

STATISTICS FOR PHYSICAL SCIENCE (2603284 / 2565)

- Lecture notes
- VIVATSATHORN THITASIRIVIT

Statistics

lecture

① រាជការនាមខ្មែរ : ក្រុមការ → ក្រសួងអំពីរៀបចំ (តាមរាជការ)

- PRIMARY , $\sqrt{\text{ចាប់ពីរាជធានី}}$
 - Observational
 - Experimental

* ស្វែងរក (census) + Sampling design

ស្វែងរក (sample survey)

នរណា (exp. design)

- simple
- classified
- etc...

SECONDARY, ຖື່ນກົມ : not raw data
(ພອມລັກງານພວກເຮົາລັວ ຂອງກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໄຕແກະເບີລັວ)
(processed)

"non-sampling error" into misleading questions,
inaccurate (untrue) answers,
mistyping, wrong record,..
↳ unable to detect

claim: incentive → motivation

$$\text{Avg.}(N) = \kappa_0$$

$$\text{Avg.}(n) = \gamma$$

$$S.E. = \Delta x ; N > n$$

n : sampling quantity

N: total quantity

Goal: Minimize $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$
 $(n \rightarrow N)$

* CONTROLLABLE
~ systematic error

Quality of Data

① Consistency : von Outliers \rightarrow Ausnahmen
↳ Ausnahmen Outlier numbers or outliers

② Accuracy

③ Completeness តាមពីរកំណត់ Bias ↗ បន្ថែមវារា

④ Auditability

⑤ Validity : 究竟, 是 misleading 誓言嗎?

(6) Uniqueness: Repeating = bad (per person)

⑦ Timeliness

1

② Data Analysis

level of Statistics

Descriptive (มโนรุณ)

Inferential (อภิรุณ)

Population = $\frac{\text{จำนวนประชากร}}{\text{หน่วย}} \times \text{จำนวนกลุ่ม} \times \text{จำนวนหน่วย}$ (Group of) / "Units of Study"

Population Size : - $N = \dots$ (Finite) \leftarrow จำนวนประชากรที่จำกัด
(จำนวนจำกัด) - Infinite

Sample : $n = \dots$ | จำนวนตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการศึกษา \leftarrow ~~จำนวนตัวอย่างที่จำกัด~~

Sample Size : - $n = \dots$ | ระบุตัวอย่างที่ใช้ในการศึกษา 100 ตัว \leftarrow จำนวนตัวอย่าง 100 ~~นักศึกษา~~

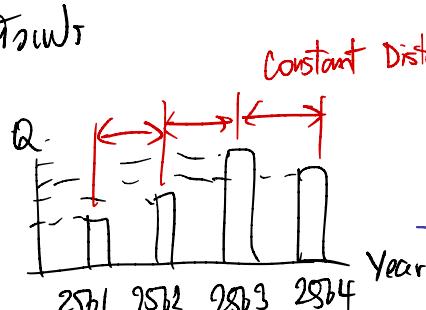
Variable : Characteristics of unit study of more than 1 value.
(คุณลักษณะ)

- Quantitative Variable
- Qualitative (Categorical) Variable

Data : ข้อมูล

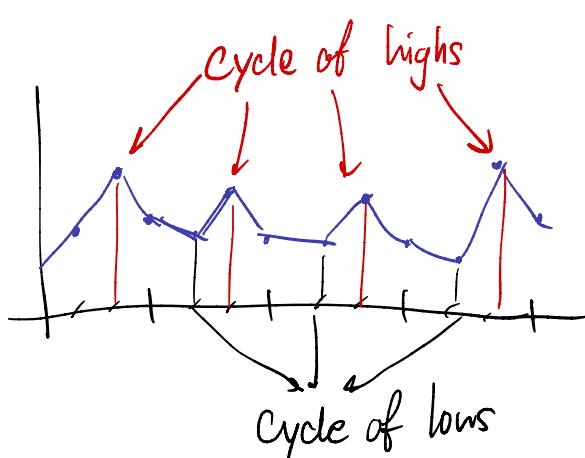
(Monthly) (Annual)

จำนวนตัวอย่าง 100, 1000, ...
จำนวน 3 ตัว, ...



Time series Data : ข้อมูลในเวลา

Season



Cross-sectional Data : ข้อมูลเชิง描述的

↳ เก็บต่อเนื่องตั้งแต่เด็ก

ประเภท

ที่ไม่เป็นตัวเลขโดยธรรมชาติ
(ไม่มีความต่อเนื่องทางปริมาณเดียวกัน)

- Qualitative

- Nominal scale * discrete/indiv.
เช่น สี, โครงสร้าง, ศาสนา; นามสกุล

- Ordinal scale * comparable/ranked
เช่น ระดับความเสี่ยง, ความพึงพอใจ 1-5

Quantitative

- Interval scale ($A_1 - A_2$)

ตัวเลขไม่มีหน่วย
เช่น ค่าอุณหภูมิ ($\Delta T = 5^\circ C$)
หน่วยความยาว scale ที่ไม่สามารถบวกกันได้

- Ratio scale (A_1/A_2)

ตัวเลขที่มีหน่วยและสามารถบวกกันได้
เช่น ความยาว ($\Delta L = 10 \text{ m}$)
 $\text{Ratio } L = 11 \text{ ไม้}$
หน่วยเดียวกัน

0 ตัว, 0 หน่วย

0 ตัว (0 m)

0 m = 0 m

* ตัวนับ *

0 ตัวอย่าง $0^\circ C$ ไม่มี

Central Tendency (First Degree)

1. Arithmetic Mean

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{* ค่าที่ซึ่งมีผล} \\ \text{parameters} \\ \text{พื้นฐาน} \end{array}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

* ค่าล้วนๆ ไม่ต้องคำนวณ = statistics
มูลค่าที่คำนวณ ไม่ต้องคำนวณ

- ค่าปั๊ด SE (Standard Error, ความถูกต้องของตัวอย่าง)

↳ การตัดความผิดพลาดของตัวอย่าง

- จุดศูนย์ STDEV ในการรวม.

◦ (r/s)

$$\mu_0 = \frac{\sum x_i}{N} \rightarrow N\mu_0 = \sum x_i$$

$$\mu = \frac{\sum x_i}{N+1}$$

$$(N+1)\mu = \sum x_i + \Delta x$$

$$(N+1)\mu = N\mu_0 + \Delta x$$

$$\mu = \frac{N}{N+1} \mu_0 + \frac{\Delta x}{N+1}$$

* ตัว sampling error
ตัว std. dev.

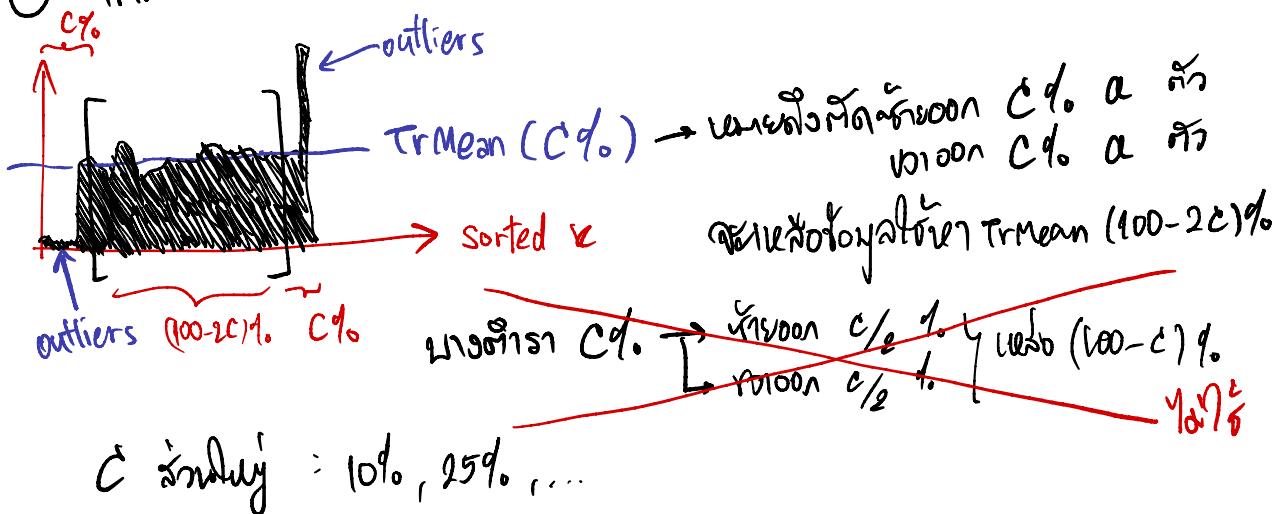
$$SE = \frac{\bar{x}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

② Median

$$M = X_{\text{median}} ; \text{ กรณี } \frac{(N+1)}{2} \quad m = X_{\text{median}} ; \text{ กรณี } \frac{(n+1)}{2}$$

