

## Course 02402 Introduction to Statistics

### Lecture 13: An overview of course content

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## Overview

- 1 Kapitel 1: Simple plots og deskriptiv statistik
- 2 Kapitel 2: Diskrete fordelinger
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- 4 Kapitel 3: Konfidensintervaller for én gruppe/stikprøve
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## Kapitel 1: Simple plots og deskriptiv statistik

Engelsk

Tag en *stikprøve*: Brug deskriptiv statistik til at "se" på den!

### Opsummerende størrelser for stikprøve

- Gennemsnittet ( $\bar{x}$ )
- Standardafvigelse ( $s$ )
- Empirisk varians ( $s^2$ )
- Fraktiler og percentiler (*f.eks. 15% af data ligger under 0.15 fraktilen*)
- Median, øvre- og nedre kvartiler
- Empirisk korrelation ( $r$ ) (*mellem to stikprøver*)

### Simple plots

- Scatter plot (*xy plot*)
- Histogram (*empirisk tæthed*)
- Kumulativ fordeling (*empirisk fordeling*)
- Boxplots, søjlediagram, cirkeldiagram (lagkagediagram)

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## Kapitel 2: Diskrete fordelinger

## Grundlæggende koncepter:

- Stokastisk variabel (*værdi afhængig af udfald af endnu ikke udført eksperiment*)
- Tæthedsfunktion:  $f(x) = P(X = x)$  (*pdf*)
- Fordelingsfunktion:  $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$  (*cdf*)
- Middelværdi:  $\mu = E(X)$
- Standard afvigelse:  $\sigma$
- Varians:  $\sigma^2$

## Specifikke distributioner:

- Binomial (*tæl antal succes ud af n trækninger*)
- Hypergeometrisk (*trækning uden tilbagelægning*)
- Poisson (*antal hændelser i interval*)

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## Kapitel 2: Kontinuerte fordelinger

## Grundlæggende koncepter:

- Tæthedsfunktion:  $f(x)$  (*pdf*)
- Fordelingsfunktion:  $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$  (*cdf*)
- Middelværdi ( $\mu$ ) og varians ( $\sigma^2$ )
- Regneregler for stokastiske variable (lineære funktioner)

## Specifikke fordelinger:

- Normal
- Log-Normal
- Uniform
- Eksponential

## Funktioner af normalfordeling (afsn. 2.10) (introduceres først i de næste uger):

- $t$ -fordelingen,  $\chi^2$ -fordelingen (*Chi-i-anden*) og  $F$ -fordelingen

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Kapitel 3: Konfidensintervaller for én gruppe/stikprøve Engelsk

## Grundlæggende koncepter

- Population og tilfældig stikprøve
- Statistisk model
- Estimation (*f.eks.  $\hat{\mu}$  er estimat af  $\mu$* )
- Signifikansniveau  $\alpha$
- Konfidensintervaller (*fanger rigtige prm.  $1 - \alpha$  af gangene*)
- Stikprøvefordelinger (*stikprøvegennemsnit ( $t$ ) og empirisk varians ( $\chi^2$ )*)
- Centrale grænseværdisætning

## Specifikke metoder, én gruppe/stikprøve

- Konfidensinterval for middelværdi ( $t$ -fordeling)
- Konfidensinterval for varians ( $\chi^2$ -fordeling)

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Kapitel 3: Hypotesetests for én gruppe/stikprøve Engelsk

## Grundlæggende koncepter:

- Hypoteser ( $H_0$  vs.  $H_1$ )
- $p$ -værdi (*Sandsynlighed for observeret eller mere ekstrem værdi af teststørrelsen, hvis  $H_0$  er sand, e.g.  $P(T > t_{\text{obs}})$* )
- Type I fejl (*I virkeligheden ingen effekt, men  $H_0$  afvises*)
  - $P(\text{Type I}) = \alpha$  (*Sandsynligheden for at begå type I fejl*)
- Type II fejl (*I virkeligheden effekt, men  $H_0$  afvises ikke*)
  - $P(\text{Type II}) = \beta$  (*Sandsynligheden for type II fejl*)
- Modelkontrol

