

following by your Hand Python = \int power $\rightarrow 2\alpha$ $\rightarrow t_{\alpha}$ \rightarrow ALX

t Table

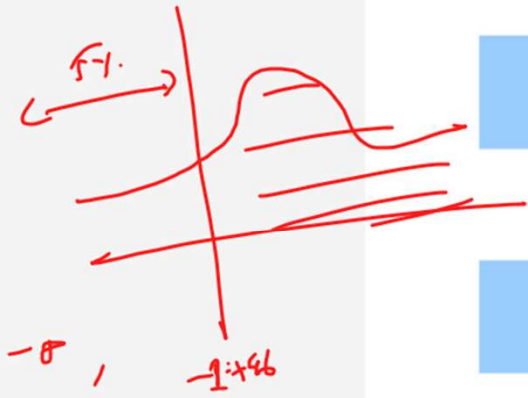
cum. prob	t _{.50}	t _{.75}	t _{.80}	t _{.85}	t _{.90}	t _{.95}	t _{.975}	t _{.99}	t _{.995}	t _{.999}	t _{.9995}
one-tail	0.50	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.001	0.0005
two-tails	1.00	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.002	0.001
df											
1	0.000	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	31.82	63.66	318.31	636.62
2	0.000	0.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	22.327	31.599
3	0.000	0.765	0.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	10.215	12.924
4	0.000	0.741	0.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	7.173	8.610
5	0.000	0.727	0.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5.893	6.869
6	0.000	0.718	0.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.208	5.959
7	0.000	0.711	0.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.785	5.408
8	0.000	0.706	0.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	4.501	5.041
9	0.000	0.703	0.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.297	4.781
10	0.000	0.700	0.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.144	4.587
11	0.000	0.697	0.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.025	4.437
12	0.000	0.695	0.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.930	4.318
13	0.000	0.694	0.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.852	4.221
14	0.000	0.692	0.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.787	4.140
15	0.000	0.691	0.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.733	4.073
16	0.000	0.690	0.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.686	4.015
17	0.000	0.689	0.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.646	3.965
18	0.000	0.688	0.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.610	3.922
19	0.000	0.688	0.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.579	3.883
20	0.000	0.687	0.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.552	3.850
21	0.000	0.686	0.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.527	3.819
22	0.000	0.686	0.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.505	3.792
23	0.000	0.685	0.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.485	3.768
24	0.000	0.685	0.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.467	3.745
25	0.000	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.450	3.725
26	0.000	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.435	3.707
27	0.000	0.684	0.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.421	3.690
28	0.000	0.683	0.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.408	3.674
29	0.000	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.396	3.659
30	0.000	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.385	3.646
40	0.000	0.681	0.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.307	3.551
60	0.000	0.679	0.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	3.232	3.460
80	0.000	0.678	0.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.374	2.639	3.195	3.416
100	0.000	0.677	0.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626	3.174	3.390
1000	0.000	0.675	0.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.330	2.581	3.098	3.300

$n = 12$
 $\alpha = 0.05$
left tail test
d.f. $\rightarrow n - 1$
 $\rightarrow 12 - 1 = 11$
 1.796
 $\mu = 0$
 $\sigma = 1$
 -1.796
 $+1.796$

t Table												
cum. prob → one-tail two-tails		t _{.50}	t _{.75}	t _{.80}	t _{.85}	t _{.90}	t _{.95}	t _{.975}	t _{.99}	t _{.995}	t _{.999}	t _{.9995}
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1000		0.000	0.675	0.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.330	2.581	3.098	3.300



t-value
-1.796 - +



CI → $UL \& LL \Rightarrow Total$

T-Table

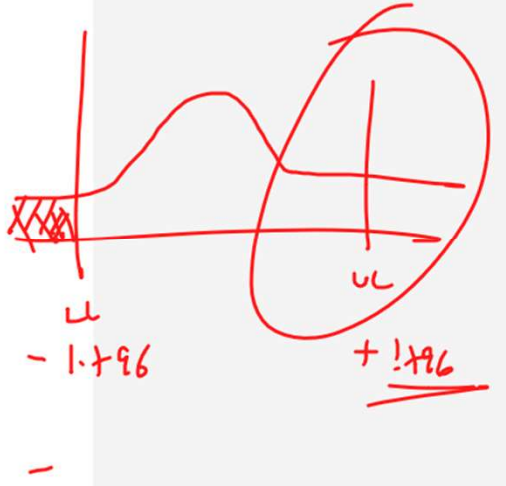
$n = 12$
 $\alpha = 0.05$

α
tails
d.f.

