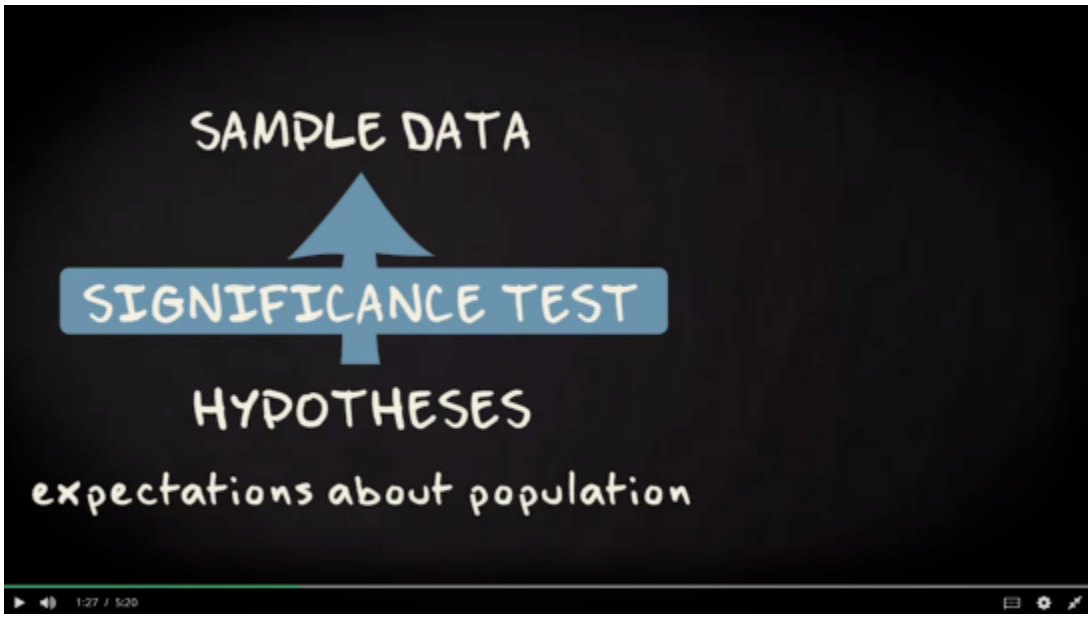
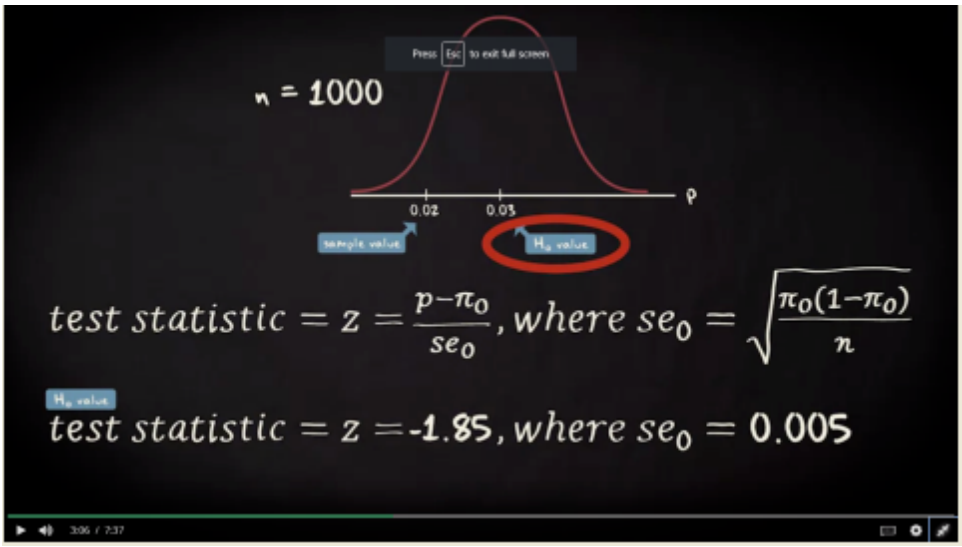
DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

