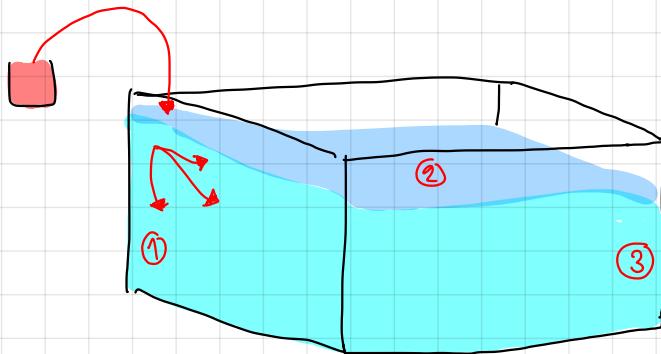


What can we learn about the population of world by taking a small sample and what are the limitation on taking the sample

Sampling distribution

how can we relate, sampling result, from the small sample we have back to the population from which it came

ແຜນວິວນະເຂດສາມາດສຳເນົາໄດ້ສົກນີ້



ຮອບດັບຕົວທີ່ເກີດຕົວຕະຫຼາດ

ຖ້າເຮົາຕົວທີ່ນີ້ແລ້ວເປົ້າໃໝ່ຢ່າງສາມາດເຮັດວຽກ ①, ②, ③

ຕອນໄວກເຮື່ອງ

① ເສື່ອງຈຸນ

② ຈາງ

③ ຈາກສູງ

ແຜນວິວກະດຸບປຸລົງຢ່າງເຫັນ

①, ②, ③ ອາລະນະພື້ນຕະຍົບປຸລົງ

ກາງຊື່ບັນຫຼາຍໃຊ້ປົ່ງສານທີ່ປົກຕົວຂະໜາດ ເຮົາຕົວທີ່ນີ້ເສີ່ມພົມກັນຕື່ມື້ແລ້ວ

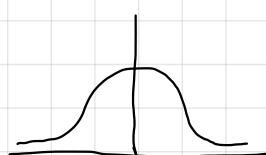
ດຳຕະຫຼາດກະລຸນາຕົວທີ່ກັບ sample ທີ່ໄດ້ເຮັດວຽກ

ແລ້ວຮັດວຽກໃຫ້ເຫັນວ່າພື້ນຕະຍົບປຸລົງ sample ຕີ່ນີ້ແມ່ນ

ແຜນວິວຄະດຸບປຸລົງ sample ດີ່ນັ້ນຕົກກັນກົດ້ວ່າ sampling distribution

ກາງກະລາຍງໍ້ລົງ

normal distribution



ເປົ້າຫຼາກວ່າເລືອນໄດ້ຢືນແຍ້ງຍິນ

population

ວິຊາຂະໜາດ

ສຶກສາ

ແຜນ

skewed distribution

(ເສື່ອງ)



ແຜນວິວໄປຫຼັງການ IQ ລະດັບ MIT

sample

ເວລັກ

uniform distribution



ອັກງອງເປົ້າຫຼາກວ່າມີຄວາມມີມີກັງກົນ

skewed ກົດ້ວ່າ

ອັກງອງກັບກົດ້ວ່າ → ໄດ້ເສີ່ມພົມກັນຕື່ມື້ແລ້ວ ດີ່ນັ້ນຕົກກັນກົດ້ວ່າ

population ແມ່ນຈະມີຄວາມມີມີກັງກົນຕື່ມື້ແລ້ວ ດີ່ນັ້ນຕົກກັນກົດ້ວ່າ

in this lecture sample size "n"

ແຕ່ລະ sample ແກສອນດູວຍວ່າ mean, variance, std deviation ...

ແຜນວິວນັ້ນ sample ແມ່ນ ກົດ້ວ່າ → ອັກງອງ sample → ດີ່ນັ້ນ n

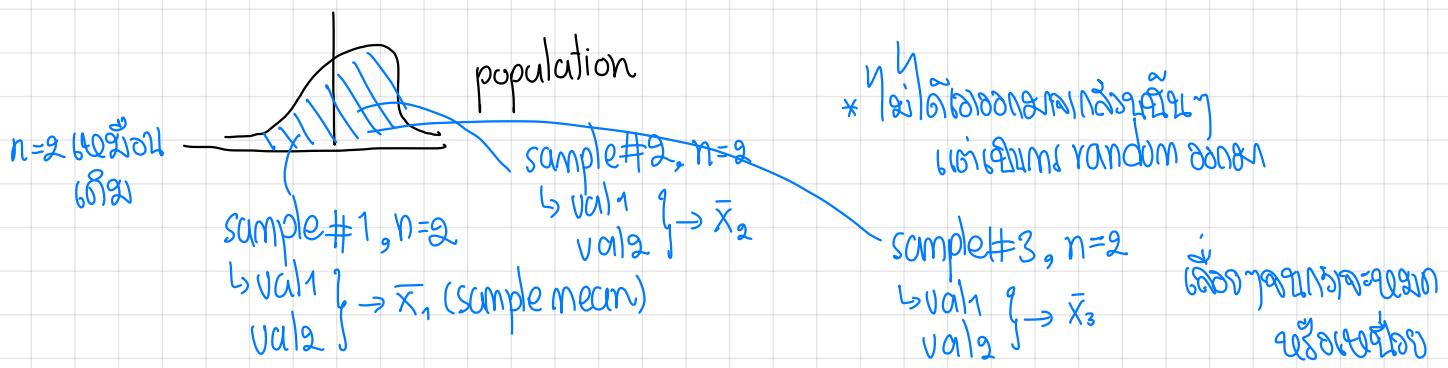
ແຜນວິວກົດ້ວ່າ "sampling distribution"

