

Inference for population proportion p .

想推测全校学生中, 男生的占比.

猜一个 $\sqrt{p}$ 的大致范围

p 大致在 $(0.45, 0.48)$

Confidence Interval

做推断就是算“概率”

对 p 的某 claim 进行验证

$p > 0.5$ 是不对的

Hypothesis Testing.

Hypothesis Testing for P.

* 要做 Hypothesis testing. 先满足条件.

Settings: eg. 别人对全校学生男性占比

提出个一个想法 or claim. $p > 0.5$

你想验证这个想法是否有
证据支撑.

所以, 你去抽了一个 SRS 的样本.

$n=50$

构建了 Hypothesis.

原假设 ^{null} hypo. $H_0: P=0.5 \leftarrow$ 等于.

alternative hypothesis. $H_A: P > 0.5 \leftarrow <, > \text{ or } \neq.$

null hypothesis $\leftarrow$ 假定已成立,
看看能不能推翻

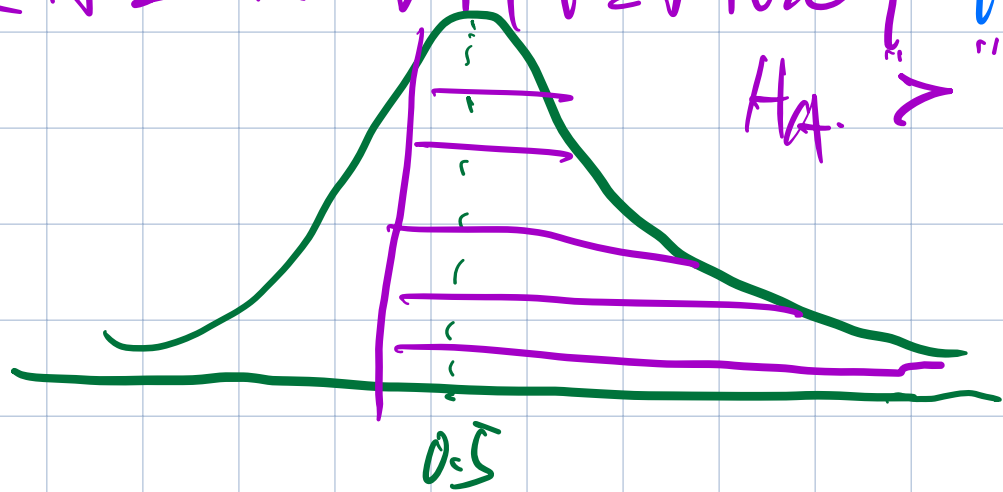
$p=0.5$ 已成立.

$$\Rightarrow \hat{p} \sim N\left(0.5, \sqrt{\frac{0.5(1-0.5)}{50}}\right)$$

Scenario ①

我们取到的样本是 $\hat{p}=0.48$

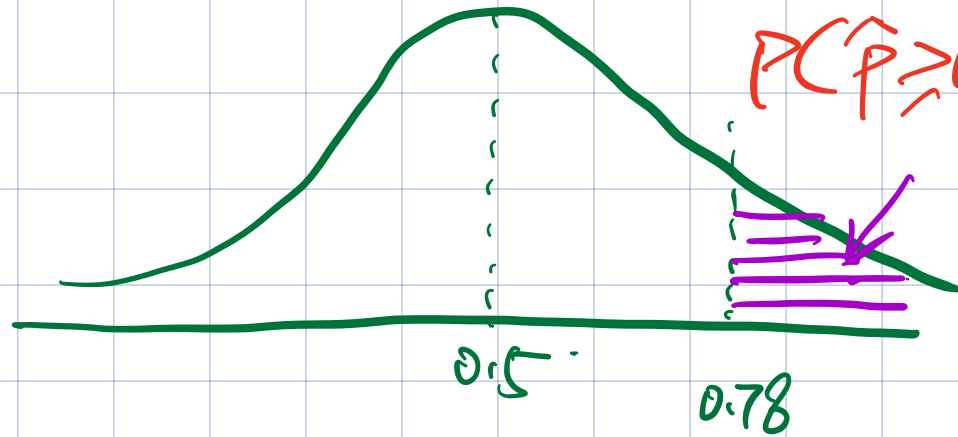
算取到此样本以及比取到此
样本更符合 H_a 的样本的概率 $p\text{-value}$



$p > 0.5 \Rightarrow$ 取到此样本是个大概率

无法推翻 $H_0 \leftarrow$ 事件. 没什么好奇怪的

Scenario (2) 抽到样本 $\hat{p} = 0.78$



$$P(\hat{p} \geq 0.78) = 0.023$$

推翻 H_0
支持 H_1 .