## Specifikke metoder, én gruppe:

- $t$ -test for middelværdiniveau
- Modelkontrol med normal qq-plot

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## Kapitel 3: Statistik for to populationer (2 stikprøver)

Engelsk

### Specifikke metoder, to populationer:

- Konfidensinterval for forskel i middelværdi
- Test for forskel i middelværdi ( $t$ -test)
- To PARREDE grupper: "Tag differencen"  $\Rightarrow$  "Én gruppe"

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## Kapitel 4: Statistik ved simulering

Engelsk

### Simulering:

- Træk tilfældige værdier og beregn statistik mange gange
- Fejlforplantning (error propagation rules)  
(F.eks. igennem ikke-lineær funktion)
- Bootstrapping af konfidensintervaller:
  - Parametrisk (Simuler mange udfald af stokastisk var.)
  - Ikke-parametrisk (Træk direkte fra data)

### Specifikke setups: (4 versioner af konfidensintervaller)

- Én gruppe/stikprøve og to grupper/stikprøver data
- Parametrisk vs. ikke-parametrisk

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## Kapitel 5: Simpel lineær regressions analyse

To variable:  $x$  og  $y$

- Beregn mindstekvadraters estimat af ret linje

Inferens med simpel lineær regressionsmodel

- Statistisk model:  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$
- Estimation, konfidensintervaller og tests for  $\beta_0$  og  $\beta_1$
- $1 - \alpha$  konfidensinterval for linjen (*stor sikkerhed for den rigtige linje ligger indenfor*)
- $1 - \alpha$  prædiktionsinterval for punkter (*stor sikkerhed for at nye punkter er indenfor*)

$\rho$ ,  $R$  og  $R^2$

- $\rho$  er korrelationen (=  $\text{sign}_{\beta_1} R$ ) er graden af lineær sammenhæng mellem  $x$  og  $y$
- $R^2$  er andelen af den totale variation som er forklaret af modellen
- Afvises  $H_0 : \beta_1 = 0$  så afvises også  $H_0 : \rho = 0$

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## Kapitel 6: Multipel lineær regressions analyse

Multipel lineær regressionsmodel

- Flere variabler:  $Y, x_1, x_2, \dots$   
(*y afhængig/respons var. og  $x$ 'er er forklarende/uafhængige var.*)
- Mindstekvadraters rette plan (*et plan da der er  $>2$  dimensioner*)

Inferens for en multipel lineær regressionmodel

- Statistisk model:  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1,i} + \beta_2 x_{2,i} + \dots + \beta_p x_{p,i} + \varepsilon_i$
- Estimation af konfidensintervaller og tests for  $\beta$ 'er
- Konfidensintervaller for modellen (middelplanet)
- Prædiktionsintervaller for nye punkter
- $R^2$  er andelen af den totale variationen som er forklaret af modellen

Model validering af antagelser ved residual analyse

- Normalfordeling? q-q plots af residualer
- Uafhængighed? Plot residualer mod prædikterede værdier  $\hat{y}_i$  og inputs  $x_{j,i}$

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## Kapitel 7: Inferens for andele

## Statistik for andele:

- Andel:  $p = \frac{x}{n}$  ( $x$  succeser ud af  $n$  observationer)
- Specifikke metoder, én, to og  $k > 2$  grupper
  - Binær/kategorisk respons

## Specifikke metoder:

- Estimation og konfidensintervaller for andele
  - Metoder korrektion ved små stikprøver
- Hypoteser for én andel ( $p$ )
- Hypoteser for to andele
- Analyse af antalstabeller ( $\chi^2$ -test) (alle forventede antal  $> 5$ )

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## Kapitel 8: Envejs variansanalyse (envejs ANOVA)

 $k$  UAFH/ENGIGE grupper

- Test om middelværdi for mindst en gruppe er forskellig fra de andre grupper middelværdi
- Model  $Y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{ij}$

