

# Biostatistics BT2023

Lecture 13

Statistical significance: test of hypothesis

Himanshu Joshi 20 September 2022



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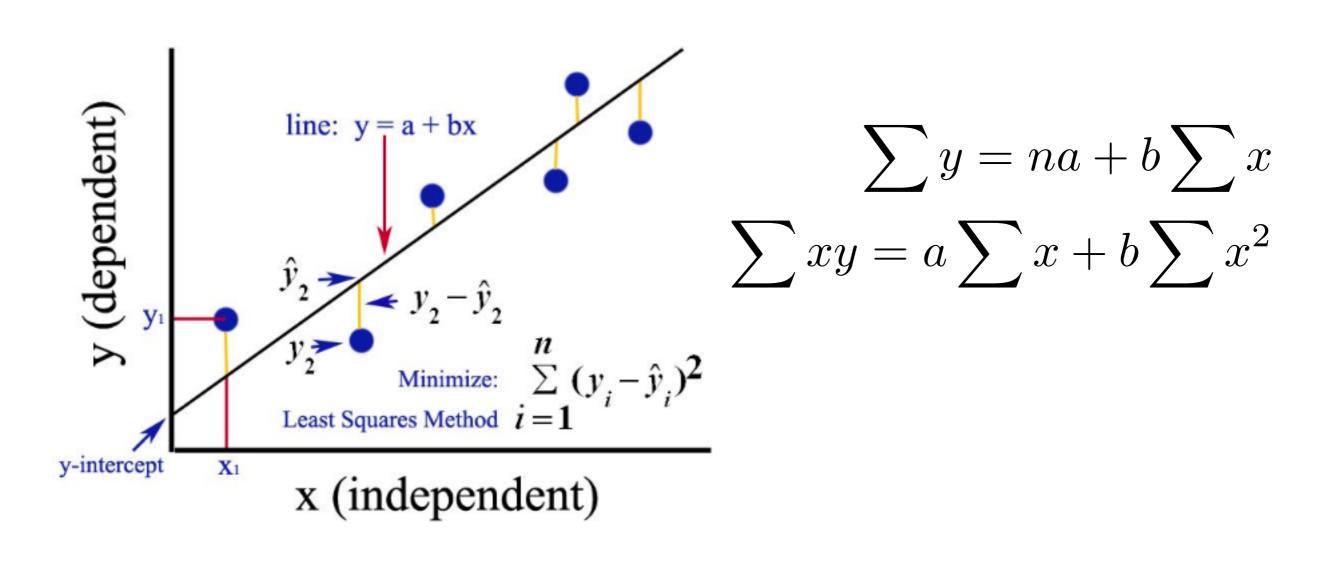
#### TALENT VERSUS LUCK: THE ROLE OF RANDOMNESS IN SUCCESS AND FAILURE

