

Revision Questions

Instructor: Applied AI Course Duration: 30 mins

Revision Questions:

What is PDF?(<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2842/gaussiannormal-distribution-and-its-pdfprobability-density-function/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization>)

What is CDF?<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2843/cdfcumulative-distribution-function-of-gaussiannormal-distribution/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization>

explain about 1-std-dev, 2-std-dev, 3-std-dev range?

What is Symmetric distribution, Skewness and Kurtosis?
<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2844/symmetric-distribution-skewness-and-kurtosis/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization>

How to do Standard normal variate (z) and standardization?
<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2845/standard-normal-variate-z-and-standardization/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization>

What is Kernel density estimation?<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2846/kernel-density-estimation/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization>

Importance of Sampling distribution & Central Limit theorem<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2847/sampling-distribution-central-limit-theorem/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization>

Importance of Q-Q Plot: Is a given random variable Gaussian distributed?
<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2848/q-q-plot-how-to-test-if-a-random-variable-is-normally-distributed-or-not/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization>

What is Uniform Distribution and random number generators<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2850/how-to-randomly-sample-data-points-uniform-distribution/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization>

What Discrete and Continuous Uniform distributions?
<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2849/discrete-and-continuous-uniform-distributions/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization>
How to randomly sample data points?<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2850/how-to-randomly-sample-data-points-uniform-distribution/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization>

Explain about Bernoulli and Binomial distribution?
<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2851/bernoulli-and-binomial-distribution/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization>

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COMPLETE

Plotting for exploratory data analysis (EDA)

Linear Algebra

Probability and Statistics

3.1	Introduction to Probability and Statistics	17 min
3.2	Population and Sample	7 min
3.3	Gaussian/Normal Distribution and its PDF(Probability Density Function)	27 min
3.4	CDF(Cumulative Distribution function) of Gaussian/Normal distribution	11 min
3.5	Symmetric distribution, Skewness and Kurtosis	25 min
3.6	Standard normal variate (Z) and standardization	6 min
3.7	Kernel density estimation	7 min
3.8	Sampling distribution & Central Limit theorem	19 min
3.9	Q-Q plot:How to test if a random variable is normally distributed or not?	23 min
3.10	How distributions are used?	17 min
3.11	Chebyshev’s inequality	20 min
3.12	Discrete and Continuous Uniform distributions	13 min
3.13	How to randomly sample data points (Uniform Distribution)	10 min
3.14	Bernoulli and Binomial Distribution	11 min
3.15	Log Normal Distribution	12 min
3.16	Power law distribution	12 min
3.17	Box cox transform	12 min
	Applications of non-gaussian	26 min

What is Log-normal and power law distribution?
https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2852/log-normal-distribution/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization

What is Power-law & Pareto distributions: PDF, exampleshttps://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2853/power-law-distribution/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization

Explain about Box-Cox/Power transform?https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2854/box-cox-transform/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization

What is Co-variance?https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2855/co-variance/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization

Importance of Pearson Correlation Coefficient?
https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2856/pearson-correlation-coefficient/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization

Importance Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient?
https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2857/spearman-rank-correlation-coefficient/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization

Correlation vs Causation?https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2858/correlation-vs-causation/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization

What is Confidence Intervals?https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2859/confidence-interval-ci-introduction/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization

Confidence Interval vs Point estimate?
Explain about Hypothesis testing?https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2863/hypothesis-testing-methodology-null-hypothesis-p-value/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization

Define Hypothesis Testing methodology, Null-hypothesis, test-statistic, p-value?
https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2863/hypothesis-testing-methodology-null-hypothesis-p-value/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization

How to do K-S Test for similarity of two distributions?
https://www.appliedaicourse.com/lecture/11/applied-machine-learning-online-course/2865/k-s-test-for-similarity-of-two-distributions/2/module-2-data-science-exploratory-data-analysis-and-data-visualization

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Proportional Sampling

Questions & Answers

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3.18	distributions? ✓	
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Interview Questions on Probability and statistics


Dimensionality reduction and Visualization:

PCA(principal component analysis)

(t-SNE)T-distributed Stochastic Neighbourhood Embedding

Submit

 **Aarju Gupta**

 54 Votes

Hello sir.... In starting you told.... First apply breadth first search to learn concept.... I watch video.... Understand but don't go in deep.... But when i see comments of people.... I terrify and doubt on my self...whether I am studying correctly or not..... If every endings of video if i am going to deep it becomes some time boring to me..... I understand video content after watching 2 or more videos (because of chain)what should I do.... To learn content very better way....

