COGS 9 - A05 Discussion

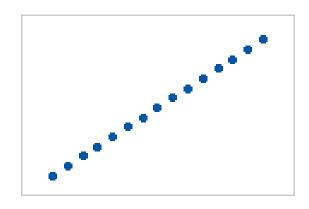
Deadlines/Announcements

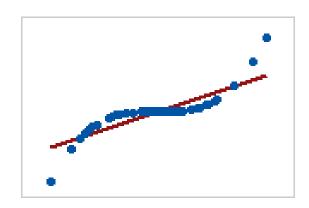
- Reading Quiz 4 November 4th (Today), Late submission till 6th
 - 10 points
 - Deadline was moved by 1 day due to gradescope issue
- Assignment 3 November 11th (Friday)
 - 40 points
- Reading Quiz 5 November 17th
 - 10 points
- Assignment 2 grades will be released next week
- No discussion section on 11th November and 25th November

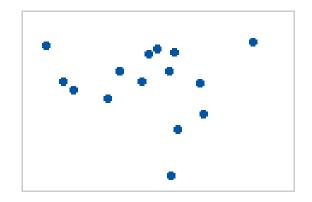
Pearson Correlation = Linear relationship between two variables Spearman Correlation = Monotonic relationship between two sets

Pearson = +1, Spearman = +1

Pearson = +0.851, Spearman = +1 Pearson = -0.093, Spearman = -0.093







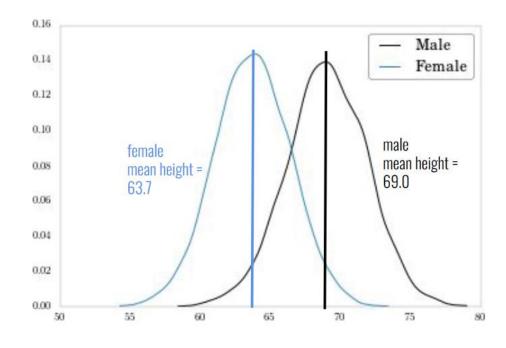
T-test = Test for differentiating between the means of 2 groups

- Data should be continuous
- Normally distributed
- Large enough sample size
- Equal variance between groups

Greater magnitude of T implies that there is a statistically significant difference b/w the 2 groups

