1. Probability rules

Random experiments and random events sample space, complementary event intersection, union, Venn diagrams

Probability = population proportion

rule 1: division rule

rule 2: addition rule

Conditional probability and independent events

rule 3: multiplication rule

Partition of the sample space

rule 4: LTP

rule 5: Bayes' rule

2. Random variables

Probability distribution functions:

pmf, pdf, cdf

Distribution center and spread:

mean, median, mode; variance, standard deviation

Discrete distributions:

$$dU(N)$$
, $Bin(n, p)$, $Hg(N, n, p)$, $Geom(p)$, $Pois(\lambda)$

Continuous distributions:

$$U(a, b), Exp(\lambda), N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

Central Limit Theorem: $\bar{X} \in N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$

normal approximations for Bin, Pois, Hg

3. Joint distributions

Joint pmf and pdf
marginal and conditional distributions
independent random variables
Conditional expectation: LTE and LTV
optimal predictor and optimal linear predictor
Association between two random variables
covariance and correlation coefficient
uncorrelated random variables
addition rule of variance
Multinomial and Bivariate normal distributions

4. Parameter estimation

Types of data:

continuous, discrete, categorical, dichotomous

Population parameters and sample parameters sample mean and sample variance point and interval estimates

Sampling distribution and sampling error: systematic and unsystematic errors unbiased and consistent estimates estimated standard error $s_{\bar{X}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \ s_{\hat{p}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}\hat{q}}{n-1}}$

Sampling with and without replacement finite population correction

Parametric statistical models, MME and MLE

Confident intervals (CI) exact and approximate prediction interval (PI) for a new observation t-distribution, degrees of freedom

5. Hypotheses testing

Statistical hypotheses simple and composite one-sided and two-sided Test statistic, rejection region exact and approximate null distributions Two types of error conflict between two error sizes α and β significance level and P-value (one- and two-sided) Small sample tests one-sample t-test, normal population distribution the small-sample test for the proportion Large-sample tests for proportion and for mean duality of CI and hypotheses testing The power of the test, planning of sample size

6. Simple linear regression

Association between two continuous variables sample correlation coefficient
Simple linear regression model least square estimates

Regression line decomposition of the total sum of squares coefficient of determination

CI and hypothesis testing concerning the slope β_1 model utility test of H_0 : $\beta_1 = 0$

Prediction of a future value Y_{n+1} and its mean given the new independent variable value x_{n+1}

7. Chi-square tests

Fitting a parametric model to the data Pearson's chi-square test chi-square distirbution

Association between two discrete or categorical variables χ^2 -test of independence (one cross-classified sample) χ^2 -test of homogeneity (several independent samples) grouping together of smaller cells

8. Decision theory and Bayesian inference

Risk function for a decision rule based on a loss function minimax decision rules

Bayesian approach: prior and posterior distributions posterior risk and Bayes action

Conjugate priors

Beta and Dirichlet distributions, pseudocounts Gamma distribution Bayesian estimation

MAP and 0-1 loss function

PME and squared error loss function credibility interval

Bayesian hypotheses testing

List of relevant problems in the book

Chapter 1:

1-3, 7, 11, 14, 16, 27, 28, 36, 37, 42-45

48-51, 53, 57, 59-61, 63, 65-68

Chapter 2:

1-4, 6, 7, 12, 20, 22, 25-27, 30, 31, 37, 53, 54

Chapter 3: 1, 3, 13, 60

Chapter 4:

7, 10, 15, 16, 21-23, 27, 39, 45a, 46, 51

Chapter 5:

3, 4, 10-15, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26

Chapter 6: 3, 4

Chapter 7: 3, 5-7, 8b, 12-14, 16-18

Chapter 8: 7, 26, 27, 46, 47

Chapter 9:

2, 5, 14, 15, 18b-f, 19, 20

Chapter 13: 1-9

Chapter 14: 2, 21, 32, 38

Chapter 15: 13, 15a,b, 22, 23, 26