

## Statistical Inference

- ① Point Estimation  $\Rightarrow$  best guess  $= \hat{p}$
- ② Interval Estimation (range of value of  $p$ )

Confidence Int.  $CI_{1-\alpha, p} := \left[ \hat{p} \pm Z_{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} \right]$  // How often does  $p$  appear.

$$\hat{p} \sim N(p, (\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}})^2)$$

## Confidence Intervals:

①

$$\frac{\# \{p \in CI\}}{n} \rightarrow 1 - \alpha$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad p(p \in CI) = 1 - \alpha \quad \{ \text{Before experiment} \}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{Say } p(p \in CI) = 1 - \alpha \text{ after the experiment}$$

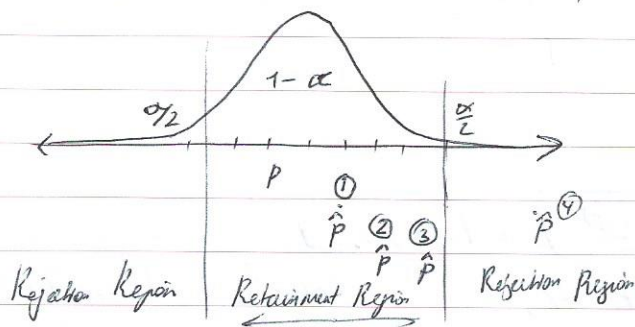
## Statistical Inference (cont...)

③ Hypothesis Theory : Testing theories about a parameter.

## Human Gender Ratio:

$p := p(\text{male})$  is not 50% (Assumed by prof. Kap.) (?)  
 $\Rightarrow$  True statement.

At  $p=0.5$ , we call this "null hypothesis" denoted as  $H_0 := p = 0.5$   
 The alternate hypothesis is denoted  $H_A := p \neq 0.5$ .



$$\hat{p} | H_0 \approx N(p, (\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}})^2)$$

- ① and ② are reasonable. Both are close to  $p$ .  
 ③ is questionable.  
 ④ is not reasonable, rare to happen.

$\alpha := p(\text{too rare})$

$1 - \alpha := p(\text{not too rare})$

$= p(\text{retain})$

$= p(\hat{p} \in [p \pm \text{margin}])$

$$1 - \alpha := p(\hat{p} \in [p \pm Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}]) \quad \text{Retained Region.}$$

• If  $\hat{p} \in RR \Rightarrow$  Retain  $H_0$ : Not enough evidence to reject the Null hyp.

• If  $\hat{p} \notin RR \Rightarrow$  Reject  $H_0$ : Reject Null hypot  $\Leftarrow$  enough Evidence.

Let  $n = 395$  births  $\alpha = 5\%$   $Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 2$

$$RR = [0.5 \pm 2 \sqrt{\frac{0.5(1-0.5)}{395}}] = [.446, .554]$$

Do the exp. and get 169 males

$$\hat{p} = \frac{169}{395} = 0.43 \notin RR \Rightarrow \text{Reject } H_0$$

Testing an unfair coin.

Flip a coin 100x.

Fair  $\Rightarrow P(H) = 0.5$

Scen. I: You get 51H  $\Rightarrow \hat{p} = 0.51$ , fair? Yes

Scen. II: You get 98H  $\Rightarrow \hat{p} = 0.98$  Fair No!

Scen. III: You get 61  $\Rightarrow \hat{p} = 0.61$  Fair? We cannot tell!

$n = 100$   $\alpha = 5\%$

$H_0 = p = 0.5$

$H_a = p \neq 0.5$

$$RR = [0.5 \pm 2 \sqrt{\frac{0.5(1-0.5)}{100}}] = [0.49, 0.51]$$

$\hat{p} = 0.61 \notin RR \Rightarrow \text{Reject } H_0$

Conclusion: Coin is NOT Fair.