

# Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis: Assumption without proof.

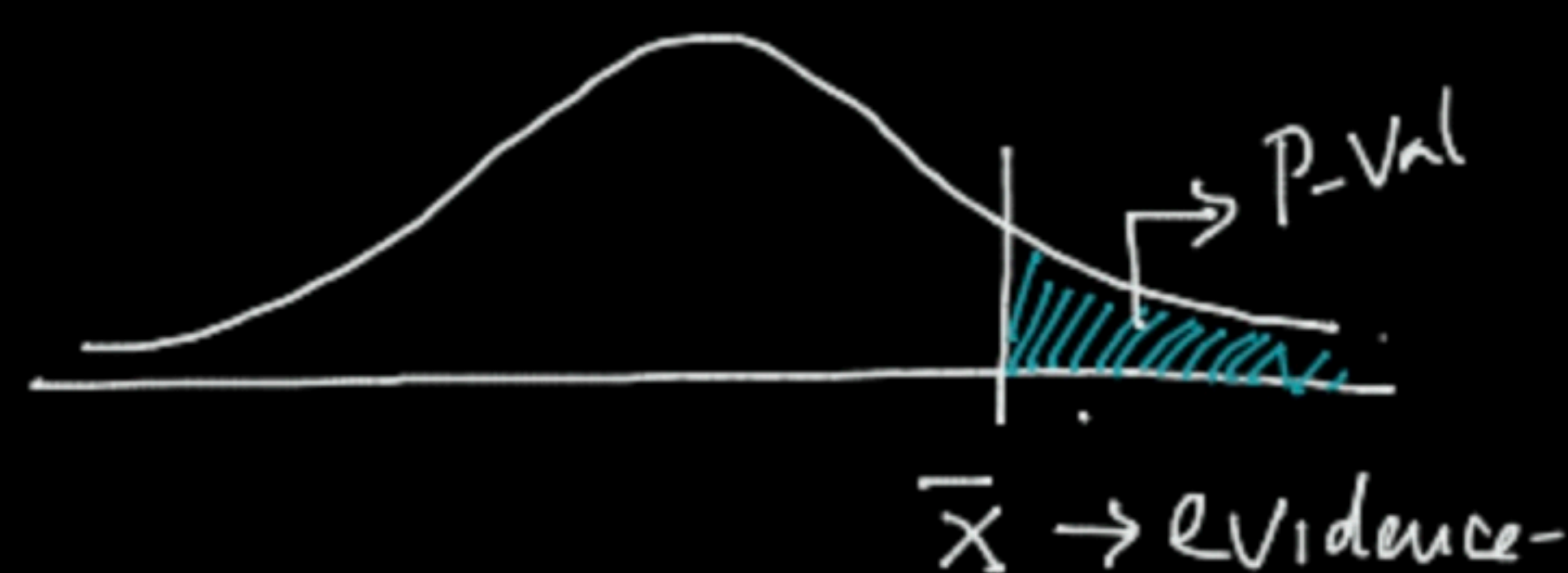
↳  $H_0$ : opp. of  $H_a$

$H_a$ : what researcher wants to prove

1. population

2. '=' belongs to  $H_0$

$$H_a: \mu > \alpha$$



Right tailed test

