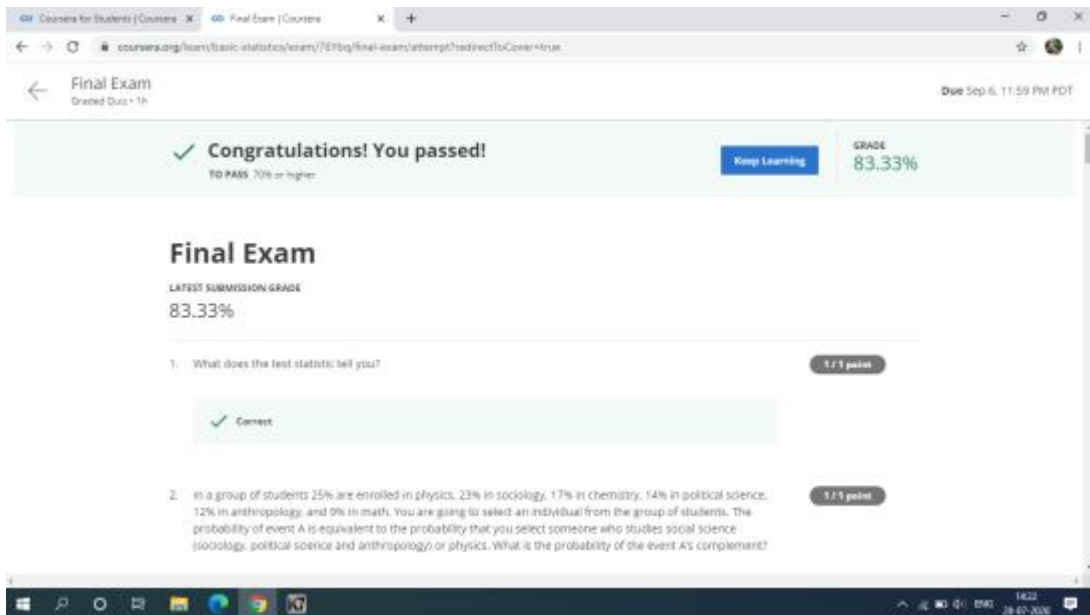
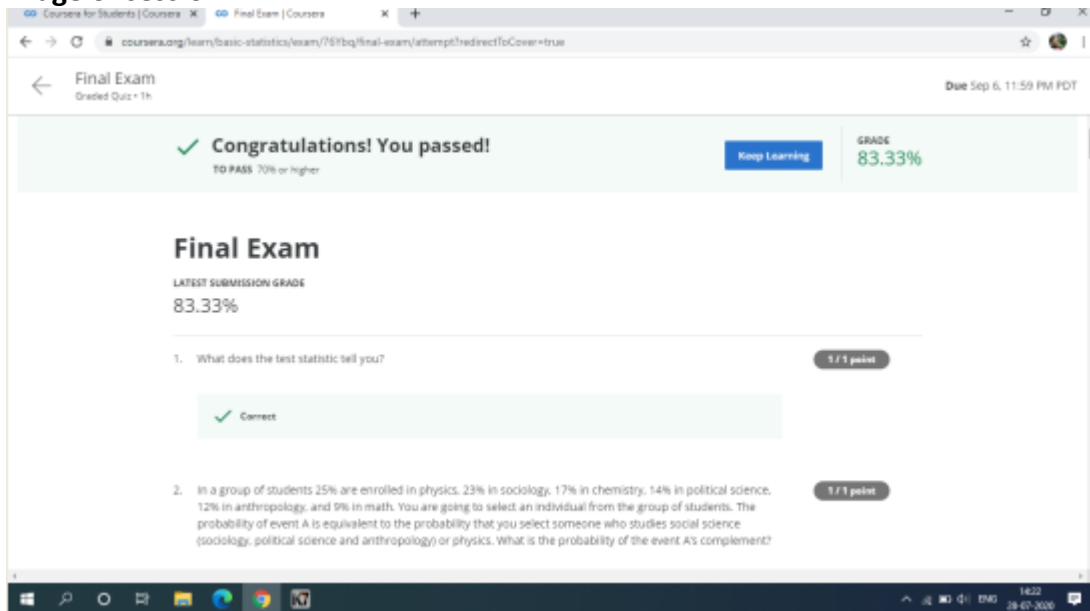


