

STAT 113: REFERENCE SHEET FOR ANALYTIC INFERENCE

$$CI : \text{Statistic} \pm \text{Critical Value} \times \widehat{SE}$$

$$\text{Standardized Test Statistic} : \frac{\text{Statistic} - \text{Null Param.}}{\widehat{SE}}$$

| Param. | Stat. | Randomization | Theory SE | Test Dist. | Conditions |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| p | \hat{p} | Simulate from p_0 | $\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$ | Normal | $np, n(1-p) \geq 10$ |
| μ | \bar{x} | Bootstrap + shift | $\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ | t_{n-1} | $n \geq 27$ or Normal pop. |
| $p_A - p_B$ | $\hat{p}_A - \hat{p}_B$ | Scramble pairings | $\sqrt{\frac{p_A(1-p_A)}{n_A} + \frac{p_B(1-p_B)}{n_B}}$ | Normal | $n_A p_A, n_A(1-p_A), \geq 10$ and $n_B p_B, n_B(1-p_B) \geq 10$ |
| $\mu_A - \mu_B$ | $\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B$ | Scramble pairings | $\sqrt{\frac{s_A^2}{n_A} + \frac{s_B^2}{n_B}}$ | $t_{\min(n_A-1, n_B-1)}$ | Both $n \geq 27$ or both Normal pops. |
| μ_D | \bar{x}_D | Flip pairs* | $\frac{s_D}{\sqrt{n_D}}$ | t_{n_D-1} | $n_{pairs} \geq 27$ or Normal pop. of diffs. |
| ρ | r | Scramble pairings | $\sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{n-2}}$ | t_{n-2} | Regression conditions |
| β_1 | $\hat{\beta}_1$ | Scramble pairings | $\sqrt{\frac{s_\epsilon^2/s_X^2}{n-2}}$ | t_{n-2} | Regression conditions |

The main R functions to get tail proportions and quantiles from theoretical distribution models such as Normal and t : (elements in caps, other than TRUE and FALSE, should be replaced by values).

```
## returns area to the left of CUTOFF in a N(MEAN,SD) distribution
xpnorm(CUTOFF, mean = MEAN, sd = SD, lower.tail = TRUE)
## returns area to the right of CUTOFF
xpnorm(CUTOFF, mean = MEAN, sd = SD, lower.tail = FALSE)
## returns the Pth quantile of a N(MEAN, SD) distribution
## (i.e., the value with proportion P below it)
xqnorm(PROPORTION, mean = MEAN, sd = SD, lower.tail = TRUE)
## returns the (1 - P)th quantile of a N(MEAN, SD) distribution
## (i.e., the value with proportion P above it)
xqnorm(PROPORTION, mean = MEAN, sd = SD, lower.tail = FALSE)
```

For a t -distribution, replace norm with t (e.g, xpt() and xqt), and instead of mean= and sd=, supply degrees of freedom with df=.