$$P \Leftrightarrow \alpha$$

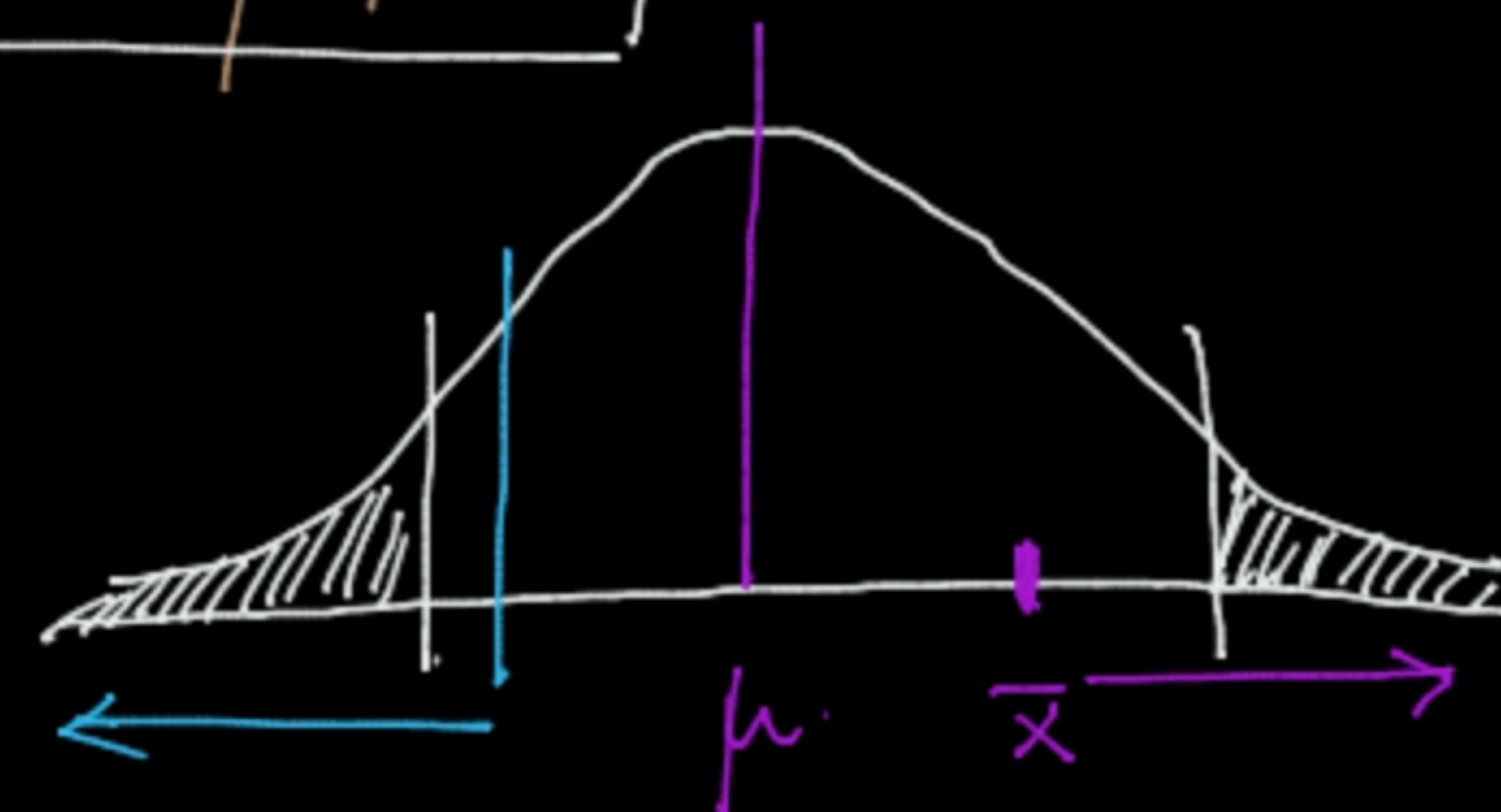
$$H_a: \mu < \alpha$$



Left tailed test

$$P \Leftrightarrow \alpha$$

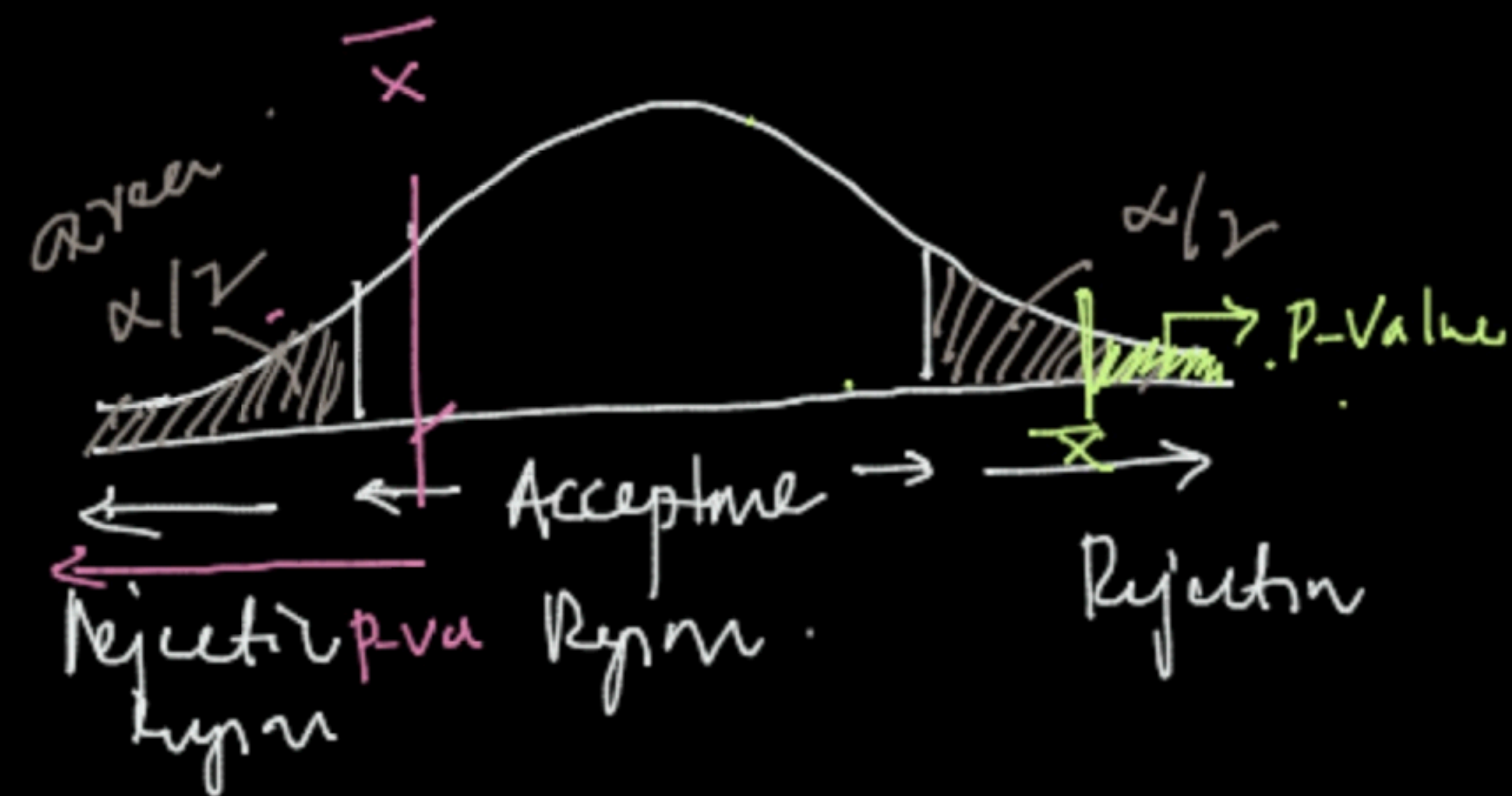
$$H_a: \mu \neq \alpha$$



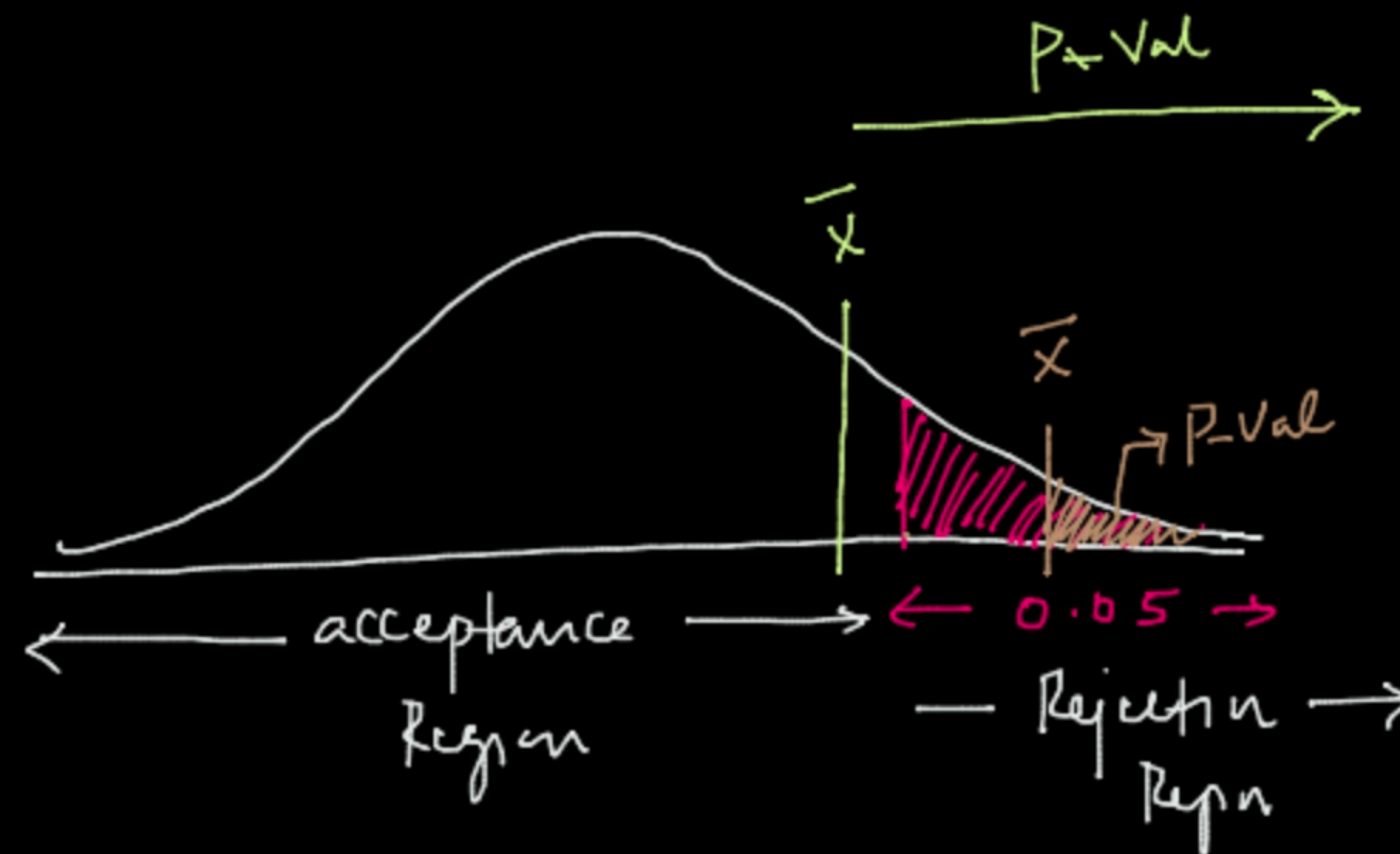
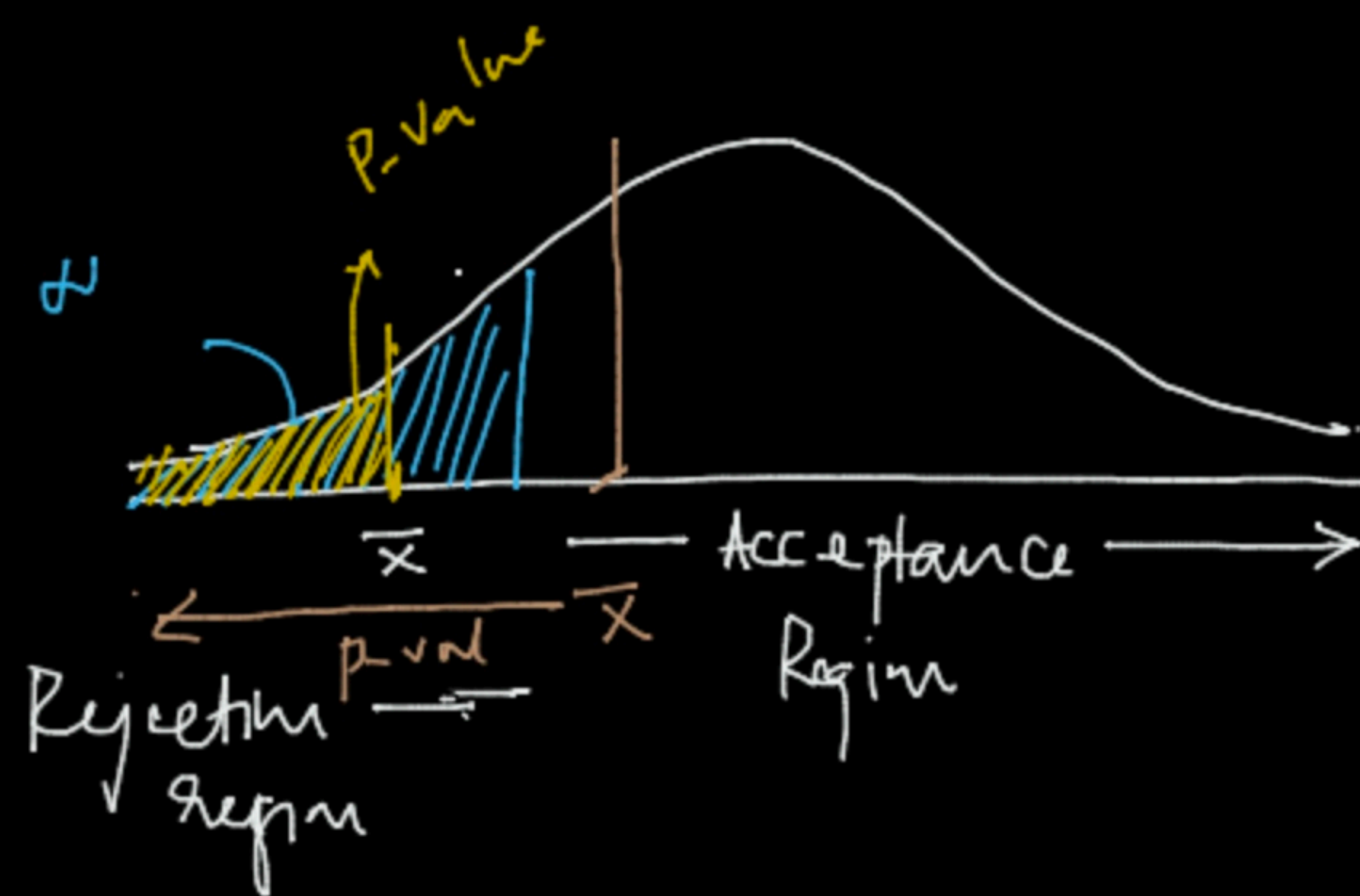
Two tail test

