

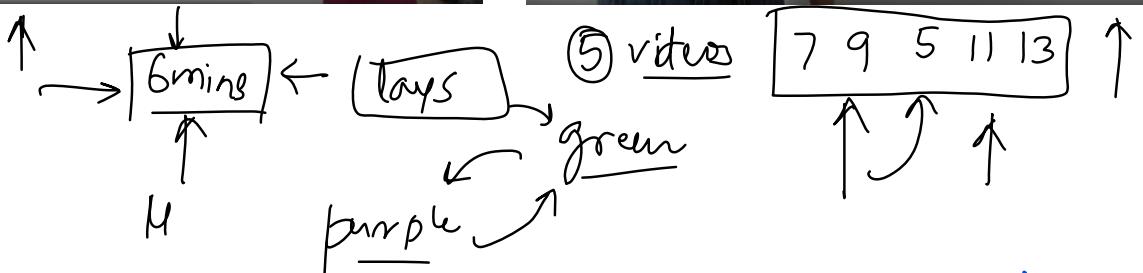
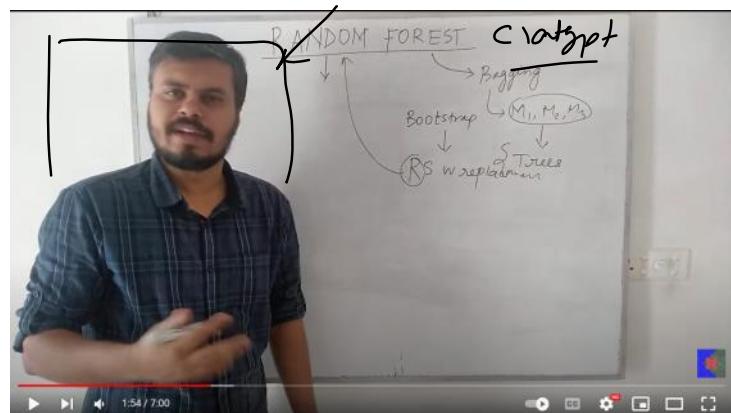
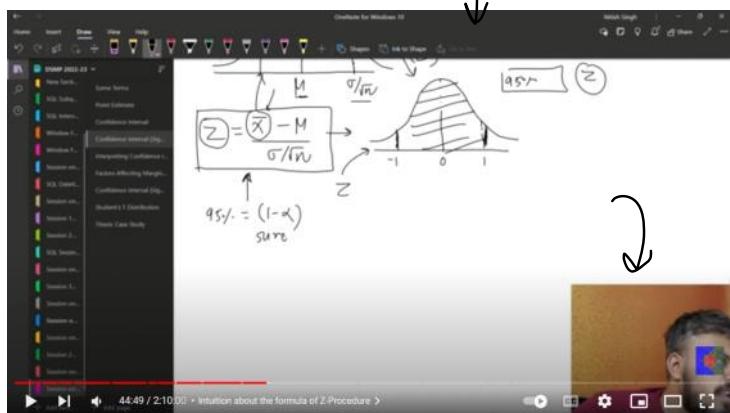
Hypothesis Testing

04 April 2023 07:04

$$| \bar{a} - b = \epsilon |$$

1 video → 13 mins

↑ ↓



• क्या hypothesis testing दृष्टिकोण?

abc नाम से youtube channel है, first graphics pad एवं video बनाता है। ऐसे जैसे avg. watchtime 6 min, तिनि वीडियो बनाते हैं और उनके avg. watchtime 13 min है। ऐसे जैसे वीडियो बनाते हैं तो उनके avg. watchtime 12 min है। ऐसे जैसे वीडियो बनाते हैं तो उनके avg. watchtime 5 7 9 10 12 हैं। ऐसे, abc यहाँ आगे चलते हुए आपने कॉलेज का graphics pad on whiteboard पर लिखा है कि वीडियो बनाते हैं तो उनके avg. watchtime का अंतर क्या होता है? ऐसे जैसे hypothesis testing का अंदरूनी क्या होता है?