df table

$df = 11$

+ 1.796



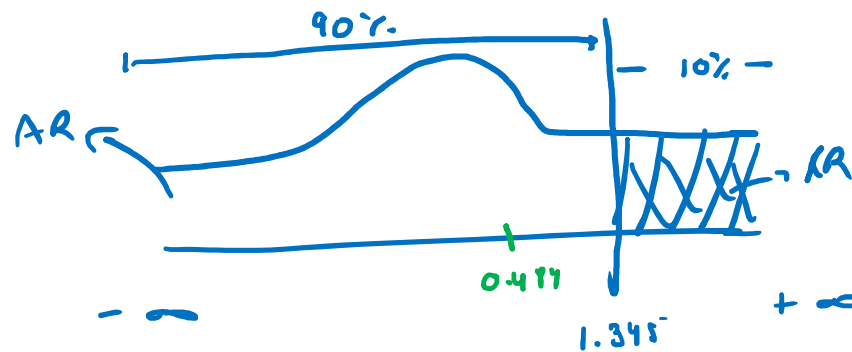
Previously, an organization reported that teenagers spent 4.5 hours per week, on average, on the phone. [The organization thinks that, currently, the mean is higher.] Fifteen randomly chosen teenagers were asked how many hours per week they spend on the phone. The sample mean was 4.75 hours with a sample standard deviation of 2.0. Conduct a hypothesis test for 90% confidence level.

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &\Rightarrow \mu \leq 4.5 \\ H_A &\Rightarrow \mu > 4.5 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \text{Right tail test}$$

$$t_{\text{calc}} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$$

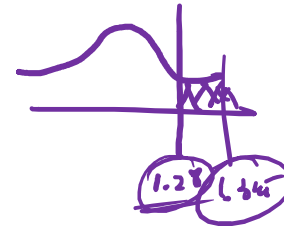
$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{calc}} &= \frac{4.75 - 4.5}{2 / \sqrt{15}} \\ &= \frac{0.25 * \sqrt{15}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.125 * \sqrt{15} = \underline{0.484} \rightarrow \text{AR} \rightarrow$$



Failed to reject H_0 , Rejected H_A

$$\begin{aligned} &\bar{T} - t_{\alpha} \\ &\boxed{\bar{x} - t_{\alpha}} \quad \boxed{1T, 10\%} \\ &\quad \quad \quad \alpha = 1.28 \end{aligned}$$



$$\mu = 4.5$$

$$\bar{x} = 4.75$$

$$n = 15$$

$$\sigma = 2$$

$$CL = 90\%$$

$$\alpha = 10\%$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 0.10 \\ d.f = n - 1 = 15 - 1 = 14 \end{cases}$$

One-Tail

$$t_{\alpha} = 1.345$$

A manufacturer of running shoes knows that the average lifetime for a particular model of shoes is 15 months. Someone in the research and development division of the shoe company claims to have developed a longer lasting product. This new product was worn by 30 individuals and lasted on average for 17 months. The variability of the original shoe is estimated based on the standard deviation of the new group which is 5.5 months. Is the designer's claim of a better shoe supported by the trial results? level of significance of $p = 0.10$.