↳ ពីរំលែកមានចំណាំថា “sampling distribution of sample means”
 ↳ ជាដំឡើងសម្រាប់ sample
 ↳ ទំនាក់ទំនង size n

- ↳ sampling distribution is when you get information and distribution of answer
- ↳ usually when you do that you calculate something $\{\bar{x}, s, s^2\}$, called “sampling distribution of sample mean”

Central Limit Theorem

- ↳ given a population has mean (μ) and standard deviation (s)
- ↳ sample: choose all sample of size “n” from population
 - ↳ តើដំឡើងសម្រាប់ n ទីនេះទៅតាមប្រឈមបាន?
- ↳ the central limit theorem នឹងវារួចរាល់ក្នុងបញ្ហាត្រូវបាន



- ↳ theorem: the mean of the sample means is equal to the mean of the population

first part

↳ នៅតើសម្រាប់ sample size ដូចមានពេលចិត្ត

$$\text{mean of sample means} \quad \mu_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 + \bar{x}_3}{3} \quad \text{ដើម្បីចិត្តនៃ} \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3 \text{ ជាប្រចាំ} n$$

$$\text{theorem: } \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

↳ standard deviation of sample mean

↳ ដើម្បីស្ថាបន្ទាល់ σ ទៅ \bar{x} នឹងបាន និង n នូវនៅក្នុង standard deviation of population នឹង

↳ ពីរីមិនឹងខាងក្រោមនៃ sample នឹង population ទៅក្នុងនៅក្នុង σ នូវ population នឹង

មិនមែនបាន sense ទៅក្នុងពីរីមិនឹងទៅក្នុងទំនាក់ទំនង
 ក្នុងតំបន់ក្រុមហ៊ាន់បែនិនិយននឹងវិកទាំង
 ១២ ក្នុងចំណាំប្រចាំពីរស៊ុនគារណ៍នេះ
 “every possible sample”

second part

- ↳ theorem: if population is normal, then the sample mean will have a normal distribution. (independent of sample size) → ដើម្បីមានចំណាំ normal \bar{x} នឹង

↳ theorem: if population is not normal, but the sample size "n" > 30, then sampling distribution of sample mean approximates a normal distribution for any population distribution shape.

↳ ຂໍ້ມູນພົບສະເໜີແມ່ນຢູ່ skewed → ທີ່ມີສັບພິບທີ່ມີມູນພົບສະເໜີ ຕ່າງໆທີ່ມີມູນພົບສະເໜີ ມີຄວາມຖືກຕະຫຼອດຂອງ sampling distribution of sample mean (ມີຄວາມຖືກຕະຫຼອດ)

↳ I don't need to know what my population look like, as long as I sample it with a greater than 30 then the sampling distribution of sample mean that I get is going to look normal → normal (ມີຄວາມຖືກຕະຫຼອດ)



↳ ex1. Given $\mu=35$, $\sigma=9$ { What is $\mu_{\bar{x}}$ and $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$?
↳ sample $n=64$

↳ $\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu$

$$\mu_{\bar{x}} = 35$$

↳ $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ \rightarrow ສິນໃຈກວດສິນ ມີຄວາມຖືກຕະຫຼອດ sample mean

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{64}} = \frac{9}{8}$$

ຄວາມຖືກຕະຫຼອດຂອງ $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ ດັ່ງນີ້

↳ ຖະນາຍຸດຕະຫຼອດ $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ → ສິນໃຈລາຍງານ ອີ່ມີມູນພົບສະເໜີ ປະກາດບໍ່ໄດ້ຈະພູມຕົກລາຍງານ ແຕ່ລະ ອີ່ມີມູນພົບສະເໜີ

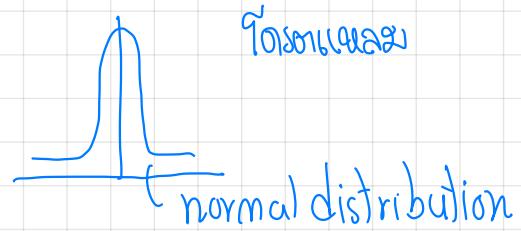
↳ ex2 given $\mu=12$, $\sigma=2.3$, $n=36$