t-statistic: -95.6

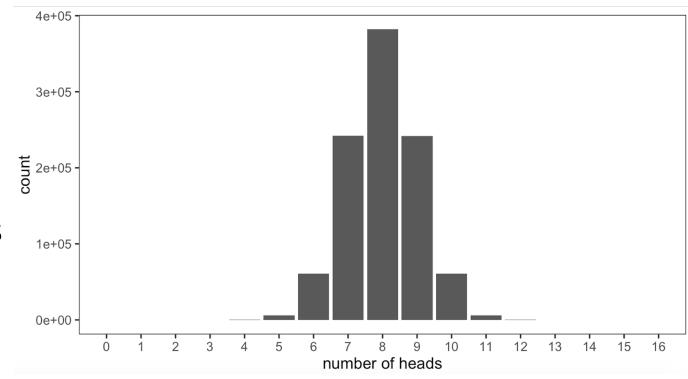
p-value < 0.001

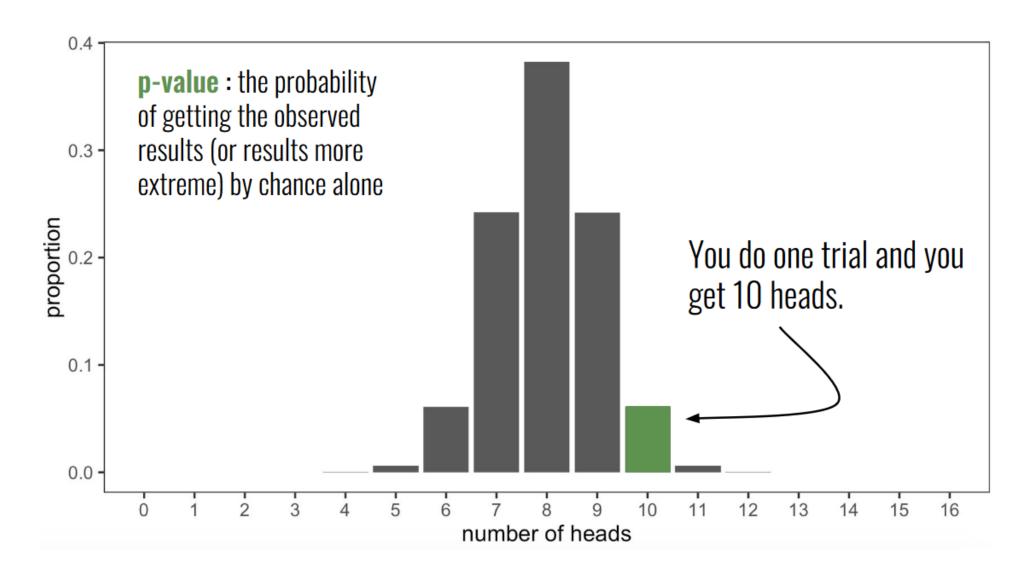


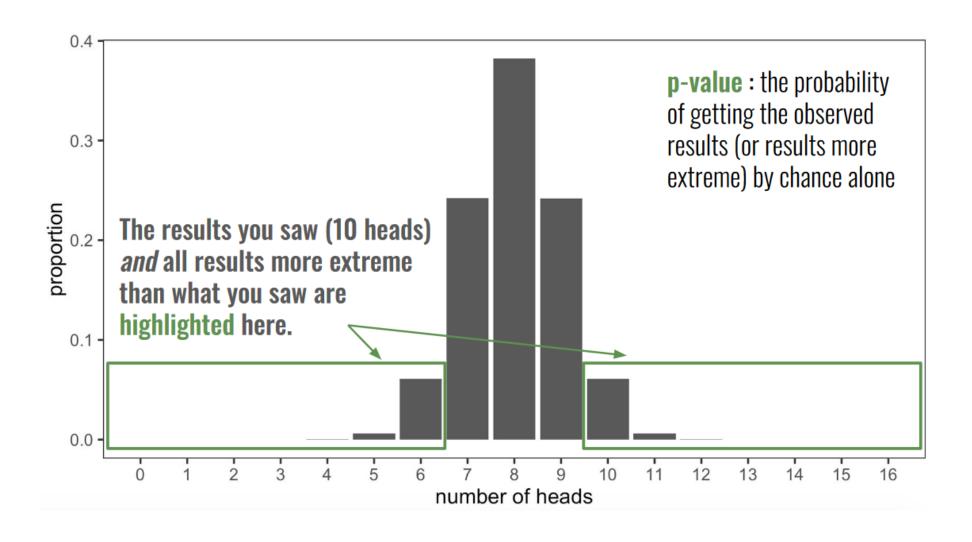
P-value = Probability of obtaining results at least as extreme as the observed results of a statistical hypothesis test, assuming that the null hypothesis is correct