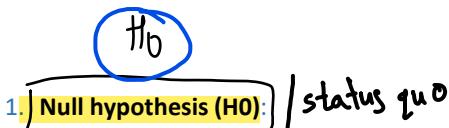
A statistical hypothesis test is a method of statistical inference used to decide whether the data at hand sufficiently support a particular hypothesis. Hypothesis testing allows us to make probabilistic statements about population parameters.

$$\hat{\mu}$$

whiteboard एवं video बनाते हैं। तो, abc मन कृत्यम् whiteboard एवं video बनाते हैं तो उनके avg. watchtime 13 min हैं। ऐसे, जैसे वीडियो बनाते हैं तो उनके avg. watchtime 12 min हैं। ऐसे जैसे वीडियो बनाते हैं तो उनके avg. watchtime 5 7 9 10 12 हैं। ऐसे, abc यहाँ आगे चलते हुए आपने कॉलेज का graphics pad on whiteboard पर लिखा है कि वीडियो बनाते हैं तो उनके avg. watchtime का अंतर क्या होता है? ऐसे जैसे hypothesis testing का अंदरूनी क्या होता है?

Null and Alternate Hypothesis

04 April 2023 07:09



new shooting
more avg view duration?

example, H_0, H_1

$$H_0: \mu = 6\text{min}$$
$$H_1: \mu > 6\text{ mins}$$

In simple terms, the null hypothesis is a statement that assumes there is no significant effect or relationship between the variables being studied. It serves as the starting point for hypothesis testing and represents the **status quo** or the assumption of **no effect** until proven otherwise. The purpose of hypothesis testing is to gather evidence (data) to either reject or fail to reject the null hypothesis in favour of the alternative hypothesis, which claims there is a significant effect or relationship.

$$H_0: \mu = 100\text{gms} \vee$$

$$H_a: \mu \neq 100\text{gms} \vee$$

Null - (H_0) \rightarrow इसका (whiteboard = graphics) approach
reject \rightarrow whiteboard की परिवर्तन दर्शाएँ।

2. Alternative hypothesis (H_1 or H_a): Researching po.

The alternative hypothesis, is a statement that contradicts the null hypothesis and claims there is a significant effect or relationship between the variables being studied. It represents the **research hypothesis** or the claim that the researcher wants to support through statistical analysis.

$$H_0: \checkmark$$

Important Points

- How to decide what will be **Null hypothesis** and what will be **Alternate Hypothesis** (Typically the Null hypothesis says nothing new is happening)

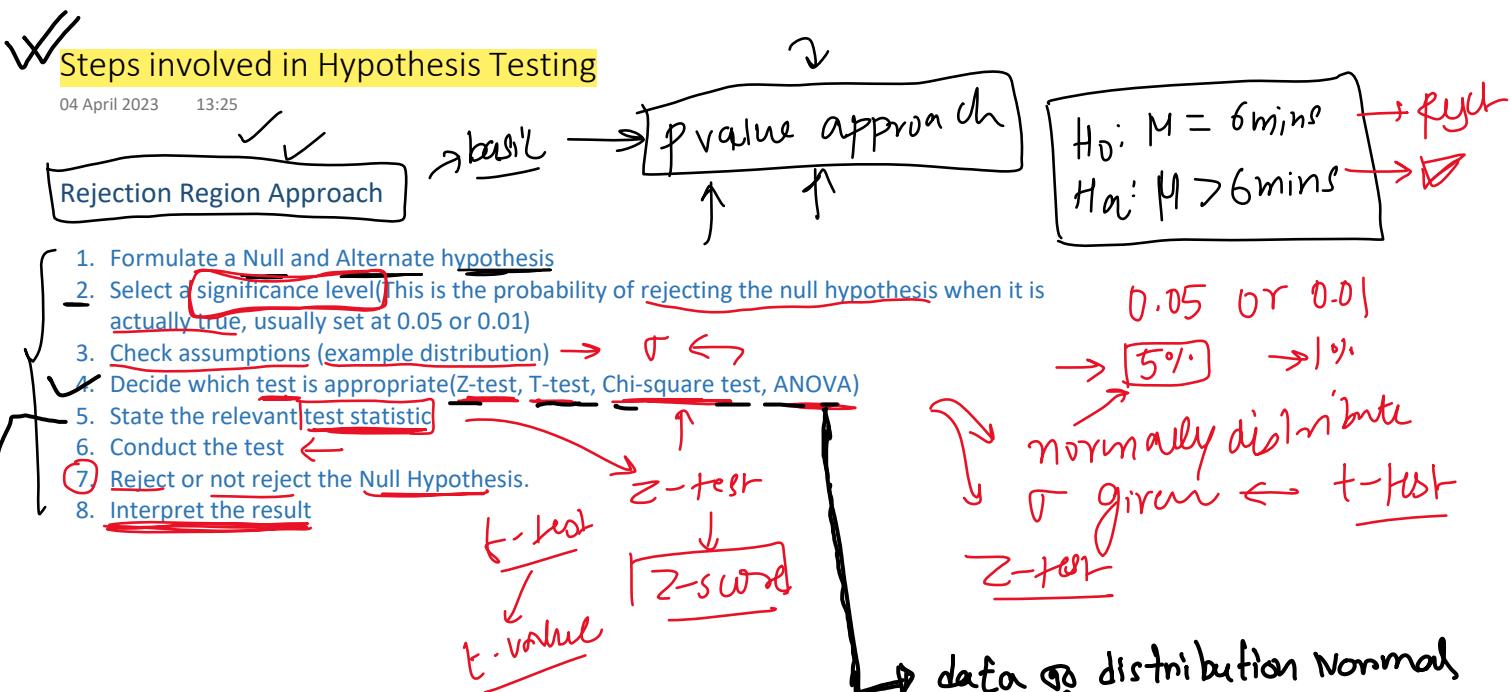
[किसी रवे रोडे result same]

