

Hypothesis Testing For Means (Large Sample)

$n > 30 \approx \text{normal distribution}$

↳ ការអនុវត្តន៍យោងនៃពាណិជ្ជកម្ម និងចំណាំរបស់ពី test statistic (t)

$$\hookrightarrow \text{សម្រាប់} z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right)} \rightarrow \text{មួយឈាម + លេខកត្ត } \text{shape} \text{ ឱ្យត្រូវពីចំណាំរបស់ } \text{ (ដើម្បី } t\text{-dist} \rightarrow \text{ តិច) }$$

↳ តាមរាយរបៀប

α	C
0.10	0.90
0.05	0.95
0.02	0.98
0.01	0.99

α	one-tail test (one-sided)	two-tail test
0.10	1.28	± 1.645
0.05	1.645	± 1.96
0.02	2.05	± 2.33
0.01	2.33	± 2.575

វត្ថុ t សម្រាប់

វត្ថុ z សម្រាប់

α សម្រាប់

↳ ex records show that students on average score less than or equal to 850 on a test.

A extra school said what all their course will score on higher than this. take 1000 students get average 856 with standard deviation of 98 after taking course. At $\alpha = 0.05$

$$\hookrightarrow H_0: \mu \leq 850 \quad n = 1000 \quad \bar{x} = 856$$

$$H_1: \mu > 850 \quad \alpha = 0.05 \quad s = 98$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{តាមរាយរបៀប} \quad t_{\alpha} = t_{0.05} \\ = 1.645$$

$$\text{សម្រាប់ } z = \frac{856 - 850}{\left(\frac{98}{\sqrt{1000}}\right)} \\ = 1.94$$

right tail test
 $z > t_{\alpha} \Rightarrow \text{reject}$

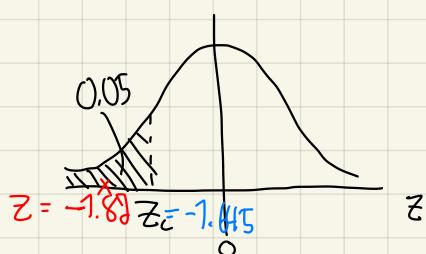
$\therefore \text{reject } H_0 \text{ at } \alpha = 0.05$

↳ ex given $H_0: \mu \geq 400 \quad \alpha = 0.05$

$$H_1: \mu < 400 \quad z_{\text{assumption}} = -1.87$$

| reject or fail to reject

↳ left tail test



$$z_{\text{crit}} = 0.05$$

$$\therefore z_c = -1.645$$

$\therefore \text{reject } H_0 \text{ at } \alpha = 0.05$

P-Value in Hypothesis Testing

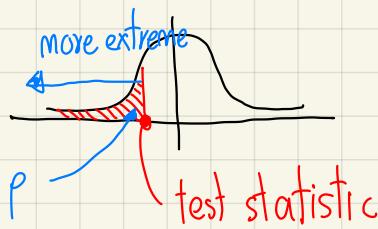
↳ another trigger to decide when we should reject that null hypothesis

↳ p-value : probability of obtaining a sample "more extreme" than the ones observed in your data assuming H_a is true

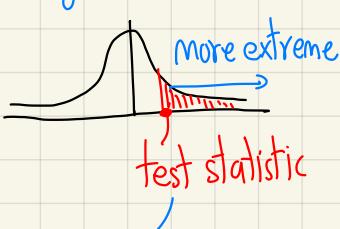
↳ ລົງຈະຕິດຫຼັງນີ້

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↳ left tail test



↳ right tail test

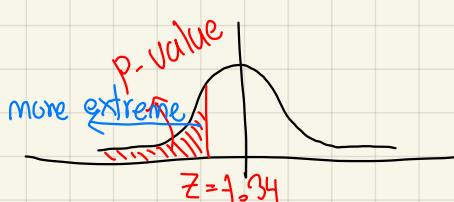


↳ ລົງຈະຕິດຫຼັງນີ້ level of significance

{ ບໍລິສັດ data ຂອງທ່ານ ແລ້ວຈຳນວຍກຳນົດຂອງ ຕັດຫຼື ປົບປັດ p-value
also area under curve

