

Estimate Population Proportions

↪ we want to understand the mean of populations, we cannot survey entire population, we take sample, how can we use that information and estimate what the population mean is, the number should be pretty close to population, there's margin of error.

↪ အိမ်ကဲရမှု အား လုံး သော လျှော့ကြော် (n > 30), မျိုးကြော် (n < 30)

↪ normal distribution ↪ t-distribution

↪ proportion(p) : fraction of population

sample proportion(\hat{p}) : prop for a sample of size n

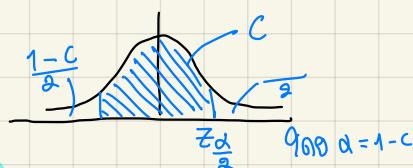
margin of error (E) : $E = Z_c \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$

confidence interval (CI) $\hat{p} - E < p < \hat{p} + E$

ပေါ်မျှမှုနေဆုံးမှုများ

Z_c မျှတော်များ၊ Z_d မျှတော်များ

ပို့တော်များ၊ မျှတော်များ



↪ ex. 13 out of 147 teachers know sign language. Find the margin of error for 90% CI for proportion of teacher who know sign language → 68% $\hat{p} = \frac{13}{147}$

$$E = Z_c \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

$$= 1.645 \sqrt{\frac{\frac{13}{147}(1-\frac{13}{147})}{147}}$$

$$= 0.038 \text{ or } 3.8\%$$

$$Z_c = Z_{\frac{1-C}{2}}$$

$$= Z_{0.05}$$

$$= 1.645$$

ယခုတော်များမှာ 0.05

↪ ex. 190 adults are surveyed and 51 say that they eat out regularly. Construct 95% CI for the proportion of adults who eat regularly.

$$n = 190, \hat{p} = \frac{51}{190}, C = 0.95, \alpha = 0.05$$

$$E = Z_c \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

$$= 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{0.27(1-0.27)}{190}}$$

$$= 0.069$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad Z_c = Z_{0.025}$$

$$= 1.96$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \hat{p} + E = 0.27 + 0.069 = 0.339$$

$$\hat{p} - E = 0.27 - 0.069 = 0.201$$

$$0.201 < p < 0.339$$

↳ ex you want to find a 98% confidence interval for the proportion of college students who get a student loan. You read an estimate that states that around 78% of students to get loan. you want your max error to be 5%. how many sample you need

$$c = 0.98, \hat{p} = 0.78, E_{\max} = 0.05 \text{ w/ } n ?$$

$$E = Z_c \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

$$E^2 = \frac{Z_c^2 \hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}$$

$$n = \left(\frac{Z_c}{E} \right)^2 (\hat{p})(1-\hat{p})$$

$$Z_c = Z_{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}} \rightarrow n = \left(\frac{Z_{0.99}}{0.05} \right)^2 (0.78)(1-0.78)$$

$$= Z_{0.99}$$

$$= Z_{0.01}$$

$$= 2.33$$

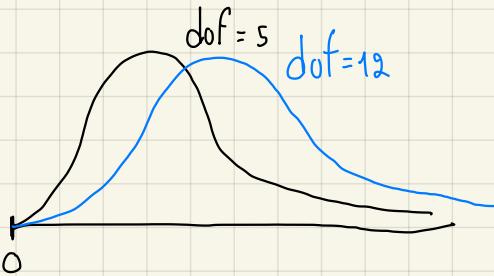
$$n = \frac{0.99}{0.0025} = 392.06$$

$$= 373 \text{ (approx)}$$

The Chi-Square Distribution: χ^2

↳ we use this distribution when we end up talking about confidence interval that involve variance and standard deviation

