Rangkuman Bab 8

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Fundamental Sampling Distributions and Data Descriptions

8.1 Random Sampling.

- · Population consists of the totality of the observations with which we are concerned
- . A sample is a subset of a population.
- . Any sampling procedure that produces inferences that consistently overestimate or consistently underestimate some characteristic of the population is said to be biased.
- Let $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ be n independent random variables, each having the same probability distribution f(u). Define $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ to be a random se sample of size n from the population f(u) and write its joint probability distribution as $f(u_1, u_2, ..., u_n) = f(u_1) f(u_2) ... f(u_n)$

8.2 Some Important Statistics

. Any function of the random variables constituting a random : sample is called a statistic.

- Location Measures of a Sample: The Sample Mean, Median and Mode-
- · Let X1, X2, ..., Xn represent n random variables a) Sample Mean $\overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$

The term sample mean is applied to both the Statistic X and its computed value te.

b) Sample Median

Sample Median
$$\widetilde{\mathcal{U}} = \left\{ \frac{\mathcal{U}(n+1)/2}{2}, \text{ if } n \text{ is odd.} \right.$$

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{U}} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathcal{U}_{n/2} + \mathcal{U}_{n/2} + \mathcal{U}_{n/2} \right), \text{ if } n \text{ is even.} \right.$$

- c). The sample mode is the value of the sample that occurr most often.
- Variability Measures of a Sample: The Sample Variance, Standard Deviation, and Range.

a) Sample variance:

$$S^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i} - \overline{X})^{2}$$

Theorem 8.1: If S2 is the variance of a random sample of Size n, we may write

$$S^{2} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \left[n \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \right)^{2} \right]$$
where $S^{2} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \left[n \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \right)^{2} \right]$

b) Sample standard deviation

where S2 is the sample variance.

Let Xmax denote the largest of the X; values and Xmin the smallest.

c) Sample range:

-Skewness and Kurtosis

· A distribution is said to be symmetric if it can be folded along a vertical so that the two sides coincide. A distribution that lacks symmetry with respect to a vertical axis is said to be skewed.

$$S_{k} = \left(\frac{2}{121}(x_1-x_1)^3\right)/n$$

$$\frac{(S^2)^{3/2}}{(S^2)^{3/2}}$$

· Kurtoris-

Tingkat ketejaman kurva distribusi $Kur = \left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i}(x_i - \overline{x})^4\right)$

8.3 Sampling Distributions

-Inference about the Population from Sample Information

· The probability distribution of a statistic is called a sampling distribution.

· The probability of X is called the sampling distribution of the mean.

$$X = \frac{1}{n} (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n).$$

$$M_X = M populasi$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = \sigma_{populasi}$$

- Distribusi sampel dari unknown distribution.
 - · Jika sampling dilakukan dari populasi dengan distritibusi yang tidak diketahui (finite/infinite), distribusi sampel akan diaproksimasi mormal dengan mean = M dan variansi = J/n dan ukuran sampel ya besar.
- · Aproksimasi X umumnya baik Jika n > 30.
- = Teorema Limit Purat (Central Limit Theorem).

 Bila X rataan sampel acak berukuran h yang
 diambil dari populasi dengan rataan M dan variansi

 5² yang berhingga, maka bentuk limit dan distribusinya =

bila n -> 00, ialah distribusi normal baku n (2:0,1).

- Probability Sampling.
 - · Simple random sampling: peluang terpilih setiap elemen sama.
 - . Stratified sampling: buat kelompak, laku pilih secara random per strata.
 - · Systematic Sampling: buat setuens elemen, pilih elemen pertama secara random, lalu pilih elemen. berikutnya secara sistematik.
 - · Cluster Sampling = bentuk cluster, law prinh random cluster. Option = ambil semua elemen (two-stage)
 - . Multr-stage sampling: kombinari beberapa teknik sampling.
- Non- Probability Sampling.
 - · Convenience Sampling = sampel dipilih berdasarkan Ketersediaan data, biasanya untuk inisialisasi survei
 - · Purporive Sampling = sampel dipilih berdararkan tujuann study, atau segmen tertentu saja -
 - · Quota sampling = Sampel dipilih kerdasarkan proporti dari Jetiap Karakteristik.
 - · Referra / / Snowball Sampling: sampe 1 dipilih berdasarkan rekomendari

- Sifat-Sifat Kurva Normal
 - · Modur Mean (M)
 - . simetri that sb. tegak pada X=M
 - . Kurva mempunyai titik balik pada x=M±o
 - . Luar daerah di bawah Kurva adalah 1.
 - Distriburi Sampel Selisih 2 Rataan.

 Bila sampel random independen ukuran n_1 dan n_2 diambil secara acak dari 2 populasi, diskrit/kontinus msg² don rataan M_1 dan M_2 dan variansi σ_1^2 dan σ_2^2 , maka distribusi sampel dari selisih rataan, σ_1^2 , berdistribusi hampir normal, serta

$$M_{\overline{X_1}-\overline{X_2}} = M_1 - M_2$$
; $\sigma_{1}^2 = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}$ shg

 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{(X_1-X_2)}-(M_1-M_2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(X_1-X_2)}-(M_1-M_2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(X_1-X_1)}-(M_1-M_2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(X_1-X_1)}-(M_1-M_1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(X_1-X_1)}-(M_1-M_1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(X_1-X_1)}-(M_1-M_1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(X_1-X_1)}-(M_1-M_1)}$

- Distribus: Sampel Variansi

Bila variansi sampel acak S^2 ukuran n diambil dari

pepulasi normal dengan variansi σ^2 , maka statistik $\chi^2 = (n-1) S^2$

berdistribusi chi-square (Khi-Kuadrat) dengan derajat Kebebasan V=n-1 Tingkat kepercayaan (1-2), menerima klaim variansi Populari σ^2 , $\chi^2_{(1-2)/2} \perp \chi^2 \prec \chi^2_{2/2}$

- Distribusi-t

· Perggunaan Central Limit Theorem mergasumsikan bahwa standar deviasi diketahui. Jika tidak diketahui, inforensi terhadap M. menggunakan statistik:

$$T = \frac{X - M}{S \sqrt{n}}$$

· Jika ukuran sampel cukup berar, misalkan n = 30, distribusi T tidak berbeda jauh dari normal standar Jika n <30, sebaiknya menggunakan distribusi T

Misalkan 2 variabel random normal baku dan V variabel random khi-kuadrat dengan derajat kebebaran U. Bila 2 dan V bebas, maka distribusi variabel random T:

random T: $T = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} dr mana = \frac{x-M}{\sqrt{n}} V = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}, u = n-1$

· Jika v = &, kurra rama dengan distributi normal standar.

- Distribusi - F : Variance Patio Distribution.

* Didefinitikan sebagai rasio dua variabel random thi-tuadrat yang bebas, masing-masing dibagi dengan derajat · Digunakan untak comparative sampling

. Jadr dapat ditulis E= U/e,

U dan V = variabel random bebour. V, dan V2 = derajat kebebajan

Teorema:

- Distribusi-F untuk Dua Variansi Populari

· Bila Si² dan Si² varianti sampel tandom yang bebar ukuran n, dan nz yang diambil dari dua Populati

$$F = \frac{S_1^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_1^2/\sigma_2^2} = \frac{S_1^2\sigma_2^2}{S_1^2\sigma_1^2}$$

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berdistriburi- F dergan derajat kebebaran (1=n,-1) dan (2=n2-1