↳ ex $H_0: \mu \geq 0.15$ From data: $z = -1.34$; value represent data you have

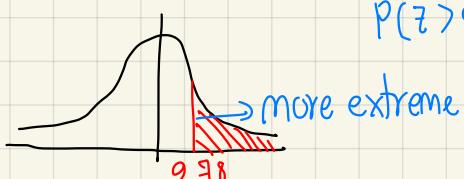
$$H_a: \mu < 0.15$$



$$\text{ເພື່ອຄົນຮັບ } P(z < -1.34) = 0.0901 = p\text{-value}$$

↳ ex $H_0: \mu \leq 0.43$ $z = 2.78$

$$H_a: \mu > 0.43$$

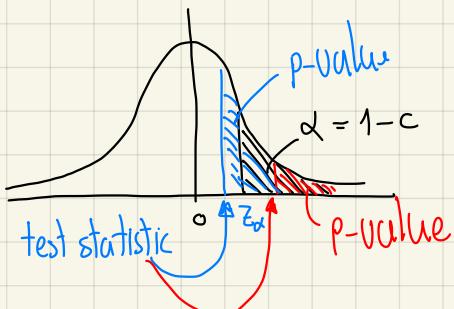


$$\begin{aligned} P(z > 2.78) &= P(z < -2.78) \\ &= 0.0027 = p\text{-value} \end{aligned}$$

Using P-Value to make Decision

- ↳ conclusion of p-test : if $p \leq \alpha \rightarrow$ reject H_0 .
- if $p > \alpha \rightarrow$ fail to reject H_0 .
- ↳ why? → မြန်မာစာအတွက် rejection region

↳ right tail test

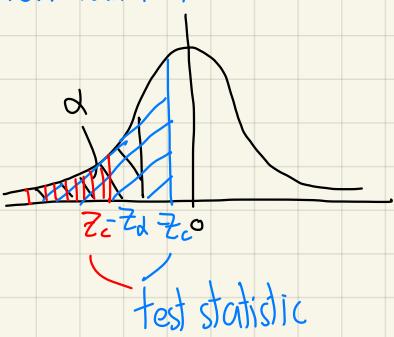


ပို့မျက် $p > \alpha$ မှုပေါင်း \Rightarrow fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = \alpha$

ပို့မျက် $p \leq \alpha$ မှုပေါင်း \Rightarrow reject H_0 at $\alpha = \alpha$

မြန်မာစာအတွက်
အမြန်သူက
ခြေထဲမှုပေါင်း
ခြေထဲမှုပေါင်း

↳ left tail test



ပို့မျက် $p > \alpha$ မှုပေါင်း \Rightarrow fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = \alpha$

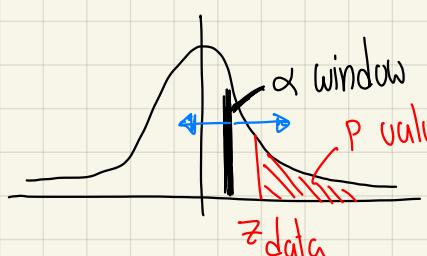
ပို့မျက် $p \leq \alpha$ မှုပေါင်း \Rightarrow reject H_0 at $\alpha = \alpha$

↳ ဘုရားဆိုတဲ့ p-value ဒါ၏ကိုယ်တွေ့

↳ မြန်မာစာအတွက် α တဲ့ မှုပေါင်း reject null hypo.

↳ မြန်မာစာအတွက် α တဲ့ မြန်မာစာအတွက် reject လဲ မြန်မာစာအတွက် fail to reject

↳ move threshold point $c \uparrow \alpha \downarrow$, $c \downarrow \alpha \uparrow$ မြန်မာစာအတွက်



ကိုယ်တွေ့ reject နဲ့ α မှုပေါင်း \geq p value

$\alpha \geq p$

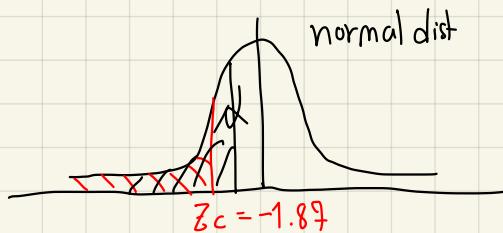
မြန်မာစာအတွက် p ကိုယ်တွေ့ α မှုပေါင်း မြန်မာစာအတွက်