ອອກໃຈ $\mu_{\bar{x}}, \sigma_{\bar{x}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\bar{x}} &= \mu \\ &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\bar{x}} &= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= \frac{2.3}{\sqrt{36}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2.3}{6} \\ &\approx 0.383 \end{aligned}$$



Applying Central Limit Theorem to Population Means

↳ $\text{ເຖິງທີ່ນີ້ມາກ່ອນວ່າ ດີເລີ່ມ sample size} > 30, \text{ sampling distribution of sample mean will be normal}$

↳ z-score

$$\hookrightarrow z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma} \Rightarrow \text{ພິມສະລັບໃຫຍ່ວ່າມີຄວາມຄົງດືກ}$$

$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow \text{ເຊົາແຕ່ວິທີທີ່ມີຄວາມຄົງດືກ}$$

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

↳ ex body temperature of adults are normally distributed with a mean of 98.6 deg F and standard deviation of 0.73 deg F . Find the probability that a sample of 36 adults have average body temp less than 98.3 deg F ?

$$\hookrightarrow \mu = 98.6, \sigma = 0.73$$

$$n = 36,$$

↳ ຕອງພິມສະລັບ sample mean ນີ້ເວັບໃຈ → ອີ່ນີ້ມີ sample distribution of sample mean

↳ ເພື່ອໄຫວ້ມາວິທີ ອັດວຽກວ່າ sample means would be less than 98.3

↳ $n > 30 \rightarrow$ sampling distribution ລົງທຶນ normal distribution

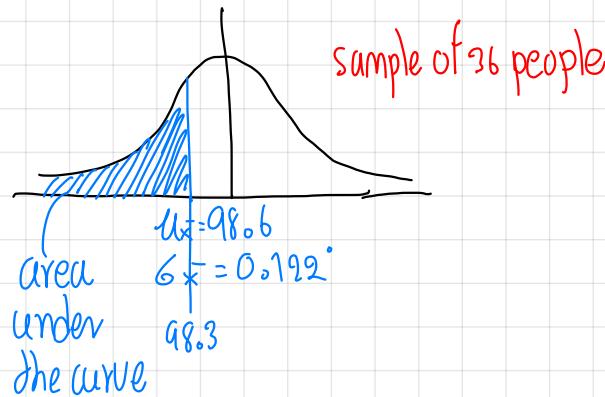
$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\bar{x}} &= \mu & \sigma_{\bar{x}} &= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= 98.6 & &= \frac{0.73}{\sqrt{36}} \\ & & &= 0.1927 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_{\bar{x}}}{\sigma_{\bar{x}}}$$

$$z\text{-score} = \frac{98.3 - 98.6}{0.192}$$

$$= -2.49 \quad P(z < -2.49)$$

$$= -2.49 \xrightarrow{\text{ເຊົາແຕ່ວິທີ}} 0.0068 \leftarrow \text{ກົດໝາຍກຳນົດຄືດຄົນ}$$

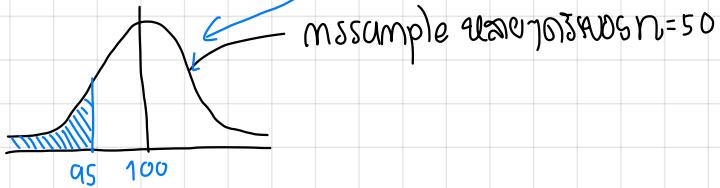


↳ ex IQ score for the USA have a mean of 100 and standard deviation of 15. If a sample of 50 people are given an IQ tests, what is the probability that their mean IQ will be less than 95?

$$\hookrightarrow \mu = 100, \sigma = 15$$

$n=50 \rightarrow n \geq 30 \rightarrow$ Sampling distribution is likely normal

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}_{\bar{x}} &= U \\ &\quad 6_{\bar{x}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= 100 \\ &\quad = \frac{15}{\sqrt{50}} \\ &= 2.127 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} Z\text{-Score} &= \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma_x} \\ &= \frac{95 - 100}{2.6197} \\ &= -2.036 \end{aligned}$$

↳ මෙයින්ගේ සාකච්ඡාව යොමු කළ තුළ distribution නිස්ස්ට්‍රුඩ් නොවූ න්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵලියක් නොවූ න්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵලියක් නොවූ න්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵලියක් නොවූ න්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵලියක්

↳ ex the population IQ mean is 100 with standard deviation of 15. If we sample 50 people, what is probability that the average IQ of the sample is greater than 105 ?