抽到一个小概率样本 $\Rightarrow$ 见鬼了

日常情况见不到鬼, 有猫月戒.

原假设不符合情况!! 所以导致见鬼!

① 定 Hypothesis. H_0 $p = ?$

H_a $p < \text{or} > \text{or} \neq ?$

② 验 3 conditions.

1) SRS.

2) 10%

3) Large count.

$\downarrow$
 $\uparrow$
 $P \sim N:$

$\downarrow$

③ 算 p -value.

④ 做判断

$p\text{-value} > 0.05$
 H_0 成立.

$p\text{-value} < 0.05$
 H_a 成立.

State ① 解决什么问题. 做 H.T.

② 用什么变量. P is -----

Plan. ④ 想用什么方法.

⑤ 用此方法是否符合条件

Do ① 记等关键指标.

Conclude ① 做出结论.

Hypothesis test. 有claim 验证证对不对.

Confidence
一个大致范围.

Interval 求! pop. parameter.

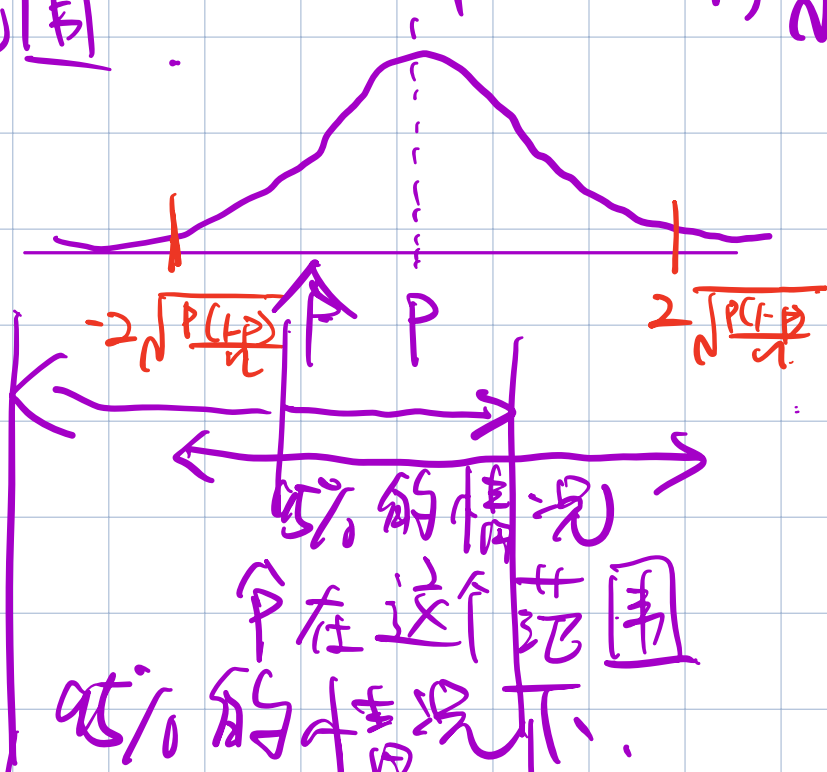
全体参数.

全体均值 μ

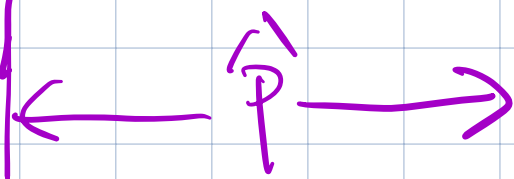
全体百分比 P .

