

13th July 2023 :

— Paired Ttest (Theory + Code)

— KS Test Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

— Log Normal.

[Box Cox
transformation]

— Central Limit Theorem.

(Simulation, Theoretical proof)

~~~~~x~~~~~

Lin. Reg<sup>n</sup>, logistic Reg<sup>n</sup>, Naive Bayes, SVM, LDA

Ttest ind.

ID  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
1  
1  
100

Income

18

12

13.5

3.5

4.2

21

.

.

.

num. vs Cat.

Genders

M

F

M

F

M

M

F

Males

Femal

Income

~

Male

~

~

~

$\mu_m$

$\mu_f$

2 sample t test

# \* Paired T test

## Revision of Two Sample T-test

$\mu_m$     $\mu_f$  } avg. income.

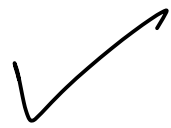
① income of males

$$H_0: \mu_m = \mu_f$$

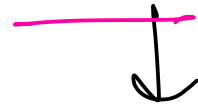
$$H_A: \mu_m \neq \mu_f \quad \rightarrow \text{2 tailed test}$$

$$\text{test} = \left( \frac{\mu_m - \mu_f}{\sqrt{\frac{s_m^2}{n_m} + \frac{s_f^2}{n_f}}} \right) \sim t_{2b^{\circ}}$$

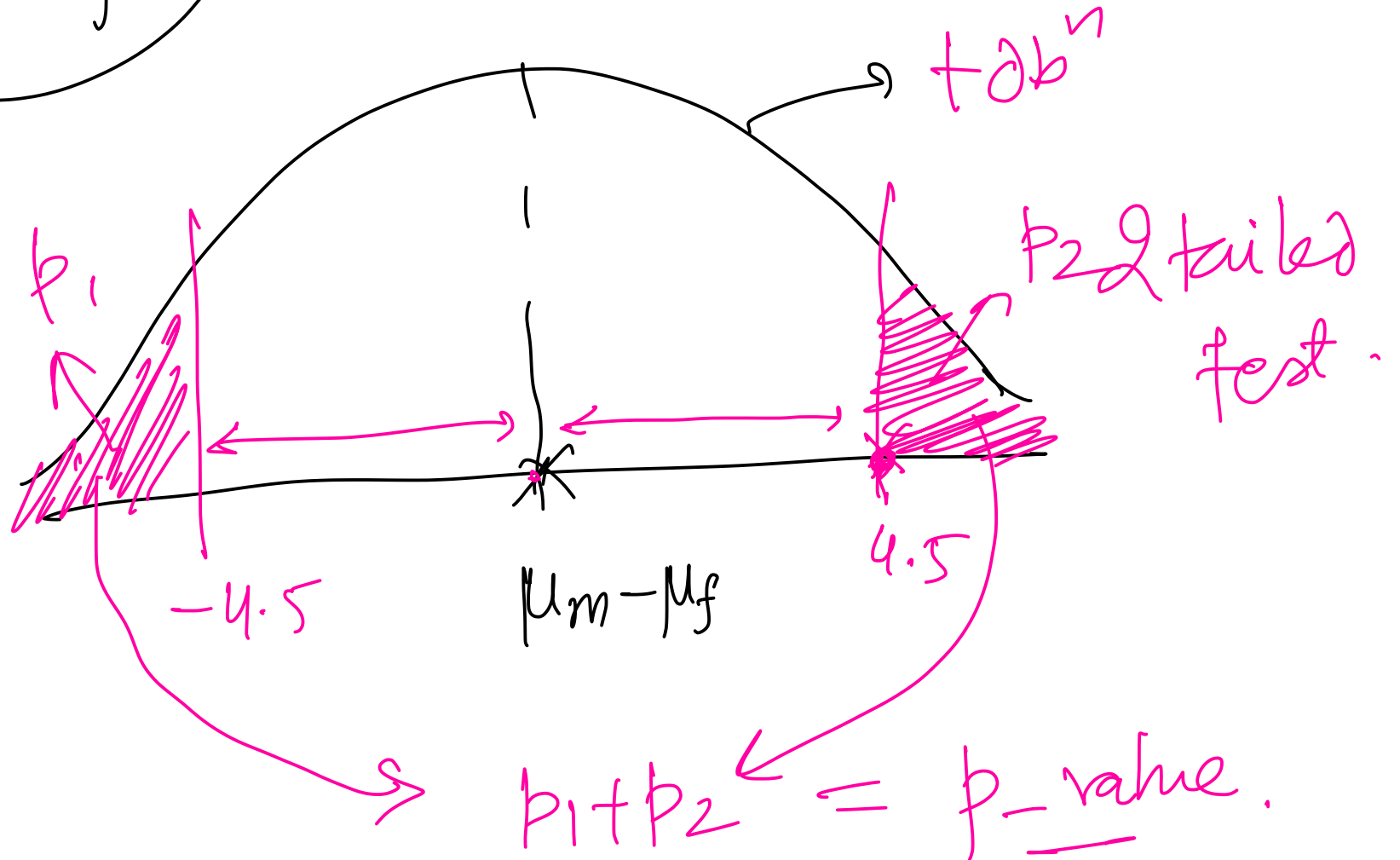
$\mu_m, \mu_f$   
 $s_m^2, s_f^2$   
 $n_m, n_f$



$t_{-stat} \sim t_{db^n}$



num. #



Drug 1

A  $\rightarrow n_1$

Drug 2

B  $\rightarrow n_2$

Independent of  
each other

ttest-ind \*

$X_1 \rightarrow 65$

$X_2 \rightarrow 66$

$X_3 \rightarrow 64.1$

$\vdots$

$X_5 \rightarrow 72.5$

$\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_5}{5}$

5

$\mu$

# Paired test:

— measuring students' performance

Before PS  
Session

After PS  
Session

Student  
ID

---

• 101

30

35

• 102

35

31

•

1

41

47

2

3

1

• n

57

65

PS session

$$(t_2 - t_1)$$

| ID | Test 1 | Test 2 |
|----|--------|--------|