$$\hookrightarrow u = 100, \ g = 105$$

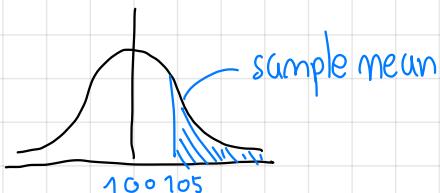
$$n = 50,$$

$$U_x = U = 160$$

$$6\bar{x} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \frac{1.5}{\sqrt{50}}$$

$$= 2.121$$



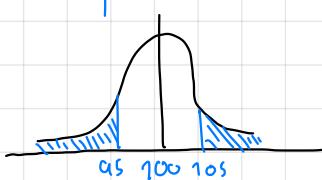
$$\begin{aligned} Z\text{-Score} &= \frac{x - \bar{U}_x}{\sigma_x} \\ &= \frac{105 - 100}{2 - 1.21} \\ &= 2.36 \end{aligned}$$

ප්‍රංගිතයා පාර්ශ්ව

ପ୍ରକାଶନ

$$P(Z > 2.36) = P(Z \leq -2.36)$$

↳ វិធាននៃ sample នូវផែនការណ៍ទីនុយនា (នាក់) ដើម្បីរងក្រារ ៥ រូប៖



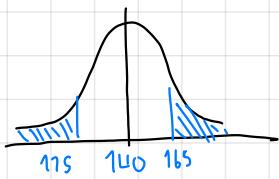
↳ ex average fetal heart rate is 140 bpm, with standard deviation of 12 bpm. What is the probability that randomly chosen fetal heart rate differs from the mean by more than 25 bpm?

$$\hookrightarrow u=140, g=12$$

↳ ප්‍රධාන සිදුවෙනුයා central limit theorem මෙසෙහි (large) sample size

↳ ຖອນໄລເກີດຂອງທະຍາຂອງເມືອງຕົວ (central limit theorem) ເພື່ອຕົວໃຫ້ສໍາຄັນກຳນົດໄດ້ຢູ່ອອນ

၃ တာမြန်မာပါတီလွှဲ → ဘွဲ့ကိုယ်ကပ်စွဲ၏



$$z_1 = \frac{115 - 140}{12} = -2.08 \rightarrow \text{probability of } z < -2.08$$

$$z_2 = \frac{165 - 140}{12} = 2.08$$

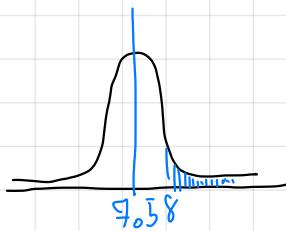
\downarrow probability of $z > 2.08$

↳ ex the average person play video game 7.5 hours per week with standard deviation of 3 hours if I choose 110 people randomly, what the probability that their mean game play is more than 8 hour per week?

$$\mu = 7.5, \sigma = 3$$

$$n = 110$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\bar{x}} &= \mu & \sigma_{\bar{x}} &= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= 7.5 & &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{110}} \\ & & &= 0.286 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} z &= \frac{8 - 7.5}{0.28} \\ &= 1.79 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(z > 1.79) &= P(z < -1.79) \\ &= 0.0401 \end{aligned}$$

Applying Central Limit Theorem to Population Proportions

- ↳ proportion in statistic is a bit difference than in basic mathematics
 - ↳ is very specific thing

↳ population proportion is % of a population that has a characteristic

↳ 99% of all people carry mobile phone

↳ represent as “p”

b sample proportion

\hookrightarrow is % of sample that has a characteristic

↳ represent as “ \hat{p} ” called “ p -hat”

၃ ပြည်ထောင်စုနေဂတ်

↳ ດະຍຸ poll station ມາເລີງທີ່ສືບຕິດເກີດ ແລ້ວມີຄູນ → ແກ່ລະຫວ່າງເກີດຂອງກໍາພາວຊາຍ proportion ລວມມີໂດຍ

↳ ເຊິ່ງກຳລົດວ່າສ່ວນໃຈ sampling distribution of sample proportions

↳ Ŝall bin sample mean → ຕາວອິນເວລັກ ມີກົງ Mean

↳ สูญก่อเสื่อ sample size > 30 ก็สามารถใช้ตัวอย่างนี้ได้แล้ว แต่ถ้า proportion จีนค่าที่ต้องการไม่ถูกต้อง → บลัสก์กราฟ

↳ ensure $n p \geq 5$ and $n(1-p) \geq 5 \rightarrow$ ឧបករណ៍ស្ថិតិមាលា 555+

↳ then sampling distribution of sample proportion is normal distribution.

$$\hookrightarrow \text{then } z\text{-score} = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}}$$

↳ ex 79% of voters in a city are Democrats. If we sample 100 people, what is the probability that more than 68 will vote Democrats?

$$\rho = 0.79$$
$$n = 100$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad np \geq 5$$

$$100(0.075) \geq 5$$

$$7.5 \geq 5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad n(1-p) &\geq 5 \\ 100(1-0.79) &\geq 5 \\ 100(0.21) &\geq 5 \\ 21 &\geq 5 \end{aligned}$$

} sampling
distribution
of
sample
proportion
looks
normal

$$\hat{P} = \frac{68}{100} = 0.68$$

$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}} = \frac{0.68 - 0.79}{\sqrt{\frac{0.79(1-0.79)}{100}}} = -2.68$$

$$\therefore p(\bar{z} > -9.8) = p(z < 9.68)$$

$$= 0.9963$$

↳ male, sense

↳ ex 47% of people in a city want to buy a bike. If we survey 61 people randomly, what is the probability that less than 40% want to buy a bike?