- We try to gather evidence to reject the null hypothesis \rightarrow [null hypothesis is incorrect]

- It's important to note that failing to reject the null hypothesis doesn't necessarily mean that the null hypothesis is true; it just means that there isn't enough evidence to support the alternative hypothesis.

[null hypothesis = true यह तो
की रवां आकर्ता आमा?]
यह approach अलग अवधि
बोते साते तर आमा
enough evidence collect
तरुत गाही नोहीं to
support alternative
hypothesis.]

Hypothesis tests are similar to jury trials, in a sense. In a jury trial, H_0 is similar to the not-guilty verdict, and H_a is the guilty verdict. You assume in a jury trial that the defendant isn't guilty unless the prosecution can show beyond a reasonable doubt that he or she is guilty. If the jury says the evidence is beyond a reasonable doubt, they reject H_0 , not guilty, in favour of H_a , guilty.



→ यदि z-test नियुक्त कार्य वस्तु,
तरंग, z-score, यदि T-test नियुक्त कार्य
तरंग T-score द्वारा कराये | similarly,
others...!

data गो distribution Normal,
and we have σ (std.) then we can
use z-test, if σ (std.) is not given
then we can apply T-test.
For categorical data we can use
chi-square-test.

CLT

CLT: Central Limit Theorem::

The **Central Limit Theorem (CLT)** states that if you take sufficiently large random samples from any population or distribution(uniform,normal,binomial,log-normal) with a finite mean ((μ)) and finite variance ((σ^2)), then the distribution of the sample means will approximately follow a **normal distribution**, regardless of the population's original distribution. As the sample size ((n)) increases, the sample means' distribution gets closer to normal, with a mean of (μ) and a variance of (σ^2/n) .

If, number of sample ≥ 30 , then is ok (assumption) !

Example: 01

Performing a Z test Example 1

04 April 2023 07:15

$$\begin{array}{l} \mu = 50 \quad \sigma = 5 \\ n = 30 \quad \bar{x} = 53 \end{array}$$

Suppose a company is evaluating the impact of a new training program on the productivity of its employees. The company has data on the average productivity of its employees before implementing the training program. The average productivity was 50 units per day with a known population standard deviation of 5 units. After implementing the training program, the company measures the productivity of a random sample of 30 employees. The sample has an average productivity of 53 units per day. The company wants to know if the new training program has significantly increased productivity.