$\hat{p} = \frac{9}{20} = 0.45$ $n=20$ 问全校的 p 在什么范围

$$\hat{p} \sim N\left(p, \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}\right)$$



在这个范围



$$-2\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

$$+2\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

95%的情况 $(\hat{p} - 2\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}, \hat{p} + 2\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}})$

包含 P . $(0.227, 0.672)$

$$\frac{1.344}{1.344} \Rightarrow \frac{0.344}{1.344}$$

$$p = 70\% = 0.7$$

控制半径.

$$\approx \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} < 0.03.$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}}{0.03} < \sqrt{n}$$

$$\sqrt{n} > \frac{2\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}}{0.03}$$

$$n > \frac{2}{0.03^2} \left[\hat{p}(1-\hat{p}) \right]$$

$\hat{p} = 0.5$ 时, $\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})$ 达最高值

$$n > \frac{2}{0.03^2} \times 0.5 \times 0.5$$

$$n > 555.55$$

confidence interval $\rightarrow$ 区间. C.I.

区间中心 sample statistics.

区间半径. Margin of Error MOE.

$$\text{Margin of Error} = \text{Critical Value} \times \text{Standard Error.}$$

置信度

Confidence Level. 95%

Confidence level 不是概率。

$$C.L = 95\% \Rightarrow CV = 1.96$$

Standard Error

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

Sample (值)

The diagram illustrates the components of the standard error formula for a proportion. The text 'Standard Error' is written in pink. To its right is the formula $\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$, also in pink. A green arrow points from the 'Standard Error' text to the entire formula. Another green arrow points from the 'Sample (值)' text to the variable 'n' in the denominator of the formula. A third green arrow points from the 'Sample (值)' text to the sample proportion $\hat{p}$ in the numerator. A fourth green arrow points from the 'Sample (值)' text to the sample proportion $\hat{p}$ in the numerator. The formula is enclosed in a pink box.

$n=60$ $\hat{p}=0.52$ $P=0.8?$ $P>0.8?$

1) 定假设.

2) 验条件.

3) 算 P -value

4) 做结论.

定假设.

Ta说: $P > 0.8$ or $P = 0.8$.

你觉得: $P < 0.8$

变成 H_A .

$H_A: P < 0.8$

将 $>$ or $<$ or $\neq$ 改成 " $=$ "
用作 H_0

$H_0: P = 0.8$

H_0 is called Null hypothesis. 原假设.
假定已经成立. 就把 $p=0.8$ 作为 pop. proportion.

⇒ 可构建 sampling distribution

$$\hat{p} \sim N(0.8, \sqrt{\frac{0.8 \times 0.2}{60}})$$

⇒ 看一看取到这样 ($\hat{p}=0.52$) 一个样本.
或比此样本更符合 H_A 方向样本 ($\hat{p} < 0.52$)
的概率. → p-value.

如果 p -value 很大 ($p\text{-value} > 0.05$)

⇒ 很轻松取到这样样本, 没什么大不了的.

⇒ 平常情况, 无法推翻 H_0 .

如果 p -value 很小 ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$)

⇒ 取到这样样本非常不可能

⇒ 你取到了这样的样本, 见鬼了.

⇒ 不该见鬼有东西出问题了.

⇒ 原假设出问题了.

⇒ 推翻原假设 H_0 ($p = 0.05$)

计算

$$\hat{p} \sim N(0.8, \sqrt{\frac{0.8 \times 0.2}{60}})$$

$$p\text{-value} = P(\hat{p} \leq 0.5) = \text{Normalcdf}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{lower: } 0 \\ \text{upper: } 0.5 \\ \mu: 0.8 \\ \sigma: \sqrt{\frac{0.8 \times 0.2}{60}} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\approx 0.$$

结论:

$p\text{-value} \approx 0 < 0.05 \therefore$ 拒绝 H_0 .

$\therefore H_A$ 成立.

4-step process

State $\leftarrow$ 目的. 目标. settings 定义

Plan $\leftarrow$ 用什么方法. 验证条件

Do $\leftarrow$ 关键指标计算

conclude. $\leftarrow$ 根据关键指标作出结论.

4-step for HT.

1> State: We are testing.

