

# JOINT PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

**discrete**  
 $P_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X=x, Y=y)$   
 $P_{X,Y}(x,y) \geq 0$   
 $\sum_{x,y} P_{X,Y}(x,y) = 1$

**MARGINAL PMF**  
 pmf of x alone, pmf of y alone  
 $E[X]$  or  $E[Y]$   
 $P_X(x) = \sum_y P_{X,Y}(x,y)$   
 $P_Y(y) = \sum_x P_{X,Y}(x,y)$

**JOINT PDF**  
 $f_{X,Y}(x,y) \geq 0$   
 $\int \int f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy = 1$   
 $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$   
 $P(X,Y) \in A = \int \int_A f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy$   
 $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = P(X \leq x, Y \leq y)$

**MARGINAL PDF**  
 $F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy$   
 $F_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx$

**CONDITIONAL PDF (GIVEN)**  
 $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$   
 $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_X(x)}$

**INDEPENDENCE**  
 X and Y are independent if  
 $P_{X,Y}(x,y) = P_X(x)P_Y(y)$   
 $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$

**CORRELATION COEFFICIENT**  
 normalized covariance  
 $\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$   
 $-1 \leq \rho_{X,Y} \leq 1$   
 if X and Y independent  $\rightarrow \rho = 0$   
 $\rho = 1$  or  $-1$  if  $Y = aX + b$

**EXPECTED VALUE**  
 for  $W = g(X,Y)$   
 $E[W] = E[g(X,Y)]$   
 $E[W] = \sum_{x,y} g(x,y) P_{X,Y}(x,y)$   
 $E[W] = \int \int g(x,y) f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy$

**COVARIANCE**  
 $\text{Cov}(X,Y) = E[(X-M_X)(Y-M_Y)]$   
 $= E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$   
 $= \sum_{x,y} (x-M_X)(y-M_Y) P_{X,Y}(x,y)$   
 $= \int \int (x-M_X)(y-M_Y) f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy$

**POINT ESTIMATION**  
 point estimator  $\hat{\theta}$   
 unbiased estimator  
 $E[\hat{\theta}] = \theta$

**CORRELATION COEFFICIENT**  
 normalized covariance  
 $\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$   
 $-1 \leq \rho_{X,Y} \leq 1$   
 if X and Y independent  $\rightarrow \rho = 0$   
 $\rho = 1$  or  $-1$  if  $Y = aX + b$

**SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION**  
 normal distribution  $\mu, \sigma$   
 binomial distribution  $n$  trials  
 simple random sampling - sample proportion  $p$

**CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM (CLT)**  
 when  $n$  is large,  $\bar{X}$  is normal dist.  
 $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}})$

**DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE MEAN**  
 original ~ normal  
 original ~ binomial  
 original ~ symmetric

**STANDARD ERROR (SE)**  
 s.d. of  $\bar{X}$   
 $SE = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

**CONFIDENCE INTERVAL**  
 $1-\alpha$  confidence interval for  $\mu$   
 $\bar{X} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

**ONE-SIDED CONFIDENCE BOUNDS
 LCB: estimator  $- Z_{\alpha} SE$   
 UCB: estimator  $+ Z_{\alpha} SE$**

**DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE PROPORTION**  
 CLT: binomial rv  $X \sim \text{Normal}(np, npq)$   
 $\hat{p} \sim \text{Normal}(p, \frac{pq}{n})$   
 if  $n$  is large  $\rightarrow p$  is not close to zero or one  
 $np \geq 5$  and  $nq \geq 5$   
 $\mu_{\hat{p}} = E[\hat{p}] = E[\frac{X}{n}] = \frac{E(X)}{n} = p$   
 $\sigma_{\hat{p}}^2 = \text{Var}[\hat{p}] = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{n^2} = \frac{npq}{n} = \frac{pq}{n}$

**DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE VARIANCE**  
 $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{n-1}$   
 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2$   
 $\chi^2 = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2}$

**DISTRIBUTION OF LINEAR COMBI**  
 $Y = a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2 + \dots + a_n X_n$   
 $E(Y) = a_1 E(X_1) + a_2 E(X_2) + \dots + a_n E(X_n)$   
 $\text{Var}(Y) = a_1^2 \text{Var}(X_1) + a_2^2 \text{Var}(X_2) + \dots + a_n^2 \text{Var}(X_n)$   
 $+ 2a_1 a_2 \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) + \dots$

**DISTRIBUTION OF  $\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2$**   
 $\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, SE)$   
 $SE = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}$   
 if  $n$  is large  $\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 \sim \text{Normal}$

**POINT ESTIMATION**  
 point estimator  $\hat{\theta}$   
 unbiased estimator  
 $E[\hat{\theta}] = \theta$

**CONFIDENCE INTERVAL**  
 $1-\alpha$  confidence interval for  $\mu$   
 $\bar{X} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$   
 margin error  
 $p(1-\alpha) < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < p(1+\alpha)$