$$1) H_0: \mu = 50 \quad H_a: \mu > 50$$

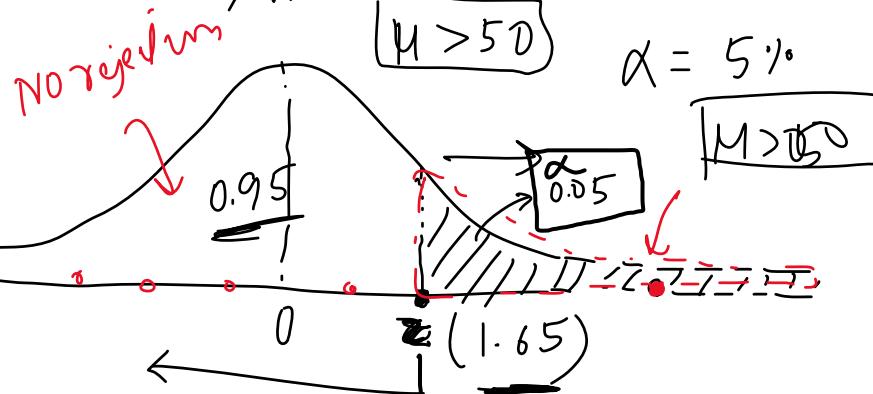
$$2) \alpha = 0.05 \rightarrow 5\%$$

3) Normality valid / pop std (σ) known (from CLT $n \geq 30$)

4) Z test

~~5) Z → Standard-normal-variate, normalization → lecture: 4 Normal distribution~~

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{53 - 50}{5/\sqrt{30}} = \frac{3}{5/\sqrt{30}} = 3.28$$



Reject the null hypothesis

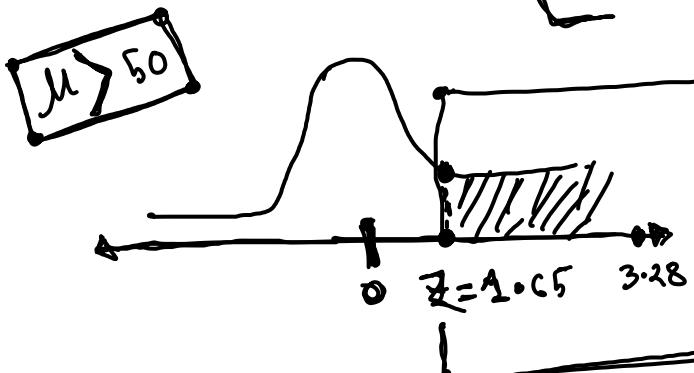
> 50

we need find the value of z from

Given Z -table

0.55	Z	0.05
------	-----	------

1.65 b/c we get, 3.28



(Rejection Area) Given,
z-score $Z = 1.65$, Null
Hypothesis false.

Example 2

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Z test

Suppose a snack food company claims that their Lays wafer packets contain an average weight of 50 grams per packet. To verify this claim, a consumer watchdog organization decides to test a random sample of Lays wafer packets. The organization wants to determine whether the actual average weight differs significantly from the claimed 50 grams. The organization collects a random sample of 40 Lays wafer packets and measures their weights. They find that the sample has an average weight of 49 grams, with a known population standard deviation of 4 grams.

