, 14, 15

Stat 231 - Statistics Spring 2017

Lecture 13, 14, 15: May 29th - June 2nd, 2017

Lecturer: Suryapratim Banerjee Notes By: Harsh Mistry

## **13.1** PPDAC

#### P: Problem

- What type of problem is this (Descriptive, Causative, Predictive)?
- What are the variates?
- What is the target population?

#### P: Plan

- How do we collect data?
- What is the study population

#### D: Data

- Types of Data: Categorical, numerical, discrete, , etc

#### A: Analysis

- Analysis consist of Estimation, Hypothesis testing, and prediction, all of which require a model to be setup through model selection.

#### C: Conclusion

- Write down our results in a way that is understandable for non-statisticians.

# 13.2 Likelihood Intervals

Instead of finding the "most likely" value of  $\theta$  (MLE), we are trying to find the plausible values of  $\theta$ 

**Definition 13.1** Let  $p \in (0,1)$ , a  $100 \cdot p\%$  likelihood interval for  $\theta = \{\theta : R(\theta) \ge p\}$  where  $R(\theta) = Relative$  likelihood function

### 13.2.1 Conventions

- $R(\theta) \ge 0.5 \implies \text{Very Plausible}$
- $0.1 < R(\theta) < 0.5 \implies \text{Plausible}$
- $0.01 \le R(\theta) < 0.1 \implies$  Implausible
- $R(\theta) \le 0.01 \implies \text{Very Implausible}$