$$P \Leftrightarrow \alpha/2$$





$\alpha \rightarrow$  area under the curve.



Left tail.

$P < \alpha \rightarrow$  reject the

$P > \alpha \rightarrow$



# Steps of Hypothesis testing

Step 1: Formulate  $H_0$  &  $H_a$

Step 2: Set the cut.off.

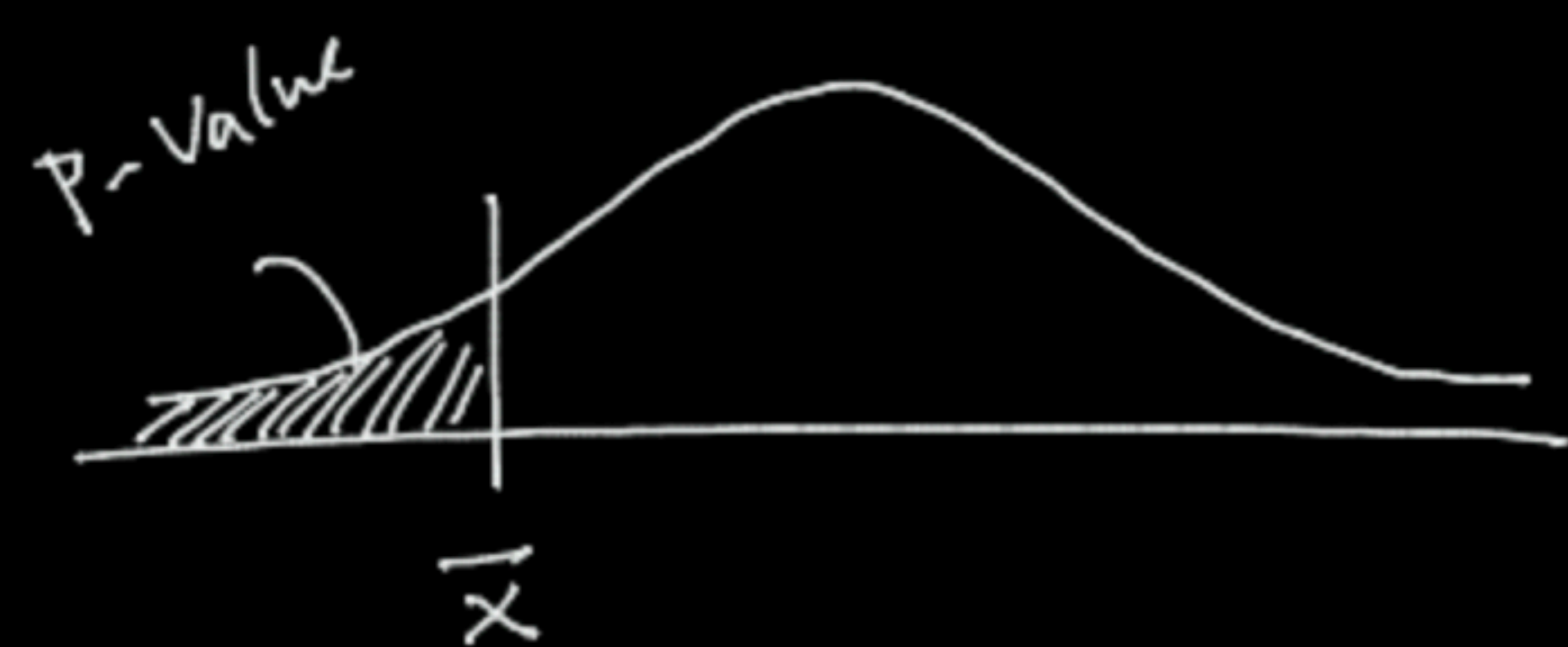
$$\alpha = 0.05$$

Step 3: Collect evidence from sample