↳ ឧបរណី population standard deviation or variance ទិន្នន័យសាស្ត្រការបង្ហ៉ែន



- chi-square not symmetric about 0

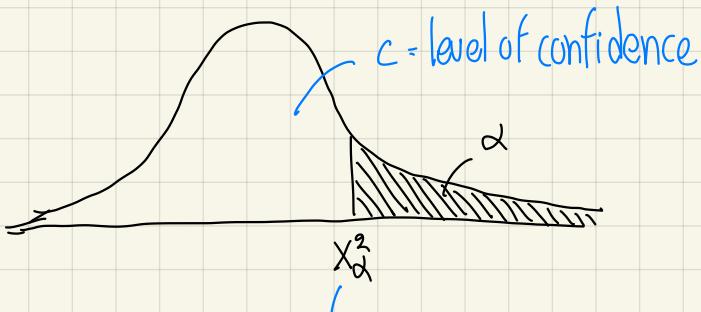
- A symmetrical

- តួច dof \uparrow ត្រូវសម្រេចឡើង

↳ តួចខ្លួនជាប្រព័ន្ធដែលមានការគ្រប់គ្រង ឬ 0

↳ និងមានសារតាមលទ្ធផល math ក្រោមនាំនឹងលើ normal and t

↳ នឹងការគ្រប់គ្រងទៅអ្នកដឹងទៀត



"level of confidence"
 $\alpha = 1 - c$; មិនត្រូវបានចាត់ទៅក្នុង
"level of significance"

រួចរាល់នៃ chi-square នឹងបានដោយ

dof	$\chi^2_{0.990}$	$\chi^2_{0.995}$	\dots	$\chi^2_{0.995}$	$\chi^2_{0.01}$
	the value of χ^2 from chart				

Estimating Population Variance

- ↳ ពាយីរុញ្ញូមិនចំណែកទេ ដូចជា \hat{s}^2 គឺជា sample point estimate
- ↳ សម្រាប់ (\pm) បង្ហាញវិនិច្ឆ័យ symmetrical នៅលើលាក្ខណៈ χ^2 ដូចជាអាមេរិកណានៃ margin of error

- ↳ confidence interval - variance and standard deviation

↳ Procedure → from the samples, find s^2 (variance)

→ from the confidence level, find $\alpha = 1 - C$

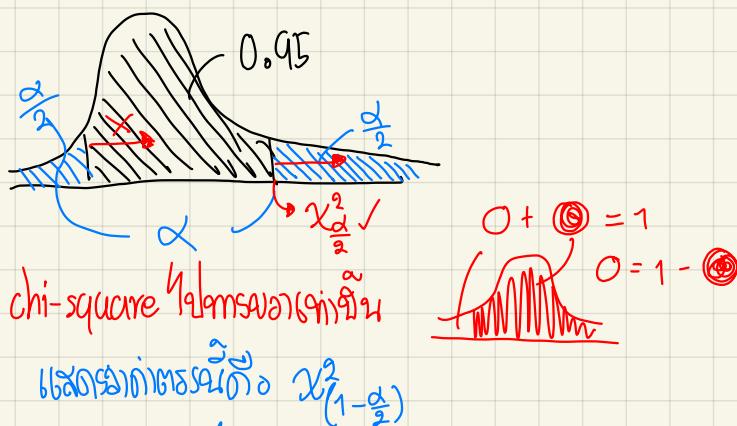
→ find $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ and $1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$

→ from the table (χ^2), find $\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2$ and $\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2$

$$\rightarrow \text{CI} : \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2} < G^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2}$$

↳ រាយការណានៃ χ^2

↳ ឧបរិប



- ↳ ex a pencil factory is testing the variance in the mass of pencil produced. Sampling 15 pencils randomly show variance 3.4 g. What is 95% confidence interval for variance of all pencil produced?