$$\mu = 50 \quad n = 40 \quad \bar{x} = 49 \quad \sigma = 4$$

$$1) H_0: \mu = 50 \quad H_{\text{a}}: \mu \neq 50$$

$$2) \alpha = 0.05$$

$$3) \text{Normality } \checkmark \rightarrow Z \text{ test}$$

$$4) Z_{\text{test}}$$

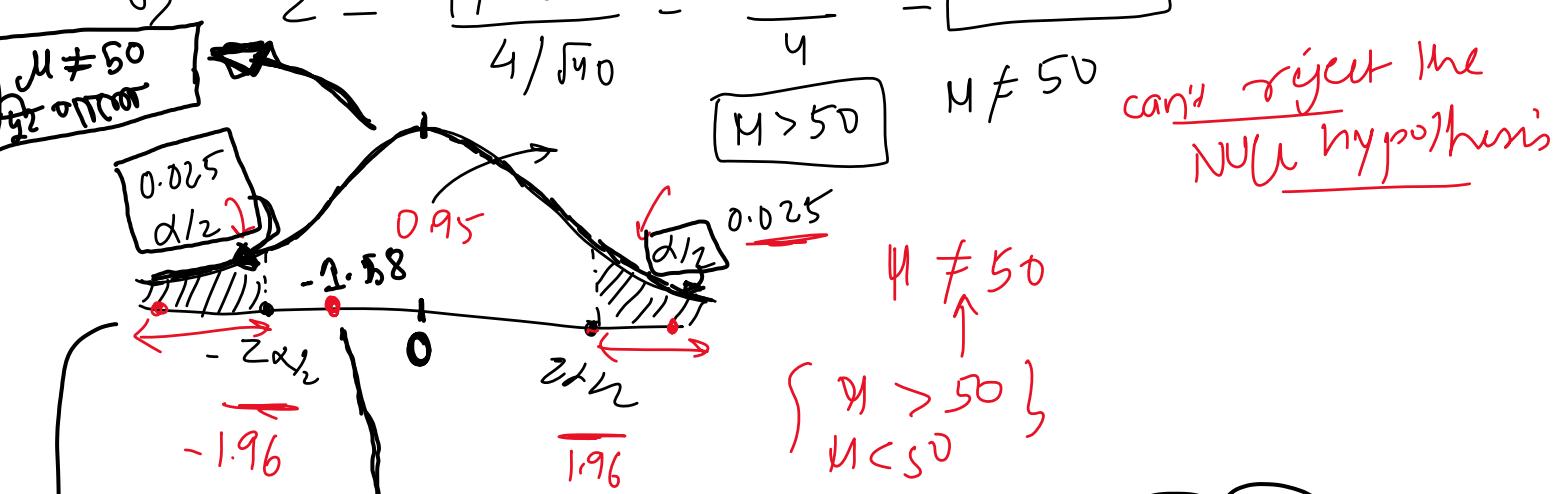
$$5) Z$$

$$6) Z = \frac{49 - 50}{4/\sqrt{40}} = \frac{-\sqrt{40}}{4} = -1.58$$

$$\alpha = 5\%$$

$$\mu \neq 50$$

can't reject the null hypothesis



Z -table (ক্রতৃ মান খেতে ক্ষেত্র)
 $(\text{crit tf}) = 0.02 \Rightarrow 2.00, + \text{ এবং } -$
 -ve এবং +ve -ve

-1.58 not in the
rejection area

Null Hypothesis = True

$(\mu \neq 50)$ double-tail

$(\mu > 50 \text{ or } \mu < 50)$ single-tail

Rejection Region Approach

অ্যালেম আছে, যার ফলে
যদিও P-Test দ্বারা কষ্ট

$\lambda \alpha (0.05 \text{ or } 5\%)$, এইটি domain expert দ্বারা নির্দেশ | Normally 5% রেজিস্ট্রেশন

Significance level

Rejection Region

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$M = 50$

30



0.025

0.025

0.005

0.005

15

15

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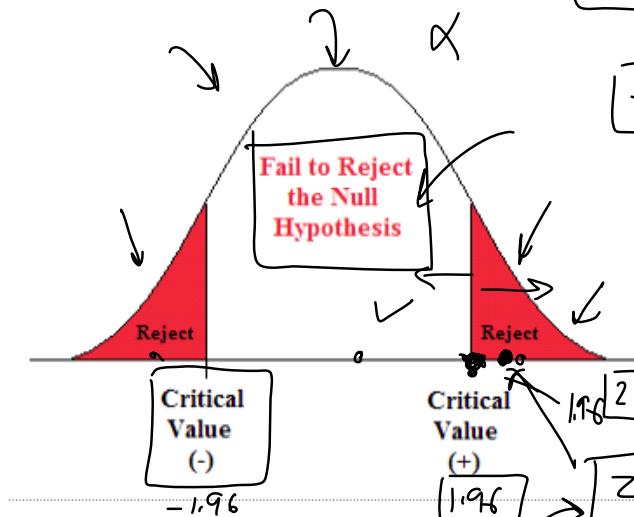
15

15

Significance level - denoted as α (alpha), is a predetermined threshold used in hypothesis testing to determine whether the null hypothesis should be rejected or not. It represents the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is actually true, also known as Type 1 error.

reject (Rejection-region রেজিশন প্রোবেলম)

The critical region is the region of values that corresponds to the rejection of the null hypothesis at some chosen probability level.