၃ နေဆာများမှာ ခေါ်ခြင်းလုပ်ရေးကိစ္စအား မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်းရုံး → သင့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်းရုံး

↳ $n=61$, $p=0.47$, $\hat{p}=0.4$ (ຈົນກົດແລ້ວນິ້ງ)

$$np \geq 5$$

$$n(1-p) \geq 5$$

$$61(0.47) > 5$$

$$61(1 - 0.47) \geq 5$$

$$28.9 \geq 5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$39.3 \geq 5$$

எனவே நாம் சொல்லுகிறோம் sample observational
on central limit theorem applying.

↳ it will look normal

$$Z = \frac{\hat{P} - P}{\sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}} = \frac{0.4 - 0.47}{\sqrt{\frac{0.47(1-0.47)}{61}}} = \frac{-0.07}{0.0699} = -1.01$$

$$P(Z < -1.10) = 0.1357 \quad ; \text{ (ຫຼັບມີສິນຸ້າ)}$$

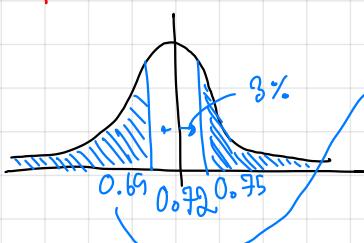
↳ ex 72% of shoppers at a store are women. 40 shoppers are chosen randomly. What is probability that the proportion of women sampled differs from the mean by more than 3%?

$$\hookrightarrow n = 40, p = 0.72$$

$$np = 40(0.72) = 28.8 \geq 5$$

① step පෙන්වනුයි

$$\textcircled{2} \quad = 40(1 - 0,72) = 11,2 \geq 5 \quad ✓$$



$$\textcircled{3} \rightarrow Z = \frac{\hat{P} - P}{\sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}} = \frac{0.69 - 0.72}{\sqrt{0.72(1-0.72)}} = \frac{-0.03}{0.091} = -0.423$$

(4) $P(Z < -0.423) = 0.3372 \rightarrow$ ດອກຈະກົດໄວ້ໃຫຍ່ເພື່ອໄດ້ຮັບຜົນ

$$P(\text{Yeast}|\text{m2}) = 0.6944$$

Confidence interval for Population Mean

- ↳ the purpose of statistics in most cases is really that you would like to learn something about the large population but it's very impossible to do that
 - ↳ so you would take some sample and you would like to see if that sample is somehow representative of the population.

↳ များကိုလေ့လာမှတ်ပုံစံများ sample size ဆို ပုံစံ၏ လျင်ခြင်း

ၬ မင်္ဂလာဒုရိုက်အောင်ရှိခဲ့ဖို့ပုံးပွဲစွာကျလေ

- ↳ Point estimate is single num estimate of a population parameter
 - ↳ the best point estimate for population mean μ is the sample mean \bar{x}
 - ↳ at the start, the population mean is probably pretty close to that (ເຖິງພົບຕັ້ງທີ່ຈະມີ)
 - ↳ clearly we know it's not, but it's great starting point.
 - ↳ then we're gonna figure out what is the error associated with that?
what is level of confidence about we've done?
 - ↳ central limit theorem \rightarrow (ສົມຜົນ) all possible sample groups \rightarrow sample whole pop.

- ↳ ປົກປັບປຸງໄສ້ວິວດຳເລີຍບໍ່ພື້ນ (ມະຈະຕ່າງ) sample ແກ່ຕະຫຼອນຕີ່ລົງ
 - ↳ ດັວນເນື້ນທີ່ກໍສູດໃນ sample mean
 - ↳ ສິ່ງອານ ແອກຕອນ “margin of error” (E)

- ## ↳ margin of error (E)

- ↳ σ_0 largest distance from the point estimate that will contain population mean



- ↳ ຕີ້ວ $\text{construct interval}$ ດີ່ງນີ້ເຊື້ອ

- ↳ interval estimate

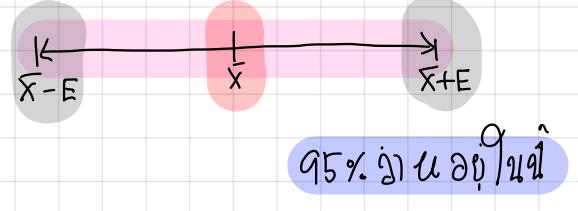
- ↳ range of values that contain the population parameter.