 Reply



Nov 17, 2019 12:35 PM


 **Applied AI Course Team1**

Learn from videos -> go for blogs -> learn from various sources for deeper understanding like books/you tube/MIT courses/coursera. Every topic can be very deep so you should know when to stop.

 Reply



Nov 17, 2019 22:11 PM

 **shubhamag**

 13 Votes

How do we estimate the parameters for a given distribution(ex: uniform distribution) for a given set of data? (One of the interview questions).

 Reply



Feb 01, 2019 19:07 PM

 **shubhamag**

I understood this can be achieved using Maximum Likelihood estimation. This is the text on its Wikipedia page:

"In statistics, maximum likelihood estimation (MLE) is a method of estimating the parameters of a statistical model, given observations. The method obtains the parameter estimates by finding the parameter values that maximize the likelihood function. The estimates are called maximum likelihood estimates, which is also abbreviated as MLE.

The method of maximum likelihood is used with a wide range of statistical analyses. As an example, suppose that we are interested in the heights of adult female penguins, but are unable to measure the height of every penguin in a population (due to cost or time constraints). Assuming that the heights are normally distributed with some unknown mean and variance, the mean and variance can be estimated with MLE while only knowing the heights of some sample of the overall population. MLE would accomplish that by taking the mean and variance as parameters and finding particular parametric values that make the observed results the most probable given the normal model."

I had few doubts here:

1. What is the meaning of likelihood function here and why are we maximizing it?
2. Did not understand the last line.

Could you please clear this?

↩ Reply 📎

Feb 01, 2019 19:14 PM

👤 **Applied AI Course**

Audio reply: <https://soundcloud.com/applied-ai-course/maximum-likelihood>

↩ Reply 📎

Feb 02, 2019 15:17 PM

👤 **shubhamag**

Hi. Thanks a lot for the efforts to record the audio to explain the concept. Really appreciate this. But there seems to be a problem with the audio. There is no audio after 1-minute mark. Could you please recheck this?

Thanks.

↩ Reply 📎

Feb 02, 2019 18:11 PM

👤 **Applied AI Course**

Updated the above link. Thank you for pointing the recording error.

↩ Reply 📎

Feb 03, 2019 16:23 PM

👤 **shubhamag**

I am sorry but this time there is no audio after 3 minute mark. I understood the concept till 3 minute mark. I get that creating the audio reply again could be frustrating for you. If you want, you can give me the remaining answer in text form as well. :)

↩ Reply 📎

Feb 03, 2019 16:33 PM

👤 **Applied AI Course**

Sorry, updated again and tested that the audio is complete this time around. It is easier and faster to convey slightly complex concepts over audio than text and hence we sometimes prefer it.

↩ Reply 📎

Feb 04, 2019 01:28 AM

👤 **shashank vangolu**

Hello sir,

I understand that MLE is used to estimate the parameters from the observed sample data we have. (i.e., finding out the best parameters for the population sample by finding out the best probability of how these samples got these parameters.)

doubt: Once we find out the estimators, what would be our next step, why is this useful?

doubt 2 : we can just use the sample data and predict the confidence interval for our population sample. why go for all these MLE stuff?

Please correct me if I am wrong

Thank you, sir

doubt 3: In the end, you told that, we perform optimization for this method. can you please provide me a gist about that. or provide me any good reference?

Thank you

↩ Reply 📎

Aug 11, 2019 05:50 AM

👤 **AppliedAI Team**

please check [this](#) video. You can use MLE to derive the many ML algorithms like Logistic regression, you can check probabilistic interpretation of LR (You will have a log likelihood function and will estimate the params by maximizing that likelihood fn)

↩ Reply 

Aug 13, 2019 16:22 PM

 **Vinit Neogi**

I watched the above video and audio reply by Sir, I wanted to clarify few doubts.

1. Is MLE an alternative to Confidence Intervals? If so, when should one use one over the another.
2. We know the samples, sample mean and sample std-dev (assuming normal dist). Does sample mean and sample std-dev help in calculating the MLE or likelihood function? As per my understanding, Likelihood function finds the probability that given some value of population mean and population std-dev, what is the probability of observing value x (sample).
3. Does the procedure for MLE start with a random value for population mean and std-dev, find Likelihood function and then make small changes to it until we find the max value.

↩ Reply 

May 26, 2020 14:10 PM

 **AppliedAI Team**

- 1 No, both will serve different purposes.
2. MLE estimates parameters of distribution using likelihood probability.
Likelihood probability nothing but a conditional probability so we will find the condition where we the maximum probability. so to get the probability with respect to all the points, we can use the joint probability with respect to all the points and we can get the parameter values that maximize that joint probability. in the stats, we will assume all are independent samples so you can get the joint probability as the multiplication of individual probabilities. so we will maximize the multiplication of individual probabilities. You can solve this using Bayesian inference or basic iterative GD.