↳ people try to disprove something or to reject the null hypothesis

↳ given data, calculate test statistic & p-value \rightarrow တို့အဲလဲ α

Hypothesis Testing For Means Using P-Value (Large Samples)

↳ ex $H_0: \mu \geq 409 \quad \alpha = 0.05$
 $H_a: \mu < 409 \quad z_c = -1.87$



reject or fail to reject

p-value \rightarrow prob "more extreme"

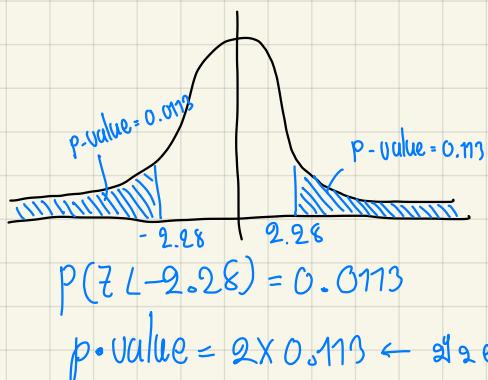
$$\begin{aligned} \text{p-value} &= p(Z < -1.87) \\ &= 0.0907 \quad \text{since } \alpha = 0.05 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore reject null hypo with $\alpha = 0.05$

↳ ex $H_0: \mu = 2 \quad \alpha = 0.02$
 $H_a: \mu \neq 2 \quad z = -2.28$

reject or fail to reject

↳ 2 tail test (use p-value)



$$\begin{aligned} p\text{-value} &= 2 \times 0.0113 \leftarrow \text{at 2 ends} \\ &= 0.0226 \quad > \alpha = 0.02 \end{aligned}$$

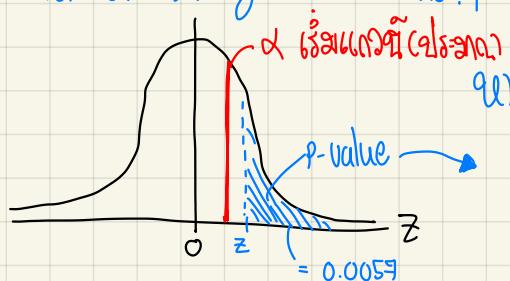
\therefore fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = 0.02$

↳ ex A newspaper reports that the average age a woman gets married is 25 years old or younger.

A researcher thinks the average is older. He samples 213 women and gets an average age of 25.4 years with standard deviation of 2.3 years. (With 95% level of confidence, test the researcher's claim.)

↳ $H_0: \mu \leq 25 \text{ year} \quad n = 213 \quad s = 2.3$

$H_a: \mu > 25 \text{ year} \quad \bar{x} = 25.4 \quad c = 0.95 \rightarrow \text{one tail} \quad \alpha = 0.05$



reject test statistic

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} \\ &= \frac{25.4 - 25}{\frac{2.3}{\sqrt{213}}} \end{aligned}$$

p-value $< \alpha$

\therefore reject H_0 with $\alpha = 0.05$

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \text{from p-value} \\ &= P(Z > 2.58) \\ &= P(Z < -2.58) \\ &= 0.0059 \end{aligned}$$

↳ ex A study showed that on average women in a city had 1.48 kids. A researcher believes this number is wrong. He survey 128 women in this city and finds that on average these women had 1.39 kids with standard deviation of 0.84 kids. At 90% Lc test the claim using p-value.