- หาตัวอย่างจากห้องน้ำที่บ้าน - หาค่า QD

③ Trimmed Mean (ค่าเฉลี่ยที่ถูกลบ)



④ Mode (จุดเด่น)

คือ จำนวนที่พบบ่อยที่สุด

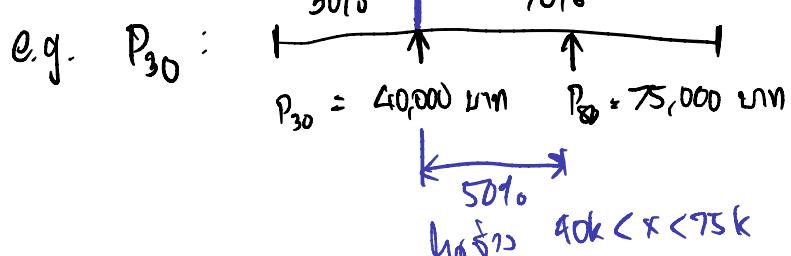
⑤ Quantiles $Q_0, P_0, P_0 = \min$ — $Q_4, D_4, P_{100} = \max$ — จุดต่อไป

- Quartiles Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 "Inclusive"

- Deciles D_1, \dots, D_9 "Exclusive"

- Percentiles P_1, \dots, P_{99} "Exclude หัวห้อย"

- n -tiles หัวห้อย 40k



Position : $\frac{a}{a_0}(N+1)$

$$\text{గැනීම් pos.} = X \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i \right)$$

$$\text{හිෂ්පා} X - \lfloor X \rfloor = \{X\}$$

ගැනීම් X point $\sum_{i=1}^n A_{(X_i)}$, $A_{(X_i+1)}$

$$\text{භාග්‍ය} P_X = A_{(X_i)} + \{X\}(A_{(X_i+1)} - A_{(X_i)})$$

Second Degree Central Tendency (Dispersion / Variation)

① පිටත (Range, R)

$$R = X_{\max} - X_{\min} : \text{සුදුසු මෘදුකාංග ඇත්තා outliers}$$

↳ පිටත ප්‍රමාණය $\sigma \approx \frac{R}{6}$ (මෙහි R = 6σ නේ Normal Distribution)
“සැරසෙනුයුතුවේ $\mu \pm 3\sigma$ ”

② Average Deviation (A.D.): අනුවාදය

$$A.D. = \frac{\sum |X_i - \mu|}{N} \quad (\text{ප්‍රතිච්‍රිත})$$

$$A.D. = \frac{\sum |X_i - \bar{x}|}{n} \quad (\text{මෝඩෝ})$$

% A.D. = $\frac{A.D.}{\mu} \times 100\%$

- < 50% : ප්‍රමාණය අඟ්‍රෑම් (සැරසෙනුයුතු)
- < 100% : ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ (සැරසෙනුයුතු)
- $\geq 100\%$: ප්‍රමාණය (උවුම් යුතු!)

③ Standard Deviation (S.D.): ප්‍රමාණය මෙහෙයුම් තුළ \leftarrow නිසු රුම්ස් මෝඩෝ $|X_i - \mu|$

$$S.D. = \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X_i - \mu)^2}{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X_i^2}{N} - \mu^2}$$

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

⊕ Recm. $n > 30$: මෝඩෝ s, s_{n-1} මෙහෙයුම්

$n < 30$: මෝඩෝ s

$$\therefore S.D. = \frac{S.D.}{\mu} \times 100\%$$

↳ coefficient of variation

• Biased Estimator of σ

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}} \text{ විශ්වාස මෝඩෝ}$$



• Unbiased Estimator of σ

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$



④ Quartile Deviation (Q.D.): សំណុំពាណិជ្ជកម្ម

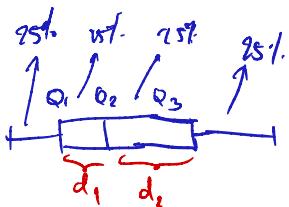
តើវិនិច្ឆ័យ outlier ទៅខាងក្រោមនូវ Median (M/m)

$$\text{Deriv. } M = Q_2$$

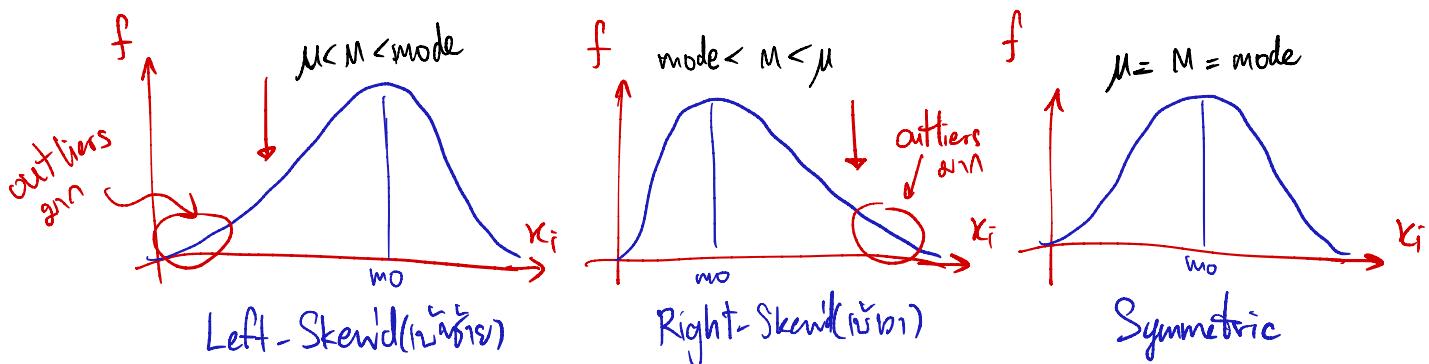
$$Q.D. = \frac{(Q_3 - Q_1) + (Q_2 - Q_1)}{2} \quad \text{Average of } d_1 \text{ and } d_2$$

$$\therefore Q.D. = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2} \quad \text{ដើម្បីអនុវត្តន៍យោង 50% បន្ទាន់រាយនៃ } M \text{ នឹង}$$

$$\text{Interquartile Range (IQR)} = Q_3 - Q_1 = 2Q.D.$$



Third Order : Skewness & Kurtosis



* S_k : សំណុំស្ថាកម្ម / Coefficient of skewness

* k : សំណុំស្ថាកម្ម / Coefficient of kurtosis

possible $\gamma_{1,2}$ guarantee.

When : $S_k \in (-1, 1)$ } បីចំណែកលេខាដែលមានកំណត់នូវ Normal Dist. (ស្ថាកម្មលើក) *
 $k \in (-1, 1)$ }

$n(\bar{x} \pm \sigma) \approx 90\%$ } Normal Dist.
 $n(\bar{x} \pm 2\sigma) \approx 95\%$
 $n(\bar{x} \pm 3\sigma) \approx 99\%$

(Inference នៃ scope នៃ $\gamma_{1,2}$)

① Skewness (S_k): ស្ថាកម្ម

(សំណុំស្ថា)

$S_k = 0$: Symmetric

$S_k > 0$: Right

$S_k < 0$: Left

(សំណុំស្ថា)

$S_k \in [-1, 1]$: Symmetric

$S_k > 1$: Right

$S_k < -1$: Left

② Kurtosis (k) : ຄວາມຕົ້ນ

(ປັບປຸງ)

(ສິຫຼອງ)

- Leptokurtic : ກະຊວງຫຼາຍ

($k > 0$)

($k > 1$)

- Mesokurtic : ເພື່ອນ Normal Distribution

($k = 0$)

($k \in [-1, 1]$)

- Platykurtic : ກະຊວງຫຼາຍຫຼາຍ

($k < 0$)

($k < -1$)

Coefficient of Variation

$$C.V. = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \quad (\text{ປັບປຸງ})$$

$$C.V. = \frac{s}{\bar{x}} \quad (\text{ສິຫຼອງ})$$

$C.V. \rightarrow 0$: ກະຊວງຫຼາຍຫຼາຍ ($0 - 0.5 - 1$)

$C.V. \rightarrow \infty$: (> 1) ເລີ່ມຈາກນາກ

} ວິທີນົດຢູ່ສຳເນົາ ສາມາດໃຫ້
C.V. ມີຄ່າທີ່ສຳເນົາ (value)
ການຈົບເຖິງກຳນົດຢູ່
(σ ເລີ່ມຈົບເຖິງຢູ່ μ ໄດ້ make sense)

+ Empirical : ເຊິ່ງຕະຫຼາງຫຼາຍຫຼາຍ $x \pm 3s$ ກຳນົດ \leftarrow 100%

ການຈົບເຖິງ Outliers

① \downarrow Z-Score (ໜີ່ມາດວານຮູ້) : $Z = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{\sigma}$ ຖື່ນທີ່ໄດ້ໃຫ້ Normal dist.