↩ Reply 

May 27, 2020 13:13 PM

 **Raman Sharma**

Hi. I've understood how MLE can be used on a given sample "assuming" the data comes from a normal distribution. I have a doubt:

- (1) But what happens when we have no clue what type of distribution it comes from? Do we have to do MLE for a variety of different distribution assumptions?
- (2) If yes, then how do we decide which is best suitable, because all we'll have after MLE are well estimated parameters for a particular distribution?

↩ Reply 

Aug 20, 2020 16:21 PM

 **Applied AI Course Team1**

Well I would suggest you to get through this link to get some idea

[https://www.google.com/url?](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.projectrhea.org/rhea/index.php/Maximum_Likelihood_Estimation_Analysis_for_various_Probability_Distributions&ved=2ahUKEwiqk9TSuKrrAhWo9XMBHQ9t9AZMQFjAAegQIBRAB&usg=AOvVaw15EzqbtdUWg7DzRqWB_x0A)

[sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.projectrhea.org/rhea/index.php/Maximum_Lik](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.projectrhea.org/rhea/index.php/Maximum_Likelihood_Estimation_Analysis_for_various_Probability_Distributions&ved=2ahUKEwiqk9TSuKrrAhWo9XMBHQ9t9AZMQFjAAegQIBRAB&usg=AOvVaw15EzqbtdUWg7DzRqWB_x0A)

[elihood_Estimation_Analysis_for_various_Probability_Distributions&ved=2ahUKEwiqk9T](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.projectrhea.org/rhea/index.php/Maximum_Likelihood_Estimation_Analysis_for_various_Probability_Distributions&ved=2ahUKEwiqk9TSuKrrAhWo9XMBHQ9t9AZMQFjAAegQIBRAB&usg=AOvVaw15EzqbtdUWg7DzRqWB_x0A)

[SuKrrAhWo9XMBHQ9t9AZMQFjAAegQIBRAB&usg=AOvVaw15EzqbtdUWg7DzRqWB_x0A](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.projectrhea.org/rhea/index.php/Maximum_Likelihood_Estimation_Analysis_for_various_Probability_Distributions&ved=2ahUKEwiqk9TSuKrrAhWo9XMBHQ9t9AZMQFjAAegQIBRAB&usg=AOvVaw15EzqbtdUWg7DzRqWB_x0A)

↩ Reply 📄

Aug 21, 2020 00:17 AM

👤 **Kirandeep Marala**

Hi Team, Thanks for The Audio..Nicely Explained..Does These Type of Questions Also asked in Actual Interviews[Maximum Likelihood]..Thank you..

↩ Reply 📄

Feb 04, 2021 11:01 AM

👤+ **team aaic**

Yes, can be asked, mostly It depends on the interviewer and profile.

↩ Reply 📄

Feb 04, 2021 15:13 PM

👤+ **Applied AI Course**

This differs for every distribution. For Uniform, a and b are the parameters and are the min and max values. So, given a sample, you pick the max and min values as estimates of a and b often written as \hat{a} and \hat{b} . These are crude estimates. There are more refined estimates

For Gaussian, we use the sample mean and sample std-dev as estimates of μ and σ .

For any distribution, you can find a section called "parameter estimation" on it's Wikipedia page which gives more details on this topic.

↩ Reply 📄

Feb 02, 2019 08:58 AM

👤 **Amneet Singh**

I understand what you are saying about the Maximum likelihood functions we can estimate the parameters.

so suppose we have 100 samples what we want is the our sample mean and std.. is approximately similar to population mean and std..

so we choose mean and std that has the maximum likelihood or probability in these samples to generate these 100 samples.

as u said that this is the optimization problem-> but as we are taking the average of the sample and taking the mean so this is also same as this maximum likelihood definition - because Mean is the average (it means maximum data close to this).so this has the maximum probability to be chosen in our dataset.

is my understanding is correct?

↩ Reply 📄

Mar 13, 2019 05:10 AM

👤+ **AppliedAI**

yes, right.

↩ Reply 📄

Mar 13, 2019 17:15 PM

👤 **Rishabh Rao**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dn6b9fCIUpM>

the mean and std deviation from the maximum likelihood estimation come out to be the same as that of the sample's std dev and mean. Then how does it help to estimate the parameters of population? And what good does it do then?

↩ Reply 📄

Sep 05, 2020 13:46 PM

👤+ **team aaic**

maximum-likelihood estimation gives the approximation for the population mean and sigma given sample data, and if we know the population data follows the normal distribution, and the sample size is increasing then we are more approximate

with the mean and std-dev of the population.