$$\hookrightarrow H_0: \mu = 1.48 \quad n = 128 \quad s = 0.84$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq 1.48 \quad \bar{x} = 1.39 \quad c = 0.90 \quad \alpha = 0.10$$

$$\text{and p-value } z_c = \frac{1.39 - 1.48}{\frac{0.84}{\sqrt{128}}}$$

$$= -1.92$$

$$p(z < -1.92) = \text{cdf value}$$

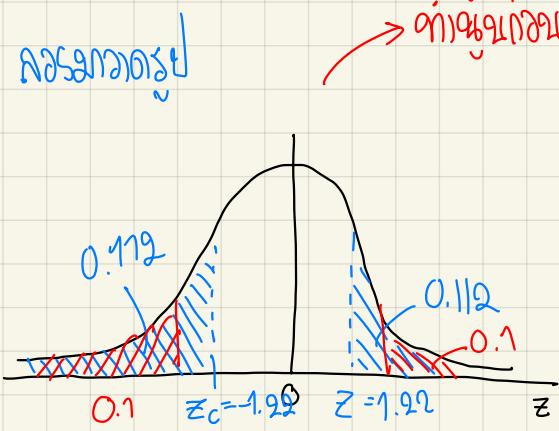
$$= 0.112$$

ແລ້ວ ດີ່ຈະນຳໃຫຍ່ ແລ້ວ ດີ່ຈະນຳເຕັມເລືດ

$$p\text{-value} = p\text{-value} \times 2;$$

$$= 0.224 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = 0.10$$

∴ fail to reject null hypothesis with $\alpha = 0.10$



Hypothesis Testing for Population Proportions

- ↳ What is proportion \rightarrow is fraction of something
 - ↳ the concept is the same
 - ↳ We can approximate with a normal distribution when:
 - ↳ $np \geq 5$ and $n(1-p) \geq 5$

$$\hookrightarrow z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}}$$

just remember → សម្រាប់បង្ហាញនៃវត្ថុ

- ↳ ex a local fire dept has been advertising that 65% of staff like their assigned gear. A new hire believes that less than 65% like their gear, so he asked 50 fire fighters and 27 said they did like the gear. Test the claim at 95% level of confidence

$$H_0: p \geq 0.65 \quad \alpha = 0.05$$

$$H_1: p < 0.65$$

(1) constraint

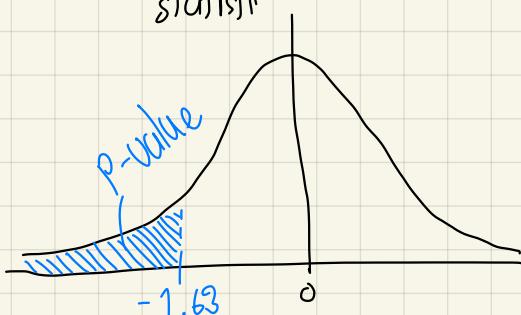
$$\text{for constraint 1: } np \geq 5 \quad \text{and} \quad n(1-p) \geq 5$$

$$50(0.65) \geq 5 \quad 50(1-0.65) \geq 5$$

$$32.5 \geq 5 \quad 17.5 \geq 5$$

} both true
↳ represents: n is high enough
where I'm allowed to use
normal distribution

$$\text{② find test statistic} \quad Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}} = \frac{\frac{27}{50} - 0.65}{\sqrt{\frac{0.65(1-0.65)}{50}}} = -1.63 \quad \text{alternative hypothesis}$$



$$p\text{-value} = p(Z < -1.69)$$

$$= 0.0516 \quad \textcolor{red}{\checkmark} \quad \alpha = 0.05$$

∴ fail to reject H_0 with $\alpha = 0.05$

b) ex A report states that at least 75% of women like red roses. Angie thinks this figure is too high. She asks 125 women and finds that 92 do like roses. At a 0.10 level of significance, test the claim.

$$\begin{array}{l|l} H_0: p \geq 0.75 & \text{90\% p-value bounds} \\ H_1: p < 0.75 & \left. \begin{array}{l} n = 125 \quad \alpha = 0.10 \\ \hat{p} = \frac{92}{125} \end{array} \right\} \text{left tail test} \end{array}$$

$$np \geq 5 \quad \text{and} \quad n(1-p) \geq 5$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 125(0.75) \geq 5 & 125(1-0.75) \geq 5 \\ 93.75 \geq 5 & 31.25 \geq 5 \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

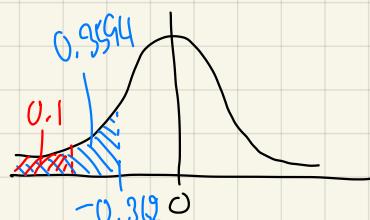
sample size is large enough to use normal distribution