## Specifikke metoder, envejs variansanalyse:

- ANOVA-tabel:  $SST = SS(Tr) + SSE$
- $F$ -test
- Post hoc test(s): Parvise  $t$ -test med poolet varians estimat
  - Hvis planlagt på forhånd, så uden Bonferroni korrektion
  - Hvis alle sammenligninger udføres, så med Bonferroni korrektion

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## Afsnit 3.3 og 7.2.2: Forsøgsplanlægning

Grundlæggende koncepter for forsøgsplanlægning:

- Testens styrke er  $1 - \beta$  (hvor  $\beta$  er sandsynligheden for at begå Type II fejl)

Specifikke metoder, forsøgsplanlægning

(middelværdi, både one og two sample setup):

- Stikprøvestørrelse  $n$  for ønsket præcision af konfidensintervaller
- Stikprøvestørrelse  $n$  for ønsket styrke af tests

Specifikke metoder, forsøgsplanlægning

(andel, one sample setup):

- Stikprøvestørrelse  $n$  for ønsket præcision af konfidensintervaller

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## Chapter 1: Simple Graphics and Summary Statistics

Take a *sample*: Use descriptive statistics to “look” at it!

Summary statistics

- Sample mean:  $\bar{x}$
- Sample standard deviation:  $s$
- Sample variance:  $s^2$
- Quantiles and percentiles (e.g. 15% of data is below 0.15 quantile)
- Median, upper- and lower quartiles
- Sample correlation ( $r$ ) (between two samples)

Simple graphics

- Scatter plot (*xy plot*)
- Histogram (*empirical density*)
- Cumulative distribution (*empirical distribution*)
- Boxplots, Bar charts, Pie charts

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## Chapter 2: Discrete Distributions

## General concepts:

- Random variable (*value is outcome of yet not carried out experiment*)
- Density function:  $f(x) = P(X = x)$  (*pdf*)
- Distribution function:  $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$  (*cdf*)
- Mean:  $\mu = E(X)$
- Standard deviation:  $\sigma$
- Variance:  $\sigma^2$

## Specific distributions:

- The binomial distribution (*dice roll*)
- The hypergeometric distribution (*draw without replacement*)
- The Poisson distribution (*number of events in interval*)

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## Chapter 2: Continuous Distributions

## General concepts:

- Density function:  $f(x)$  (*pdf*)
- Distribution:  $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$  (*cdf*)
- Mean ( $\mu$ ) and variance ( $\sigma^2$ )
- Calculation rules for random variables

## Specific distributions:

- Normal
- Log-Normal
- Uniform
- Exponential

## Funkions of normaldist. (Sec. 2.10) (introduced in the coming weeks):

- $t$ -distribution,  $\chi^2$ -distribution (*Chi-square*) og  $F$ -distribution



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## Chapter 3: One sample confidence intervals

## General concepts

- Population and a random sample
- Statistical model
- Estimation (*e.g.  $\hat{\mu}$  is estimate of  $\mu$* )
- Significance level  $\alpha$
- Confidence intervals (*Catches true value  $1 - \alpha$  times*)
- Sampling distributions (*sample mean ( $t$ ) and sample variance ( $\chi^2$ )*)
- Central Limit Theorem

## Specific methods, one sample

- Confidence interval for the mean ( $t$ -distribution)
- Confidence interval for the variance ( $\chi^2$ -distribution)

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## Chapter 3: One sample hypothesis testing

## General concepts:

- Hypotheses ( $H_0$  vs.  $H_1$ )
- $p$ -value (*Probability for observing the test value or more extreme, if  $H_0$  is true, e.g.  $P(T > t_{\text{obs}})$* )
- Type I error (*No effect in reality, but  $H_0$  is rejected*)
  - $P(\text{Type I}) = \alpha$  (*The probability for a Type I error*)
- Type II error: (*In reality an effect, but  $H_0$  is not rejected*)
  - $P(\text{Type II}) = \beta$  (*The probability for a Type II error*)
- Model validation