$$T - T_{crit}$$

$$\mu = 15$$

$$\bar{x} = 17$$

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

$$\sigma = 5.5$$

$$N = 30$$

$$d.f = 29$$

$$\alpha = 0.10$$

One-tail Test

$$t_{\alpha} = 1.311$$

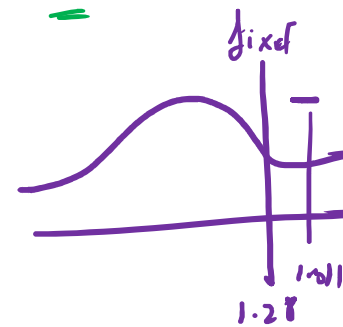
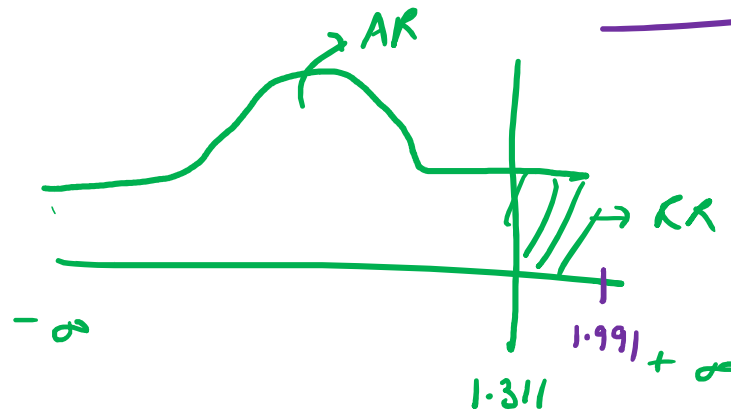
$$H_0 = \mu \leq 15 \rightarrow \text{Right Tail Test}$$

$$H_A = \mu > 15$$

$$t_{calc} = \frac{17 - 15}{5.5 / \sqrt{30}}$$

$$t_{calc} \rightarrow \frac{2 \times \sqrt{30}}{5.5}$$

$$t_{calc} \rightarrow 1.991 \rightarrow RR \rightarrow \text{Rejecting } H_0, \text{ Accept } H_A$$



Average heart rate for Americans is 72 beats/minute. A group of 25 individuals participated in an aerobics fitness program to lower their heart rate. After six months the group was evaluated to identify if the program had significantly slowed their heart. The mean heart rate for the group was 69 beats/minute with a standard deviation of 6.5. Was the aerobics program effective in lowering heart rate?

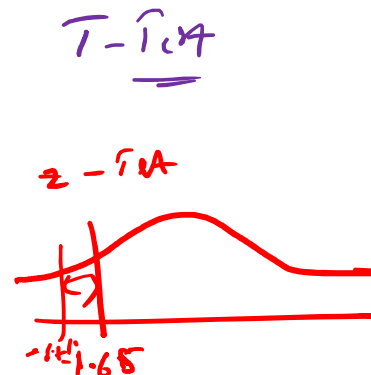
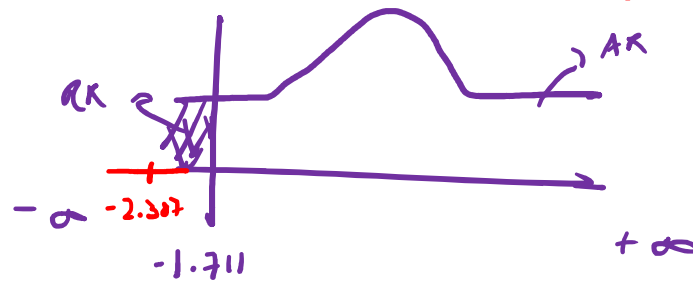
$$H_0 \Rightarrow \mu \geq 72 \quad \} \rightarrow \text{def + Tail Test}$$

$$\checkmark H_a \Rightarrow \mu < 72$$

$$t_{calc} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{N}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{69 - 72}{6.5 / \sqrt{25}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{-2.307} \rightarrow RK \rightarrow \text{Reject } H_0, \text{ Accept } H_a$$



$$\mu = 72$$

$$\bar{x} = 69$$

$$\sigma = 6.5$$

$$N = 25$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d.f = 25 - 1 = 24 \\ \alpha = 0.05 \\ \text{one-Tail Test} \\ t_a = \pm 1.711 \end{array} \right.$$

2-Sample T-Test

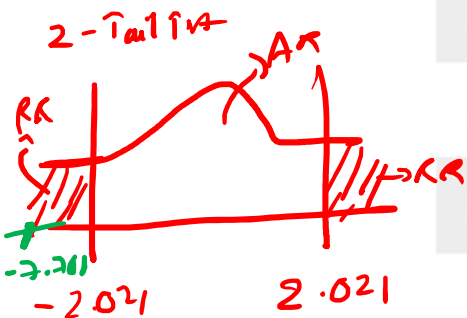
$$t_{calc} \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

$$d.f. \Rightarrow d.f.1 + d.f.2 = (n_1 - 1) + (n_2 - 1) \Rightarrow \boxed{n_1 + n_2 - 2 = d.f.}$$