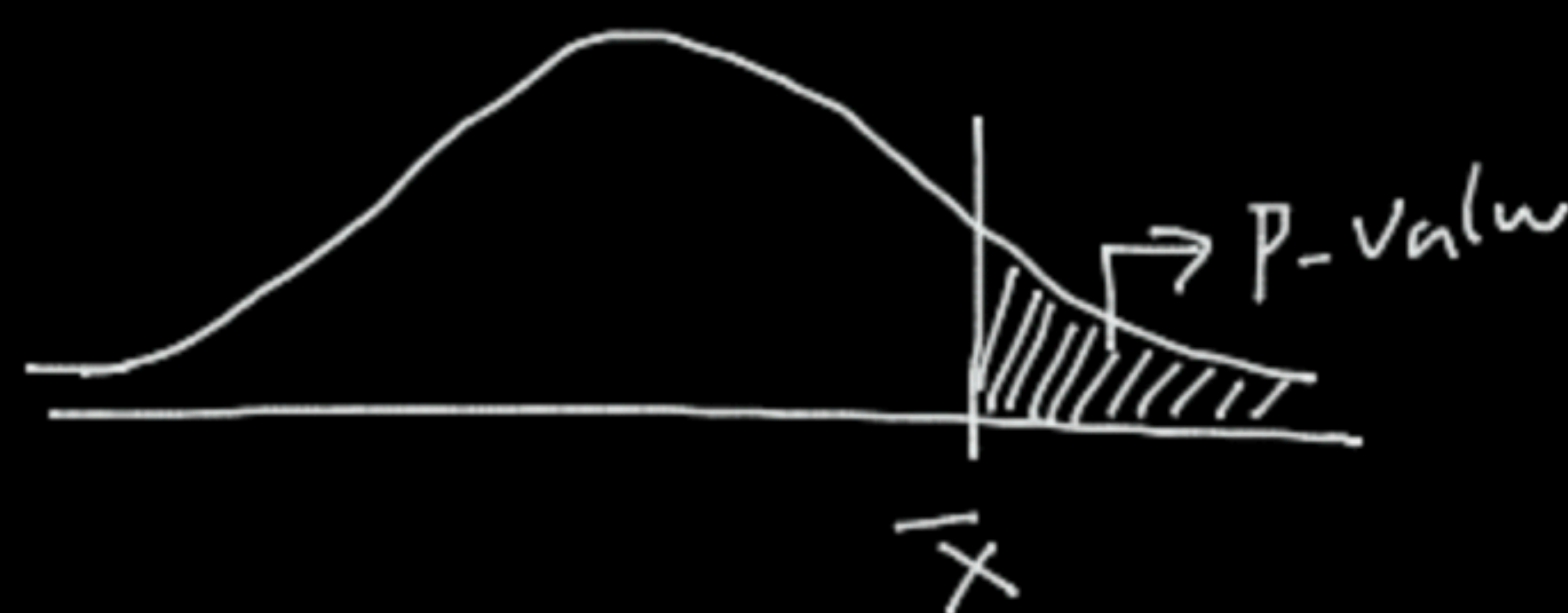
$n \rightarrow$  sample size

$\bar{x} \rightarrow$  evidence

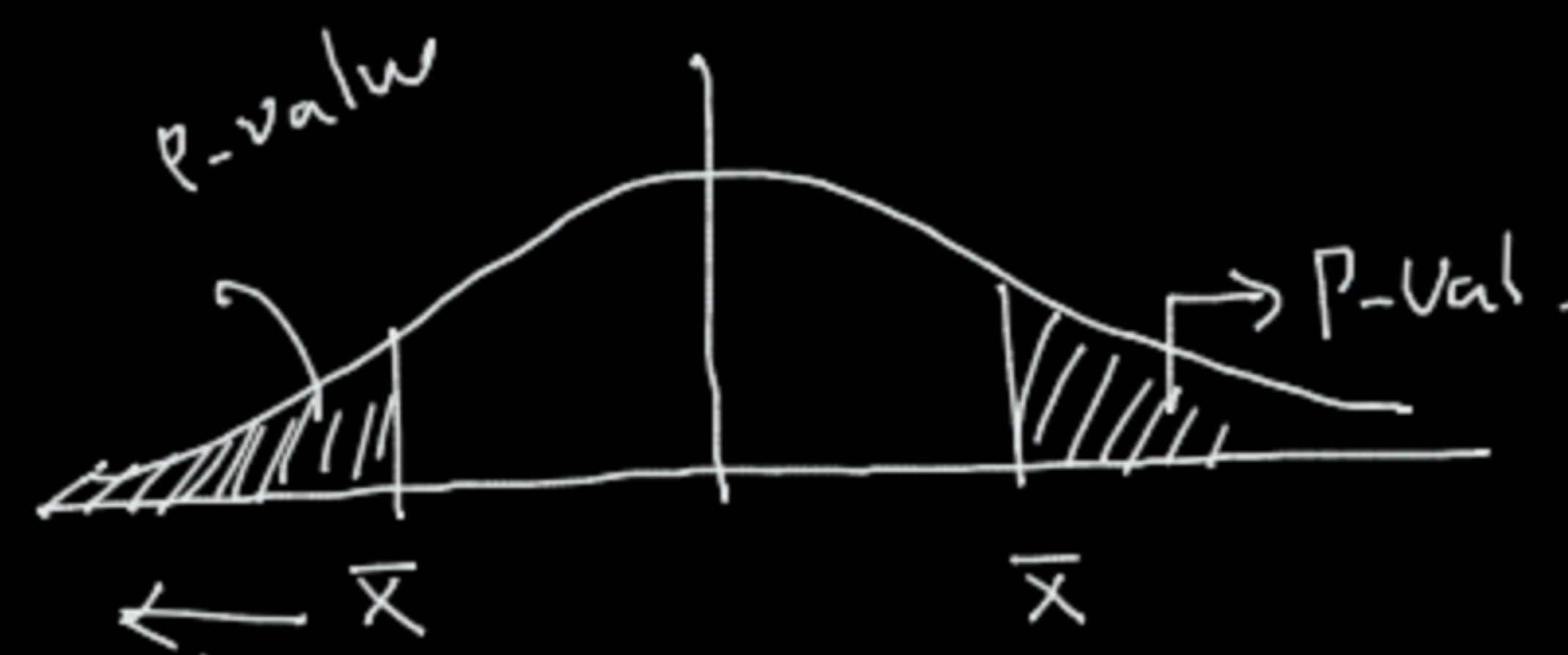
Step 4: Find the p-value corresponding to  $\bar{x}$



$$H_a: \mu < \mu$$



$$H_a: \mu > \mu$$



$$H_a: \mu \neq \mu$$

Step 5: Compare p-val and  $\alpha$

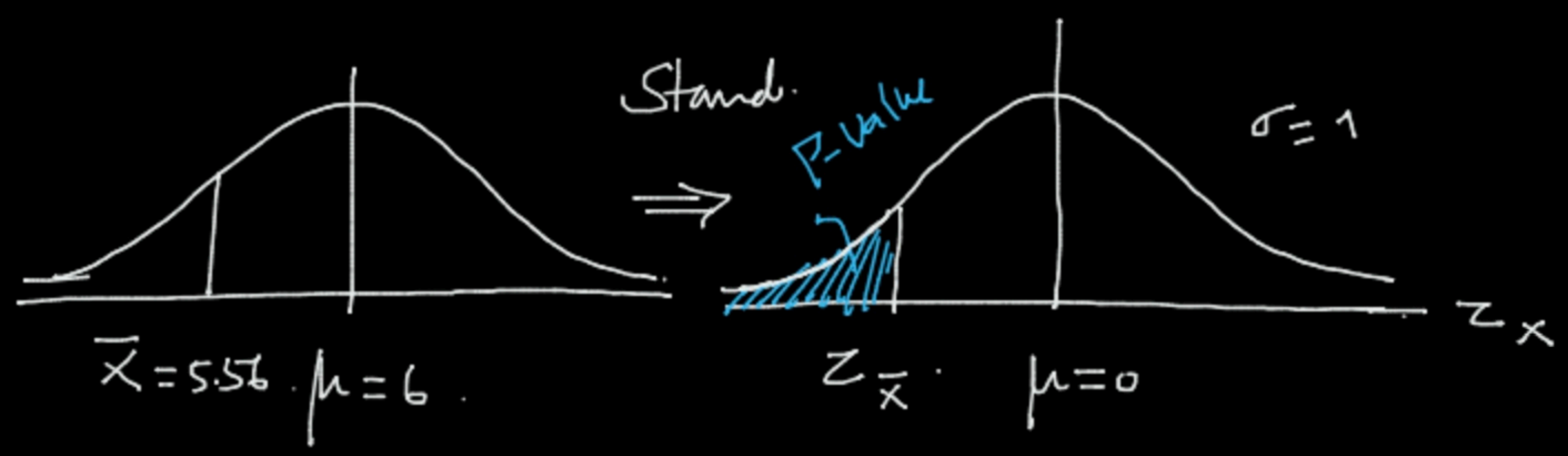
$$p < \alpha \rightarrow \text{Reject } H_0$$