## Specific methods, one sample:

- $t$ -test for the mean
- Model validation with normal q-q plot

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## Chapter 3: Two Samples

Dansk

### Specific methods, two samples:

- Confidence interval for the mean difference
- Test for the mean difference (*t*-test)
- Two PAIRED samples: "Take difference"  $\Rightarrow$  "One sample"

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## Chapter 4: Statistics by simulation

Dansk

### Simulation:

- Draw random values and calculate the statistic many times
- Error propagation rules  
(*e.g. through a non-linear function*)
- Bootstrapping of confidence intervals:
  - Parametric (*Simulate many outcomes of random var.*)
  - Non-parametric (*Draw values directly from data*)

### Specific situations: (4 versions of confidence intervals)

- One-sample and Two-sample data
- Parametric vs. non-parametric

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## Chapter 5: Simple linear Regression Analysis

Two quantitative variables:  $x$  and  $y$

- Calculate the least squares line

Inferences for a simple linear regression model

- Statistical model:  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$
- Estimation, confidence intervals and tests for  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$ .
- $1 - \alpha$  confidence interval for the line (*high certainty that the real line will be inside*)
- $1 - \alpha$  prediction interval for punkter (*high certainty that new points will be inside*)

$\rho$ ,  $R$  and  $R^2$

- $\rho$  is the correlation ( $= \text{sign}_{\beta_1} R$ ) is the strength of linear relation between  $x$  and  $y$
- $R^2$  is the fraction of the total variation explained by the model
- If  $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$  is rejected, then  $H_0: \rho = 0$  is also rejected

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## Chapter 6: Multiple linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression model

- Many quantitative variables:  $y, x_1, x_2, \dots$   
( *$y$  is the dependent/response var. and  $x$ 's are explanatory/independent var.*)
- Calculating least squares surface (*a plane surface since there are  $>2$  dimensions*)

Inferences for a the multiple linear regression model

- Statistical model:  $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1,i} + \beta_2 x_{2,i} + \dots + \beta_p x_{p,i} + \varepsilon_i$
- Confidence interval estimation and test for the  $\beta$ 's
- Confidence interval for the model (the mean surface)
- Prediction interval for new points
- $R^2$  expresses the proportion of the total variation explained by the linear fit

Model validation of assumptions with residual analysis

- Normal distribution? q-q plots of residuals
- Independence? Plot residuals against predicted values  $\hat{y}_i$  and inputs  $x_{j,i}$

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## Chapter 7: Inferences for Proportions

## Statistics for proportions:

- Proportion:  $p = \frac{x}{n}$  ( $x$  successes out of  $n$  observations)
- Specific methods: one, two and  $k > 2$  samples:
  - Binary/categorical response

## Specific methods:

- Estimation and confidence interval of proportions
  - Methods for correction for small samples
- Hypotheses for one proportion
- Hypotheses for two proportions
- Analysis of contingency tables ( $\chi^2$ -test) (all expected  $> 5$ )

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## Chapter 8: One-way Analysis of Variance

 $k$  INDEPENDENT samples (groups)

- Test if the mean of at least one of the groups is different from the mean of the other groups
- Model  $Y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{ij}$

## Specific methods, one-way analysis of variance:

- ANOVA-table:  $SST = SS(Tr) + SSE$
- $F$ -test
- Post hoc test(s): pairwise  $t$ -test with pooled variance estimate
  - If planned on beforehand, then without Bonferroni correction
  - If all samples are compared, then with Bonferroni correction

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## Section 3.3 and 7.2.2: Design of experiments

General concepts for design of experiments:

- Power of a test is  $1 - \beta$  (where  $\beta$  is the probability of making a Type II error)

Specific methods, design of experiments  
(mean, both one and two sample setup):

- Sample size  $n$  for wanted precision of confidence intervals
- Sample size  $n$  for wanted power of tests

Specific methods, design of experiments  
(proportion, one-sample setup):

- Sample size  $n$  for wanted precision of confidence intervals