ນີ້ແມ່ນວ່າ Outliers.

$$\mu: \text{ຝົດຂາຍຕົກ} \bar{x} \text{ ຢູ່ } Y_0$$

$$\sigma: \text{ຝົດຂາຍຕົກ} S \text{ } Y_0$$

$$z = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s}$$

98%

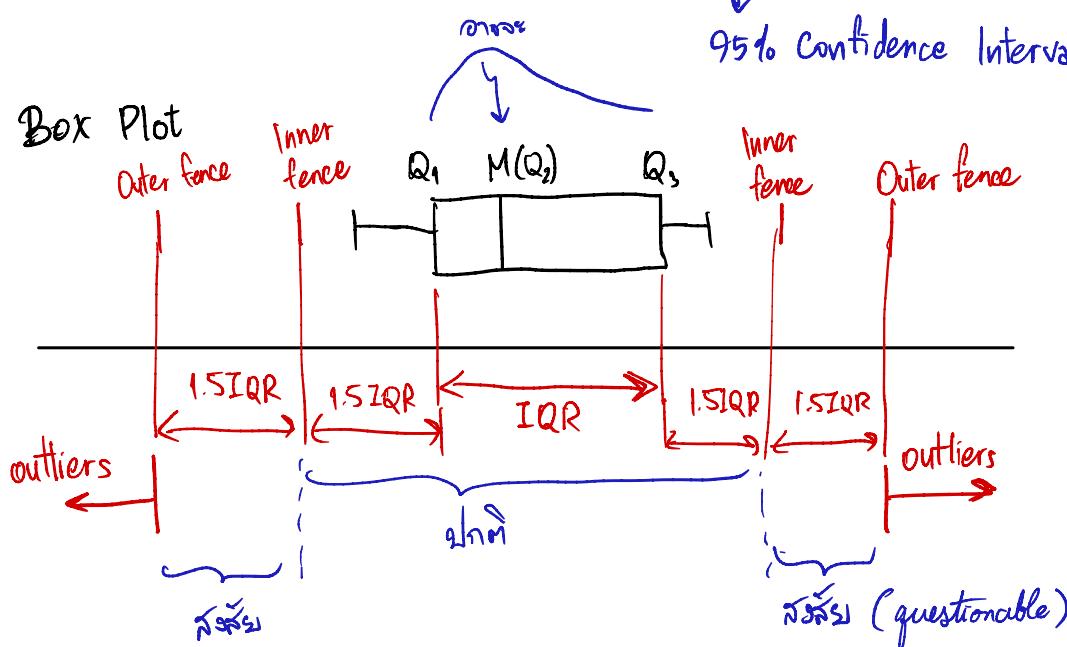
outlier ອົບຕະຫຼາງ (-3, 3) : ຖໍ່ໄດ້ * * ສົບຕະຫຼາງ

(-2.5, 2.5) : ໃຫຍວະຕິ

(-2, 2) : ເຂັ້ມງວດມາກ

95% Confidence Interval

② Box Plot

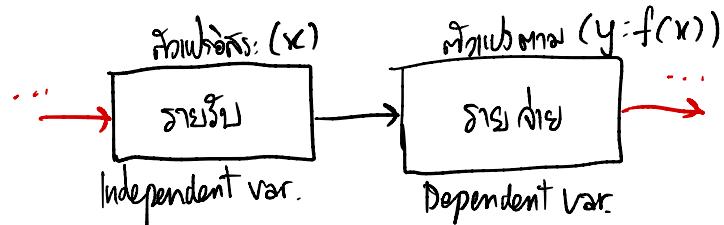


การวัดความสัมพันธ์ทางเชิงฟังก์ชัน 2 ตัวแปร \rightarrow "Correlation", etc.

เรียก "ร้อยละ" : ความเป็นจริง

ความเกี่ยวข้อง

e.g. (ความสูง, น้ำหนัก)



"Structure Equation Model"

① 系數相關系数 (Coefficient of correlation, ρ) ← ปริมาณ

r : ผลลัพธ์ (ผลลัพธ์)

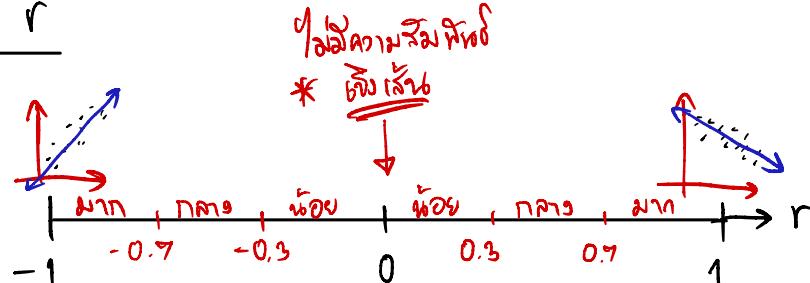
$$\rho = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

$$r = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x S_y} = \frac{\sum x_i y_i - \frac{\sum x_i \sum y_i}{n}}{\sqrt{\sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n}} \sqrt{\sum y_i^2 - \frac{(\sum y_i)^2}{n}}}$$

$$r = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}} \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{n}}}$$

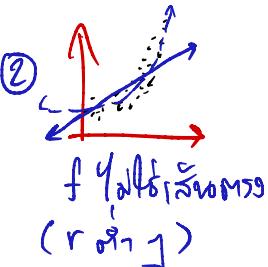
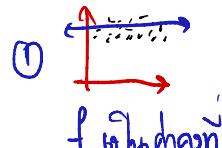
: linear relation

การพิจารณาค่า r



ร้อยละความสัมพันธ์

สูงมากสูงมาก



విషయాలు (Probability)

↳ విషయాలు: సినామిల్చు/యె

$P(A) = P ; P \in [0, 1]$

1. వీన్ —

2. లింగ్‌పరిమా : $f_A = \frac{n_A}{n_{\text{పరిమా}}}$: converges approach P

3. వీన్ లో క్లాసికల్

↳ $P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} : E \subseteq S$ ↳ 0: $E = \emptyset$ }
1: $E = S$

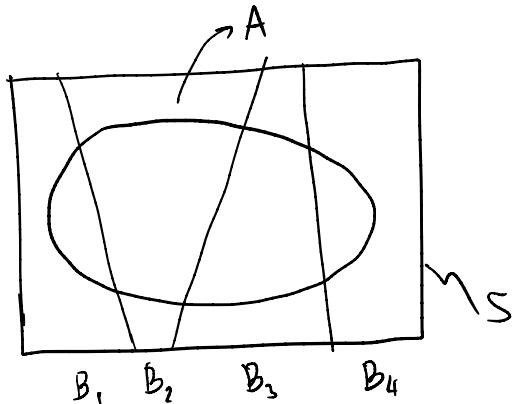
$$P(A \cap B) = P(A|B) \cdot P(B)$$
$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{3} \checkmark$$

→ BAYES : $P(A \cap B) = P(B \cap A)$

$$P(A|B)P(B) = P(B|A)P(A)$$

$$\therefore P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

การคำนวณความน่าจะเป็น



$$B_i \cap B_{j \neq i} = \emptyset, \quad \bigcup_{i=1}^N B_i = S$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap (B_1, B_2)) &= P(A \cap B_1) + P(A \cap B_2) \\ &= \frac{P(A|B_1)P(B_1)}{\text{Prob.}} + \frac{P(A|B_2)P(B_2)}{\text{Prob.}} \end{aligned}$$

weight vs prob.

e.g.

I	II
๙๑: ๕ ๙๒: ๔	๙๓: ๘ ๙๔: ๕

$$\sim \text{ผลรวมของ} \frac{\sum w_i x_i}{\sum w_i} \quad (\text{ค่าเฉลี่ย})$$

กรณีเดียว ๑ ถูก ๗๑ ๙๑ Prob. ก็จะเป็นต่อไปนี้ด้วย

การลับก่อนแล้วจะรู้สึกว่ามันมีความเสี่ยง ๒ เท่าด้วย . ทางซ้าย H outcome ๑ เท่า

จ. แผนภูมิ I. ถูก] แล้ว II.

$$P(\text{ถูก}|I) = \frac{C(5,1)}{C(9,1)} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P(\text{ถูก}|II) = \frac{C(8,1)}{C(13,1)} = \frac{8}{13}$$

$$P(I) : \text{H outcome ๑} : \left. \begin{array}{c} \text{HH} \\ \text{HT} \\ \text{TH} \\ \text{TT} \end{array} \right\} \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore P(I) = \frac{3}{4}$$