**INTERVAL ESTIMATION**  
 confidence coefficient  $1-\alpha$   
 confidence interval  
 $\bar{X} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

**Choose Sample Size**  
 1. find margin of error, B  
 2. calculate  $n$  from  $Z_{\alpha/2} SE \leq B$   
 $n \geq \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}^2 pq}{B^2}$

**INTERVAL ON NORMAL POP DIS.**  
 normal pop + small  $n$  known  $\sigma$   
 $Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$   
 large sample  $(n > 30)$  unknown  $\sigma$   
 $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$

**STUDENT'S t DISTRIBUTION**  
 $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$   
 if  $n$  is large  $t \sim Z$   
 if  $n$  is small  $t \sim t_{n-1}$

**SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE VARIANCE**  
 $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{n-1}$   
 $\text{pdf of } \chi^2: f(x) = \frac{1}{2^{n/2} \Gamma(n/2)} x^{n/2-1} e^{-x/2}$

**HYPOTHESIS TEST**  
 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$   
 $H_a: \mu \neq \mu_0$   
 rejection region:  $\text{Reject } H_0 \text{ if } Z_{obs} > Z_{\alpha/2} \text{ or } Z_{obs} < -Z_{\alpha/2}$

**P-VALUE**  
 probability of observing a test statistic as extreme as the one observed, assuming  $H_0$  is true  
 $p\text{-value} < \alpha \rightarrow \text{reject } H_0$

**TWO TYPES OF ERRORS**  
 Type I Error:  $\alpha$   
 Type II Error:  $\beta$   
 Power:  $1 - \beta$

**VARIANCE**  
 $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$   
 $\text{Var}(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$

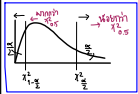

system design ให้ เครื่อง < ค่านี้  
is the system working as specified  
H<sub>0</sub>: μ<sub>0</sub> ≤ — ↳ check ให้มี work as specified  
H<sub>a</sub>: μ<sub>0</sub> > —

- refuse = reject → ตั้งไว้ H<sub>0</sub>  
- support = accept → ตั้งไว้ H<sub>a</sub>

Type I Error : Accept H<sub>0</sub> แต่ H<sub>0</sub> False  
★ ก่อนหา p check ก่อนว่า H<sub>0</sub> False อยู่ ถ้า H<sub>0</sub> True → β = 0 ☆

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Note: subscript ของค่า Z คือ พื้นที่ด้านซ้าย subscript ของค่า t และ Chi-squared คือ พื้นที่ด้านขวา

