

CLT ( Central Limit Theorem )

$$\sigma_m = \frac{\sigma_{pop}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$n$  : sample size

$$\mu = 65$$

$$\sigma_{pop} = 2.5$$

$$\underline{50 \text{ samples}} : \frac{2.5}{\sqrt{50}}$$

$$5 \text{ samples} : \frac{2.5}{\sqrt{5}}$$

2000 retail chains

1800 shampoo bottles.

$$\mu = 1800$$

$$sd = \underline{100}$$

Marketing teams ??

Marketing A

[50 stores]

1850

Marketing B

5 stores

1900

... can be made.

Based on above no decision can

Firm A

$$H_0: \mu = 1800$$

$$H_a: \mu > 1800$$

} Hypothesis

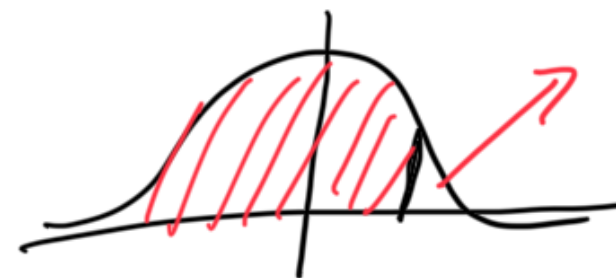
distribution  $\rightarrow$  gaussian (CLT)  
(n)

$$\mu_m = 1800$$

$$\sigma_m = 100/\sqrt{50}$$

}

p-value :



$$1 - \text{norm.cdf}(z)$$

Z-statistic  $\swarrow$

$$Z = \frac{obs - M_m}{\sigma_m}$$
$$= \frac{1850 - 1800}{100/\sqrt{50}}$$

Z-test

check if its significant.

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## Critical value

What should be min sales for 50 stores of firm A, so that we are convinced that +ve effect, with C.L : 99%

$$\downarrow$$
$$\alpha = 0.01$$

$\downarrow$   
p-value cannot be more than 0.01

$$p\text{-value} = 1 - \text{norm.cdf}(Z) \quad [\text{right-tailed}]$$
$$= 1 - \text{cdf}(Z)$$

$$0.01 = 1 - \text{norm.cdf}(z)$$

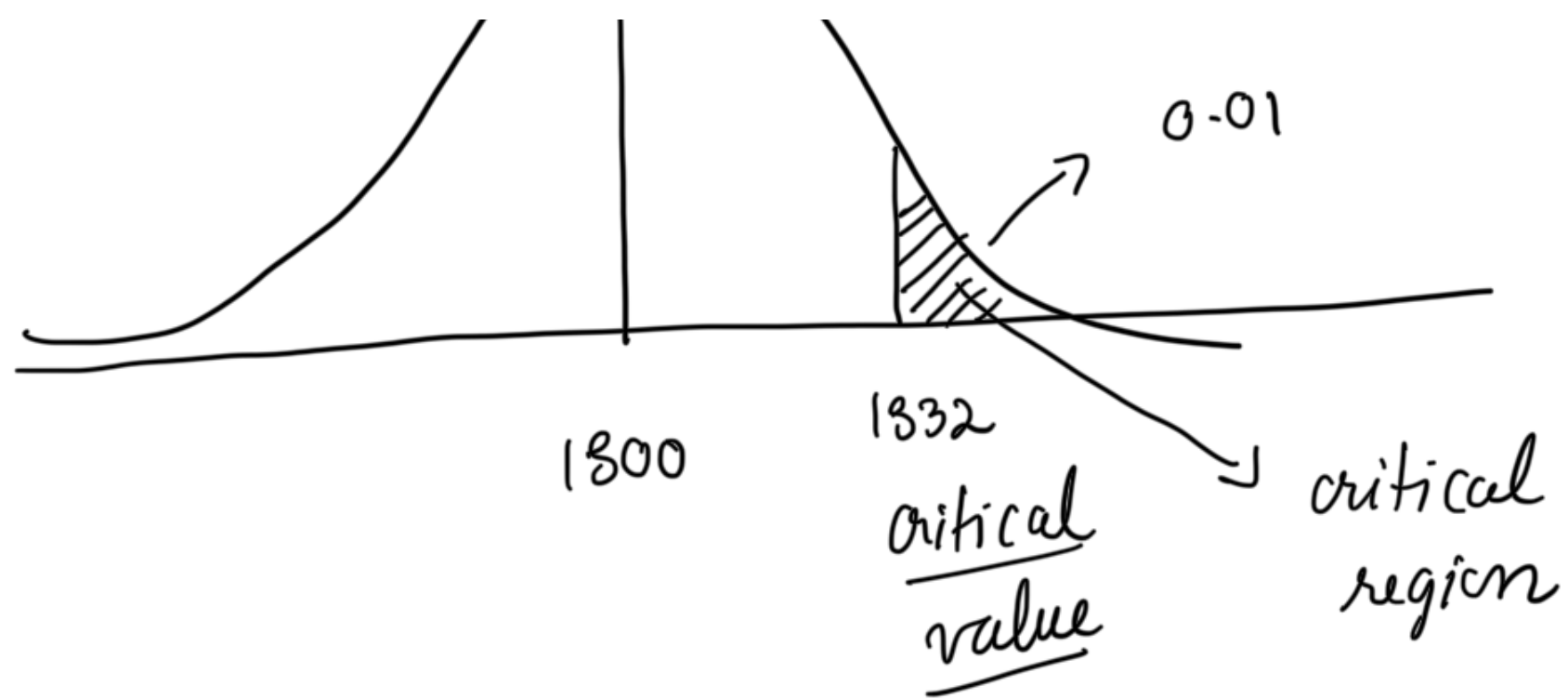
$$\text{norm.cdf}(z) = 0.99$$

$$z = \text{norm.ppf}(0.99)$$

$$z = \frac{(x) - \mu_m}{\sigma_m}$$

$$x = \frac{z \times \sigma_m}{1} + \mu_m$$





1850      50

100

$$\alpha = 0.01$$

↓

$$CI = 1 - 0.01 = 0.99$$

Margin of Error

↓

z-value at critical point