$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}} = \frac{\frac{92}{125} - 0.75}{\sqrt{\frac{0.75(1-0.75)}{125}}} = -0.362 \quad p\text{-value} = P(Z < -0.362)$$

$$= 0.9594 \quad \checkmark \quad \alpha = 0.10$$

∴ fail to reject H_0 with $\alpha = 0.10$

ANSWER

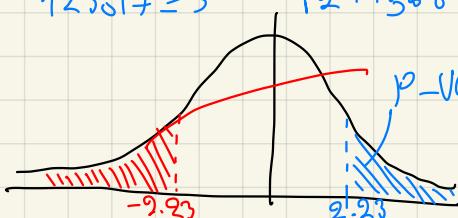


b) ex A report states that 1% of college degree are in mathematics. A researcher doesn't believe this is correct. He samples 12,317 graduates and finds that 148 have math degrees. Test the claim at 0.1 level of significance.

$$\begin{array}{l|l} H_0: p = 0.01 & \alpha = 0.1 \\ H_1: p \neq 0.01 \rightarrow 2 \text{ tail} & n = 12,317 \quad \hat{p} = \frac{148}{12317} \\ & p = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} np \geq 5 \quad \text{and} \quad n(1-p) \geq 5 & \\ 12317(0.01) \geq 5 & 12317(1-0.01) \geq 5 \\ 123.17 \geq 5 & 12193.8 \geq 5 \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}} = \frac{\frac{148}{12317} - 0.01}{\sqrt{\frac{0.01(1-0.01)}{12317}}} = 2.23$$



$$p\text{-value} = 2 \times P(Z < -2.23)$$

$$= 2 \times 0.0129 \quad \checkmark \quad \alpha = 0.0258 \quad \checkmark \quad 0.1$$

fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = 0.1$

Types of Errors in Hypothesis Testing

- ↪ we look at the small group of people and try to study from them to extrapolate what the entire population is doing
- ↪ I can draw conclusion for instance, reject null hypothesis with 95% level of confidence
- ↪ but then I turn out that this was the wrong decision and maybe I shouldn't have rejected it.
- ↪ may be you lucky, may be I just happen to ask wrong people → incorrect conclusion
- ↪ វិបត្តុលី (pay day) ឱ្យពេលវេលាបានចាប់ឡើងទីនៅរឿង

	H_0 is true	H_0 is false	
H_0 is rejected	Type I Error	correct decision	ធនធានការលើផែកការ ជួយធនធានប្រាំ
H_0 is not rejected	correct decision	Type II Error	ឲ្យខ្សោយការប្រាក់ ឲ្យការសម្រេចការណ៍

↪ គឺមួយគ្មាននៃការអនុវត្តន៍យោង

↪ type I Error : ឈាល់សង្គមការណ៍ការណ៍សម្រាប់ sample ដូចនេះ reject H_0 . ពេលណាប្រាក់គឺស្ថាំត្រូវ H_0 ដឹងថីមនឹង
↪ និរនត្ត, និរនត្ត, និរនត្ត

↪ ex $H_0 : p \geq 0.95$ { ឈាល់sample ឱ្យការណ៍សម្រាប់ \rightarrow fail to reject H_0 with $\alpha = \alpha$
 $H_1 : p < 0.95$ } ការងារប្រើប្រាស់ការងារ

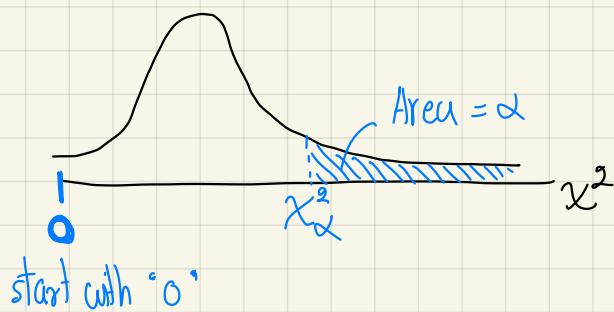
|| តែងតែការណ៍ 3 ឯក សម្រាប់គឺស្ថាំត្រូវ 95% ពេលណាការណ៍ការណ៍សម្រាប់

what type of error that I meet?

