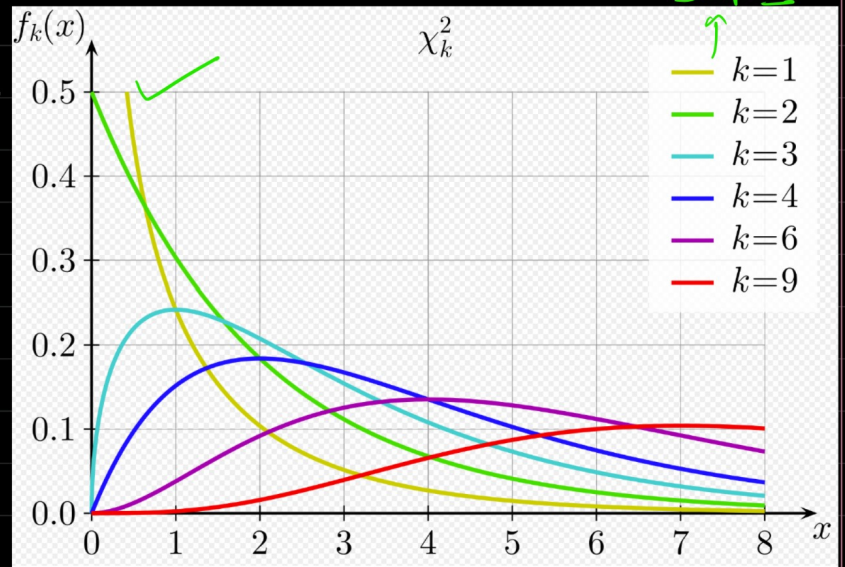


Chi-square distribution and introduction to Chi-square test

* The chi square distribution is a probability distribution that describes the distribution of a sum of square of k random variable.

→ degree of freedom (k) = $n-1$



What is chi-square distⁿ

S_1	S_2	S_3
5	2	5
8	3	6
6		8
2		
3		

$\text{dof} = 5-1$ $\text{dof} = 2-1$ $\text{dof} = 3-1$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (5,3) &\rightarrow 5^2 + 3^2 \\ (6,3) &\rightarrow 6^2 + 3^2 \\ (2,5) &\rightarrow 2^2 + 5^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Chi-square distⁿ}$$

→ if you square the no of any 'sample' it will closely follow Chi-square distribution.

Observations

- Chi-square distribution shape is determined by ' k '.
- Non-negative distribution
- right skewed distribution.

* Chi-square test (χ^2 test)

→ follows chi-square distribution

→ Goodness of fit test. → Used to compare Observed & expected Categorical data.

* Test of independence → To determine the relationship b/w two Categorical variables.

→ It tests the claims about population proportions

↓
Categorical

→ χ^2 square test is non-parametric test.

↓
Many articles
says χ^2 distribution
is parametric but
in true sense,
it is not assuming
anything about population.
(only depends dof)

Parametric test → some
assumption
about population.

$$\begin{cases} ND = (\mu = \mu, \sigma = \sigma) \\ SND = (\mu = 0, \sigma = 1) \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{assumption} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{population} \end{array} \right.$$

↓

Types of car	Expected (theoretical)	(Observed) Sample
Sports Car	$\frac{1}{3}$	22
SUV	$\frac{1}{3}$	17
Sedan.	$\frac{1}{3}$	59

Categorical data {

↑
theoretical Categorical distribution

↑
observed Categorical distn

Using this observed sample distn, you have to verify if the theoretical distribution is true or not

→ goodness of fit
→ Independence of Categorical Variable

Ex - In a class of 75 students, 11 are left handed.

→ Theoretically :- 12% of people are left handed.

	O	E
left handed	11	9
Right handed	64	66

12% of 75
 $\frac{12}{100} \times 75 = 9$

$$\chi^2_{\text{statistics}} = \sum \frac{(\text{observed} - \text{Expected})^2}{\text{Expected}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{left} \rightarrow \frac{(11-9)^2}{9} + \frac{(64-66)^2}{66} \rightarrow \text{right handed.} \end{array}$$