evidencem
Strength

Z

0.0

1.95

1.97

$Z = 1.95$

$Z = 1.97$

$Z = 1.96$

$Z = 2.00$

$Z = 1.96$

$Z = 2.00$

$Z = 1.97$

$Z = 1.96$

$Z = 2.00$

$Z = 1.97$

$Z = 1.96$

$Z = 2.00$

Problem with Rejection Region Approach

i) $\alpha/\text{critical value} = 1.96$ কিন্তু আমাদের z-score = 1.97 আসছে, তেহুম, মান = 0.1 হওয়ার ফলে null hypothesis রক্ষণ করতে হবে।

ii) $\alpha/\text{critical value} = 1.96$ -কিন্তু স্মৃতি আমাদের z-score₁ = 2.5 ও z-score₂ = 3.5 আসছে। তবে যেখানেই আমাদের reject করবে। কিন্তু z-score₁ নাকি z-score₂ লাগে তখন কৈবল্যে দুবাব ক্ষেত্রে দোস্থ হবে। p-value দিয়ে আমাদের evidential strength - এর মান 2.5 হোল্ড হচ্ছে, evidential strength < 3.5 হোল্ড হচ্ছে।

Type I vs Type II Error

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hypothesis

$$H_0 \text{ } X \rightarrow \checkmark$$

$$H_0 \text{ } \cancel{X} \rightarrow \times$$

$$\alpha =$$

In hypothesis testing, there are two types of errors that can occur when making a decision about the null hypothesis: Type I error and Type II error.

Type-I (False Positive) error occurs when the sample results lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis when it is in fact true. (Reject H_0 b/c H_0 true)

In other words, it's the mistake of finding a significant effect or relationship when there is none. The probability of committing a Type I error is denoted by α (alpha), which is also known as the significance level. By choosing a significance level, researchers can control the risk of making a Type I error.

(α , we can reduce it)

Type-II (False Negative) error occurs when based on the sample results, the null hypothesis is not rejected when it is in fact false.

This means that the researcher fails to detect a significant effect or relationship when one actually exists. The probability of committing a Type II error is denoted by β (beta).

Trade-off between Type 1 and Type 2 errors

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\beta \rightarrow \text{power}$$

$$1 - \beta$$

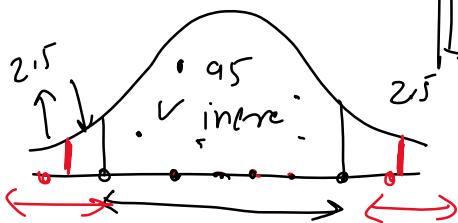
$$H_0 \rightarrow H_0 \text{ crime}$$

Truth about the population

significance

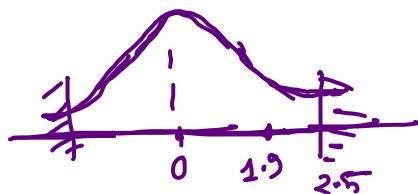
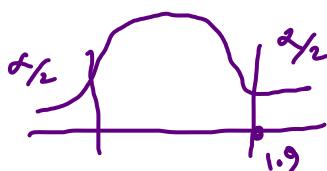
H_0 true	H_0 false
Type I error	Correct decision
Correct decision	Type II error

$$\alpha = 5\%$$



$$\alpha$$

→ type-1 error রাখাটা এবং significant level কাব্যমুক্ত



type-1

error ও probability কমাবলে কিন্তু type-2 error ও probability বাঢ়বলে। এই, type-1 & type-2 এর পরিরিদ্ধ trade off relation বিদ্যমান।

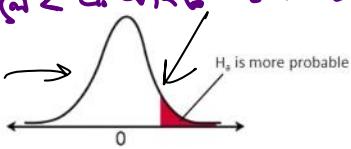
One sided vs two sided test

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प्राप्ति यद्यन् 100% सुने चाहें, नया अप्पलै [white board video]

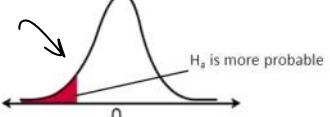
(one-sided) प्राप्ति यद्यन् 100% सुने चाहें, नया अप्पलै

watch time यात्रा, एकल > ऑफ, 100% सुने चाहें
एकल < ऑफ यात्रा tail यात्रा करें।



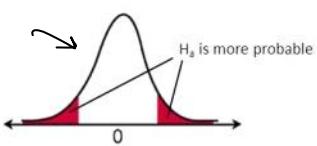
Right-tail test

$H_a: \mu > \text{value}$



Left-tail test

$H_a: \mu < \text{value}$



Two-tail test

$H_a: \mu \neq \text{value}$

Example: A researcher wants to test whether a new medication increases the average recovery rate compared to the existing medication.