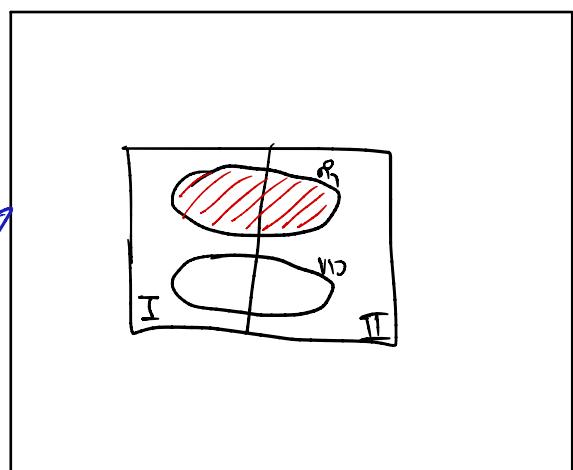
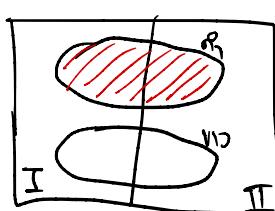
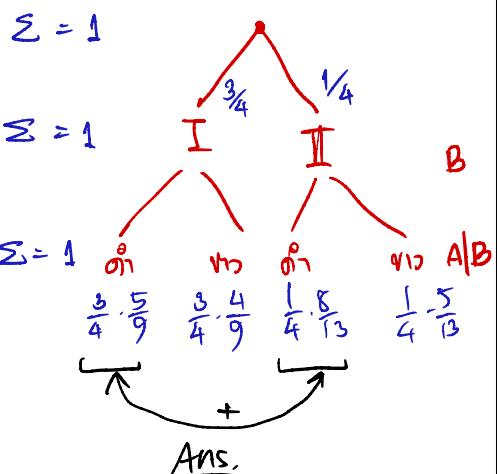
$$P(II) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(\text{ถูก}) = \frac{5}{9} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) + \frac{8}{13} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

ถูกไม่ Root (Parent)

จะไม่ overlap กัน ($\bigcup_{j \neq i} (B_i \cap B_j) = \emptyset$)
(ไม่ตัดกัน)

* ความน่าจะเป็น P ของแต่ละชั้นเป็น ๑ หรือ



నిర్వహించాలని 2 వ్యాపకముల నుండి ఏదైని

$$P(A) = P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|B')P(B')$$

$$P(A) = P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|B')(1 - P(B))$$

Bayes' Theorem

గాంచి అందులో 60%

మరిగి 1/40

గాంచి అందులో 40%

మరిగి 1/25

$$\text{సంఘటన} = 0.6 \times \frac{1}{40} + 0.4 \times \frac{1}{25} = 0.031$$

$P(\text{మరిగి}|A)$

$P(\text{మరిగి}|B)$

$P(\text{మరిగి})$

ఖాచయి లాగా కొనుటకు మరిగి ఉన్నాడు కావు లాగా కొనుటకు మరిగి ఉన్నాడు $A = ?$
 $B = ?$

$$P(A|\text{మరిగి}) = \frac{P(A \cap \text{మరిగి})}{P(\text{మరిగి})} = \frac{P(\text{మరిగి} \cap A)}{P(\text{మరిగి})}$$

$$P(A|\text{మరిగి}) = \frac{P(\text{మరిగి}|A)P(A)}{P(\text{మరిగి})}$$

$$= \frac{P(\text{మరిగి}|A)P(A)}{P(\text{మరిగి}|A)P(A) + P(\text{మరిగి}|B)P(B)}$$

$$P(A|\text{మరిగి}) = \frac{\frac{0.6}{40}}{0.031}$$

General Form

$$P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(A|B_i)P(B_i)}{\sum P(A|B_k)P(B_k)} = P(A)$$

e.g. ឧបាទាស្តី
 (Blind នៅ) , មុនាការស្ថាម ធនដៃអាមេរិក និងការគិតចំណាំ A = 0.2
 $P(Y) = 0.5, P(Y') = 0.5$
 ឲកការទូទៅនៃពលិត A ជាគេណៈអាមេរិក = ៥០% \rightarrow ឬ $P(Y|A)$

$$P(A|y) = 0.2 \quad , \quad P(A|y') = 0.9$$

$$P(y|A) = \frac{P(A|y)P(y)}{P(A) P(A|y)P(y) + P(A|y')P(y')}$$

$$P(y|A) = \frac{(0.2)(0.5)}{(0.2)(0.5) + (0.7)(0.5)}$$

$$P(y|A) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\therefore P(y|A) = 22.2\% \text{ (គ្រាមីនុវត្តន៍ការបង្កើត, និងការអនុវត្ត មានការលក់ទៅ } A)$$

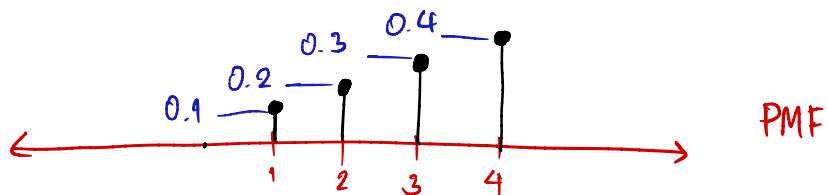
தென்கிழமை

Probability Density Function (Probability Distribution)

- 随即变量 (Random Variable) $\xrightarrow{\text{分为}} \begin{cases} \text{连续} \\ \text{离散} \end{cases}$ (Continuous) (Discrete)
- Probability Mass Function (PMF) : Discrete X ; $P(X=c) = \text{概率}$

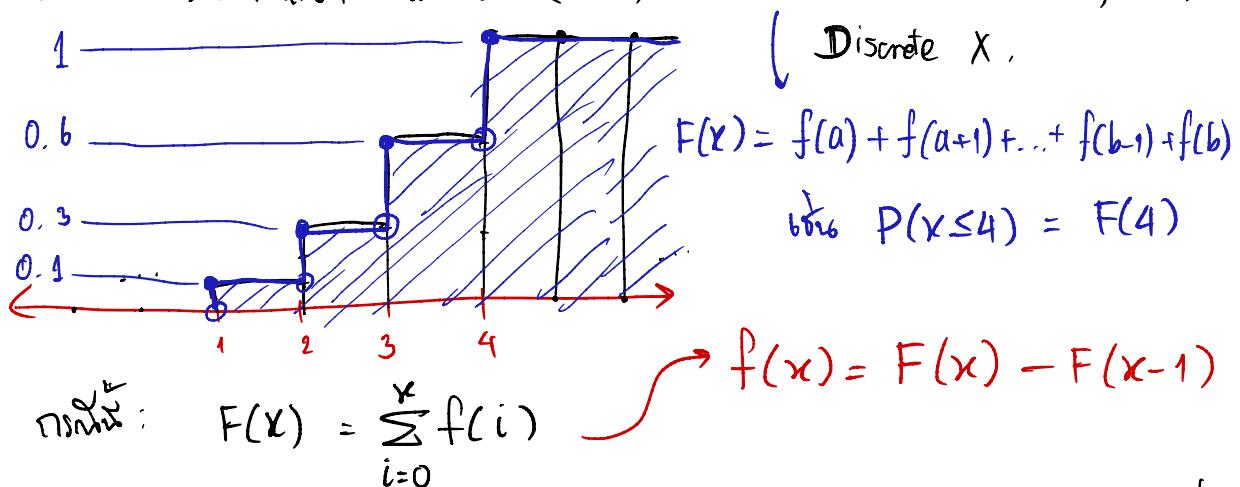
$$\hookrightarrow f(x) = P(X=x) \geq 0; \sum_{\text{all } x} f(x) = 1$$

e.g. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{10} & 1, 2, 3, 4 \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{满足}} \begin{cases} \text{PMF} \\ f(x) \geq 0 \end{cases}$ $\left(\sum = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{10} = 1 \right) \checkmark$



$$\hookrightarrow \begin{aligned} & P(X=x), P(a \leq X \leq b), E[X] = \sum_{\text{all } x} x \cdot f(x), \text{Var}(X) = \sum_{\text{all } x} x^2 f(x) - (E(x))^2 \\ & \Downarrow \begin{aligned} f(x) & \quad \sum_{x=a}^b f(x) \\ & F(b) - F(a-1) \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

- Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) $\rightarrow F(x) = f(x \in [a, b])$;



- Probability Density Function (PDF) : Continuous X ; $P(X \in [a, b]) = \text{概率}$

$$\hookrightarrow P(X=c) = 0$$

Uniform Distribution function : " $f(x)$ ໃນງົກສິນ" ສັນຍານອະນຸມາດ
(ມີມັງກຳທີ່ມີຄວາມຕະຫຼາດ)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{k} ; \mu = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\text{all } x_i} x_i , \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\text{all } x_i} (x_i - \mu)^2$$

ມີມັງກຳ $X = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10\}$

Q.E. ເພື່ອ A ໂດຍ ໄດ້ ໂດຍ B ໄດ້ ດີເລີດທີ່ມາວັດ: 1 ອັດຕະກຳ: 1 ຢູ່ມັນຕະກຳ ລົບ ປະເມີນທີ່ມາວັດ
ລາຍລະອຽດ: ໃກສົກ A ແລະ B ລົບຕົວມາວັດ 5000 ຫນ P(A ∪ B)

$$E[>5000] = \frac{1}{3} = P(A) = P(B) \quad P(A \cap B)$$

$$E[>5000 \cap >5000] = P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore P(A \cup B) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5}{9} \times$$

