

- Calculation formulae:

	For a sample x_1, \dots, x_n	For grouped data with k classes, frequencies f_1, \dots, f_k and interval centers u_1, \dots, u_k
Sample mean \bar{x}	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k f_i u_i$
Sample variance s^2	$\frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \right]$	$\frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^k f_i u_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2 \right)$

- For simple linear regression with paired observations $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$:

L_{xy}	$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$	For the regression line $y = a + bx$:	Test statistic for the slope b :	
L_{xx}	$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2$		b	$\frac{b}{s/\sqrt{L_{xx}}}$
L_{yy}	$\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right)^2$	a	s^2	$\frac{L_{yy} - bL_{xy}}{n-2}$
r	$\frac{L_{xy}}{\sqrt{L_{xx}L_{yy}}}$			

- Some probability results:

For any two events A and B	$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$
If A and B are mutually exclusive (m.e.)	$P(A \cap B) = 0$ and $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$
If A and B are independent	$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$ and $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)$

- If X is a discrete random variable, then $E(X^k) = \sum r^k P(X = r)$ and $Var(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$.

- If $X \sim \mathcal{B}(n, p)$, then $P(X = r) = \binom{n}{r} p^r (1-p)^{n-r}$, $r = 0, \dots, n$, $E(X) = np$, $Var(X) = np(1-p)$.

- Some test statistics and their sampling distributions (under appropriate assumptions):

$\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$ $\frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1)$ $\frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t_{n-1}$ $\frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$	$\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_x} + \frac{1}{n_y}}} \sim t_{n_x + n_y - 2}$, where $S_p^2 = [(n_x - 1)S_x^2 + (n_y - 1)S_y^2]/(n_x + n_y - 2)$ $\frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})\left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}} \sim N(0, 1)$ $\sum_i \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \sim \chi_\nu^2$, for appropriate ν
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- General formula for any CI: estimator \pm (table value) \times SE