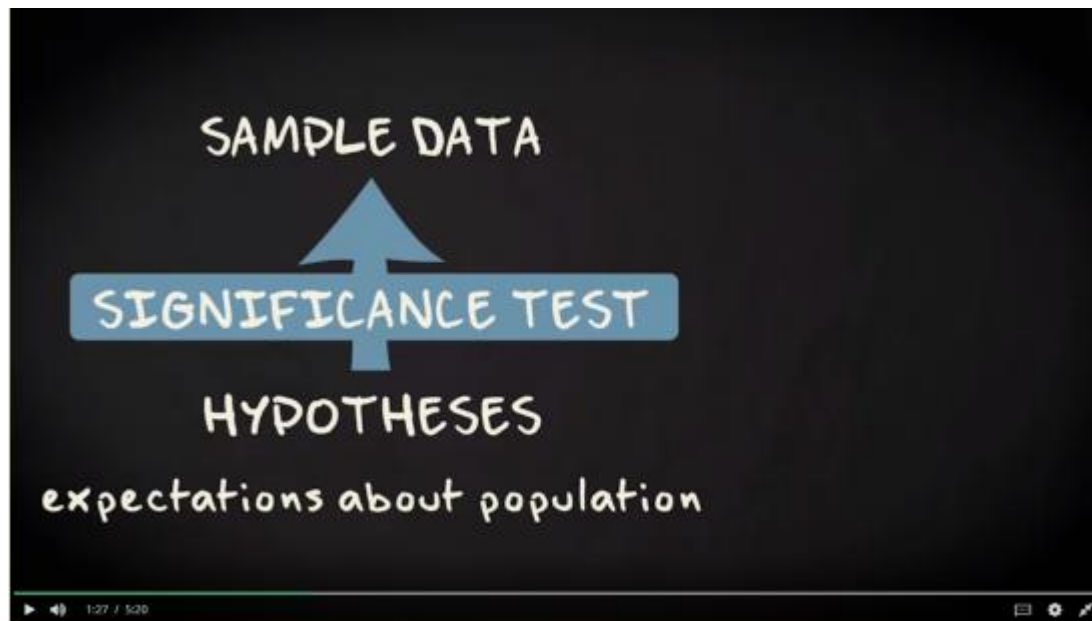
# DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

<b>Date:</b>	<b>31<sup>st</sup> July 2020</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Poorvi j gowda</b>
<b>Course:</b>	<b>Coursera</b>	<b>USN:</b>	<b>4AL17EC071</b>
<b>Topic:</b>	<b>Basic statistics</b>	<b>Semester &amp; Section:</b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup> sem 'B' sec</b>
<b>Github Repository:</b>	<b>Poorvi-2000</b>		

## FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

### Image of session





Coursera for Students | Coursera x Significance tests | Coursera x +

← → ↺ coursera.org/learn/basic-statistics/exam/iv6C/significance-tests/attempt?redirectToCover=true ☆

← Significance tests Graded Quiz • 20 min Due Aug 30, 11:59 PM PDT

✓ **Congratulations! You passed!** TO PASS: 80% or higher [Keep Learning](#) GRADE 100%

## Significance tests

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE 100%

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 mutually 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.

Windows taskbar: 14:01 28-07-2020

Hypotheses :-

Hypotheses  
expectations about population.

↓ → significance test

Sample data

null - hypothesis testing



Hypothesis



null hypothesis

$H_0$

- The parameter you're 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  $z = \frac{p - \pi_0}{SE_0}$ , where  $SE_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi_0(1 - \pi_0)}{n}}$

$H_0$  value

- test statistic  $z = -1.85$ , where  $SE_0 = 0.005$



UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

07/28/2020

poorvi h j

has successfully completed

### Basic Statistics

an online non-credit course authorized by University of Amsterdam and offered through Coursera

Dr. Annemarie Zand Schooten, Dr. Matthijs Duin, Dr. ir. E.E. van Loen  
University of Amsterdam

## COURSE CERTIFICATE



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Coursera has confirmed the identity of this individual and  
their participation in the course.