Bernoulli Distribution

↳ ສືບປະຕິບັດ ທີ່ມີ 2 ສໍາຄັນ: Success & Fail → Spectrum

0: Fail : $1-p$
1: Success : p

ມີມັງກຳທີ່ມີຄວາມຕະຫຼາດ
ຄວາມຕະຫຼາດ = 0.98 → p
 $\therefore 1-p = 0.02$

$$f(x) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x} ; x=0,1$$

Binomial Distribution

↳ ມີ n Bernoulli ມີມັງກຳທີ່ມີຄວາມຕະຫຼາດ (n ອັດຕະກຳ) ແລະ ສົ່ງໄວ ພົບ

$$f(x) = C(n, x) p^x (1-p)^{n-x} ; x=0,1,2,\dots,n$$

ມີມັງກຳທີ່: p ວິທີການຮັບຮັດ ສັນຍານອະນຸມາດ 10 ອັດຕະກຳ: $p = \frac{1}{6}$

ມີມັງກຳ: p ສົ່ງໄວ ພົບ ມີມັງກຳທີ່ມີຄວາມຕະຫຼາດກັບ p ຖໍ່ມີມັງກຳ.

$$\rightarrow \mu = np , \sigma^2 = np(1-p)$$

$$\text{Use: } P(X) = 1 - P(X')$$

Negative Binomial Distribution \rightarrow ဆອງຊັງ "ສ້າງທິດກັບຄວ້າລົດຄາມສໍາງຈະ r ດັວງ"

$$f(x) = C(x-1, r-1) p^r (1-p)^{x-r} ; \quad x = r, r+1, \dots$$

x : ສູ່ແນວດັບຕົກທີ່ ລາຍເຖດຄາມສໍາງຈະດັວງ $r=3$ (e.g.)
 $x = 3, 4, 5, \dots$ \rightarrow ອະນຸມືນີ້ດັກ \nwarrow ເກົ່າປາປົມນີ້ດັກ $\nwarrow r$.
 $f(x)$ ເປັນໂຄສະຫຼັກ ເນື້ອງກະຕິ x ແລ້ວ ສໍາງຈະ r ດັວງ (ເປັນຢູ່)

$$\rightarrow \mu = \frac{r}{p}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$$

Geometric : $r=1$ (\sim ດົນວ່າດຳ x ດັວງ ເລັວສໍາງໄດ້ໃນດັ່ງນີ້)

$$\rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{p}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

Poisson Distribution

X : ຈິ່ານວາດຕົວ ຖົນຄາມສໍາງຈະການຕົວແວ່ນໄວທີ່ດັດ
 ຢຸ່ນ ທຸນໄກ, ພົມວິນ, ສູ່ແນວດັບຕົກ, ...

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^x}{x!} ; \quad x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$\sim \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$

$$\rightarrow \text{ຕະຫຼາມ } \mu, \quad \sigma^2 = \mu$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{x \geq 0} f(x) &= e^{-\mu} \sum_{x \geq 0} \frac{\mu^x}{x!} \\ &= e^{-\mu} \cdot e^\mu \\ &= 1 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

FINALS

Hypergeometric Distribution

$$f(x) = \frac{C(K, x) C(N-K, n-x)}{C(N, n)}$$

N ជាអនុសាស្ត្រ
សេវកម្មដែល n តើ

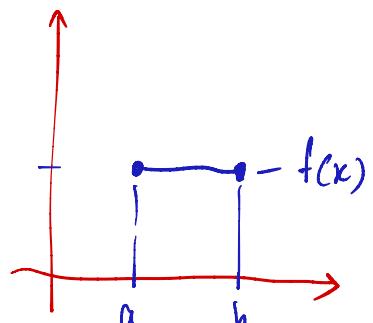
$$\mu = np, \quad \sigma^2 = np(1-p) \left(\frac{N-n}{N-1} \right)$$

: K ជាកំណត់សេវកម្ម N
: x ជាភាយតម្លៃ

Continuous Distribution

- Uniform Distribution

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$$



$$\mu = E[X] = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

- Normal Distribution

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\mu = \mu, \quad \sigma^2 = \sigma^2$$

Standardization

$$\mu=0, \quad \sigma^2=1 \quad : \quad Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}$$

$$Z = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$$

$$T: X \rightarrow Z : z = T(x), \quad T(x) = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\text{និង} \quad P(X \leq x) = P(Z \leq z)$$

$$* P(Z > 1.61) \quad \text{ទូទៅ} \quad 1.61 \quad \boxed{\square} = P$$



Exponential Distribution (Inverse \propto Poisson)

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \quad (\lambda \text{ Poisson}), \quad x = \text{เวลาที่ต้องการ} / \text{ความถี่ต่อหน่วย}$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

Gamma Distribution $\rightarrow P(X > x) = \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} \frac{e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^k}{k!}$ (Poisson)

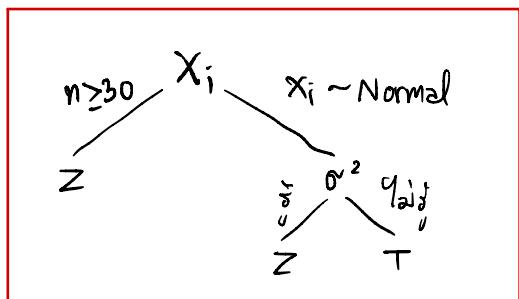
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{I(r)} \lambda^r x^{r-1} e^{-\lambda x}; \quad x > 0, \quad x = \text{เวลาที่ต้องการ} / \text{ความถี่ต่อหน่วย}$$

$$I(r) = \int_0^\infty x^{r-1} e^{-x} dx = (r-1)! \quad I(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\mu = \frac{r}{\lambda}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{r}{\lambda^2}$$

Chi-squared Distribution (I where $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$, $r = \frac{n}{2}$), χ^2

SAMPLING CHART



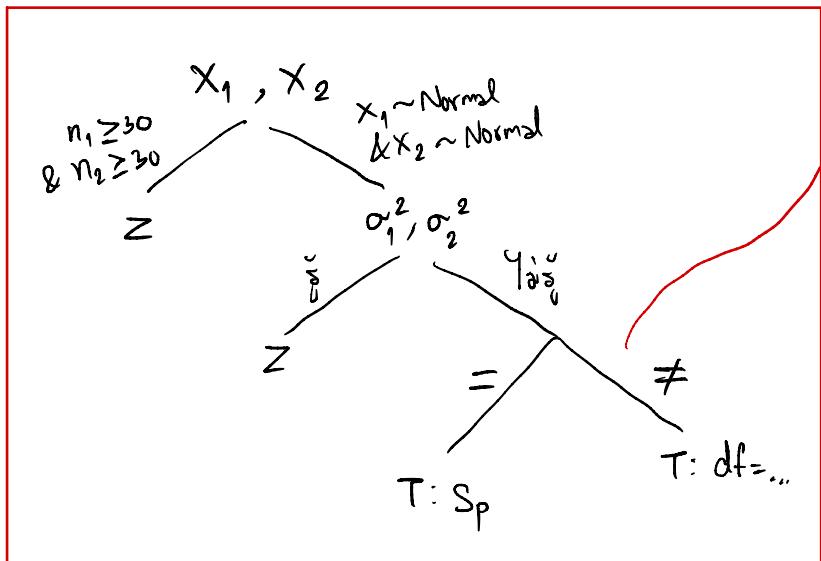
* $P(X < a)$, $P(X > b)$;

$$P(a < X < b) = P(X > a) - P(X > b)$$



$$0.25 \leq \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \leq 4 : \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$$

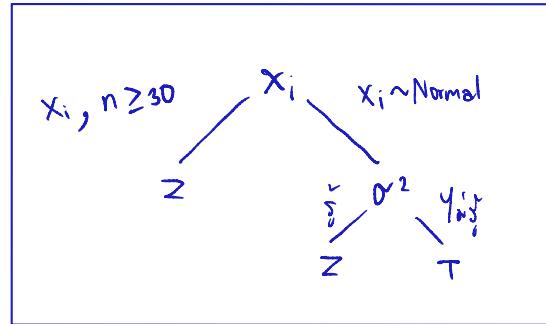
else : $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$



Sampling

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x}, s^2, \hat{p} = \frac{x}{n} \\ \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2, \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2}, \hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 \end{cases}$$

\bar{X} : ค่าเฉลี่ยตัวอย่าง



ตัวอย่างห้องเรียน x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n : เมื่อ n : จำนวนตัวอย่าง
ค่าเฉลี่ย μ , ความแปรปรวน σ^2
ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้จากการคำนวณ \bar{x} 服从 Normal Dist $\bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \rightarrow \bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right) \quad \text{ด้วย } T: \bar{X} \rightarrow Z$$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma_z}$$

