

Biostatistics BT2023

Lecture 15 Interpolation and extrapolation

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Student's t test

Method to test the null hypothesis

William Sealy Gosse one of the brilliant mind of this time in 1908 published this test by pseudo name "Student"

$$t \ value = \frac{signal}{noise}$$

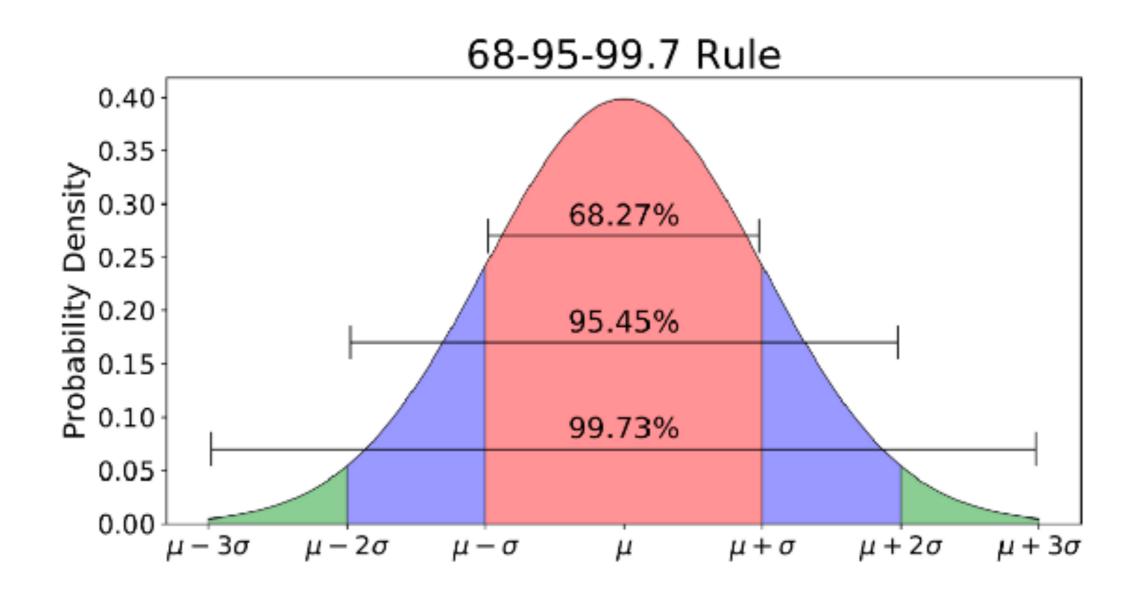
$$= \frac{|\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2|}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2}{n_2}}}$$

T test

If t value < a critical value; we accept the null hypothesis

If t value >= critical value; we reject the null hypothesis

p value

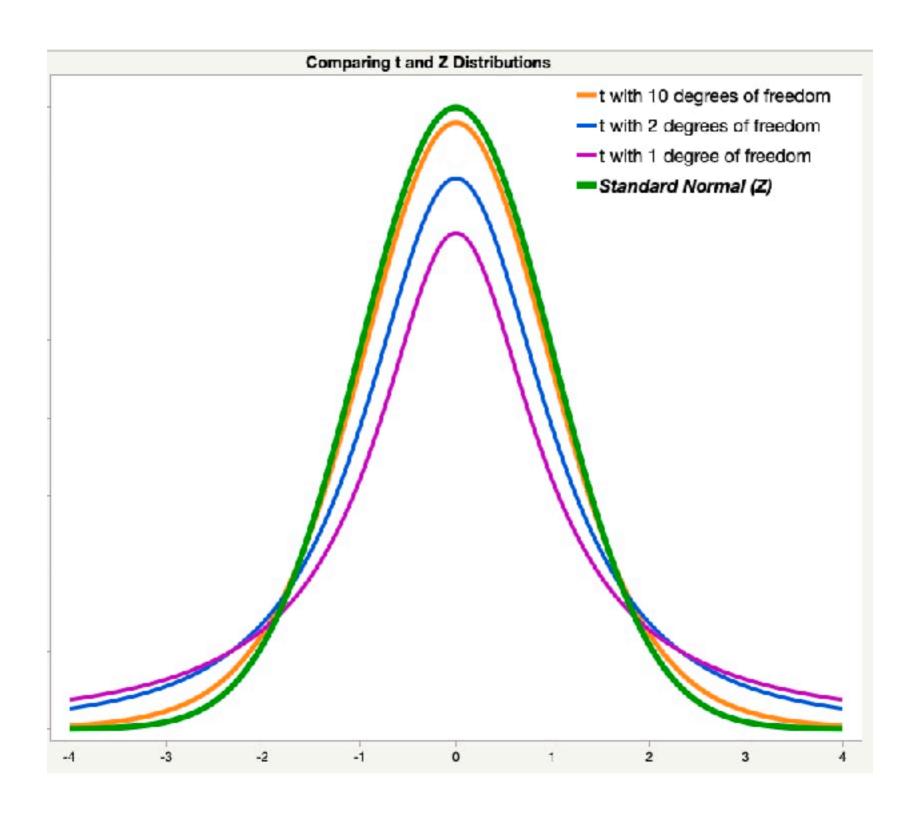




Sum of squares

Z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1054	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
8.0	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3830
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2.0	0.4772	0.4778	0.4783	0.4788	0.4793	0.4798	0.4803	0.4808	0.4812	0.4817

T vs normal distribution





Two tailed test t table

Degrees of Freedom	p=3.05	p=0.025	p=0.01	p=0.035
1	12.71	25.45	63.66	127.32
2	4 30	6.20	9.92	14.09
3	3 18	4.17	5.84	7.45
4	2 78	3.50	4.60	5.60
5	2 57	3.16	4.03	4.77
6	2,45	2.97	3.71	4,32
?	2,36	2.84	3.50	4,03
3	2,31	2.75	3.36	3,83
9	2,26	2.68	3.25	3,69
10	2,23	2.63	3.17	3,58
1:	2.20	2,59	3.11	3.50
12	2.18	2,56	3.05	3.43
13	2.16	2,53	3.01	3.37
14	2.14	2,51	2.93	3.33
15	2.13	2,49	2.95	3.29
16	2.12	2.47	2.93	3.25
17	2.11	2.46	2.90	3.22
18	2.10	2.44	2.83	3.20
19	2.09	2.43	2.86	3.17
20	2.09	2.42	2.84	3.15
2:	2.08	2.41	2.83	3.14
22	2.07	2.41	2.82	3.12
23	2.07	2.40	2.81	3.10
24	2.06	2.39	2.83	3.09
25	2.06	2.38	2.79	3.08
26	2.06	2.38	2.73	3.07
27	2.05	2.37	2.77	3.06
28	2.05	2.37	2.76	3.05
29	2.04	2.36	2.76	3.04
30	2.04	2.36	2.75	3.03
40	2.02	2.33	2.70	2.97
60	2.00	2.30	2.66	2.92
120	1.98	2.27	2.62	2.86
infirity	1.96	2.24	2.53	2.81

T distribution PDF

$$t(x, df) = \frac{\Gamma \frac{(df+1)}{2}}{\sqrt{\pi * df} \times \Gamma \frac{df}{2} \times \frac{1+x^2}{df}} (df+1)/2$$

$$\Gamma n = (n-1)!$$

$$= \int_0^\infty x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx$$

Confidence interval

A statistical measure used to determine the likelihood that the observed outcome is result of chance.



Next Class

4:00 PM Friday, 30 September 2022