$$p > \alpha \rightarrow \text{Fail to reject } H_0$$



← Types of Hypothesis testing →

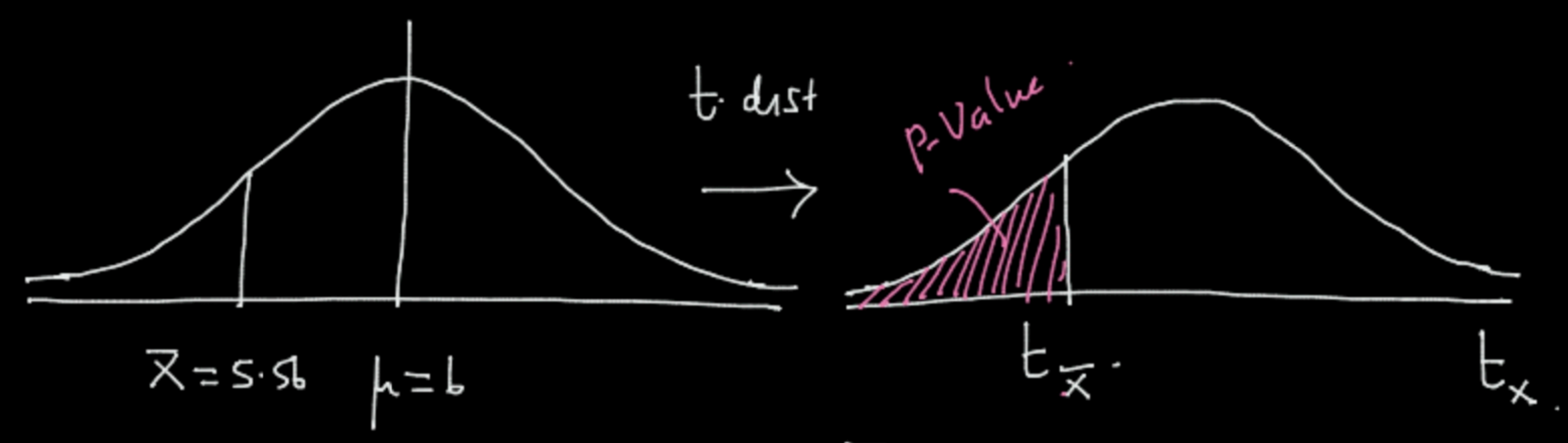
One sample test → z-test



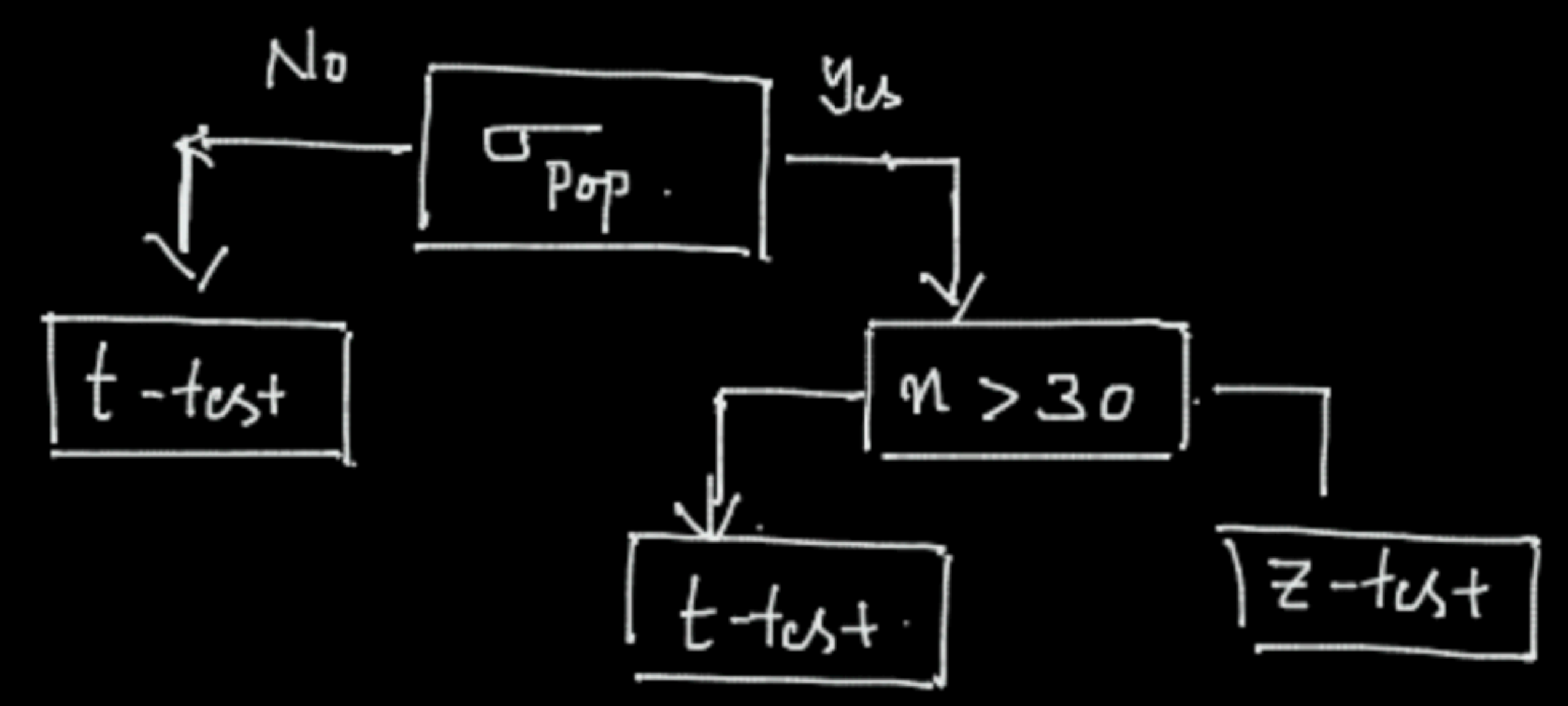
$$z_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma_{pop} / \sqrt{n}}$$

t-dist.

- 1.  $n < 30$  ✓
  - 2.  $\sigma_{pop}$  is not known
- $n = 100$   
 $df = n - 1$



$$t_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$





1.  $\mu = 78$

2

$$H_a: \mu > 78$$

$$\mu_1 < \mu_2$$

$$\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

$$\alpha = 0.05 -$$

$S_1$	—
$S_2$	—
$S_3$	—
$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	
$S_{10}$	—

$$\overline{X} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Natural  $\rightarrow$  60

$$\times =$$

Sample 1

$$n_1 = 7.$$

$S_1$	
$S_2$	
$S_3$	
$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	
$S_7$	

一五

1  
2  
.  
!  
30

Sample

$$n_2 = 7$$

$S_8$	
$S_9$	
$S_{10}$	
$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	
$S_{14}$	

$$\overline{X_2} =$$

1  
2  
.