↳ ① find s^2 : $s^2 = 3.4$

$df = 14$

⑤ $\frac{(15-1)(3.4)}{26.119} < G^2 < \frac{(15-1)(3.4)}{5.629}$

② find α : $\alpha = 1 - 0.95$
 $= 0.05$

$1.682 < G^2 < 8.46$

③ $\frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.025, 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.975$

95% CI for variance

④ $\chi_{0.025}^2 = 26.119, \chi_{0.975}^2 = 5.629$

Ex On a factory assembly line for softdrinks, 40 are sampled and the amount of liquid inside has standard deviation of 7.7 ml. Find 98% confidence interval for the standard deviation of liquid in the drinks produced by this factory.

$$\textcircled{1} s^2 = (7.7)^2$$

$$= 59.29$$

$$\textcircled{2} \alpha = 1 - 0.98 \\ = 0.02$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.01, 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.99$$

$$\textcircled{4} df = 39$$

$$X_{0.01}^2 = 63.697, X_{0.99}^2 = 29.164$$

$$\textcircled{5} \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)s^2}{X_{0.01}^2}} < \sigma < \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)s^2}{X_{0.99}^2}}$$

28015ml/min
CI

$$\sqrt{\frac{(40-1)(59.29)}{63.697}} < \sigma < \sqrt{\frac{(40-1)(59.29)}{29.164}}$$
$$6.0 < \sigma < 10.2 \text{ ml}$$

CI at 98% standard dev
of liquid in cans

Introduction to Hypothesis Testing

↳ hypothesis : a premise or claim that we want to test

ເບີ້ນຕົກຕະຫຼາດລວມໃນ USA ດັວງທຸກຄົກ

↳ null hypothesis : denote H_0 , currently accepted value for a parameter

ມີຄວາມສົນໃຈ

ຈະເປັນເອົາແລ້ວ

alternative hypothesis : denote H_a , involves the claim to the test

ຂອງທີ່ມີເຫັນ

↳ ເຊິ່ງໄດ້ຮັບອື່ນວ່າ ອຳນັດວ່າ ພົມກະໂຫຼວດ ຖໍ່ໄດ້ມີກະໂຫຼວດ → ຜົມກະໂຫຼວດ test ຂັ້ນ

↳ ex I is believed that a candy machine makes chocolates bars that are on average 5g. A worker claims that the machine after maintenance no longer make 5g bars

↳ qn $H_0 : \mu = 5g$ ← assume this is true

$H_a : \mu \neq 5g$ ← no longer make 5g anymore

↳ basically alternative hypo will be whatever the null hypothesis is not

↳ we will assume the null hypothesis is TRUE

↳ Possible outcome of this test:

↳ reject null hypothesis

{ ມອບໃຈແລ້ວນີ້ກ່າວ this is false and this is not false

↳ fail to reject null hypothesis

ເສັນຍາກອກທີ່ຈະນີ້ສູງໃດກາງແຮ່ງຍາຮອງ

↳ ແລັງກະທົບທຳ → ອົກ test statistic

↳ calculate from sample data and used to decide

↳ ຕື່ມະນີ້ໃກ້ sample ຂອງທີ່ມີກະໂຫຼວດ

↳ statistically significant : where do we draw the line to make decision?

↳ ເບີ້ນຕົກຕະຫຼາດວ່າ ພົມກະໂຫຼວດ avg ທີ່ໄດ້ 5.12 ສົມເຕີຣິກັລ 5 ອຸງໝະ ດັວວິດໄຟແຍ້ງ?

↳ ລວມ sample ຢັດເລືອງ ອາກະນີ້ໄດ້ reject ກ່າວ → ດັວເລີ້ນສົດລະ avg ທີ່ໄດ້ 7g ສື່ງ

↳ ເບີ້ນຕົກຕະຫຼາດວ່າ ພົມກະໂຫຼວດ ບໍ່ໄດ້ກະໂຫຼວດ

statistics is not about just your whim and how do you think it should be

we have to have a concrete way of looking at this null hypothesis, collecting data

to decide when we reject the null hypothesis and when we leave it there

↳ this is what hypothesis test does

hypothesis test $\xrightarrow{\text{output}}$ number

↳ collect data and put it in equation

ເວັບໄປການກັບສິນໃຈ

- ↳ level of confidence (c)
 - ↳ how confident are we in our decision
 - ↳ don't forget we are doing a test and we are deciding to reject the null hypothesis
 - ↳ fail to reject the null hypothesis
 - ↳ c is how sure we are that we make a right thing
- ↳ level of significance (α)
 - ↳ $\alpha = 1 - c$

