Personal Project

Project Title: Hypothesis Testing **Date:** 5/1/2020

Project Summary:

This project consists of 2 hypothesis testing:

- 1.) Directional (Greater than H1> Mu) Hypothesis Testing: The project takes dataset from a CSV file and checks whether the hypothesis is retained or rejected.
- 2.) Two Samples T-Testing: Similar to above, this project takes dataset from a CSV file and checks whether the hypothesis is retained or rejected by utilizing its formula.

Development Platform: Jupyter Notebook – Python version 3.7.4

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1 Notations

Notation	Meaning
Z	Z-Score
$\overline{\mathbf{X}}$	Calculated Mean (Or) Value utilized for
	hypothesis testing
SD or σ	Standard Deviation
μ	Mean given
N	Number of datasets
T	T-Score

Project Description

2.1 Directional Hypothesis Testing:

After extracting the data from CSV file.

The First Division of the project utilizes the following formula to check whether the hypothesis can be retained or rejected.

Hypothesis Testing Formula

$$Z = \frac{X-U}{\left(\frac{SD}{\sqrt{n}}\right)}$$

Fig1: Formula for Hypothesis Testing

Then we utilize the following table to find the Z-score for the given significance.

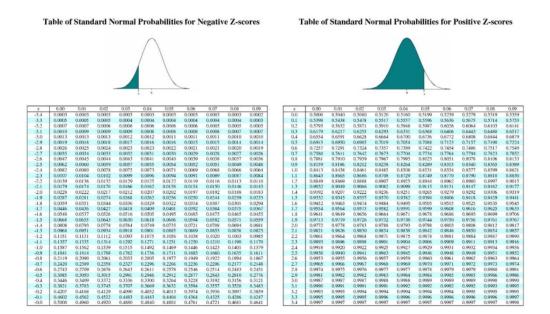


Fig2: Z-table

Then we compare both the values to check for the hypothesis. If the former value is greater than latter value. Then the hypothesis can be retained, if not we reject the hypothesis and retain the Null Hypothesis.

2.1 Two Samples T-Testing:

Like previous we extract the dataset and modify it utilizing dataframe to segregate valid and NAN data.

Then, the following formula is utilized to get the T score for the statement.

Two Sample T-test

- A two-sample test is to compare two samples to see whether they come from the same or different distributions
 - E.g.: Does algorithm 1 perform better than algorithm 2 based on a set of experiments performed with each
 - Since no population standard deviation or mean is available, the standard error from the two samples is pooled to obtain an estimate of the standard deviation of the difference between the two sample distributions

 $\sigma_{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$

- Example Hypotheses: $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$, $H_A: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$
- Compute t-value: $t_{n_1+n_2-2} = \frac{\left(\overline{X_1} \overline{X_2}\right) \left(\mu_1 \mu_2\right)}{\sigma_{\overline{X_1} \overline{X_2}}} = \frac{\overline{X_1} \overline{X_2}}{\sigma_{\overline{X_1} \overline{X_2}}}$
- Translate t-value to the corresponding p-value (percentile) according to the Student's t distribution for n₁+n₂-2 degrees of freedom and evaluate significance

Fig3: Knowledge regarding Two Sample T-test

Then we utilize the following table to find the Z-score for the dynamically inputted significance. If not given, it assumes 95% as its significance.

One-sided	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%	99.5%	99.75%	99.9%	99.95%
Two-sided	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	98%	99%	99.5%	99.8%	99.9%
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	31.82	63.66	127.3	318.3	636.6
2	0.816	1.080	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33	31.60
3	0.765	0.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21	12.92
4	0.741	0.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	0.727	0.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6	0.718	0.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	0.711	0.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	0.706	0.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	0.703	0.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10	0.700	0.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11	0.697	0.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12	0.695	0.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13	0.694	0.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221
14	0.692	0.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15	0.691	0.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16	0.690	0.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17	0.689	0.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18	0.688	0.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.610	3.922
19	0.688	0.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20	0.687	0.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21	0.686	0.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22	0.686	0.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23	0.685	0.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.767
24	0.685	0.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745
25	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725
26	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27	0.684	0.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690
28	0.683	0.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659
30	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
40	0.681	0.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
50	0.679	0.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.403	2.678	2.937	3.261	3.496
60	0.679	0.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
80	0.678	0.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.374	2.639	2.887	3.195	3.416
100	0.677	0.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626	2.871	3.174	3.390
120	0.677	0.845	1.041	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	2.860	3.160	3.373
00	0.674	0.842	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.090	3.291

Fig4: T- Table

Similarly, we compare both the values to check for the hypothesis. If the former value is greater than latter value. Then the hypothesis can be retained, if not we reject the hypothesis and retain the Null Hypothesis.

3 Project Conclusion

Thus, this project helps students to understand a basic knowledge about the hypothesis and explain how to code it with help of Python Jupyter.