Null Hypothesis	Test Statistic	Alternative Hypothesis	Criteria for Rejection	P-value	Beta (β)	Sample size (n)
H <sub>0</sub> : μ = μ <sub>0</sub> σ <sup>2</sup> known	$Z_{ob} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$	H <sub>a</sub> : μ ≠ μ <sub>0</sub>	Z <sub>ob</sub>   > Z <sub>1-α/2</sub>	2 × P(Z >  Z <sub>ob</sub>  )	$\beta = P(Z_{\alpha/2} + \frac{(\mu_0 - \mu')}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < Z < Z_{1-\alpha/2} + \frac{(\mu_0 - \mu')}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}})$	$n = \frac{(Z_{\alpha/2} + Z_{\beta})^2 \sigma^2}{(\mu_0 - \mu')^2}$
		H <sub>a</sub> : μ > μ <sub>0</sub> <i>upper tail</i>	Z <sub>ob</sub> > Z <sub>1-α</sub>	P(Z > Z <sub>ob</sub> )	$\beta = P(Z < Z_{1-\alpha} + \frac{(\mu_0 - \mu')}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}})$	$n = \frac{(Z_{\alpha} + Z_{\beta})^2 \sigma^2}{(\mu_0 - \mu')^2}$
		H <sub>a</sub> : μ < μ <sub>0</sub> <i>lower tail</i>	Z <sub>ob</sub> < Z <sub>α</sub>	P(Z < Z <sub>ob</sub> )	$\beta = P(Z > Z_{\alpha} + \frac{(\mu_0 - \mu')}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}})$	$n = \frac{(Z_{\alpha} + Z_{\beta})^2 \sigma^2}{(\mu_0 - \mu')^2}$
H <sub>0</sub> : μ = μ <sub>0</sub> σ <sup>2</sup> unknown <i>T-test</i>	$t_{ob} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s / \sqrt{n}}$	H <sub>a</sub> : μ ≠ μ <sub>0</sub>	t <sub>ob</sub>   > t <sub>α/2, n-1</sub>	2 × P(T >  t <sub>ob</sub>  )	$\beta = P\left(-t_{\alpha/2, n-1} + \frac{\mu_0 - \mu'}{s / \sqrt{n}} < t < t_{\alpha/2, n-1} + \frac{\mu_0 - \mu'}{s / \sqrt{n}}\right)$	$n = \frac{(t_{\alpha/2, n-1} + t_{\beta, n-1})^2 s^2}{(\mu_0 - \mu')^2}$
		H <sub>a</sub> : μ > μ <sub>0</sub>	t <sub>ob</sub> > t <sub>α, n-1</sub>	P(T > t <sub>ob</sub> )	$\beta = P\left(t < t_{\alpha, n-1} + \frac{\mu_0 - \mu'}{s / \sqrt{n}}\right)$	$n = \frac{(t_{\alpha, n-1} + t_{\beta, n-1})^2 s^2}{(\mu_0 - \mu')^2}$
		H <sub>a</sub> : μ < μ <sub>0</sub>	t <sub>ob</sub> < -t <sub>α, n-1</sub>	P(T < t <sub>ob</sub> )	$\beta = P\left(t > -t_{\alpha, n-1} + \frac{\mu_0 - \mu'}{s / \sqrt{n}}\right)$	$n = \frac{(t_{\alpha, n-1} + t_{\beta, n-1})^2 s^2}{(\mu_0 - \mu')^2}$
H <sub>0</sub> : σ <sup>2</sup> = σ <sub>0</sub> <sup>2</sup>	$\chi^2_{ob} = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$ 	H <sub>a</sub> : σ <sup>2</sup> ≠ σ <sub>0</sub> <sup>2</sup>	$\chi_{ob}^2 > \chi_{\alpha/2, n-1}^2$ or $\chi_{ob}^2 < \chi_{1-\alpha/2, n-1}^2$	If P(χ <sup>2</sup> > χ <sup>2</sup> <sub>ob</sub> ) < 0.5 → lower P-value = 2 × P(χ <sup>2</sup> > χ <sup>2</sup> <sub>ob</sub> ) If P(χ <sup>2</sup> > χ <sup>2</sup> <sub>ob</sub> ) > 0.5 → upper P-value = 2 × P(χ <sup>2</sup> < χ <sup>2</sup> <sub>ob</sub> )	$\beta = P\left(\frac{\chi_{1-\alpha/2, n-1}^2}{(\sigma'/\sigma_0)^2} \leq \chi^2 \leq \frac{\chi_{\alpha/2, n-1}^2}{(\sigma'/\sigma_0)^2}\right)$ 	<b>Case 1</b> $\left(\frac{\sigma'}{\sigma_0}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\chi_{\alpha/2, n-1}^2}{\chi_{1-\beta, n-1}^2}\right)$ <b>Case 2</b> $\left(\frac{\sigma'}{\sigma_0}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\chi_{1-\alpha/2, n-1}^2}{\chi_{\beta, n-1}^2}\right)$
		H <sub>a</sub> : σ <sup>2</sup> > σ <sub>0</sub> <sup>2</sup>	χ <sub>ob</sub> <sup>2</sup> > χ <sub>α, n-1</sub> <sup>2</sup>	P(χ <sup>2</sup> > χ <sup>2</sup> <sub>ob</sub> )	$\beta = P\left(\chi^2 \leq \frac{\chi_{\alpha, n-1}^2}{(\sigma'/\sigma_0)^2}\right)$	$(\sigma'/\sigma_0)^2 = \frac{\chi_{\alpha, n-1}^2}{\chi_{1-\beta, n-1}^2}$ where σ' > σ <sub>0</sub>
		H <sub>a</sub> : σ <sup>2</sup> < σ <sub>0</sub> <sup>2</sup>	χ <sub>ob</sub> <sup>2</sup> < χ <sub>1-α, n-1</sub> <sup>2</sup>	P(χ <sup>2</sup> < χ <sup>2</sup> <sub>ob</sub> )	$\beta = P\left(\chi^2 \geq \frac{\chi_{1-\alpha, n-1}^2}{(\sigma'/\sigma_0)^2}\right)$	$(\sigma'/\sigma_0)^2 = \frac{\chi_{1-\alpha, n-1}^2}{\chi_{\beta, n-1}^2}$ where σ' < σ <sub>0</sub>
H <sub>0</sub> : p = p <sub>0</sub>	$Z_{ob} = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n}}}$	H <sub>a</sub> : p ≠ p <sub>0</sub>	Z <sub>ob</sub>   > Z <sub>1-α/2</sub>	2 × P(Z >  Z <sub>ob</sub>  )	$\beta = P\left(\frac{(p_0 - p') + Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{p_0 q_0 / n}}{\sqrt{p' q' / n}} < Z < \frac{(p_0 - p') - Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{p_0 q_0 / n}}{\sqrt{p' q' / n}}\right)$	$n = \frac{(Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{p_0 q_0} + Z_{\beta} \sqrt{p' q'})^2}{(p' - p_0)^2}$
		H <sub>a</sub> : p > p <sub>0</sub>	Z <sub>ob</sub> > Z <sub>1-α</sub>	P(Z > Z <sub>ob</sub> )	$\beta = P\left(Z < \frac{(p_0 - p') + Z_{\alpha} \sqrt{p_0 q_0 / n}}{\sqrt{p' q' / n}}\right)$	$n = \frac{(Z_{\alpha} \sqrt{p_0 q_0} + Z_{\beta} \sqrt{p' q'})^2}{(p' - p_0)^2}$
		H <sub>a</sub> : p < p <sub>0</sub>	Z <sub>ob</sub> < Z <sub>α</sub>	P(Z < Z <sub>ob</sub> )	$\beta = P\left(Z > \frac{(p_0 - p') + Z_{\alpha} \sqrt{p_0 q_0 / n}}{\sqrt{p' q' / n}}\right)$	$n = \frac{(Z_{\alpha} \sqrt{p_0 q_0} + Z_{\beta} \sqrt{p' q'})^2}{(p' - p_0)^2}$