Cursor<sup>28</sup> selected

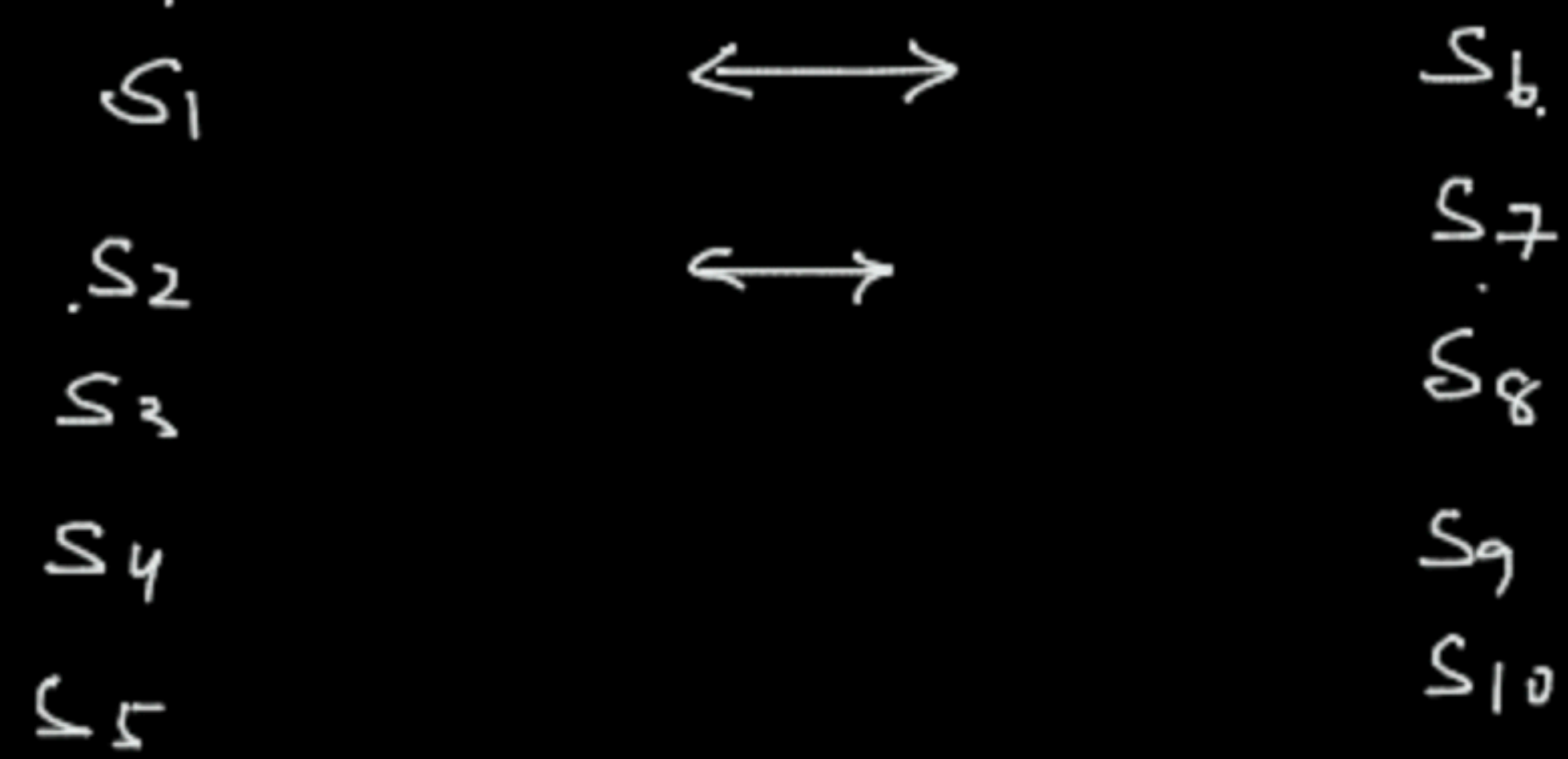
2 . . . . .

$$H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2; \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0.$$

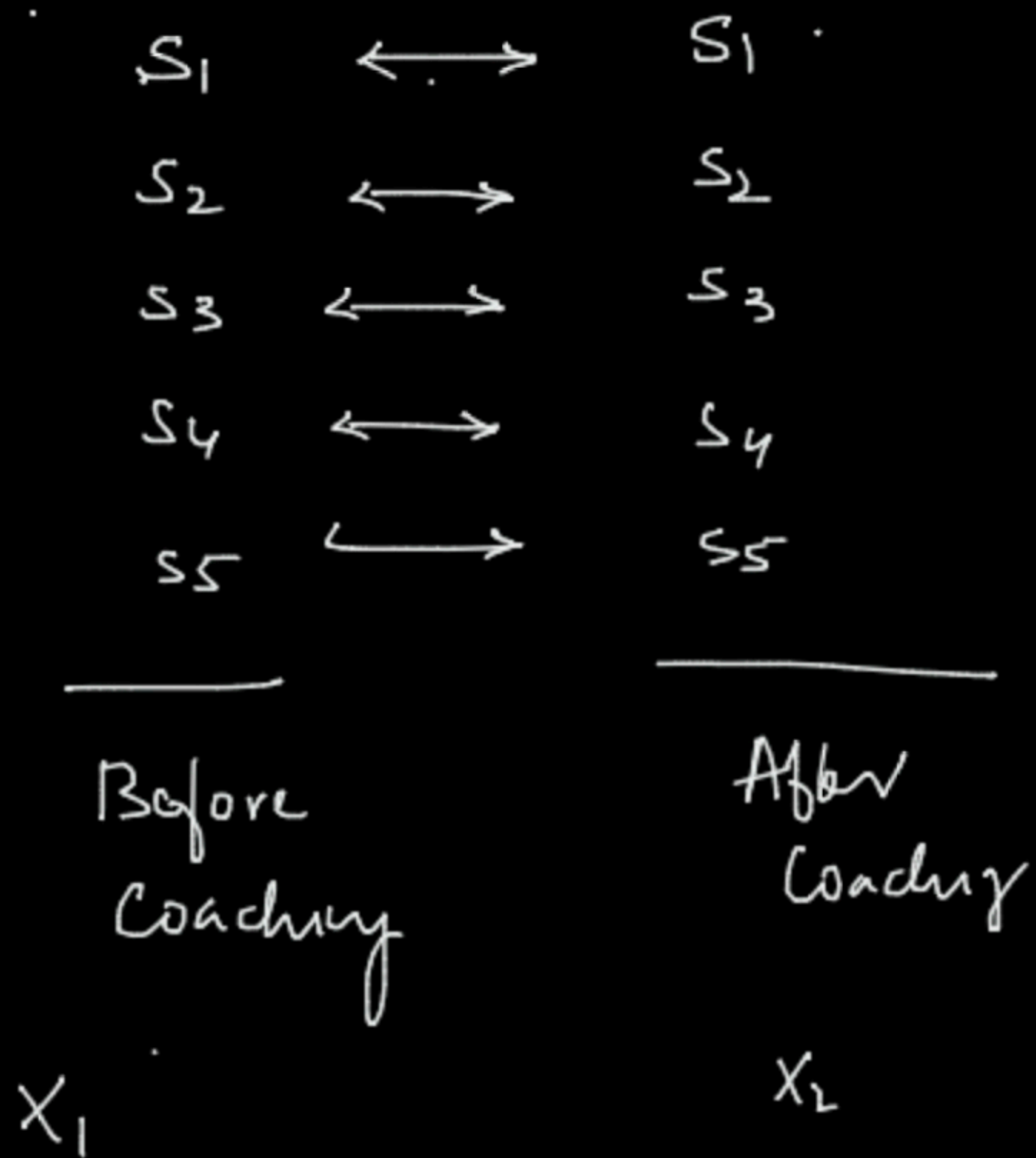
$$\mu_1 < \mu_2^{\check{}}; \mu_1^{\check{}} - \mu_2 < 0.$$

$$\mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \quad \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0.$$