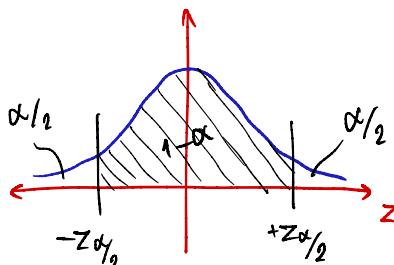
□ Confidence Interval (on mean \bar{x}) : $L < \mu < U$ with confidence level $1-\alpha$ (100%)

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \rightarrow \bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right), \text{ ด้วย } T: \bar{X} \rightarrow Z$$

known
unknown

Thm.

$$\mu = \bar{x} \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} (\text{S.E.})$$



ถ้า α คือ error, e.g., 5%

$$P(-z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} < Z < +z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}) = 1-\alpha$$

$$P\left(-2z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) = 1-\alpha$$

$$\therefore P\left(\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \mu < \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) = 1-\alpha$$

L U

$$\mu = \bar{x} \pm \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

ก็คือ $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$99\% : z_{0.005} = 2.575$$

$$98\% : z_{0.01} = 2.33$$

$$95\% : z_{0.025} = 1.96$$

$$90\% : z_{0.05} = 1.645$$

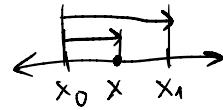
Central Limit Theorem

($T: \bar{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ តើអាមេរិកសាស្ត្រ $n \rightarrow \infty$ (ឃើមទីនាំបាន)
 ធនធានឯកតាង ឬ នឹង $\hat{\sigma} = s$ នៅលើ. (ដូច s^2 ឲ្យប្រើបានប្រើបាន ឬ \hat{s} តាមលេខ)

t-Distribution : centered at 0. Like z but with kurtosis. k (degree of freedom)

$$\left(f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{k+1}{2})}{\sqrt{k\pi} \Gamma(\frac{k}{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x^2}{k} + 1\right)^{\frac{k+1}{2}}} \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \right)$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}, \quad * P(T(df) > t_{\alpha/2, df}) = \frac{\alpha}{2} *$$



$$* df = n-1$$

ឬ linear approx (Interpolate) ឬ

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} (x - x_0)$$

$$x = x_0 + \frac{x_1 - x_0}{f(x_1) - f(x_0)} (f(x) - f(x_0))$$

- for Dist. table ($x > x_0$)

Distribution នៃ $\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2$ (វិនិយោគ ការបង្កើតរាយការណ៍របស់ស្ថាបន X_1 , ឬ X_2)

② ត្រូវពិនិត្យ X_{11}, \dots, X_{1n_1} នៃ n_1 និង $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$; និង σ_1^2 ឬ X_{21}, \dots, X_{2n_2} នៃ n_2 និង $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$; និង σ_2^2 ដូច $\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 \sim N(\mu_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}, \sigma_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}^2)$

$$\text{សារ} \quad \mu_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = \mu_{\bar{X}_1} - \mu_{\bar{X}_2} = \mu_1 - \mu_2$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}^2 = \sigma_{\bar{X}_1}^2 + \sigma_{\bar{X}_2}^2 = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2} = (\text{S.E.})^2$$

$$\therefore Z = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \xrightarrow{n \geq 30} \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

App ឱ្យមានការពិនិត្យ k : $P(|\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2| > k) = P(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 > k) + P(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 < -k)$

$$\text{Confidence Interval} : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = (\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}$$

① \square กรณี $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$

$$\tilde{df} = (n_1 - 1) + (n_2 - 1) = n_1 + n_2 - 2$$

กรณี Pooled variance : $S_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$ (individual weight = df)

$$\rightarrow T = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{S_p^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

Confidence Interval : $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n_1 + n_2 - 2} \sqrt{S_p^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}$

\square กรณี $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$

$$\tilde{df} = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2} \right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} \right)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{\left(\frac{s_2^2}{n_2} \right)^2}{n_2 - 1}} = \frac{(n_1 - 1)(n_2 - 1) \left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2} \right)^2}{(n_2 - 1) \left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} \right)^2 + (n_1 - 1) \left(\frac{s_2^2}{n_2} \right)^2}$$

$$\rightarrow T = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

Confidence Interval : $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, df} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$

กรณี \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2 ต่างกันมาก

$$D_j = \bar{x}_{1,j} - \bar{x}_{2,j}, D_j \sim \text{Normal}, \mu_D = \mu_1 - \mu_2, \sigma_D^2 \text{ มาก } \sigma_D^2 \approx S_D^2$$

$$T: \underline{df = n-1} \text{ ก็ } T = \frac{\bar{D} - \mu_D}{\frac{\sigma_D}{\sqrt{n}}}; \sigma_D = S_D = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^n D_j^2 - n\bar{D}^2}{n-1}}$$

Confidence Interval : $\mu_D = \bar{D} \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, df} \frac{S_D}{\sqrt{n}}$

S^2 : សរុបអារិកតាមការសម្រាប់សាច់

Chi-squared Distribution (χ^2)

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \quad \text{ដូចនេះ } \chi^2 \sim \text{df} = n-1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2^{-k/2}}{\Gamma(k/2)} x^{k/2-1} e^{-x/2}, \quad x > 0, \quad k = \text{df}$$

$$\mu = k, \sigma^2 = 2k$$

• និន្នន័យនូវលទ្ធផល (Lower, Upper) : $P(L < \sigma^2 < U) = 1-\alpha$

Transformation $\sigma^2 \rightarrow \chi^2$

Confidence Interval : $\sigma^2 \in \left(\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-1}}, \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-1}} \right)$

Distribution $\sigma_0^2, S_1^2/S_2^2$

ផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន $X_{11}, X_{12}, \dots, X_{1n_1}$ នៃនំនួន n_1 និង $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$

និង $X_{21}, X_{22}, \dots, X_{2n_2}$ នៃនំនួន n_2 និង $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$

→ និន្នន័យ $F = \frac{S_1^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_2^2/\sigma_2^2}$ $\text{ដូច } df_1 \text{ (numerator)} = n_1 - 1 = v_1$
 $df_2 \text{ (denominator)} = n_2 - 2 = v_2$

Confidence Interval : $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \in \left(\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{f_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n_1-1, n_2-1}}, \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \cdot f_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n_2-1, n_1-1} \right)$

* $f_{k,a,b} = \frac{1}{f_{b-k, b-a}}$ (សម្រាប់សាច់ $f_{0.975}$ និង $f_{0.025}$)

\hat{P} : តម្លៃសងសមរៀល (P: តម្លៃសងសមរៀល) Population Proportion: $p = \frac{\hat{X}}{N} \xrightarrow{(A)} \begin{matrix} \text{Count of interests} \\ \text{Pop. Size} \end{matrix}$

- តុចចាត់ខ្លួន X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n នឹងមិនអាចកើតឡើង
- 0 = រលោយតុចចាត់ខ្លួន និងបញ្ចូនតុចចាត់ខ្លួន ដើម្បីបង្កើតការណ៍
- 1 = រលោយតុចចាត់ខ្លួន និងបញ្ចូនតុចចាត់ខ្លួន ដើម្បីបង្កើតការណ៍

$$\mu = p, \quad \sigma^2 = p(1-p)$$

ទីមួយ $P = \text{តម្លៃសងសមរៀលនៃការពិនិត្យការងារ} \Rightarrow \text{អ្នកចំណែក: ភាពិជ្ជកម្ម}$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} = \frac{A}{n} = \hat{P} \quad \text{និង} \quad \hat{P} \sim \text{Normal} \quad \text{ដូច} \quad n \geq 30$$

$$\therefore \mu_{\hat{P}} = P, \quad \sigma_{\hat{P}}^2 = \frac{P(1-P)}{n} \quad \rightarrow \text{Transform } \hat{P} \rightarrow N: \quad Z = \frac{\hat{P} - \mu_{\hat{P}}}{\sigma_{\hat{P}}}$$

$$\therefore Z = \frac{\hat{P} - P}{\sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}}$$

$$\text{Confidence Interval: } P = \hat{P} \pm \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{P}(1-\hat{P})}{n}}}$$

$$\text{Distribution of } \hat{P}_1 - \hat{P}_2$$

និង $\hat{P}_1 \text{ និង } \hat{P}_2$: $Z = \frac{(\hat{P}_1 - \hat{P}_2) - (P_1 - P_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{P_1(1-P_1)}{n_1} + \frac{P_2(1-P_2)}{n_2}}}$

$$\text{Confidence Interval: } P_1 - P_2 = (\hat{P}_1 - \hat{P}_2) \pm \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{P}_1(1-\hat{P}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{P}_2(1-\hat{P}_2)}{n_2}}}$$