At most ≤

# HYPOTHESIS TEST

- $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$   $\alpha \rightarrow$  significant level
- $H_a: \mu \neq \mu_0$   $1-\alpha \rightarrow$  confident level
- $\bar{x}, p$
- rejection region **Reject  $H_0$  if  $Z_{obs} > Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}$  or  $Z_{obs} < Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$**
- conclusion

① normal pop w/ known  $\sigma$

② Large sample (known or unknown  $\sigma$ )  $s \approx \sigma$

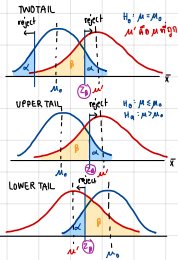
$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \approx \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{s / \sqrt{n}} \quad t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$

③ normal pop w/ unknown  $\sigma \rightarrow t$ -dis

## TWO TYPES OF ERRORS

Actual Fact \ Your Decision	$H_0$ true (Accept $H_0$ )	$H_0$ false (Reject $H_0$ )
$H_0$ true (Accept $H_0$ )	Correct	Type I Error $\alpha$
$H_0$ false (Reject $H_0$ )	Type II Error $\beta$	Correct power of test $1-\beta$

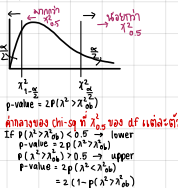
$\alpha = P(\text{Type I error})$   
 $= P(\text{Reject } H_0 \text{ when } H_0 \text{ is true})$   
 $\beta = P(\text{Type II error})$   
 $= P(\text{Accept } H_0 \text{ when } H_0 \text{ is false})$



$\alpha$  &  $\beta$  ảnh hưởng critical & decision  $\rightarrow \beta$  thấp  
 $\alpha$  &  $\beta$  ảnh hưởng  $\rightarrow$  curve & decision  $\rightarrow \beta$  thấp  
 $\mu_0$  ảnh hưởng  $\rightarrow$  n &  $\mu_0$  ảnh hưởng  $\rightarrow$  n &  $\mu_0$  ảnh hưởng  $\rightarrow \beta$  thấp

$H_0: p = p_0$   $Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{p_0(1-p_0)}}$  PROPORTION  $p$   
 $H_a: p \neq p_0$

VARIANCE  $\sigma^2$   
 $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$   $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$   
 $H_a: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$



$p$ -value =  $2P(\chi^2 > \chi^2_{obs})$   
 If  $P(\chi^2 > \chi^2_{obs}) < 0.05 \rightarrow$  lower  
 $P(\chi^2 > \chi^2_{obs}) > 0.05 \rightarrow$  upper  
 $p$ -value =  $2(1 - P(\chi^2 > \chi^2_{obs}))$

critical value  $\rightarrow Z_{\alpha/2}$

$p$ -value  $\rightarrow$  probability of  $\alpha$  (with reject)



critical value  $\rightarrow Z_{\alpha/2}$

## P-VALUE

$p$ -value  $\rightarrow$  probability of  $\alpha$  (with reject)  
 $p$ -value  $\rightarrow$  probability of  $\alpha$  (with reject)  
 $p$ -value  $\rightarrow$  probability of  $\alpha$  (with reject)  
 $p$ -value  $\rightarrow$  probability of  $\alpha$  (with reject)

$p$ -value =  $P(\chi < \chi_{critical})$   
 $= P(Z < Z_{\alpha}) + P(Z < -Z_{\alpha})$

Test statistic  $>$  critical value

$\hookrightarrow p$ -value  $< \alpha$  : reject  $H_0$

Test statistic  $\leq$  critical value

$\hookrightarrow p$ -value  $\geq \alpha$  : not reject  $H_0$

