

MTTTP1 Kaavakokoelma ja taulukot

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

$$(2) \quad s_x^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2}{n-1} = \frac{SS_x}{n-1}$$

$$(3) \quad s_x = \sqrt{s_x^2}$$

$$(4) \quad r_{xy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n\bar{x}\bar{y}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - n\bar{y}^2\right)}}$$

$$= \frac{SP_{xy}}{\sqrt{SS_x SS_y}}$$

$$(5) \quad X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), E(X) = \mu, \text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2, Z \sim N(0,1), P(Z \leq z) = \Phi(z)$$

$$(6) \quad E(\bar{X}) = \mu, \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \sigma^2 / n$$

$$(7) \quad t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}} \sim t_{n-1}$$

$$(8) \quad 100(1-\alpha) \% \text{:n luottamusväli prosenttiosuudelle } p \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{p(100-p)/n}$$

$$(9) \quad 100(1-\alpha) \% \text{:n luottamusväli odotusarvolle (varianssi tuntematon) } \bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2; n-1} s / \sqrt{n}$$

$$(10) \quad H_0 : \pi = \pi_0, Z = \frac{p - \pi_0}{\sqrt{\pi_0(100 - \pi_0)/n}} \underset{\text{likimain}}{\sim} N(0,1), \text{ kun } H_0 \text{ tosi}$$

$$(11) \quad H_0 : \mu = \mu_0, t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{s / \sqrt{n}} \sim t_{n-1}, \text{ kun } H_0 \text{ tosi}$$

$$(12) \quad \text{Ristiintaulukosta riippumattomuuden testaus: } \chi^2 \sim \chi^2_{(I-1)(J-1)}, \text{ kun ei riippuvuutta}$$

$$(13) \quad H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2, t \sim t_{n+m-2}, \text{ kun } H_0 \text{ tosi (oletetaan riippumattomat otokset ja populaatioiden varianssit yhtä suuriksi, mutta tuntemattomiksi)}$$

$$(14) \quad H_0 : \text{populaatiossa kahden muuttujan korrelaatiokerroin } (\rho) \text{ on nolla,}$$

$$t = \frac{r_{xy}}{\sqrt{(1 - r_{xy}^2)/(n-2)}} \sim t_{n-2}, \text{ kun } H_0 \text{ tosi}$$

Standardoidun normaalijakauman taulukkoarvoja

$Z \sim N(0, 1)$

z	1,6449	1,9600	2,3264	2,5758	3,0902	3,2905
$\Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z)$	0,9500	0,9750	0,9900	0,9950	0,9990	0,9995
$P(Z \geq z) = 1 - P(Z \leq z) = P(Z \leq -z)$	0,0500	0,0250	0,0100	0,0050	0,0010	0,0005

Esimerkiksi $\Phi(1,96) = P(Z \leq 1,96) = 0,975$, $P(Z \geq 1,96) = 0,025$ eli $z_{0,025} = 1,96$, $P(Z \leq -1,96) = 0,025$.

Studentin t-jakauman taulukkoarvoja $t_{\alpha;df}$, joille $P(t_{df} \geq t_{\alpha;df}) = \alpha$.

df	$\alpha = 0,05$	$\alpha = 0,025$	$\alpha = 0,01$	$\alpha = 0,005$
1	6,314	12,706	31,821	63,656
2	2,920	4,303	6,965	9,925
3	2,353	3,182	4,541	5,841
4	2,132	2,776	3,747	4,604
5	2,015	2,571	3,365	4,032
6	1,943	2,447	3,143	3,707
7	1,895	2,365	2,998	3,499
8	1,860	2,306	2,896	3,355
9	1,833	2,262	2,821	3,250
10	1,812	2,228	2,764	3,169
11	1,796	2,201	2,718	3,106
12	1,782	2,179	2,681	3,055
13	1,771	2,160	2,650	3,012
14	1,761	2,145	2,624	2,977
15	1,753	2,131	2,602	2,947
16	1,746	2,120	2,583	2,921
17	1,740	2,110	2,567	2,898
18	1,734	2,101	2,552	2,878
19	1,729	2,093	2,539	2,861
20	1,725	2,086	2,528	2,845
21	1,721	2,080	2,518	2,831
22	1,717	2,074	2,508	2,819
23	1,714	2,069	2,500	2,807
24	1,711	2,064	2,492	2,797
25	1,708	2,060	2,485	2,787
26	1,706	2,056	2,479	2,779
27	1,703	2,052	2,473	2,771
28	1,701	2,048	2,467	2,763
29	1,699	2,045	2,462	2,756
30	1,697	2,042	2,457	2,750
40	1,684	2,021	2,423	2,704
60	1,671	2,000	2,390	2,660
120	1,658	1,980	2,358	2,617
∞	1,645	1,960	2,326	2,576

Esimerkiksi $t_{0,05;10} = 1,812$, siis $P(t_{10} \geq 1,812) = 0,05$. $P(t_{10} \leq -1,812) = 0,05$.