- ↳ level of confidence

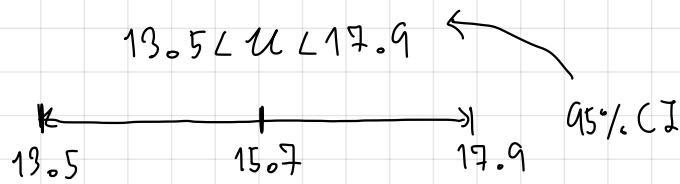
- ↳ how certain we are that the interval estimate contain the mean

- ↳ Confidence Interval

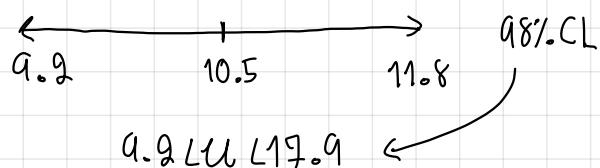
- ↳ interval estimate that goes with a specific level of confidence



↳ ex a survey of 200 male show that they read on avg 15.7 hours per week. If margin of error is 2.2 hrs at 95% confidence, construct the confidence interval.



↳ ex a survey of 600 people finds they sleep an avg of 10.5 hours per night. If margin of error at 98% confidence level is 1.3 hours, construct CI.



↳ did you know margin of error basically also depend on CL and sample size.

Estimate Population Means (Large # of Sample) ($n > 30$)

↪ assume → sample are random.

→ $n > 30$ "large"

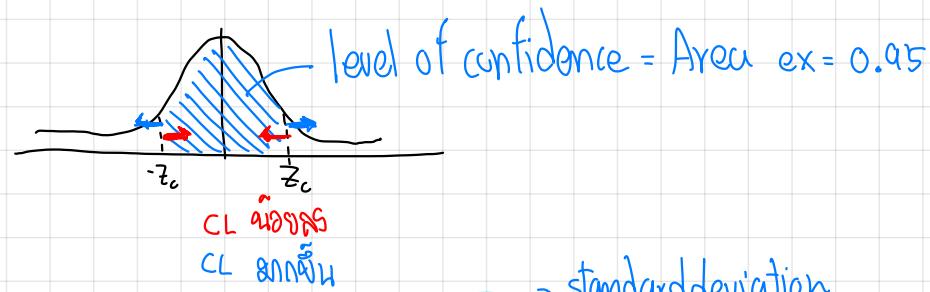
→ population standard deviation (σ) is unknown → រាយការណ៍មិនដូចគ្នា = វិធានការពិន័យហើយ

then → use t-distribution to find E (margin of error)

↪ but when $n > 30$ "large" we can use normal distribution to approximate t-dis

↪ Procedure → how much confidence level

→ find the critical value of z (z_c)

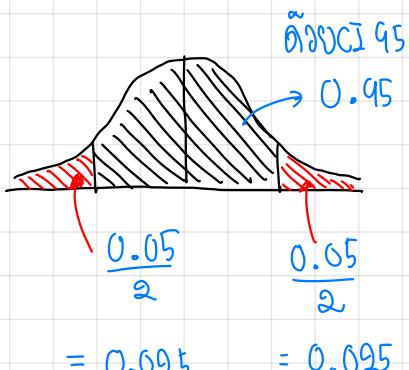


→ The margin error is

$$E = z_c \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{standard deviation} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{critical value} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{sample size} \\ \uparrow \end{array}$$

↪ សារលក្ខណៈជាមុន choice of sample size ~ 10

↪ given critical value z_c



$$z_c = Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \rightarrow \text{តួនាទី}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{total}} = 1 - c$$

α	z_c
0.80	1.98
0.85	1.44
0.90	1.645
0.95	1.96
0.98	2.33
0.99	2.575

$$\text{If } z \text{ ជាមុន } \Rightarrow z = -1.96$$

↪ និងបានចាត់ទូទាត់ការការណ៍ ស្ថិតិយោន្ត 95%.

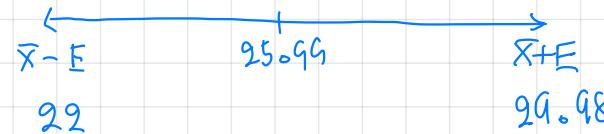
↪ ឧបមិនមែនមួយក្នុងលំនៅគារបង្ហាញ $Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$

↳ ex We asked 100 people how much a supreme pizza costs. The average answer is \$25.99 with standard deviation of \$15.50 Construct 99% CI that contain the average price of supreme pizza?

$$\hookrightarrow \bar{x} = 25.99, c = 0.99, s = 15.50, n = 100$$

critical value $Z_c = \frac{Z_{1-\alpha}}{2}$

$$= 2.575$$



margin of error = $Z_c \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$= \frac{2.575(15.50)}{\sqrt{100}}$$

$$= 3.99$$

99% that the mean of population will fall in

$\hookrightarrow E = Z_c \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ if sample size is large enough $E \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

↳ ex 78 student surveyed said they study an average of 15 hours per week with standard deviation of 2.3 hrs. What is the margin of error for 90% CI for the student population?