# Independent samples.

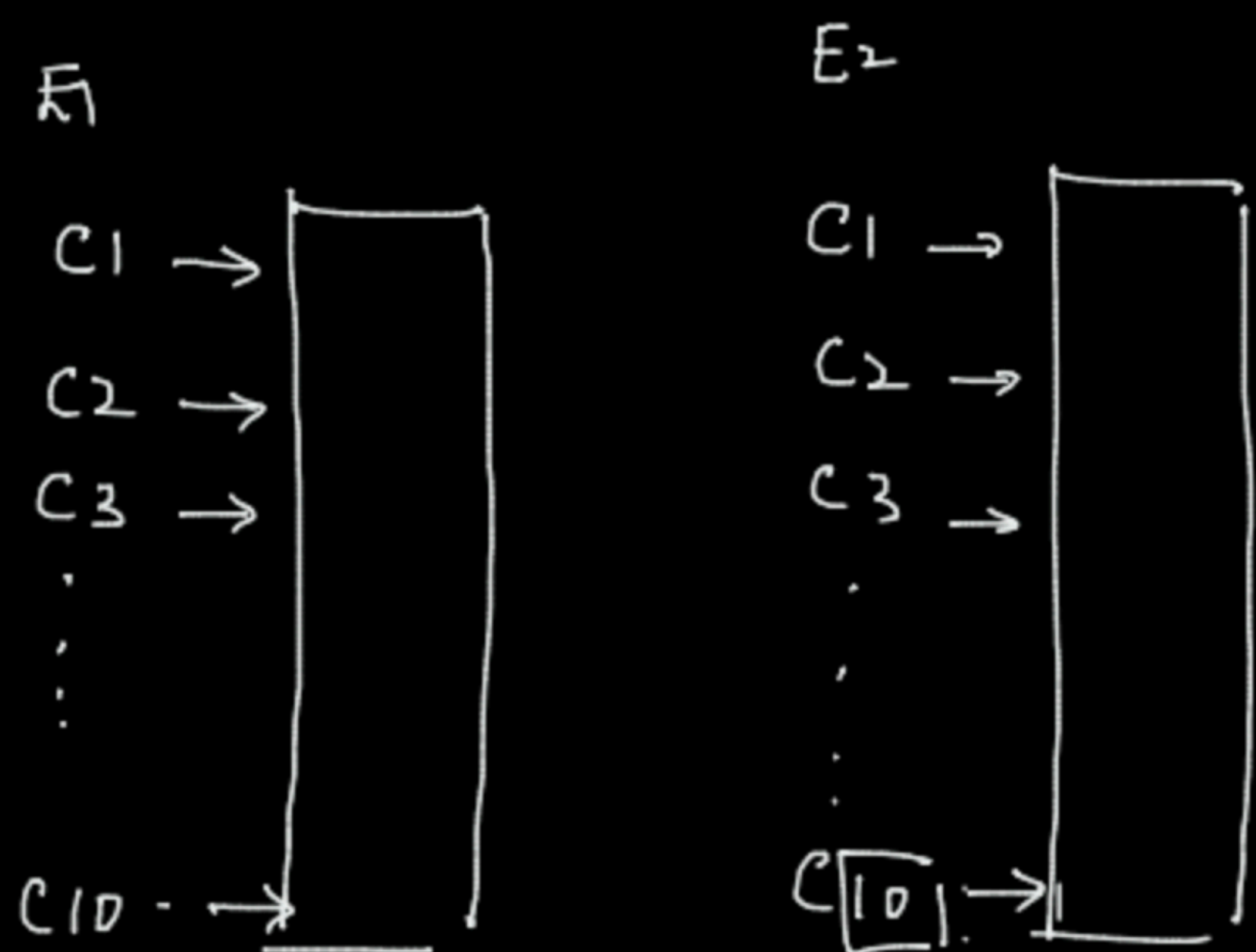


10 samples  $\rightarrow$  pair wise comparison  
 means





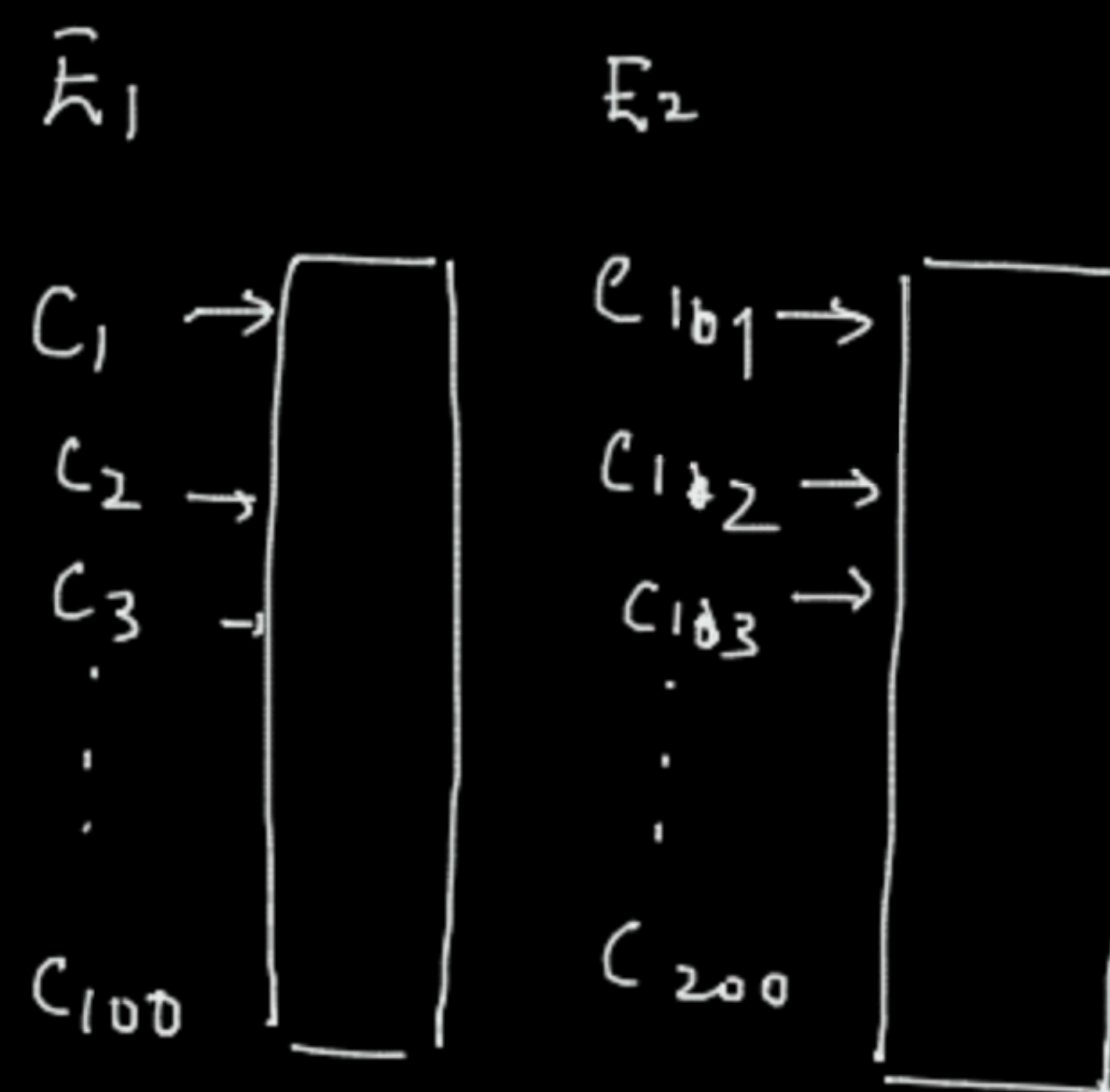
$\bar{E}_1$  &  $E_2 \rightarrow$  Compare their performance



Pairwise comp.

