} = 15.4286$$

67

17

$$\therefore n=7$$

random.

predict.

$$\hat{y} = 1.5050 + 0.2525x$$

$$\therefore \varepsilon = \text{real} - \text{predict.} = 1600 - 1690.75 = -90.75$$

Relationship : $b \rightarrow$ positive $b \rightarrow$ negative

Assumption of Regression Line

- (1) has mean equal to '0' for each x
- (2) error is independent
- (3) normal distribution.
- (4) S.D. is uniform (σ_e)

S.D. of Error

SST, SS_{xy}, b, r^2 *definition.*

$$S_e = \sqrt{\frac{SS_{yy} - bSS_{xy}}{n-2}}$$

$$SS_{yy} = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - \left(\frac{\sum y_i}{n} \right)^2$$

Coefficient of determination

 \rightarrow min Regression model σ^2 ?

$$\text{sum of square total (SST)} \rightarrow SST = \sum y_i^2 - \left(\frac{\sum y_i}{n} \right)^2$$

$$\text{sum of square regression (SSR)} \rightarrow SST - SSE$$

$$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x} = 1.5050$$

$$b = \frac{SS_{xy}}{SS_{xx}} = \frac{447.5714}{192.8571} = 0.2525$$

$\min SST \rightarrow SSE$
Error minimization

Note! $0 \leq r^2 \leq 1$

$$r^2 = \frac{bSS_{xy}}{SS_{yy}}$$

Example population.

$$r^2 = \rho^2 = \frac{SSE}{SST} = \frac{SST - SSE}{SST}$$

$$SSE = \sum \varepsilon^2 = \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

Note! $SST \geq SSE$

Linear Correlation. (linearitätstest)

- Correlation Coefficient. → position (scatter points) near to a line / far from PL. line?

Liaopham -1, ± 1
population example.

$$-1 \leq r \leq 1, -1 \leq r \leq 1$$

3 cases ① $r=1 \rightarrow$ Perfect positive / ② $r=-1 \rightarrow$ Perfect negative / ③ $r=0 \rightarrow$ No correlation.

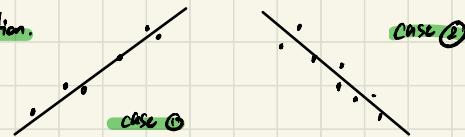
$|r| = 1$ strong

$|r| < 1$ weak

$|r| = 1$ strong

$|r| < 1$ weak

$$r = \frac{SS_{xy}}{\sqrt{SS_x SS_y}}$$



Hypothesis testing about Linear Correlation Coefficient → $H_0: \rho = 0$

t-distribution. $n \geq 10$, $H_0: \rho = 0$

formula:

$$t = r \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1-r^2}}$$

Ex: 1. level of significance $\therefore \rho > 0$

linear correlation is positive

$$n = 7, r = 0.95$$

upper tailed test.

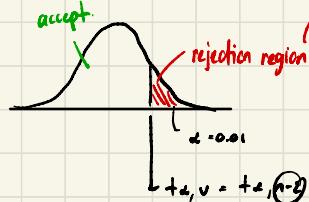
$$\rightarrow H_0: \rho = \rho_0 \rightarrow H_0: \rho = 0$$

$$H_1: \rho > 0$$

$$\text{find } t = r \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1-r^2}}$$

$$t = 0.95 \sqrt{\frac{7-2}{1-0.95^2}}$$

$$\therefore t = 6.805$$



Ans: reject H_0

$$(n-2 = 7-2=5 \quad t_{0.01, 5} = 3.815)$$