$n > 78$ "large sample size", not known

$$n = 78, \bar{x} = 15, s = 2.3$$

$$E = Z_c \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{or} \quad Z_c = \frac{Z_{1-\alpha}}{2}$$

$$= 1.645 \left(\frac{2.3}{\sqrt{78}} \right)$$

$$= 1.645$$

90% CI is $\bar{x} \pm E$

$$= 0.428$$

↳ ex $n = 89, s = 2.01, c = 0.95, \bar{x} = 45, 95\% \text{ CI}$

$$E = Z_c \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= 1.96 \left(\frac{2.01}{\sqrt{89}} \right)$$

$$= 0.42$$



↳ ex 85 homeowners answered that they spent 67\$ per month on repair with standard deviation of 14\$. Find the 99% CI how much money spent on repair/month by all homeowners.

$$\hookrightarrow n = 85, \bar{x} = 67, s = 14, c = 0.99$$

$$E = Z_c \left(\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$
$$= 2.575 \left(\frac{14}{\sqrt{85}} \right)$$

$$= 3.97$$



↳ កំណត់សម្រាប់ គិតចំនួន ដូចស្ម័គ្រ ពី sample size < 30 របៀប ?

The Student t-Distribution

- ↳ $n > 30$ សម្រាប់ normal distribution និង t-distribution មកដើរ \rightarrow t-distribution នឹងជូនជាន់
- ↳ $n \leq 30$ សម្រាប់ t-distribution
- ↳ សម្រាប់សម្រាប់ t-distribution ត្រូវបានស្នើសុំជាបន្ទីរទូទៅ, និងលក្ខណៈ

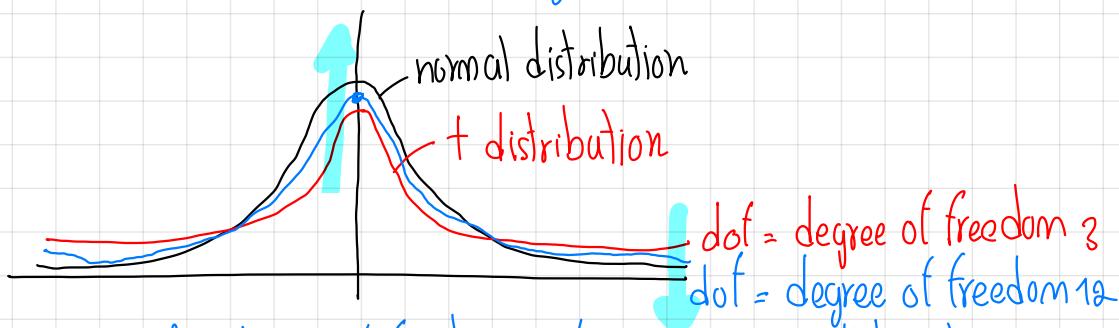
↳ properties: → symmetrical and bell shaped ✓ ↗

→ centered about 0

(normal) distribution

→ area under curve = 1 ✓ ↗

→ x-axis horizontal a asymptote ✓)



↳ តើវិនិយោគ degree of freedom នឹងធ្វើអ្វីនៅ normal distribution

↳ dof → ↗ shape is determine by dof

↳ នៅពីរ t-distribution become normal distribution \rightarrow shape is determine by μ, \bar{x}

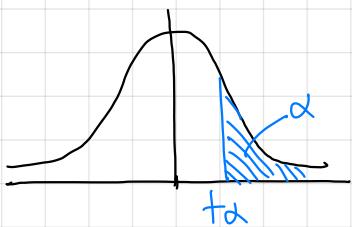
↳ so what the fuck is degree of freedom?

↳ degree of freedom (dof) = n (sample size) - 1

$$dof = n - 1$$

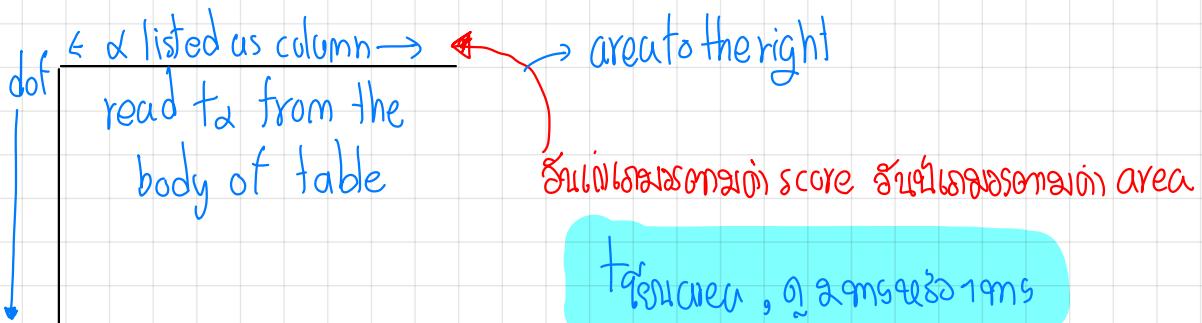
↳ ពីរ $n < 30$ នឹងជូនជាន់សម្រាប់ t-distribution \rightarrow នឹងជូនជាន់សម្រាប់ normal distribution (ស្ថាបន្ទាយ)