做的工作

$$H_0: P = 0.8$$



$$H_A: P < 0.8$$



$$\text{at } \alpha = 0.05$$

细节



先定 H_A . 将 H_A 设置为你想证明的
再定 H_0 . H_A 是用 ">" or "<" or " $\neq$ "
 H_0 用 " $=$ ".

α or α -level 是你设定的小概率
的标准.

变量定义



Where P is the
true proportion of
female student among
all students in our
school.

Plan: 1) 声明所用方法. $\Rightarrow$ 验证方法适用条件

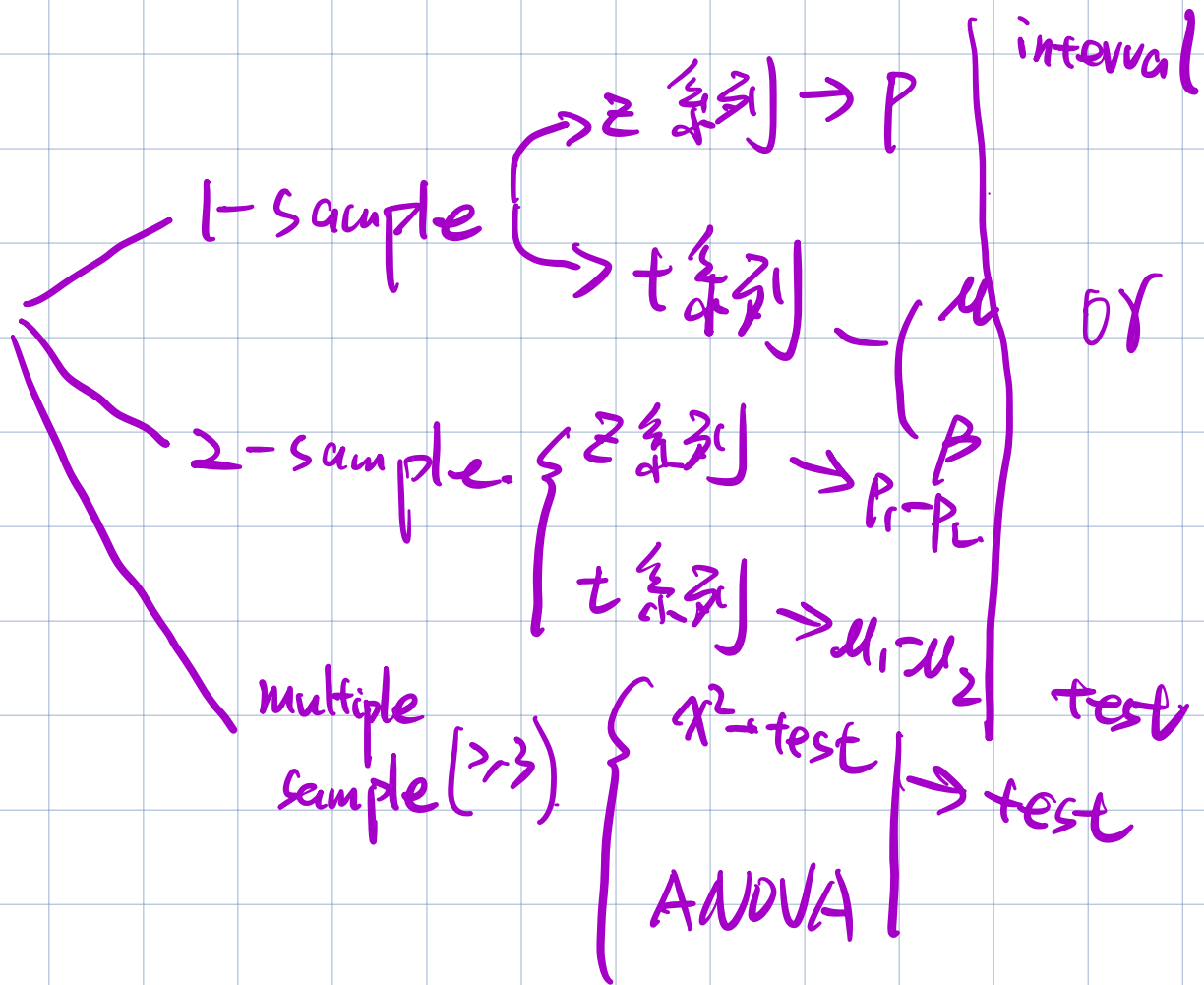
We are using 1-sample z -test for p .