 Reply 

Sep 05, 2020 22:10 PM

 **Anchit**

 7 Votes

Hi Team,

In my understating:

- 1) KS Test -> Test to determine whether two distributions are same or not. Can be used only with CDF's of two Distributions.
- 2) Permutation Test -> A method that can be used to estimate any statistic which you specify such as difference in means, difference in medians, difference in CDF's etc.
- 4) Chi Square Test -> chi square is used when we have two categorical variables (e.g., gender and alive/dead) and want to determine if one variable is related to another.
- 5) t-Test -> It is used to determine whether there is a significant difference between the means of two groups.
- 6) Anova Test -> Analysis of variance (ANOVA) is a statistical technique that is used to check if the means of two or more groups are significantly different from each other. In this test, one variable must be categorical and the other must be continuous.
- 7) Correlation -> How strongly 2 random variables are related.

Q1) What is the difference between

- i) Anova test and t-test
- ii) t-test and chi-squared test
- iii) chi-square test and ks test
- iv) chi-square test and permutation test
- v) chi-square test and correlation co-efficients

Q2) In what scenarios we will prefer which test ?

 Reply   

Jan 11, 2019 08:54 AM

 **Applied AI Course**

1. KS-Test:Correct.
2. Permutation testing and Resampling: A method to simulate null-hypothesis when it is of the form that there is no difference between the two samples. It is often used in hypothesis testing.
3. Chi-Square test: Correct.
4. t-Test: Correct.
5. ANOVA: Correct.
7. Correlation: Correct

t-test and chi-square and KS-tests all follow the hypothesis-testing concept to test different things with different test-statistics in different contexts as stated by your above. For example, chi-square is used to compare two discrete r.v's while KS is used to compare distributions of two r.v's and t-test is used to measure if the means of two distributions are different or not when the test statistic would follow a normal distribution if the value of a variance in the test statistic were known.

correlation-coefficients like PCC and SRCC work well if we want to measure how correlated two r.v's are and would work only when the r.v's are linearly or monotonically related as we discussed in earlier videos.

Permutation testing and resampling is not a test but a statistical method to simulate certain types of null-hypothesis.

 Reply 

Jan 12, 2019 07:16 AM

 **prabhudayal acharya**

Sir, What is ANOVA and chi-squared test?

Is it available in videos and i missed it or the person whi commented just happens to know.

Can you please send me some links so that i can know better?

Frankly speaking from below 7 i think I know only 1,2,7

1. KS-Test
2. Permutation testing and Re-sampling
3. Chi-Square test
4. t-Test
5. ANOVA
7. Correlation

Please help me.

↩ Reply 📄

Mar 28, 2019 11:31 AM

👤 **AppliedAICourse Team**

We havent discussed any of those methods in our videos.. if you want to learn about them you can learn from [this](#) link

↩ Reply 📄

Mar 28, 2019 17:09 PM

👤 **Raj Kamal**

Hi Sir, Is it really important to cover 3. Chi-Sqare test, 4. t-test, 5. ANOVA test apart from the concepts you covered in Probability & Statistics? Please suggest me sir.

↩ Reply 📄

Aug 18, 2020 22:32 PM

👤 **AppliedAI Course**

We have covered most widely used concepts. If you wish to learn, we will try to cover them in future videos. For now, you can learn it from the above link.

↩ Reply 📄

Aug 19, 2020 08:34 AM

👤 **Vikas KM**

Thanks for sharing this

↩ Reply 📄

Nov 25, 2020 11:59 AM

👤 **sandeepnaidu gottapu**

👍 2 Votes

I was asked in an interview if I know statistical tests used in ML like Ftest,T test ,Chi square test, Annova test which I failed to answer.

Now I tried learning online. But no video or article helped me. I request Srikanth sir to make a small video on these topics.

↩ Reply 📄 👍 🚫

Oct 23, 2020 15:59 PM

👤 **team aaic**

Thanks for your suggestion. We will try to upload videos on these topics. Meanwhile

please refer these links : [https://medium.com/datadriveninvestor/p-value-t-test-chi-square-test-anova-when-to-use-which-strategy-](https://medium.com/datadriveninvestor/p-value-t-test-chi-square-test-anova-when-to-use-which-strategy-32907734aa0e#:~:text=Chi%2DSquare%20test%20is%20used,variables%20from%20a%20single%20population.&text=Null%3A%20Variable%20A%20and%20Variable,Variable%20B%20are%20not%20independent.)