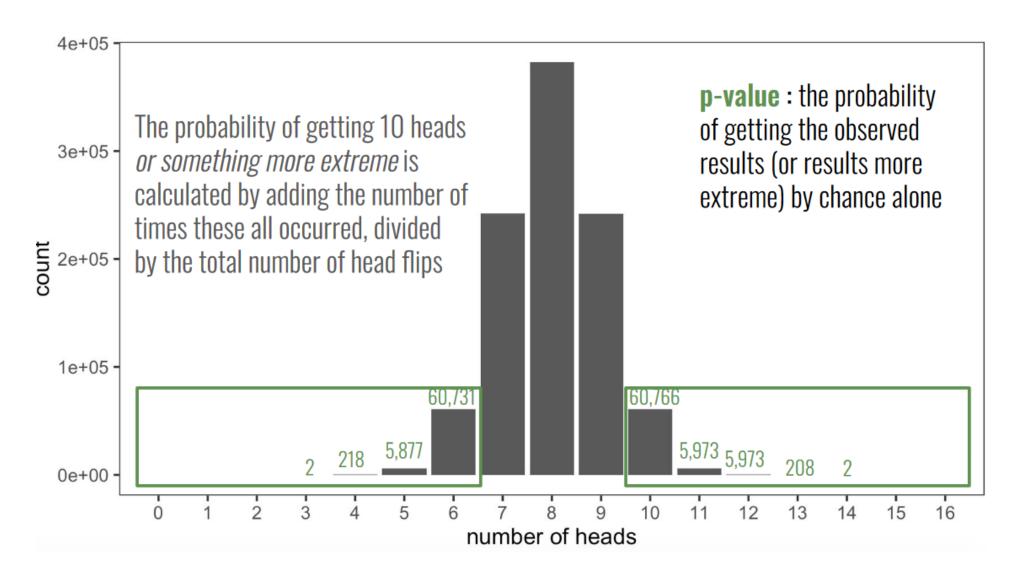
Assuming a fair coin

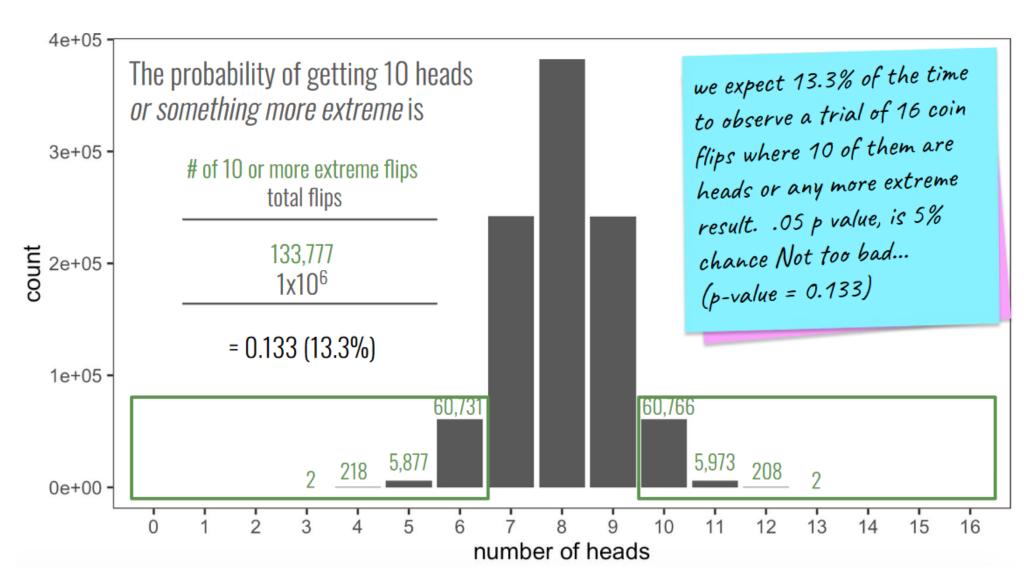
If we flip a coin 16 times
and record the number of
heads and then repeat this
16 flip trial 1 million times





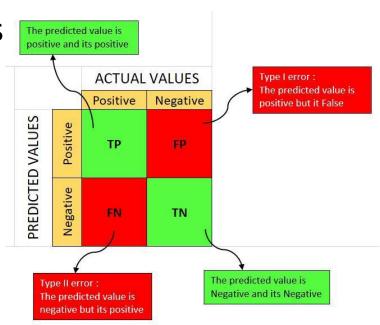






Reading 4: Graphical Inference

- Graphical inference bridges the gap between curiosity of finding relationships and skepticism that no relationship exists
- Traditional statistical test (like the coin flip)
- Rorshach: Show all null plots/Slip in the real data with the null plot
- Line-up: Real data plot is hidden among null plots
- True Positive, True Negative
 False Positive (Type 1), False Negative (Type 2)
- How to generate null plots
 - Resampling
 - Simulation



Assignment 3

Demo