Writing the Null and Alternative Hypothesis

↳ ex. a company has start their straw machine make that are 4 mm diameter. A worker believe the machine no longer makes straw of this size and sample 100 straw to perform a hypothesis test with 99% confidence.

$$H_0 : \mu = 4\text{mm}$$

ก្រោមនេះ ឬ ក្នុងនេះ

$$H_0 : \mu = 4\text{mm}$$

$$H_a : \mu \neq 4\text{mm}$$

$$H_a : \mu < 4\text{mm}$$

↳ ex. the school board claims that at least 60% of students bring a phone to school. A teacher believe this number is too high and randomly sample 25 students to test at a level of significance of 0.02.

↳ this is proportion, the same concept

$$H_0 : p \geq 0.6$$

$$H_a : p < 0.6$$

$$n = 25$$

$$\alpha = 0.02$$

challenge
The way we will do test

Rejection Regions in Hypothesis Testing.

- ↳ how to draw a line that if the value jump over that we will reject it.
 - ↳ $n < 30 \Rightarrow t$, $n \geq 30$ normal, $\{\chi^2, G^2\}$ chi-square → choose if to do test
 - ↳ assume → we don't know σ of population
 - the population is normal distribution
 - ↳ hypothesis test: small sample ($n < 30$) use t -distribution
 - ↳ how do we perform test
 - ↳ look at H_a → $>$ "right tail test"
 - $<$ "left tail test"
 - \neq "two tail test"

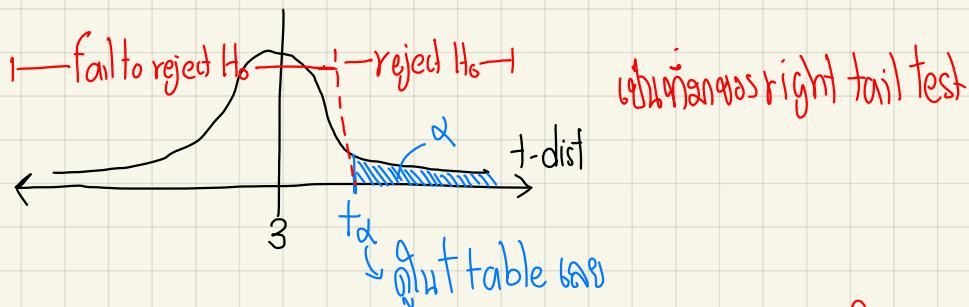
↳ right tail test

$$H_0 \circ U \leq 3 \text{ cm}$$

ວິນເຫດດັບອາໄສole → ໄຕ້າລາຄາເຊີງ small sample ອຸປະກອດ

$$H_1: \mu > 3 \text{ (M) } \rightarrow \underbrace{\gamma_0}_{3.1, 3.5, 3.2, 5}$$

↳ გეტვრე threshold გამოიგეთ რომელი უნდა შევაწიპოს

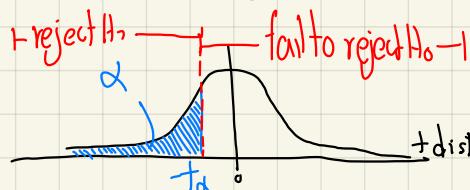


ຕົກຢາຕ່າງໆ data ທີ່ sample ສອງພຽງຕົກຢາໄປສູ່) trigger \rightarrow reject null H_0

↳ left tail test

$$\begin{array}{l} \hookrightarrow H_0: \mu \geq 2g \\ H_a: \mu < 2g \end{array} \quad \text{challenge}$$