Using a Student t-Distribution Statistical Table



↳ area of t that give the area of α to the right \rightarrow normal (normal) area to the left

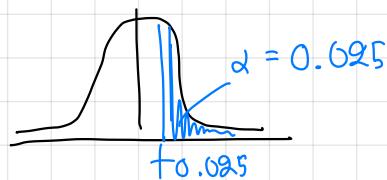
↳ methods



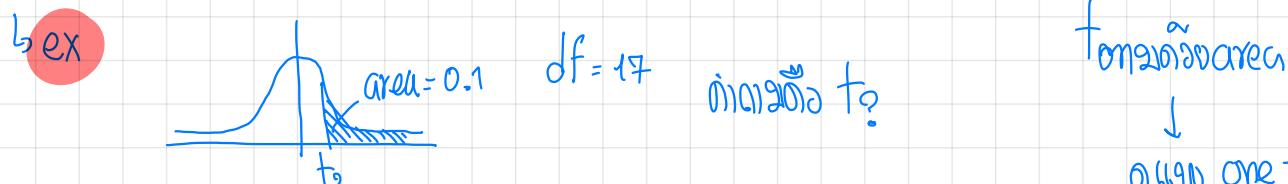
↳ ex what is $t_{0.025}$ with 25 df

↳ 0.025

		0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.001
24						
25	①					
26	②		2.05954			

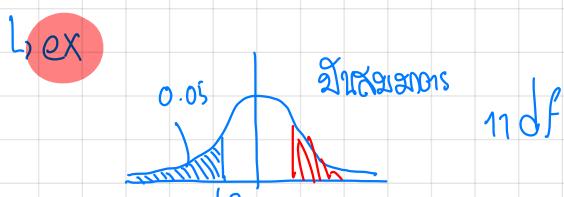


$$\therefore t_{0.025} = 2.05954$$



$$\text{look up t area} \rightarrow t_{0.1} \rightarrow \text{table value} = 1.333379$$

↑ one tail area
↳ one tail area



↳ $0.05 + 0.05 = 0.1$

$$t_? = -t_{0.05} = -1.796$$

Estimate Population means (Small Samples)

- ↳ សារីត់ $n < 30$
- ↳ មុនក្រោមដឹងទិន្នន័យ Margin of error
- ↳ assume: all sample are random

$\rightarrow n < 30$

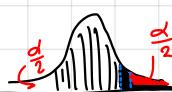
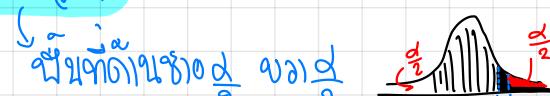
\rightarrow pop distribution is normal \rightarrow តាមរយៈស្ថាបន្ទាយរបស់ខ្លួន

\rightarrow population standard deviation (σ) is unknown

then \rightarrow use student-t-distribution to find confidence interval

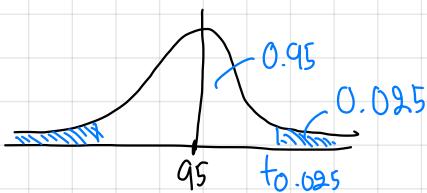
- ↳ មុនក្រោម margin of error

$$E = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \quad \text{តាមកំណត់លក្ខណៈ} ; \text{ កិច្ចការ } t_{\text{area}}$$



\hookrightarrow តាមរឿងនៃ E និង $t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ \rightarrow និងតើអីដែរ ? ដូច \rightarrow ការណើ E នៅតីនៅទីនេះ

- ↳ ex $n=14$, $\bar{x}=95$, $s=4.8$, CI 95% គឺណា confidence interval



$$E = t_{0.025} \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$= 2.1604 \left(\frac{4.8}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \quad 92.93 \xleftarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \bar{x} \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} 97.07$$

$$= 2.077$$

- ↳ ex 25 tigers were found to have average weight of 600 pounds with standard deviation of 90 pounds. What is the magin of error on a 98% confidence interval

- ↳ $\bar{x}=600$, $n=25$, dof=24, $s=90$, $C=0.98$

$$E = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$= 2.492 \left(\frac{90}{\sqrt{25}} \right)$$

$$= 44.086$$

$$t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = t_{\frac{1-C}{2}}$$

$$= t_{\frac{0.02}{2}}$$

$$= t_{0.01}$$

$$= 2.492$$

↳ ex a sample of 4 bus crashes show on average 49 people died with standard deviation of 15. Find 99% confidence interval for the number of fatalities in a bus crash nationwide.

$$n=4, \text{dof} = 3, \bar{X}=49, S=15, C=0.99$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{margin error} &= t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= t_{0.01/2} \frac{15}{\sqrt{4}} \\ &= 5.84 \left(\frac{15}{\sqrt{4}} \right) \quad \text{margin} \\ &= 43.8\end{aligned}$$