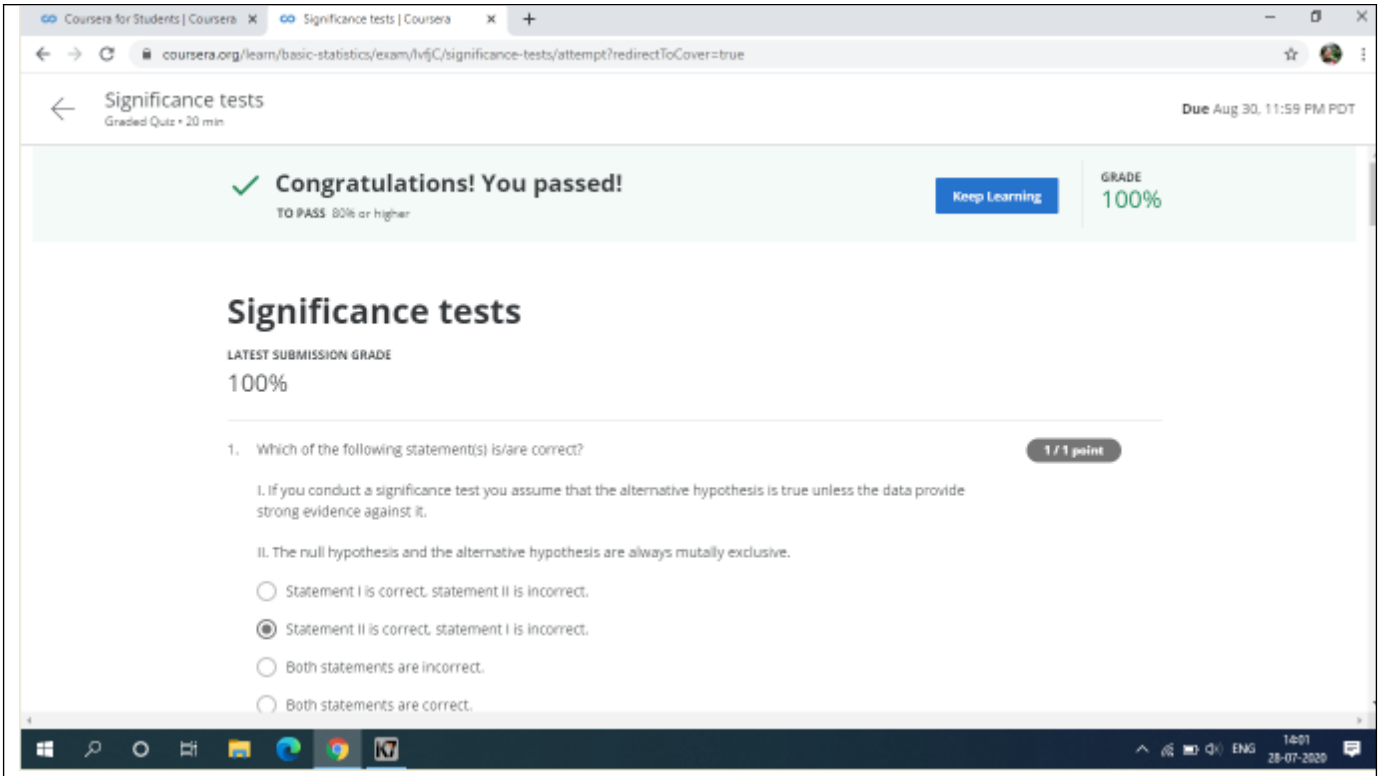
Date:	30th July 2020	Name:	Rajeshwari Gadagi
Course:	Coursera	USN:	4AL17EC076
Topic:	Basic statistics	Semester & Section:	6th sem 'B' sec
Github Repository:	Rajeshwari-gadagi		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session