Mio, a restaurant owner, wants to test if her two managers perform at the same level. To do that, she collects data about the number of customer complaints at two random samples of shifts (one for each manager). Here is a summary of the results:

$$H_0 \Rightarrow \bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_2$$

$$H_1 \Rightarrow \bar{x}_1 \neq \bar{x}_2$$



$t_{\alpha} = \pm 2.021$

30 (50) 45 15 30 20 100 20

Manager A \neq Manager B

Mean	$\bar{x}_1 = 4$ complaints	$\bar{x}_2 = 5$ complaints
Standard deviation	$\sigma_1 = 0.3$ complaints	$\sigma_2 = 0.5$ complaints
Number of shifts	$n_1 = 19$	$n_2 = 21$

To learn, first unlearn \Rightarrow tax benefit \Rightarrow t_{α}

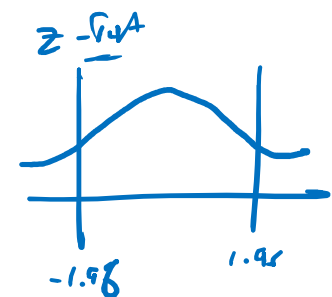
$$t_{calc} \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

$$d.f. = n_1 + n_2 - 2$$

$$1 - \alpha = 0.05$$

$$d.f. = 19 + 21 - 2 = 38 \approx 40$$

Mio wants to use these results to carry out a two-sample t test to determine if the mean numbers of complaints are significantly different for the two managers.



$$t_{calc} = \frac{4 - 5}{\sqrt{\frac{0.3^2}{19} + \frac{0.5^2}{21}}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{0.09}{19} + \frac{0.25}{21}}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{0.0047 + 0.0119}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{0.0166}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{0.129} = -7.761 \hookrightarrow RR$$

Reject H_0 , Accept H_1

A research study was conducted to examine the differences between older and younger adults on perceived life satisfaction. A pilot study was conducted to examine this hypothesis. Ten older adults (over the age of 70) and ten younger adults (between 20 and 30) were giving a life satisfaction test (known to have high reliability and validity). Scores on the measure range from 0 to 60 with high scores indicative of high life satisfaction; low scores indicative of low life satisfaction. The data are presented below.

Compute the appropriate t-test.

$$H_0 = \bar{X}_1 = \bar{X}_2$$

$$H_A = \bar{X}_1 \neq \bar{X}_2 \quad \checkmark$$

Older Adults

$$\bar{X}_1 = \text{Mean} = 44.5$$

$$\sigma_1 = S = 8.682677518$$

$$n_1 = 10$$

$$\sigma_1^2 = S^2 = 75.388888888$$

Younger Adults

$$\bar{X}_2 = \text{Mean} = 28.1$$

$$\sigma_2 = S = 8.543353492$$

$$n_2 = 10$$

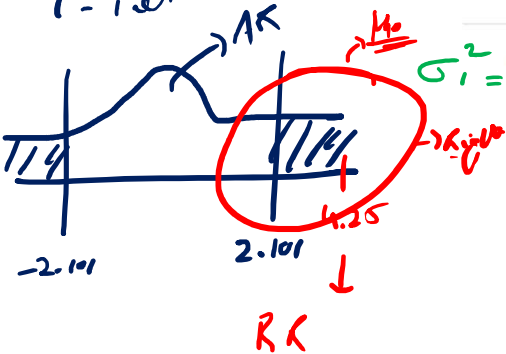
$$\sigma_2^2 = S^2 = 72.988888888$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$t_{\alpha} = \pm 2.101$$

$$d.f. = 10 + 10 - 2 = 18$$

2-Tail Test
T-Test



Reject H_0 , Accept H_A

$$t_{calc} = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{44.5 - 28.1}{\sqrt{\frac{75.39}{10} + \frac{72.99}{10}}} = \frac{16.4}{\sqrt{14.838}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{16.4}{3.85} = \boxed{4.25}$$

→ z -Test } One / Two Sample → Analysis of Mean
→ t -Test

for > 2 samples we use ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)

↳ last topic of Stats

Very much Imp → Stats → data speak ↳ Python Influence of Hypothesis
Imp → ML Data Science

90% → Data Preparation

10% → ML

1 → 1 →

TH - ML
Fr - ML →
data science

Imp → EDA

↳ Exploratory Data Analysis

Machine Learning