

# STA 371G Outline

## Fall 2017

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Office Hours: Monday & Wednesday 5:00-6:15 PM. You are welcome to come by my office at other times.

### Wednesday, August 30

#### Topics:

- Introduction
- Probability
- Random variables

#### Reading Assignments:

You are recommended to read:

Chapter 1 of OpenIntro Statistics, 3rd edition

### Wednesday, September 6

#### Topics:

- Probability distributions
- Mean, variance and standard deviation of a random variable

#### Reading Assignments:

If you are not familiar with the topics discussed in class, you are recommended to read:

pp. 156-168, 189-195, of Data analysis and decision making, 4th edition

or

pp. 196-206, 225-231 of Data analysis and decision making, 3rd edition

You are also recommended to read:

pp. 1-14 of “1TopicSummary\_ProbabilityConceptsAndNormalDistributions.pdf” (available in Canvas/files)

To learn more about these topics, you may further read:

Chapters 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5 of OpenIntro Statistics, 3rd edition

## Monday, September 11

- Add a constant to a random variable
- Multiply a random variable by a constant
- Independent random variables, sum of independent random variables
- Continuous random variables
- Probability density function: area under the curve represents probability
- Standard normal distribution  $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$
- Normal distribution  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$

### Reading Assignments:

To get familiar with the normal distribution, you are recommended to read:  
pp. 211-215, 217-225 of Data analysis and decision making, 4th edition  
or  
pp. 247-250, 253-260 of Data analysis and decision making, 3rd edition

You are also recommended to read:  
pp. 15-30 of “1TopicSummary\_ProbabilityConceptsAndNormalDistributions.pdf” (available in Canvas/files)

You may further read:  
Chapters 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 of OpenIntro Statistics, 3rd edition

## Wednesday, September 13

- If  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , then  $P(X < x) = P(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} < \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}) = P(Z < \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma})$ .
- Standard normal calculations in Excel: NORMSDIST,  
or in R: pnorm (type “?pnorm” in R for help).
- Understand the meaning of the standard deviation  $\sigma$  in a normal distribution:  $P(\mu - \sigma < X < \mu + \sigma) = ?$  and  $P(\mu - 2\sigma < X < \mu + 2\sigma) = ?$
- Normal calculations in Excel:  
NORMSDIST, NORMDIST  
NORMSINV, NORMINV  
or in R:  
pnorm, qnorm (type “?pnorm” and “?qnorm” in R for help).
- Standardizing a normal random variable  $Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$   
Interpretation: the value of  $Z$  is the number of standard deviations that  $X$  deviates towards the left (if  $Z < 0$ ) or the right (if  $Z > 0$ ) of the mean.
- Plot a normal distribution in Excel and R

## Monday, September 18

- Example: Testing at ZTel, we will make an Excel spreadsheet for calculations
- Case study, Texas BBA Salary Statistics
- Expectation of a continuous random variable
- Population mean, variance, standard deviation
- Sample mean, sample variance, standard error of the sample mean
- Sampling distribution of the sample mean

### Reading Assignments:

To learn more about estimation and sampling distribution, please read:

pp. 352-353, 366-371, 374, 388-395 of Data analysis and decision making, 4th edition  
or

pp. 378-379, 393-398, 400-401, 422-430 of Data analysis and decision making, 3rd edition

You are also recommended to read:

“2TopicSummary\_EstimationAndSamplingDistributions.pdf” (available in Canvas/files)

For this topic, you may further read:

Chapters 4.1, 4.2, 4.4 and 5.3 of OpenIntro Statistics, 3rd edition

## Wednesday, September 20

- Sampling distribution of the sample mean
- Confidence interval
- Simple linear regression
- Linear prediction:  $Y = b_0 + b_1X$
- Least squares estimation of  $b_0$  and  $b_1$
- Examples: predict house price, baseball runs per game
- Using Excel and R to do the calculation
- Excel add-in: [Palisade Decision Tools \(including StatTools\)](#) for Windows, [StatPlus:mac LE](#) for Mac.

### Reading Assignments:

Chapters 7.1 and 7.2 of OpenIntro Statistics, 3rd edition

pp. 531-551 of Data analysis and decision making, 4th edition

or

pp. 562-584 of Data analysis and decision making, 3rd edition

## Monday, September 25

- Sample mean, variance, and standard deviation
- Sample covariance, sample correlation
- Linear relationship between  $X$  and  $Y$
- $b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1\bar{x}$ ,  $b_1 = r_{xy} \times \frac{s_y}{s_x}$
- $\text{mean}(e)=0$ ,  $\text{Corr}(e, X)=0$ ,  $\text{Corr}(e, \hat{Y})=0$ ,  $\text{Corr}(\hat{Y}, X)=1$
- SST, SSR, SSE
- Coefficient of determination:  $R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST}$
- $R^2 = r_{xy}^2$  measures the proportion of variation in  $Y$  explained by  $X$ .

### Reading Assignments:

PDF “Simple Linear Regression” posted in Canvas/files

## Wednesday, September 27

- Statistical model for simple linear regression
- Statistical model for simple linear regression:  
 $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$   
 $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X, \sigma^2)$
- Conditional distribution of  $Y$  given  $X$
- 95% prediction interval of  $Y$  given  $X$ :  $\beta_0 + \beta_1 X \pm 2\sigma$
- Conditional and marginal distributions of  $Y$
- Interpretation of  $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$
- The error terms  $\epsilon_i$  are independent, and identically distributed
- Least squares estimation and Gaussian maximum likelihood (optional)
- True line  $\beta_0 + \beta_1 X$  and least squares line  $b_0 + b_1 X$

**Reading Assignments:**

- “3TopicSummary\_RegressionModelAndEstimation.pdf” (available in Canvas/files)
- “5TopicSummary\_CorrelationAndCovariance.pdf” (available in Canvas/files)
- “6TopicSummary\_ComputingAndInterpretingRSquare.pdf” (available in Canvas/files)
- “7TopicSummary\_InterpretingAndEstimatingVarianceOfEpsilon.pdf” (available in Canvas/files)

**Monday, October 2**

- Case study: Waite First Securities, Milk and Money
- Degrees of freedom
- In SLR,  $\sigma^2$  is estimated with  $s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2}{n-2} = \frac{SSE}{n-2}$ .
- SLR regression standard error:  $s = \sqrt{SSE/(n-2)}$

**Wednesday, October 4**

- Sampling distributions of regression parameters
- Confidence intervals of regression parameters
- Hypothesis testing in SLR:  $t$ -statistic and  $p$ -value

**Monday, October 9**

- Discuss Practice Exam #1
- Common problems in homework assignments
- Topic summary for Midterm #1
- Multiple regression
- T-test
- Example: Supervisor performance data
- Understanding multiple regression
- Examples: Auto MPG, Baseball

**Wednesday, October 11**

- Midterm Exam #1, 7:00-9:30 pm