↪ ∴ type II error (ឈាល់សង្គមការណ៍ការណ៍សម្រាប់ $p \geq 0.95$ ដឹងថីមនឹង)

Hypothesis Testing for Population Variance

↳ one confidence interval follows chi-square distribution (χ^2 distribution)



$$\text{test statistic} \rightarrow \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}$$

依赖于自由度 degree of freedom

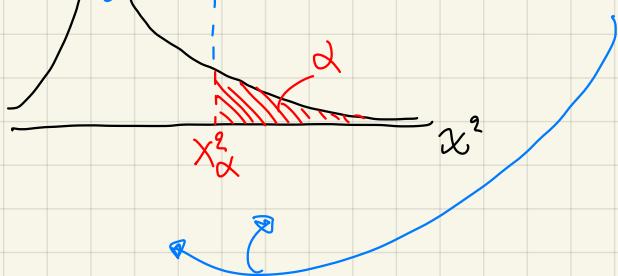
→ 什么叫做 p-value 值？

↳ p-value 在正态分布中如何？

↳ right-tail test

← fail to reject H_0 → reject H_0 →

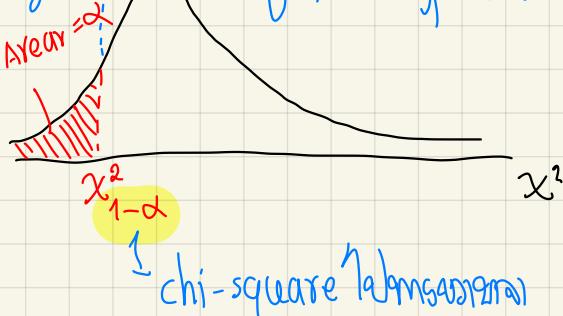
根据计算的 test statistic 值判断是否拒绝



拒绝概念 拒绝原假设
reject when $\chi^2 > \chi^2_{\alpha}$

↳ left-tail test

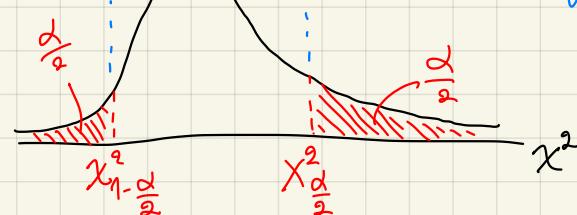
← reject → fail to reject null hypothesis →



reject when $\chi^2 \leq \chi^2_{1-\alpha}$

↳ two-tail test

reject → fail to reject → reject →

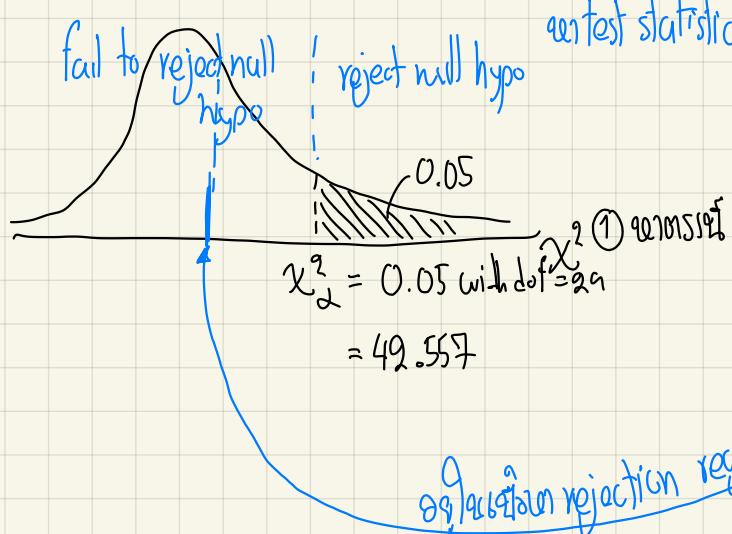


reject when $\chi^2 \leq \chi^2_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ or $\chi^2 \geq \chi^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$

~ 两个尾部的面积之和等于给定的显著性水平

↳ ex A pencil manufacturer required that the mass of their pencil have standard deviation that won't exceed 0.08 gram. An inspector thinks that the standard deviation is larger. He samples 30 pencils and find they have a mean of 1.62 g and std dev 0.0804 g. Test the claim at 0.05 level of significance.