ဝေဆါနရှင် gurun tree ရှိခိုင်မြစ်နဲ့တော်မြို့။ → illegal

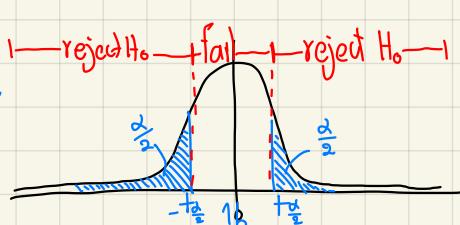


ເພື່ອສໍາເລັດໃຫຍ້ຂອງການກົດຕະກຳຂຶ້ນຕົ້ນ → set threshold

କାହିଁଠାର୍ଟ୍ସ C ମାତ୍ରାରେ ଏହିପରିପ୍ରକାଶନ ହୁଏ
ଥାଏ → କିମ୍ବା defect ଯାଇଲୁ

↳ two tails test

↳ $H_0: \mu = 16$ inch
 $H_a: \mu \neq 16$ inch

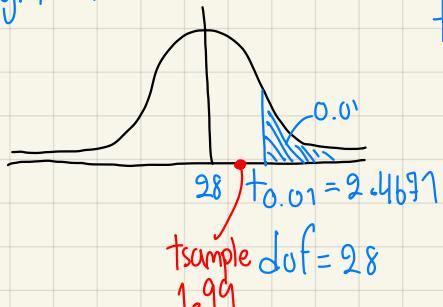


Hypothesis Testing for Means (Small Samples) $n < 30 \rightarrow t\text{-dist}$

↳ សរុបអង្គភាព $\text{dof} = n - 1$

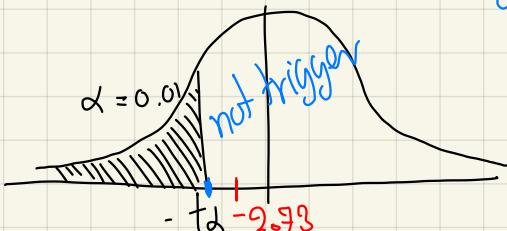
↳ ex $H_0: \mu \leq 28 \quad | \quad n=29 \quad | \quad t_{\text{sample}} = 1.99$
 $H_1: \mu > 28 \quad | \quad \alpha = 0.07$

↳ right tail test



↳ ex $H_0: \mu \geq 98 \quad | \quad n=10 \quad | \quad t_{\text{sample}} = -2.73$
 $H_1: \mu < 98 \quad | \quad \alpha = 0.01$

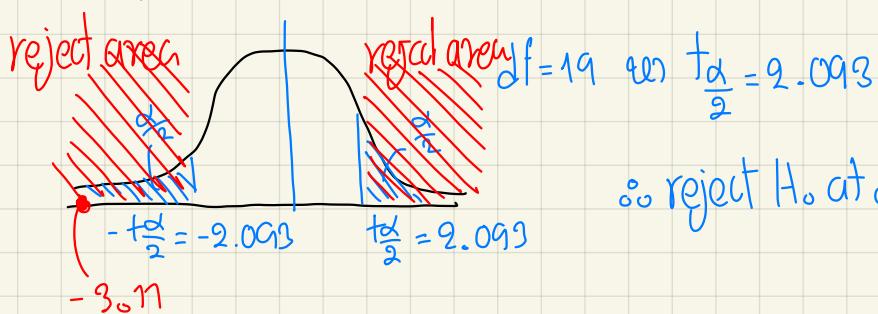
$df = 9$



$\therefore \text{fail to reject } H_0 \text{ at } \alpha = 0.01$

$-t_{0.01} = -(t_{0.01}) \text{ at } df=9$
 $= -(2.82)$
 $= -2.82$

↳ ex $H_0: \mu = 195 \quad | \quad n=20 \quad | \quad t_{\text{sample}} = -3.11$
 $H_1: \mu \neq 195 \quad | \quad \alpha = 0.05$



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

↳ សមតុល្យ t statistic (test statistics)

