

Math 2300 Formula Sheet and Tables

Chapter 3: Descriptive Measures

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}, \quad \mu = \frac{\sum x_i}{N}, \quad Range = Max - Min, \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2/n}{n-1}}, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - \mu)^2}{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2}{N} - \mu^2},$$

$$IQR = Q_3 - Q_1, \quad Lower\ limit = Q_1 - 1.5 \cdot IQR, \quad Upper\ limit = Q_3 + 1.5 \cdot IQR, \quad z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

Chapter 5: Probability and Random Variables

Probability: $P(E) = \frac{f}{N}, \quad P(\text{not } E) = 1 - P(E), \quad P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$

Discrete Random Variable: $\mu_x = \sum x \cdot P(x), \quad \sigma = \sqrt{\sum x^2 \cdot P(x) - \mu^2} = \sqrt{\sum (x - \mu)^2 P(x)}$

Binomial: $P(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}, \quad \mu = np, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{np(1-p)}$

Chapter 6: The Normal Distribution z-score: $z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma},$ x-value for a z-score: $x = \mu + z \cdot \sigma$

Chapter 7: The Sampling Distribution of the Sample Mean $\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu, \quad \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

Chapter 8: Confidence Intervals for One Population Mean

Standardized version of \bar{x} : $z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}, \quad \bar{x} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right), \quad E = Z_{\alpha/2} \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right), \quad n = \left(\frac{Z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma}{E} \right)^2$

Studentized version of \bar{x} : $t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}, \quad \bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \text{ with } df = n - 1$

Chapter 9: Hypothesis Tests for One Population Mean

z-test statistic: $z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$ t-test statistic: $t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \text{ with } df = n - 1$

Chapter 10: Inferences for Two Population Means

Pooled: $S_p = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)s_1^2 + (n_2-1)s_2^2}{n_1+n_2-2}}, \quad t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{S_p \sqrt{(1/n_1)+(1/n_2)}}, \quad \text{with } df = n_1 + n_2 - 2, \quad (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \pm t_{\alpha/2} \cdot S_p \sqrt{(1/n_1)+(1/n_2)}$

Non-Pooled: $df = \frac{[(s_1^2/n_1) + (s_2^2/n_2)]^2}{\frac{(s_1^2/n_1)^2}{n_1-1} + \frac{(s_2^2/n_2)^2}{n_2-1}}$ rounded down to nearest integer, $t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{(s_1^2/n_1) + (s_2^2/n_2)}}, \quad (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \pm t_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{(s_1^2/n_1) + (s_2^2/n_2)}$

Paired: $t = \frac{\bar{d}}{s_d/\sqrt{n}} \text{ with } df = n - 1, \quad \bar{d} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \left(\frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$

Chapter 11: Inferences for Population Proportions

One Proportion: $\hat{p} = x/n, \quad \hat{p} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})/n}$ (assumption: both x and $n-x$ are greater than 5), $E = Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})/n},$

$$n = \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}^2 \hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{E^2}, \quad z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{p_0(1-p_0)/n}} \text{ (assumption: both } n \cdot p_0 \text{ and } n(1-p_0) \text{ are greater than 5),}$$

Two Proportions: $\hat{p} = \frac{x_1+x_2}{n_1+n_2}, \quad z = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p}) \cdot \sqrt{(1/n_1)+(1/n_2)}}}, \quad (\text{assumption: } x_1, n_1 - x_1, x_2, n_2 - x_2 \text{ are all greater than 5}),$

$$(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)/n_1 + \hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)/n_2}, \quad E \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)/n_1 + \hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)/n_2}$$