$$\begin{array}{l|l|l} H_0: \sigma \leq 0.08 \text{ gram} & S = 0.0804 & n = 30 \\ H_1: \sigma > 0.08 \text{ gram} & \bar{x} = 1.62 & \alpha = 0.05 \\ & \text{dof} = 29 & \end{array} \quad \text{one-tail (right) test}$$



$$\text{test statistic } \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$= \frac{(30-1)(0.0804)^2}{(0.08)^2}$$

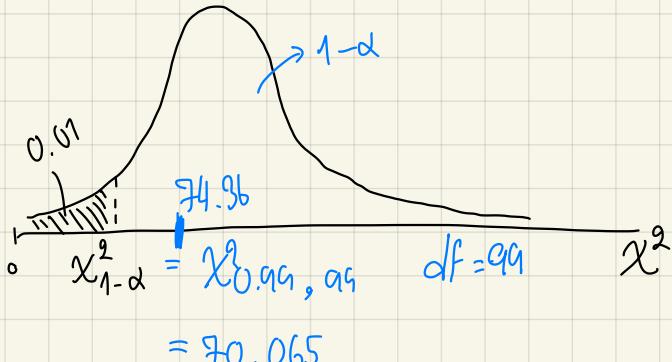
$$= 99.27$$

$$\therefore \chi^2 < \chi^2_{\alpha} \quad (3) \text{ กันน้ำ}$$

fail to reject H_0 with $\alpha = 0.05$

↳ ex Drug A is known to have variance of 0.0009 in its active ingredient. Drug B claim to be better because it has a smaller variance. Company B test this by sampling 100 of Drug B pills. The active ingredient has a mean of 2.47 mg and std dev of 0.026 mg. At 0.01 level of significance, test company B's claim

$$\begin{array}{l|l} H_0: \sigma^2 \geq 0.0009 & n = 100 \\ H_1: \sigma^2 < 0.0009 & \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{left-tail test} \\ \bar{x} = 2.47 \text{ mg} \\ S = 0.026 \text{ mg} \\ \alpha = 0.01 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \\ &= \frac{(100-1)(0.026)^2}{0.0009} \\ &= 74.96 \end{aligned}$$

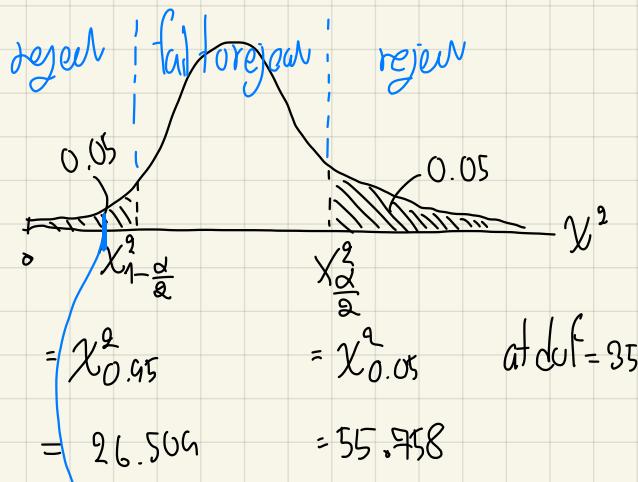
$$\chi^2 > \chi^2_{1-\alpha}$$

fail to reject H_0 when $\alpha = 0.01$

↳ ex A pizza manufacturer says his pizzas have a variance in the diameter of 16 cm. He installs new equipment and now no longer thinks this is the case. He selects 40 pizza off the line and finds they have a standard deviation of 3.2 cm. Test the claim at 90% level of confidence.

$$\hookrightarrow H_0: \sigma^2 = 16 \text{ cm}^2 \quad | \quad n = 40 \quad \alpha = \frac{0.1}{2} = 0.05$$

$$H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 16 \text{ cm}^2 \quad | \quad S = 3.2 \text{ cm}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \\ &= \frac{(40-1)(3.2)^2}{16} \\ &= 94.96 \end{aligned}$$

∴ reject H_0 with $\alpha = 0.10$