[32907734aa0e#:~:text=Chi%2DSquare%20test%20is%20used,variables%20from%20a%20single%20population.&text=Null%3A%20Variable%20A%20and%20Variable,Variable%20B%20are%20not%20independent.](https://medium.com/datadriveninvestor/p-value-t-test-chi-square-test-anova-when-to-use-which-strategy-32907734aa0e#:~:text=Chi%2DSquare%20test%20is%20used,variables%20from%20a%20single%20population.&text=Null%3A%20Variable%20A%20and%20Variable,Variable%20B%20are%20not%20independent.)

 Reply 

Oct 23, 2020 18:31 PM

 **Arpan das**


 2 Votes

do you have all the answers for the questions in a pdf or text format?

 Reply



Feb 20, 2020 17:10 PM

 **team aaic**

No, we don't have them as of now.

 Reply



Feb 20, 2020 22:33 PM

 **Prashanth Reddy D**

 2 Votes

Is there a way to memorize the concepts and formulae. I mean to say if there is any shortcut method to remember all these concepts by heart, like we used to do in EAMCET exams. Just curious to know if anyone has a trick.

 Reply



Jul 06, 2019 16:08 PM

 **Applied AI Tech Admin**

There are no shortcuts and tricks to remember. The only thing to do is keep revising all the concepts periodically (like once in a week) so that you could remember the concepts and regarding the formulae and derivations, we suggest you to keep writing using a pen and a paper while practising that makes you remember the stuff for a long time.

 Reply



Jul 06, 2019 16:50 PM

 **Priyank Kharat**

Is it absolutely necessary to memorize formulae?, For example I know why Kurtosis is used, like to find properties of how the tail of distribution behaves. I can revise formulae if I have an interview lined up, but remembering all the formulae all the time seems a bit overwhelming. If I know "why" and "how" of the formulae, I can easily google "what" part of it and use it. I can instead use that time to solving other problems or maybe learning new concepts. Is this approach correct, or am I getting it wrong?

 Reply



Oct 05, 2019 11:07 AM

 **Applied AI Tech Admin**

This approach is awesome. We don't ask you to learn something only once and remember it throughout. We say keep revising at regular interval of time at least once, so that in future whenever you refer the concepts, it doesn't look completely new for you. If you want to learn the derivation of the formulae, that would be marvelous.

 Reply



Oct 05, 2019 11:29 AM

 **Simrit Singh**

 1 Votes

Are we going to study MLE in next videos ? As I see a lot of comments here about MLE

 Reply



Apr 11, 2020 20:12 PM

 **team aaic**

Not specifically covered in the course, you can refer <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XepXtl9YKwc>

 Reply



Apr 11, 2020 22:35 PM

 naveench


 1 Votes

Hi Team!

Can you please share if there any standard definitions(easy to understand) of all the above questions because I think in the interview it is better to just give the overview of the question instead of describing the whole process and method. I have read definitions of all above questions from Wikipedia, some are good and understandable but some definitions are very big and complex. For eg. PDF definition in Wikipedia is difficult to understand.

 Reply   

Feb 23, 2019 05:13 AM

 naveench

Modification to the above comment:

Hi Team!

Actually, I am unable to say the exact answer to the question. I can explain the whole concept and methods related to question but I am unable to give a short overview of the answer to the question. Can I please get some help with this?

 Reply 

Feb 23, 2019 05:36 AM

 AppliedAI Course

When you read a question, write down your understanding of the problem and the concept tested behind it.

Then, apply the concept on the question asked and with practise, you will be able to provide a crisp and concise answer to the problem.

 Reply 

Feb 23, 2019 08:16 AM

 AppliedAI Course

there is no standard document giving concise explanation of all the topics. Pickup a standard Stats book to master the concepts. You may want to chk out the resources in this post: <https://www.quora.com/What-are-the-best-books-on-statistics-for-data-science>

 Reply 

Feb 23, 2019 08:57 AM


 Aman Kumar Phogat

 0 Votes

is there any video in this course on maximum likelihood estimation beacuse i have seen some comments on this topic but haven't seen this concept in the videos

 Reply   

Feb 20, 2021 18:44 PM

 team aaic

No, we've not covered it in one specific video.

 Reply 

Feb 20, 2021 22:24 PM

 Rabindra Laheri

 0 Votes

Many places we are using sample values(ex: CLT). Are we not compromising with the accuracy level of our computation?

Ex: let for population height 5,10,15,20,25,30,35, here actual mean is 20. But if we take random sample of $n = 3$, the sample mean here found to be $10 \leq \text{sample mean} \leq 30$.

Above example we can get different sample mean that can vary between 10 (5,10,15) and 30(25,30,35) for randomly selected 3 numbers.