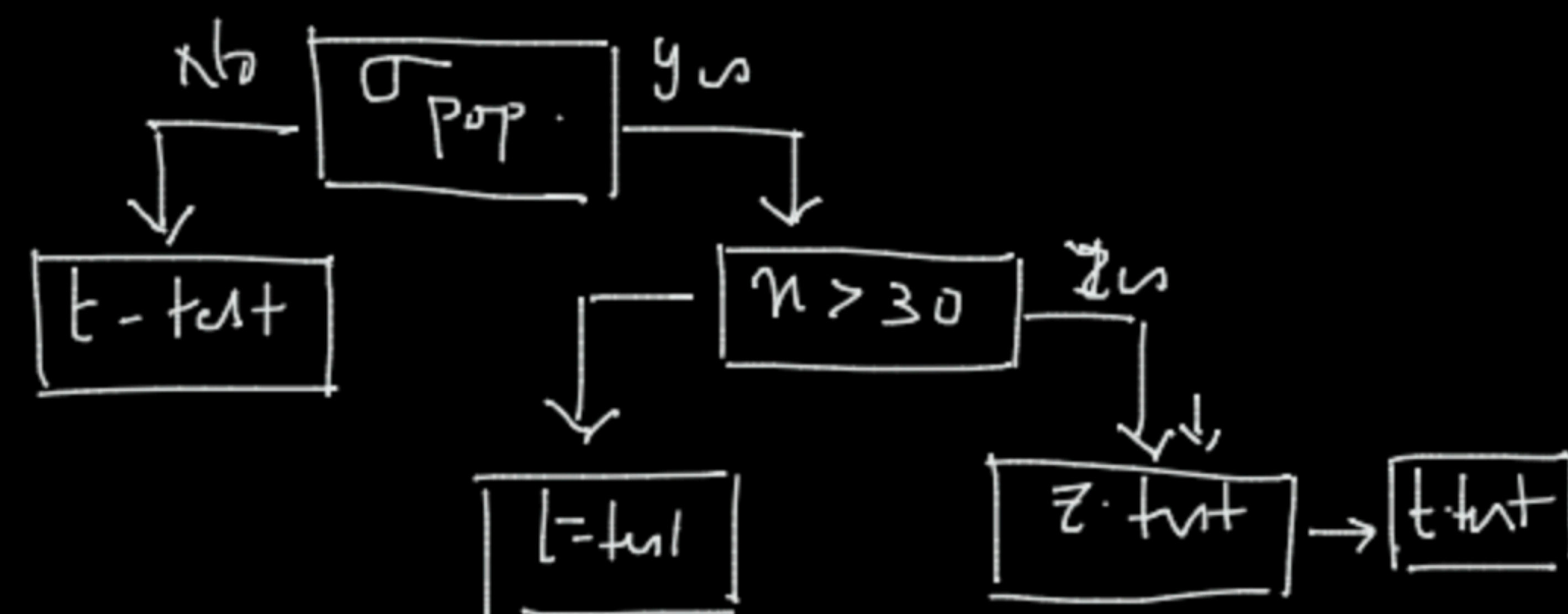
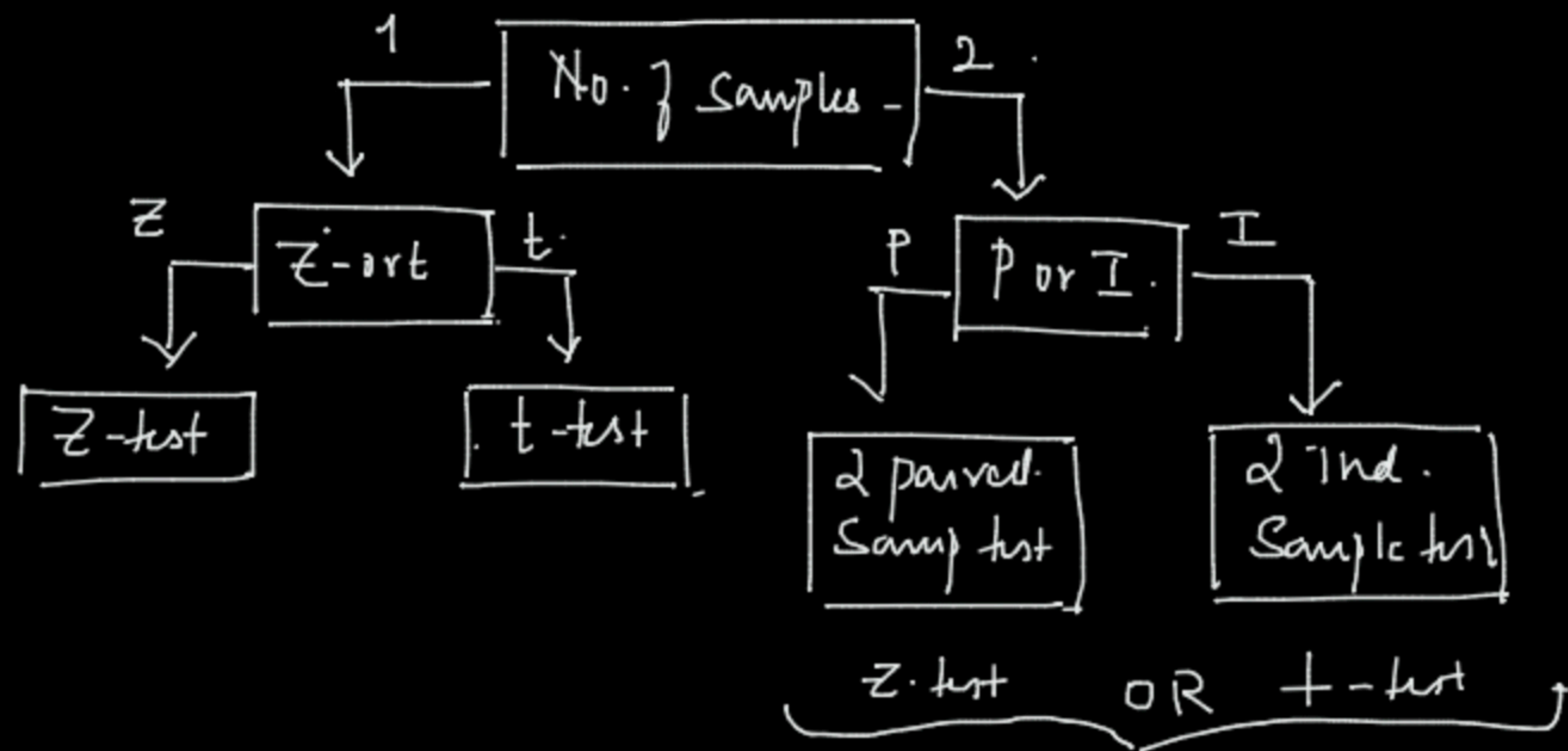
Two samples  $\rightarrow$  dep. samp.

2 paired sample t-test



Two samples  $\rightarrow$  indep. m

2 indep. sample  $\rightarrow$  ~~t~~ test.



10:52 am

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