जहां सुने चाहें, एकल > ऑफ रेट जमा ≠ एकल < ऑफ यात्रा tail यात्रा करें।

Two-sided (two-tailed) test: A two-sided test is used when the researcher is interested in testing the effect in both directions (i.e., whether the value specified in the null hypothesis is different, either greater or lesser). The alternative hypothesis in a two-sided test contains a "not equal to" sign (\neq).

Example: A researcher wants to test whether a new medication has a different average recovery rate compared to the existing medication.

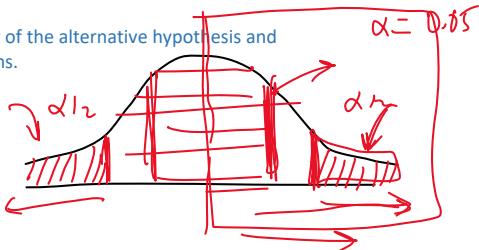
The main difference between them lies in the directionality of the alternative hypothesis and how the significance level is distributed in the critical regions.

Advantages and Disadvantages?

Two-tailed test (two-sided):

Advantages:

- ✓ **Detects effects in both directions:** Two-tailed tests can detect effects in both directions, which makes them suitable for situations where the direction of the effect is uncertain or when researchers want to test for any difference between the groups or variables.
- ✓ **More conservative:** Two-tailed tests are more conservative because the significance level (α) is split between both tails of the distribution. This reduces the risk of Type I errors in cases where the direction of the effect is uncertain.



Disadvantages:

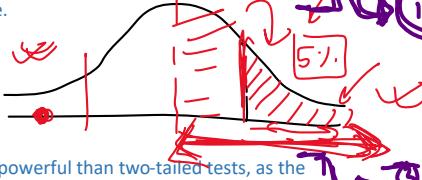
1. **Less powerful:** Two-tailed tests are generally less powerful than one-tailed tests because the significance level (α) is divided between both tails of the distribution. This means the test requires a larger effect size to reject the null hypothesis, which could lead to a higher risk of Type II errors (failing to reject the null hypothesis when it is false).
2. **Not appropriate for directional hypotheses:** Two-tailed tests are not ideal for cases where the research question or hypothesis is directional, as they test for differences in both directions, which may not be of interest or relevance.

conservative → type-1 error कम
power = $1 - \beta$
less powerful rejection area 2 ओर स्प्रिट
 $M = 10\log_{10}$
(increase/decrease) जाता मुताबिल

One-tailed test (one-sided):

Advantages:

1. **More powerful:** One-tailed tests are generally more powerful than two-tailed tests, as the entire significance level (α) is allocated to one tail of the distribution. This means that the test is more likely to detect an effect in the specified direction, assuming the effect exists.
2. **Directional hypothesis:** One-tailed tests are appropriate when there is a strong theoretical or practical reason to test for an effect in a specific direction.



Disadvantages:

1. **Missed effects:** One-tailed tests can miss effects in the opposite direction of the specified alternative hypothesis. If an effect exists in the opposite direction, the test will not be able to detect it, which could lead to incorrect conclusions.
2. **Increased risk of Type I error:** One-tailed tests can be more prone to Type I errors if the effect is actually in the opposite direction than the one specified in the alternative hypothesis.