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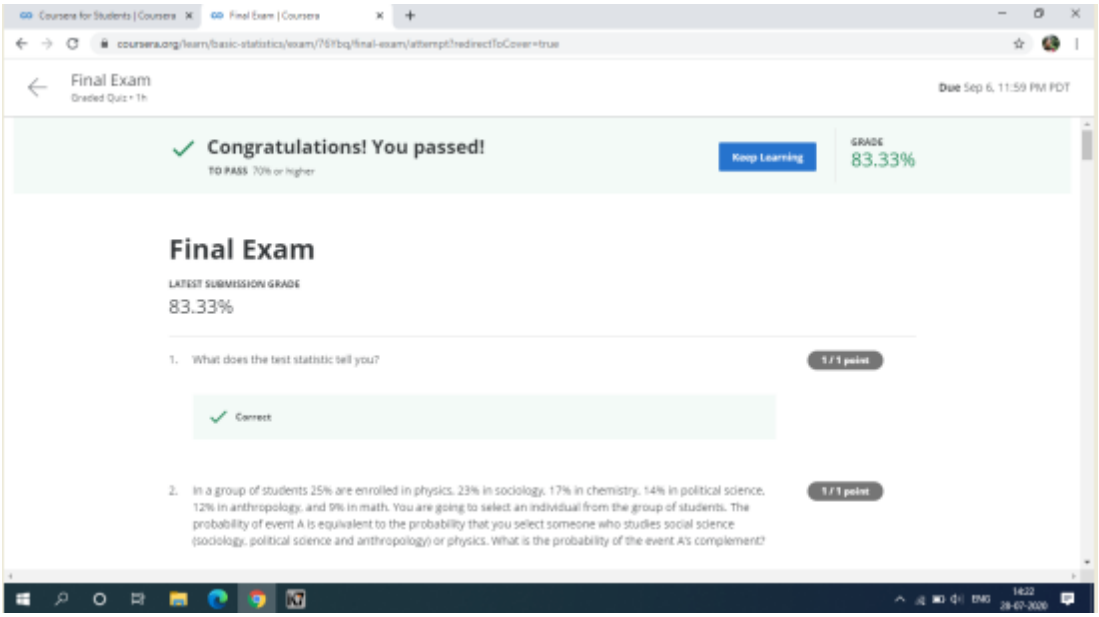
1. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
1 / 1 point
I. If you conduct a significance test you assume that the alternative hypothesis is true unless the data provide strong evidence against it.
II. The null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis are always mutally exclusive.
Statement I is correct, statement II is incorrect.
Statement II is correct, statement I is incorrect.
Both statements are incorrect.
Both statements are correct.
ENG
14:01
28-07-2020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83.33%
1. What does the test statistic tell you?
1 / 1 point
Correct
2. In a group of students 25% are enrolled in physics, 23% in sociology, 17% in chemistry, 14% in political science, 12% in anthropology, and 9% in math. You are going to select an individual from the group of students. The probability of event A is equivalent to the probability that you select someone who studies social science (sociology, political science and anthropology) or physics. What is the probability of the event A's complement?
1 / 1 point
ENG
14:22
28-07-2020

Hypotheses :-

Hypotheses
expectations about population.
↓ → significance test
Sample data

null - hypothesis testing
↓
Hypothesis

null hypothesis
H_0
- The parameter youre interested in takes a specific value
- Will be rejected if the data in your sample suggest that it is a

alternative hypothesis
H_a
- claims that the parameter you're interested in falls within an alternative range of values

- Will be rejected if the data in your sample suggest that it is a highly unlikely expectation

falls within an alternative Range of values

Significance test :-

We assume that population value has a certain value the sample we collected comes from this population.

Sampling distribution :-

we can determine what the sampling distribution of the sample proportion looks like

test statistic = $z = z = \frac{p - \pi_0}{se_0}$, where $se_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi_0(1-\pi_0)}{n}}$

H_0 value

test statistic = $z = -1.85$, where $se_0 = 0.005$