Hypotheses Testing

- Statistical Hypotheses : ឧបត្ថម្ភនៃការងារអាជីវកម្មរបស់ពួកគេ
- Null hypothesis (H_0) នូវរាយការណ៍ស្តីពីការស្នើសុំការងារក្នុងការងារជាពីរ នៅតាមរយៈរាយការណ៍ទាំងអស់
 - Alternative hypothesis (H_1) នូវរាយការណ៍ដែលមិនស្នើសុំការងារជាពីរ នៅតាមរយៈរាយការណ៍ទាំងអស់
- ស្នើសុំរាយការណ៍ (H_0)
មិនស្នើសុំរាយការណ៍ (H_1)
- $\rightarrow H_0: \theta = \theta_0, H_0: \theta \leq \theta_0, H_0: \theta \geq \theta_0$
- $\rightarrow H_1: \theta \neq \theta_0, H_1: \theta > \theta_0, H_1: \theta < \theta_0$
- កំណត់ កំណត់ $H_0, H_1 \rightarrow$ កំណត់ $\alpha \rightarrow$ កំណត់តម្លៃ, តម្លៃ, តិចនៅ
- \rightarrow នូវរាយការណ៍ (θ_0) \rightarrow ស្តីពីការងារ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ប្រើប្រាស់ } H_0 \text{ (} H_1 \text{ ទូទៅ) } \\ \text{មិនប្រើប្រាស់ } H_0 \text{ (} H_1 \text{ ចំណេះថាទីត្រូវ) } \end{array} \right.$
- * តម្លៃតម្លៃ (Level of Significance, α) = តម្លៃតម្លៃដែលបានបង្កើតឡើង H_0 តើក្នុង H_0 ប្រើប្រាស់
- * ឬនៅពីរ θ មិន θ_0 នៅក្នុង H_0 តើក្នុង (ចំណេះតាមនឹងមិនចិត្តឡើង)
- សំណងជិតភាព Error
- Type I : ប្រើប្រាស់ H_0 តើក្នុង H_0 នៅក្នុង (θ មិន θ_0 តើក្នុង) $\rightarrow \alpha$
 - Type II : មិនប្រើប្រាស់ H_0 តើក្នុង H_0 នៅក្នុង (θ ក្នុងរាយការណ៍ θ_0 តើក្នុង) $\rightarrow \beta$

Forms of hypotheses

1. ជាអំពី ស.រ.ប.ស. (\bar{X})

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \\ H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_0: \mu \leq \mu_0 \\ H_1: \mu > \mu_0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_0: \mu \geq \mu_0 \\ H_1: \mu < \mu_0 \end{array} \right.$$

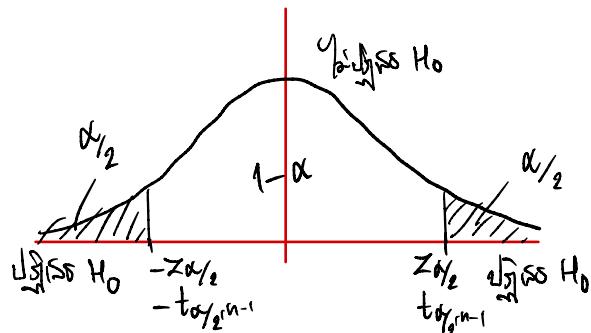
ឬ \bar{X}, S ការងារមាត្រាន n

ផែនការ Z ឬ T ស្នើសុំរាយការណ៍

\rightarrow កំណត់ $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$ នៃក្នុង H_0

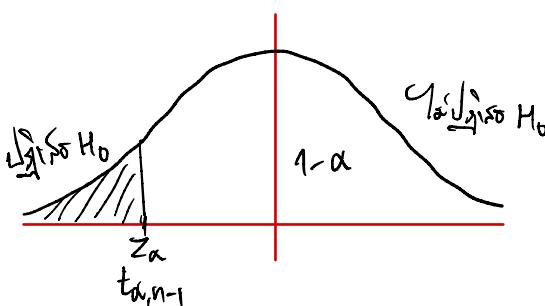
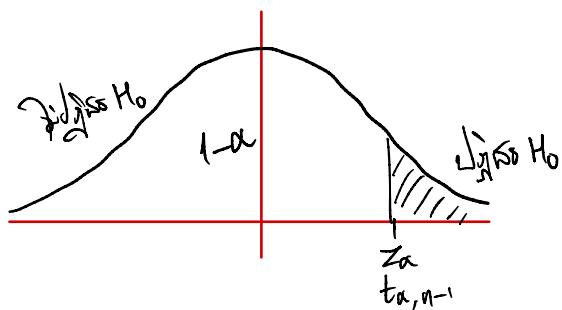
នៅក្នុង $|Z| > Z_{\alpha/2}$ ឬ $|T| > t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$

$$\rightarrow Z, T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$



\rightarrow If $H_1: \mu > \mu_0$ vs H_0
 If $Z > z_\alpha$ or $T > t_{\alpha, n-1}$

\rightarrow If $H_1: \mu < \mu_0$ vs H_0
 If $Z < z_\alpha$ or $T < t_{\alpha, n-1}$



* When H_0 is true H_1 is false.

* When H_0 is false H_1 is true.

* Definition p-value (sig) :
 $p\text{-val} < \alpha : \text{reject } H_0$
 $p\text{-val} \geq \alpha : \text{fail to reject } H_0$

2. Difference 2 Means ($\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2$) same as 1.

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = d_0 \\ H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq d_0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \leq d_0 \\ H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 > d_0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \geq d_0 \\ H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 < d_0 \end{cases}$$

3. Difference 2 Variances (σ^2) : D same as 1.

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \mu_d = d_0 \\ H_1: \mu_d \neq d_0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} H_0: \mu_d \leq d_0 \\ H_1: \mu_d > d_0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} H_0: \mu_d \geq d_0 \\ H_1: \mu_d < d_0 \end{cases}$$

4. Variance 1 Variances (s^2)

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 \\ H_1: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} H_0: \sigma^2 \leq \sigma_0^2 \\ H_1: \sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} H_0: \sigma^2 \geq \sigma_0^2 \\ H_1: \sigma^2 < \sigma_0^2 \end{cases}$$

\rightarrow use \bar{X}, S

\rightarrow χ^2 -Dist.

\rightarrow If $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$ vs H_0 if $\chi^2 > \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-1}$ or $\chi^2 < \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-1}$

\rightarrow If $H_1: \sigma^2 < \sigma_0^2$ vs H_0 if $\chi^2 < \chi^2_{1-\alpha, n-1}$

\rightarrow If $H_1: \sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2$ vs H_0 if $\chi^2 > \chi^2_{\alpha, n-1}$

5. 比較する 2 種類 (σ_1^2 / σ_2^2)

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 \\ H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \sigma_1^2 \leq \sigma_2^2 \\ H_1: \sigma_1^2 > \sigma_2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \sigma_1^2 \geq \sigma_2^2 \\ H_1: \sigma_1^2 < \sigma_2^2 \end{cases}$$

\rightarrow F-Dist.

\rightarrow $H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$ に対する H_0 の下で $F > f_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n_1-1, n_2-1}$ かつ $F < f_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}, n_1-1, n_2-1}$

\rightarrow $H_1: \sigma_1^2 < \sigma_2^2$ に対する H_0 の下で $F < f_{1-\alpha, n_1-1, n_2-1}$

\rightarrow $H_1: \sigma_1^2 > \sigma_2^2$ に対する H_0 の下で $F > f_{\alpha, n_1-1, n_2-1}$

6. 比較する 1 種類

$$\begin{cases} H_0: p = p_0 \\ H_1: p \neq p_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_0: p \leq p_0 \\ H_1: p > p_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_0: p \geq p_0 \\ H_1: p < p_0 \end{cases}$$

\rightarrow F-Dist. $\xrightarrow{\text{norm}} Z$ -Dist.

\rightarrow $H_1: p \neq p_0$ に対する H_0 の下で $|Z| > z_{\alpha/2}$

\rightarrow $H_1: p < p_0$ に対する H_0 の下で $Z < z_{\alpha}$

\rightarrow $H_1: p > p_0$ に対する H_0 の下で $Z > z_{\alpha}$

7. 比較する 2 種類

$$\begin{cases} H_0: p_1 - p_2 = d_0 \\ H_1: p_1 - p_2 \neq d_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_0: p_1 - p_2 \leq d_0 \\ H_1: p_1 - p_2 > d_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_0: p_1 - p_2 \geq d_0 \\ H_1: p_1 - p_2 < d_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{when } d_0=0: Z = \frac{(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})\left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}} ; \quad \bar{p} = \frac{a_1 + a_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

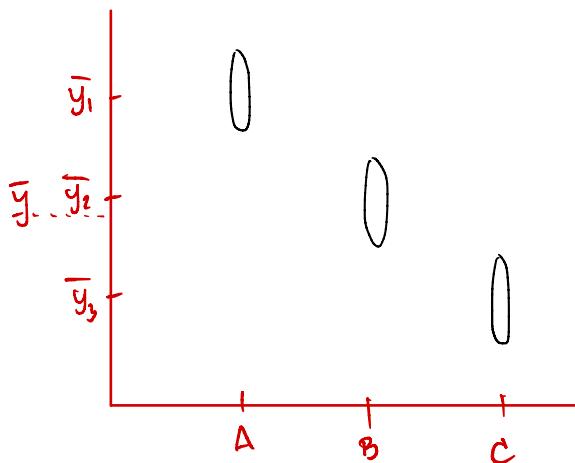
$$d_0 \neq 0: Z = \frac{(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}} \quad (\text{when } d_0)$$