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right)}$$

→ សមតុល្យ t statistic
→ standard deviation of sample

ក្នុងសមតុល្យ t statistic នៃសមតុល្យ t statistic នឹងមានការងារដែលពីរ

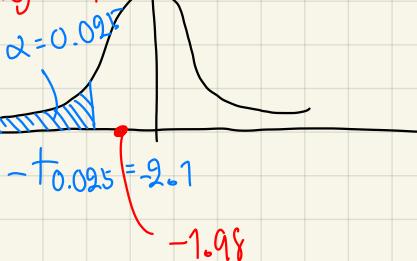
\hookrightarrow សមតុល្យ s, n ត្រូវបានគិត

↳ ex doctor at hospital believe they see on average at least 8 patients per day. Management claim that they don't see this many consistently. They sample 19 doctors who report a sample mean of 9.5 patients seen per day with standard deviation of 1.1 patients. Test management's claim at 0.025 level of significance.

$$H_0: \mu \geq 8$$

$$H_a: \mu < 8$$

reject H_0



∴ fail to reject H_0 at this α

$$\bar{x} = 9.5 \quad n = 19 \quad t\text{-dis}$$

$$s = 1.1 \quad \alpha = 0.025$$

mean v
n=30 v
s unknown v
pop normal v
we-t dist

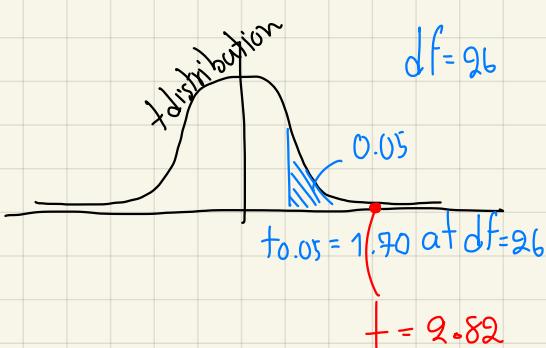
$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{9.5 - 8}{\frac{1.1}{\sqrt{19}}} = \frac{0.5}{0.252} = 1.98$$

Fail to reject H_0 at this level of confidence

↳ ex a grocery store assume that the average shopper spends no more than \$100 in store. The store manager believe that they spend more. He choose 27 shoppers randomly and average is 104.93\$ with a standard deviation 9.07\$. Test the manager's claim at the 0.05 significance level

$$H_0: \mu \leq 100 \quad \alpha = 0.05 \quad n = 27 \rightarrow t\text{-dis}$$

$$H_a: \mu > 100 \quad \bar{x} = 104.93 \quad s = 9.07 \rightarrow \text{Fail to reject } H_0 \text{ due to large difference between sample mean and null mean}$$



$$\text{sample } t = \frac{104.93 - 100}{\frac{9.07}{\sqrt{27}}}$$

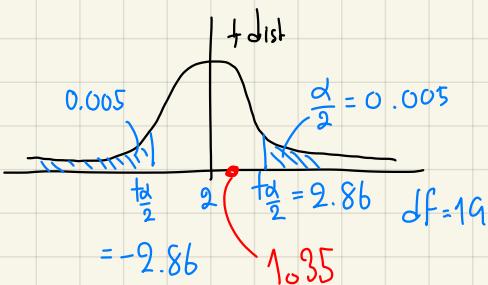
$$t = 2.82 \quad n=27 \quad s=9.07$$

∴ reject H_0 at $\alpha = 0.05$

↳ ទីនេះជាប្រព័ន្ធដែលសម្រាប់បង្កើត

↳ កំណត់លទ្ធផលនៃ t តាម α → តាមរយៈតាមលទ្ធផល

↳ ex. $H_0: \mu = 2$ $n=20$ $s=0.33$
 $H_a: \mu \neq 2$ $\bar{x}=2.10$ $\alpha=0.07$ $C=0.99 \rightarrow$ $\mu \sim N(2, 0.33^2)$