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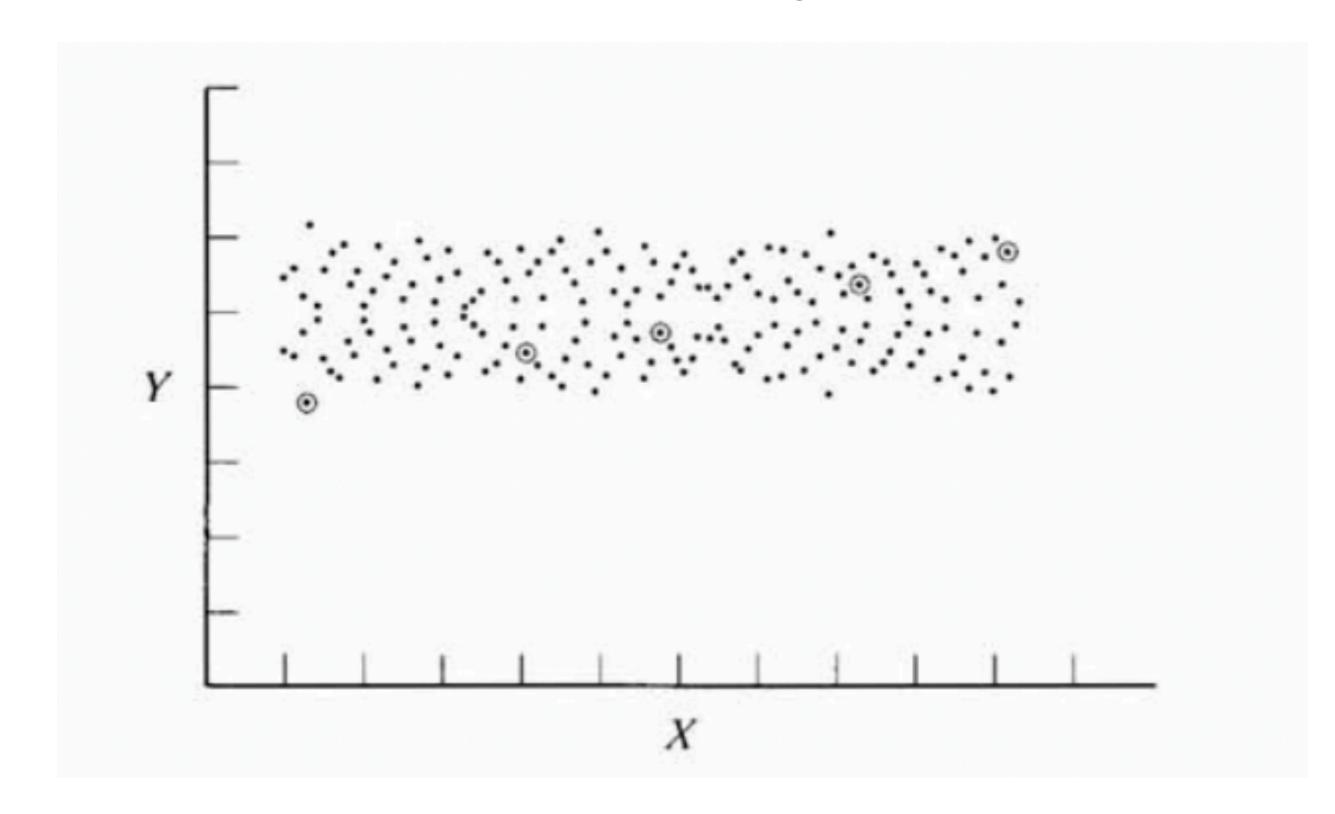
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## Linear regression by least square method



$$b_{yx} = \frac{n\sum xy - \sum x\sum y}{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$

## **Caution with regression**





#### Sum of squares

Total SS (SST)

$$\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

Coefficient of determination

SSE/SST

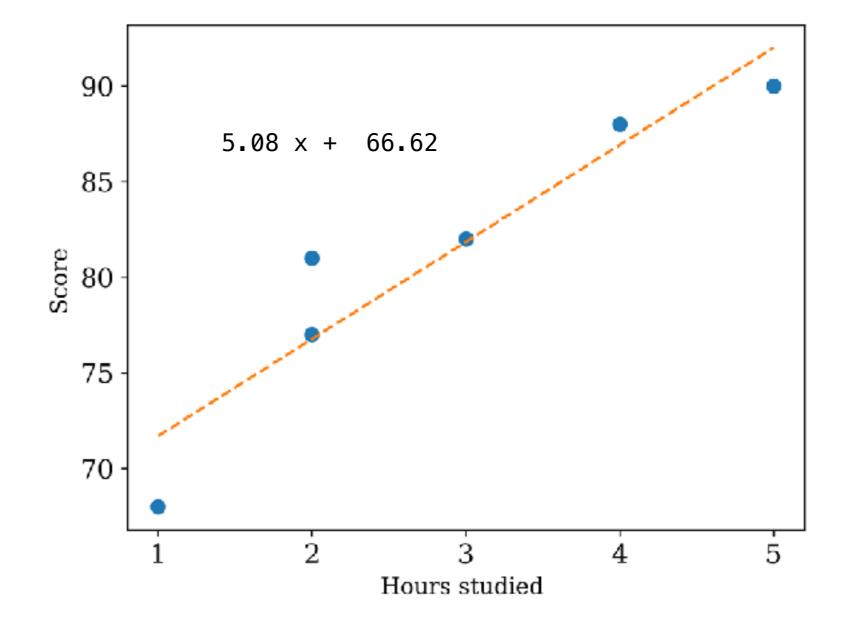
Regression SS (SSR)  $\sum (\hat{y} - \bar{y})^2$ 

Residual SS (SSE)

$$\sum (\hat{y} - y_i)^2$$

SST - SSR =SSE

<b>Hours Studied</b>	Exam Score
1	68
2	77
2	81
3	82
4	88
5	90





### The null hypothesis

A test of significance

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

There no statistically difference between two samples

### The alternative hypothesis

$$H_0: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

Example: Newton's laws of motion

Einstein's theory of gravity

#### Student's t-Test

Introduced in William Sealy Gosset devised this test to find that quality of barley field depending on the number of sample points

When the sample is small n<30, how do find that the statistics is significant or not

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$



#### **Next Class**

2:30 PM Friday, 23 September 2022