\rightarrow $H_1: p_1 - p_2 \neq d$ に対する H_0 の下で $|Z| > z_{\alpha/2}$

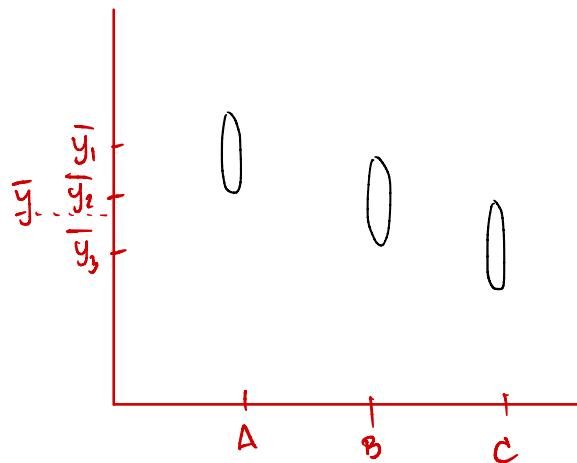
\rightarrow $H_1: p_1 - p_2 < d$ に対する H_0 の下で $Z < z_{\alpha}$

\rightarrow $H_1: p_1 - p_2 > d$ に対する H_0 の下で $Z > z_{\alpha}$

1 ANOVA : One-way Analysis of Variance



សរុបគម្រោងគោលគម្រោង mean



ឃាតគម្រោងគុណភាពគោលគម្រោង mean

សរុបគម្រោងគោលគម្រោង : $SST = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (y_{ij} - \bar{y})^2 = SSB + SSW$
 (Total sum of squared)

$$SST = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i (\bar{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_i)^2$$

សរុបគម្រោងគុណភាពគោលគម្រោង : $SSB = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i (\bar{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$
 (Between-groups SS)

សរុបគម្រោងគុណភាពក្នុងគោលគម្រោង : $SSW = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (y_{ij} - \bar{y}_i)^2$
 (Within-group SS)

- នូវការបញ្ចូល $SSB, SSW \rightarrow \text{Normalize}$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow MSB &= \frac{SSB}{df_B}, \quad MSW = \frac{SSW}{df_W}; \quad df_B = k-1 \\ \rightarrow F &= \frac{MSB}{MSW}; \quad F \sim f(df_B, df_W) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{f-Dist.}} \end{aligned}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} df_T = N-1 \\ = df_B + df_W \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} N = n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k = \text{សរុបគម្រោងគោលគម្រោង} \\ k = \text{ទីតាំងក្នុងគោលគម្រោង} \\ n_i = \text{គម្រោងគុណភាព} \text{ នៃគោលគម្រោង } i \quad (i \leq k) \end{array}$

* F ធ្វើនៅលើ f និងក្នុងក្រឡាយការងារ $\rightarrow MSB > MSW \rightarrow$ សរុបគម្រោងគុណភាពគោលគម្រោង ធ្វើនៅក្នុងគោលគម្រោង.

- Hypothesis:
- $X_k \sim \text{Normal distribution Normal}$
 - $S_{\max}^2 / S_{\min}^2 \in (0.25, 4)$
 - $X_i, X_j \neq i$ គម្រោងគុណភាពគោលគម្រោង

ANOVA : 1. $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots = \mu_k$

$H_1: \mu_i \neq \mu_j: \exists i, j : i \neq j, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, k$

2. ស្ថាននៃ α

3. សម្រេចរួចរាល់ n_i នាក់ខ្លួន i និង $y_{i,1}, y_{i,2}, y_{i,3}, \dots, y_{i,n_i}$

4. រួចរាល់សារិយាយ

X_1	X_2	...	X_k	
y_{11}	y_{21}		y_{k1}	
y_{12}	y_{22}		y_{k2}	
y_{13}	y_{23}	...	y_{k3}	
\vdots	\vdots		\vdots	
y_{1n_1}	y_{2n_2}		y_{kn_k}	
$T_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} y_{1j}$	$T_2 = \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} y_{2j}$...	$T_k = \sum_{j=1}^{n_k} y_{kj}$	$T = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} y_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^k T_i$
$\sum_{j=1}^{n_1} y_{1j}^2$	$\sum_{j=1}^{n_2} y_{2j}^2$...	$\sum_{j=1}^{n_k} y_{kj}^2$	$\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} y_{ij}^2$

$$* SST = SSB + SSW$$

$$* SST = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} y_{ij}^2 - \frac{T^2}{N} \quad * SSB = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{T_i^2}{n_i} - \frac{T^2}{N}$$

$$; N = n_1 + \dots + n_k, SSW = SST - SSB$$

5. F-test

Source	df	SS	MS	F_{test}
B	$k-1$	SSB	$MSB = SSB/(k-1)$	$F = \frac{MSB}{MSW}$
W	$N-k$	SSW	$MSW = SSW/(N-k)$	
T	$N-1$	SST		

6. ក្នុងនៃ H_0 តើ $F_{\text{test}} > F_{\alpha, df_B, df_W}$

Simple Regression & Correlation

Regression : შემოსავ y შექმნასთვის: x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p

$$\rightarrow y = f(\vec{x})$$

$$\text{მულტილიარა: } y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_p x_p + \varepsilon_i$$

Correlation coefficient (ρ, r)

$$\rightarrow r = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx} S_{yy}}} ; \quad S_{xy} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = \sum x_i y_i - \frac{\sum x_i \sum y_i}{n}$$

$$S_{xx} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n}$$

$$S_{yy} = \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum y_i^2 - \frac{(\sum y_i)^2}{n}$$

$|r| \geq 0.7$: გამარტინ
 $|r| \geq 0.3$: გამოსტურება
 $|r| < 0.3$: გვარჩევთ

$r > 0$: მიმ

$r < 0$: მიცერა

Hypothesis : $\begin{cases} H_0: \rho = 0 \\ H_1: \rho \neq 0 \end{cases}$

2. d

3. r

$$4. T = r \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1-r^2}}$$

5. დანართი H_0 და $|T| > t_{\alpha/2, n-2}$

Regression : $y = E(y) + \varepsilon$; $E(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$ Sf. នានា

តើ y depends on independent x

មិនអ្វីរាល់គឺជាដំឡើងនៃ n : $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$

ឬ β_0, β_1 បាន Least-square method

រាយការណ៍ : $\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}}$$

Standard error of estimate (SEE)

$$SEE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{n-2}} ; \hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i$$

$$SEE = \sqrt{\frac{S_{yy} - \hat{\beta}_1 S_{xy}}{n-2}} \quad \checkmark$$

ឬ SEE = 0 \rightarrow Perfect linearity

SEE $\rightarrow 0$ \rightarrow High linearity

SEE $\rightarrow \infty$ \rightarrow Low linearity

Coefficient of determination (R^2)

$$S_{yy} = SSE + SSR \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Subtract both sides by } SSE}} \quad R^2 = \frac{SSR}{S_{yy}} + \frac{SSE}{S_{yy}} = 1$$

$$\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \underbrace{\sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}_{SSE} + \underbrace{\sum (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2}_{SSR}$$

ឬ $R^2 = r^2$

$R^2 = 1$	100%	នូវលទ្ធផល សម្រាប់ សម្រាប់ សម្រាប់ សម្រាប់
$R^2 \rightarrow 1$	20%	
$R^2 \rightarrow 0$	0%	
$R^2 = 0$	0%	

Chi-squared Independence test (For ordinal scale / nominal scale)

1. Hypothesis $\begin{cases} H_0: X_1, X_2 \text{ 獨立} \\ H_1: X_1, X_2 \text{ 不獨立} \end{cases}$

2. H_0 $\begin{cases} H_0: X_1 \text{ 影響 } X_2 \\ H_1: X_1 \text{ 不影響 } X_2 \end{cases}$

2. d

3. Contingency table

#X ₁	#X ₂		tot.		
	1	2	...	c	
1	O ₁₁	O ₁₂	...	O _{1c}	TR1
2	O ₂₁	O ₂₂	...	O _{2c}	TR2
:	:	:	:	:	:
r	O _{r1}	O _{r2}	...	O _{rc}	TRr
tot.	TC ₁	TC ₂	...	TC _c	n

* O_{ij} = 亂數字的數量 = i 在 X₁, j 在 X₂ (Observed frequency)

4. 未知 E_{ij} (A_i 與 C_j 的總數) 但根據總數求 O_{ij}

$$\hookrightarrow E_{ij} = \frac{TR_i \times TC_j}{n}$$

5. 未知 $\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$

6. 檢驗 H₀ 檢查 $\chi^2 > \chi^2_{\alpha, r-1, c-1}$
