MA214 Lectre 4 Type 1 and Type II Ences. Pouer ( ne mit to cahiere a ligh pover). Tuck off bothers Type I and Type II Enny. Solve is the key. probe. Mie externe , the rule of tool static. Almage : . Softwe - wohnter coluctories · Jereisen nole Example: Pizes 2) = 1- Piz >2.2) = 1- 0. 0139 : v. 996. Suce the is two lage. we can just clease " do not reject the Ho". inferre cout a popularero propusar. tet of hypothess about population proportion p. Z= f. po J poli-pol The simple size in shall be simplifient. npo 215 and uni-pos 215 Exemple Kejet Ho it 22 2. us Hu: p= 15 cul Ha: p>0.15 2 > 1.695 2.80 21.645 2:2.80 so ne just the the

Tuo-sumple Infrance. · Comparison Alenses populations). For war, why two populations. . i.e. Alend incree of populational in Macanhaseres and Wen Hampshire.

. Confidence interval and test of hypotheses for inference.

Befre en determenten . Privel ? " If the deta part for the first surple is associated with one original data point from the second sample. · Independent ? : If the chile points from the ful supple are united to individual above parts in the second simple.

there is a concretion

Example :

Recettre tures of 6 inlichules with cledic stinlent and 3 inlichules without any stimberts. these are integralent

. voiebles ne the same.

. But the samples are collected under different conditions

Perel derte . Weights of 8 individuals. Defre end egter they received treatments. . Weights can be aliffert before and after. · so they are collect " paned"

Poved surples must be the same surple size.

Independent samples can have either the sure or different sample sizes.

Example :

two suple hypothesis testing for mean Decom me: with whe

 $text - scherte: Z: \frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y} - D_0}{\sqrt{\frac{6^2}{n_1} + \frac{6^2}{n_2}}}$ 

approach

Assupturs: 1. Both suples are large. 2. Samples are different.

Hypothesis . Ho: M. - Ma = 12 = 0 (must of the times 12 = 0) Har ju, - jue > Jr. >0