$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right)}$$

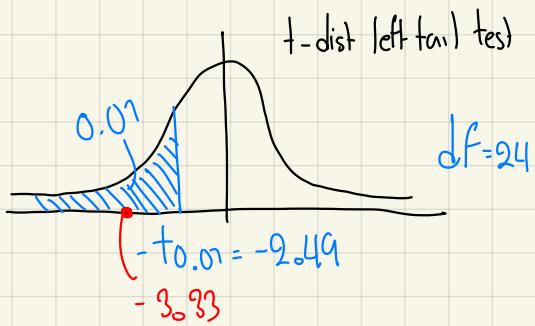
$$= \frac{2.10 - 2}{\left(\frac{0.33}{\sqrt{20}}\right)}$$

$$= 1.95$$

ອັນດຸ່ນໄວ້ກິດເປົ້າລົບສອງຢືນຢັນ

∴ fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = 0.07$

↳ ex. $H_0: \mu \geq 4$ $\bar{x}=3.4$ $s=0.9$
 $H_a: \mu < 4$ $n=25$ $C=0.99$ $\alpha=0.01$



$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{3.4 - 4}{\left(\frac{0.9}{\sqrt{25}}\right)}$$

$$= -3.93$$

∴ reject H_0 at $\alpha = 0.01$

↳ ex. a pizza chain advertises they will deliver your pizza in no more than 20 mins. You don't believe this and decide to test the claim at 95% level of confidence. You sample 7 friends who report an average of 29.7 minute delivery with standard deviation of 4.9 min. Test the claim.

↳ $n=7$, $\bar{x}=29.7$, $s=4.9$

$H_0: \mu \leq 20$

$H_a: \mu > 20$ right tail test

$$t_{\alpha} = t_{0.05, 6} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{29.7 - 20}{\left(\frac{4.9}{\sqrt{7}}\right)} \\ = 1.67 \end{array} \right.$$

$t_{\text{observed}} < t_{\alpha}$

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

↳ ຂອບໃຈແລະ ດີຍື່ນວ່າ ສຳເນົາມານີ້ fail ຕັ້ງຍັງ $\bar{x} > 20$

↳ ① n ນັ້ນ

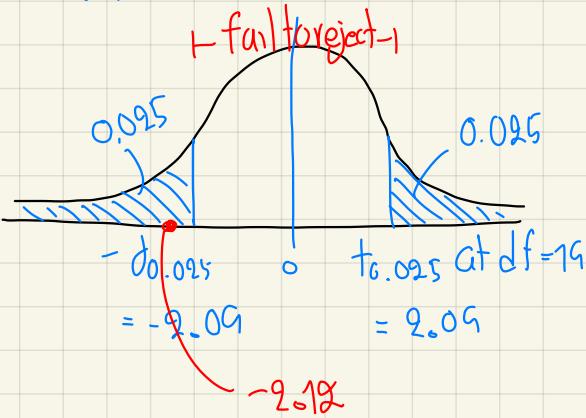
② s ສຳເນົາມານີ້ $18.4 \longrightarrow 27$ ອົບ

↳ ລົບມູນຄວາມຕັດກິດ

↳ ex A computer company think it takes customers on average 15 min to set up their comp. A newly redesigned model has been launched, and manager want to know if it takes user different from 15 min to set up. They sample 20 peoples who report an average of 14.1 min with standard deviation of 1.9 min. Test the claim at 0.05 level of significance.

$$H_0: \mu = 15 \text{ min} \quad \text{(2 tail test)} \quad n = 20 \quad \bar{x} = 14.1 \quad \alpha = 0.05$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq 15 \text{ min} \quad df = 19 \quad s = 1.9$$



$$t = \frac{14.1 - 15}{\frac{1.9}{\sqrt{20}}}$$

$= -2.12 \rightarrow$ ជីវិត p-value មិនចូលរួម

∴ reject H_0 with $\alpha = 0.05$

reject
ជីវិត p-value
មិនចូលរួម
(0.015)