| 1  | 40     | 38     |
| 2  | 39     | 45     |
| 3  | 45     | 47     |
| 4  | 53     | 61     |
| 5  | 65     | 72     |
| ⋮  | ⋮      | ⋮      |
| ⋮  | ⋮      | ⋮      |
| ⋮  | ⋮      | ⋮      |
| n  | ⋮      | ⋮      |

diff. in marks.

$d_1$   
 $d_2$   
 $d_3$   
 $\vdots$   
 $\vdots$   
 $\vdots$   
 $d_n$

$$\frac{d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_n}{n}$$

$$= \bar{d}$$

$$\bar{d} = \frac{\sum d_i}{n}$$



mean difference

$\mu$ : mean of Population difference.

$H_0$ : PS not helping, mean diff = 0,  $\mu = 0$

$H_A$ : PS helping, mean diff  $> 0$ ,  $\mu > 0$

Test statistic:

under the assumption  
 $H_0$  is True

z test, t test

$$\sim \left( \frac{\mu - \mu}{(s/\sqrt{n})} \right)$$

$$\text{test stat} = \frac{\bar{d} - \mu}{(s/\sqrt{n})}$$

$s$ : sample std. dev.  
 $n$ : # of students.

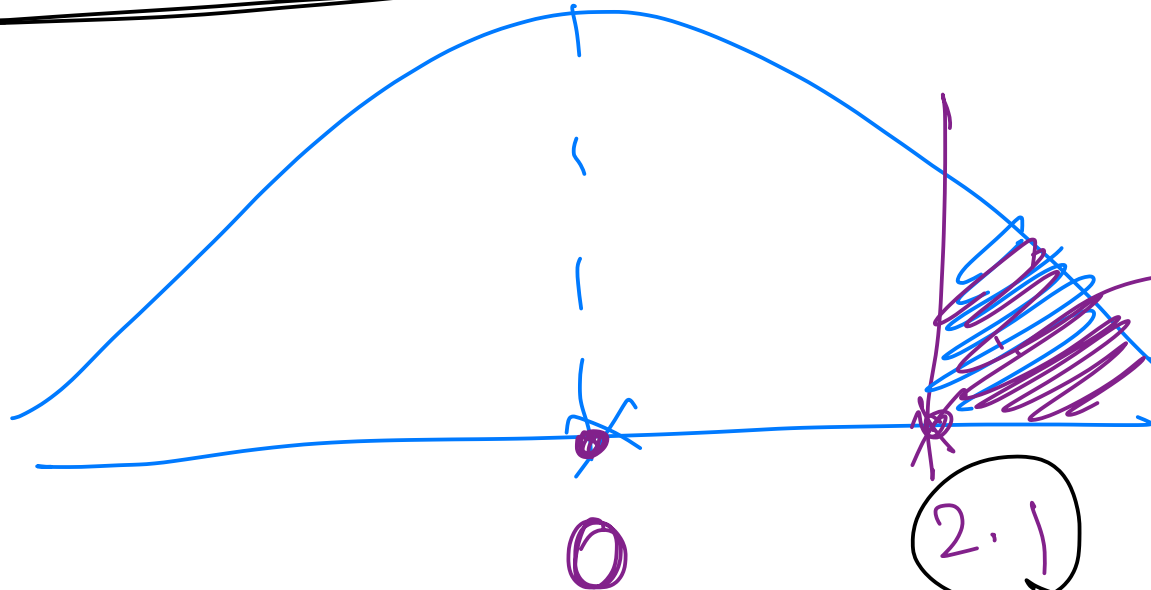


$$\text{test stat} = \frac{\bar{d}}{(s/\sqrt{n})} \sim \underline{t_{dof}^n}$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

Which tail test

under the assumption  $H_0$  is True



$$\mu = 0$$

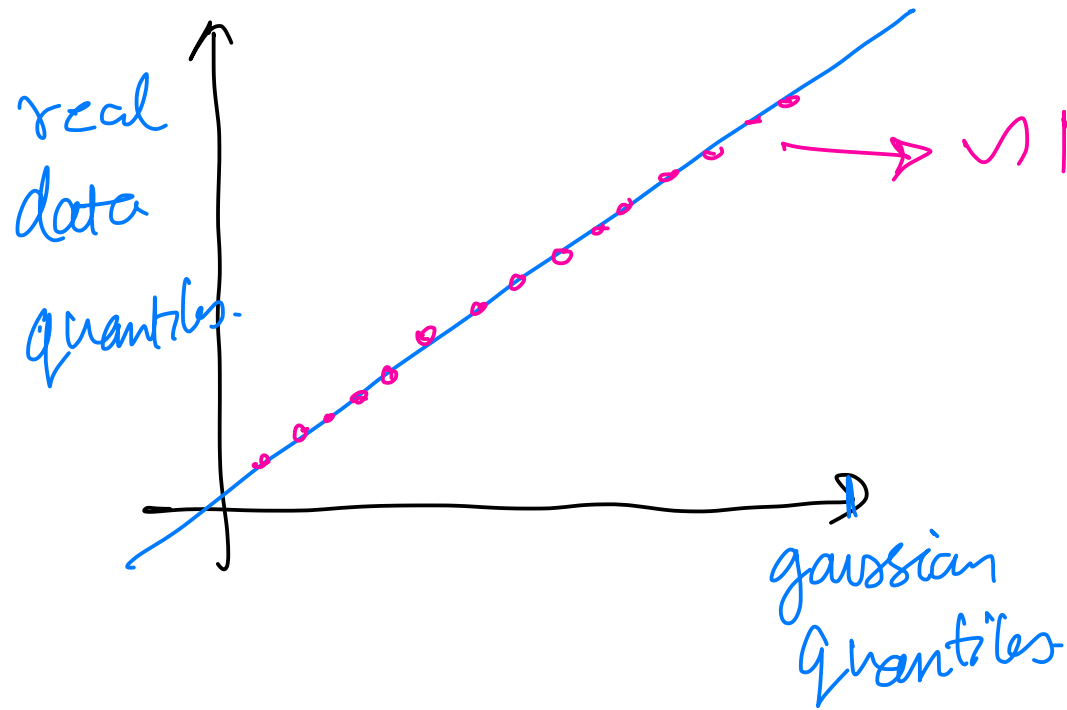
p-value?

$$\text{mean}[t_2 - t_1]$$

$$\frac{\bar{d}}{(s/\sqrt{n})}$$

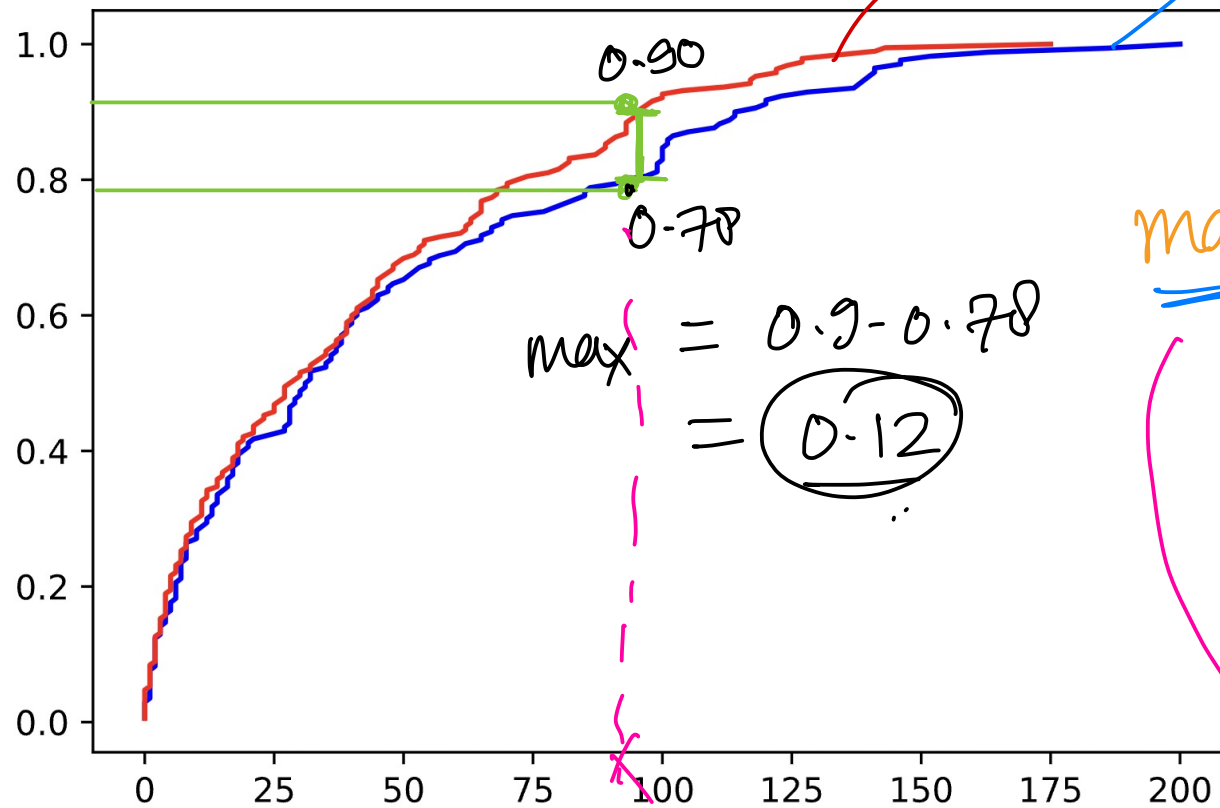
$p\text{-value} < \alpha$   
 $\downarrow$   
reject  $H_0$

# # KS test



Sachin's Dataset .

# KS Test



$$\begin{aligned} \max &= 0.9 - 0.78 \\ &= \textcircled{0.12} \end{aligned}$$

$F(II)$

$F(I)$

at

$$|F(II) - F(I)|$$

max

statistically  
significant  
or not.

Test stat is

Kolmogorov  $d_n$

log Normal

right skewed

- age
- income
- waiting time