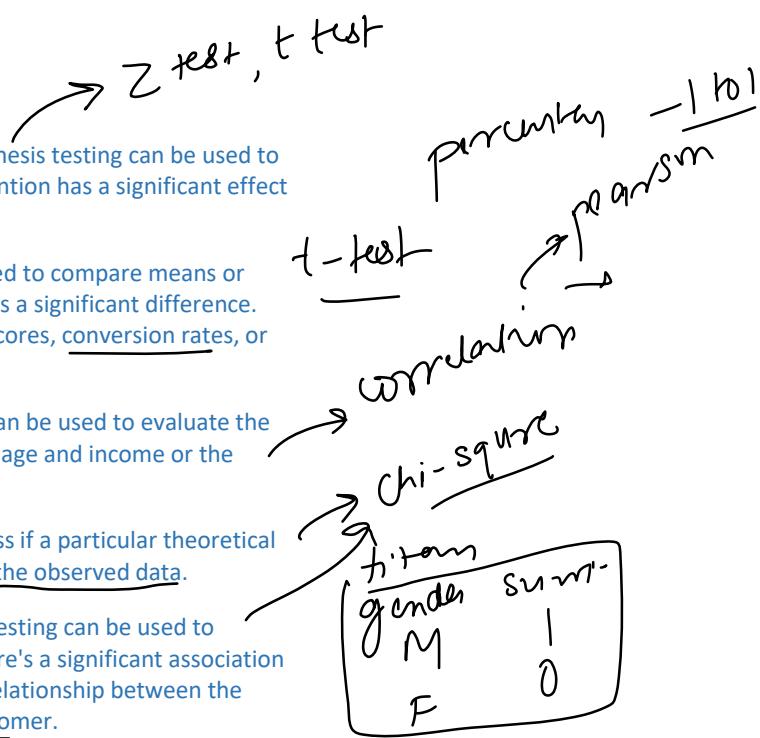
जहां एकल एफ एफ धड़ातु पसिल
अद्वा रेट।
In direction यात्रा के 100% सुने चाहें।
Type-1 & type-2 (trade-off)
relationship

ପ୍ରସ୍ତର ଅଧ୍ୟୟତ୍ତା Hypothesis - Testing କଥାରୁ କହି ଦେଇ ।

Where can be Hypothesis Testing Applied?

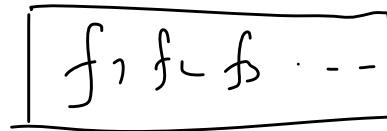
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1. Testing the effectiveness of interventions or treatments: Hypothesis testing can be used to determine whether a new drug, therapy, or educational intervention has a significant effect compared to a control group or an existing treatment.
2. Comparing means or proportions: Hypothesis testing can be used to compare means or proportions between two or more groups to determine if there's a significant difference. This can be applied to compare average customer satisfaction scores, conversion rates, or employee performance across different groups.
3. Analysing relationships between variables: Hypothesis testing can be used to evaluate the association between variables, such as the correlation between age and income or the relationship between advertising spend and sales.
4. Evaluating the goodness of fit: Hypothesis testing can help assess if a particular theoretical distribution (e.g., normal, binomial, or Poisson) is a good fit for the observed data.
5. Testing the independence of categorical variables: Hypothesis testing can be used to determine if two categorical variables are independent or if there's a significant association between them. For example, it can be used to test if there's a relationship between the type of product and the likelihood of it being returned by a customer.
6. A/B testing: In marketing, product development, and website design, hypothesis testing is often used to compare the performance of two different versions (A and B) to determine which one is more effective in terms of conversion rates, user engagement, or other metrics.



Hypothesis Testing ML Applications

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1. **Model comparison:** Hypothesis testing can be used to compare the performance of different machine learning models or algorithms on a given dataset. For example, you can use a paired t-test to compare the accuracy or error rate of two models on multiple cross-validation folds to determine if one model performs significantly better than the other.
2. **Feature selection:** Hypothesis testing can help identify which features are significantly related to the target variable or contribute meaningfully to the model's performance. For example, you can use a t-test, chi-square test, or ANOVA to test the relationship between individual features and the target variable. Features with significant relationships can be selected for building the model, while non-significant features may be excluded.
3. **Hyperparameter tuning:** Hypothesis testing can be used to evaluate the performance of a model trained with different hyperparameter settings. By comparing the performance of models with different hyperparameters, you can determine if one set of hyperparameters leads to significantly better performance.
4. **Assessing model assumptions:** In some cases, machine learning models rely on certain statistical assumptions, such as linearity or normality of residuals in linear regression. Hypothesis testing can help assess whether these assumptions are met, allowing you to determine if the model is appropriate for the data.