其它情况 2-sample t test for μ_1, μ_2

1-sample 因为只有 p 不是 $p_1 - p_2$.

若是 $p_1 - p_2$ 则为 2-sample. 如例 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 是 2-sample
 z -test 中的 z 对应 for p . 若是 for μ 则是 t
原因是 sampling distribution 形状不同.

z -test 中的 test 对应 我们做的 hypothesis test.



验证条件: 3 条件 (大部分)

1) SRS the sample of 60 students was randomly selected. ✓

(It is reasonable to assume)

2) 10% condition the sample size (60) is less than 10% of the population size (600) ✓

test for p 3) $n\hat{p}_0 = 60 \times 0.8 = 48 \geq 10$
 $n(1-\hat{p}_0) = 60 \times 0.2 = 12 \geq 10$ ✓

Do: 记算关键指标. (for test 计算 p-value)

用计算器. 写明参数

By using calculator $\swarrow$ H_0 里的 p 值

1-propZ test

函数名

$P_0: 0.8$

$x: \hat{p} \cdot n = 0.47 \times 60 \leftarrow$ 4个5入

$n: \text{sample size } 60$

$\text{prop: } "<"$

$H_1 \neq$ 不等号方向

We get p-value ≈ 0

$z = -6.4549$

Conclude:

Because our p -value (α_0) is less than our α -level (0.05). We can reject H_0 . We do have convincing evidence that the true proportion of female student among all student is less than 0.8

Type I Error :

	R	O	T
	↑	↑	↑
	Reject	H_0	
		H_0	True.

Probability of making type I error: α -level

Type II error : $\overline{H_0}$

fail to reject

H_0

Probability of Type II error.

$\rightarrow \beta$ -level.

H_0 false.

$= 1 - \text{Power of test.}$

Power of test $\leftarrow$

1) Sample size.

$n \uparrow \rightarrow \text{Power} \uparrow \rightarrow \beta \downarrow$

2) α -level

$\alpha \uparrow \rightarrow \text{Power} \uparrow \rightarrow \beta \downarrow$

3) effective gap.
 d

Confidence Interval

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \downarrow P_0 - P \\ \downarrow \text{Power} \uparrow \rightarrow \beta \downarrow \end{array} \right.$$

找 pop. parameter 的大致范围

有 $\hat{P}$. 找 PEC > How?

→ 围绕 $\hat{P}$ 构建 alternative sampling distribution.

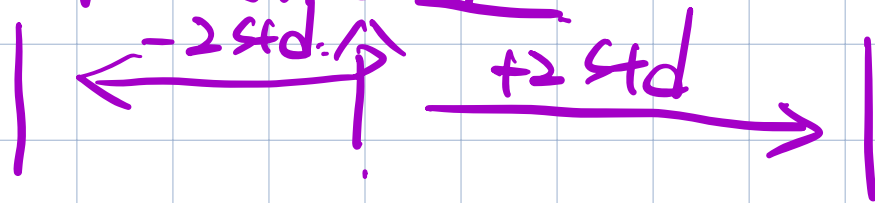
why ed alternative? $\hat{P}$ is real sampling dist.

real sampling distr: $\leftarrow$ via Pop. param
为 中心 -

alternative sampling distr $\leftarrow$ via sample
statistics

1) via $\hat{p}$ 为中心. via $\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$
为 std. 构建 alt-sampling
distr. $\tilde{p} \sim N(\hat{p}, \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}})$
为 中心.

$\tilde{p}$ 是 p 的可能值



↑
lower bound of
confidence level

$$0.47 - \sqrt{\frac{0.47 \times 0.53}{60}}$$

0.341.

0.47.

↑
upper bound
of confidence
level.

$$0.47 + 2 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.47 \times 0.53}{60}}$$

0.598

$P \in (0.341, 0.598)$

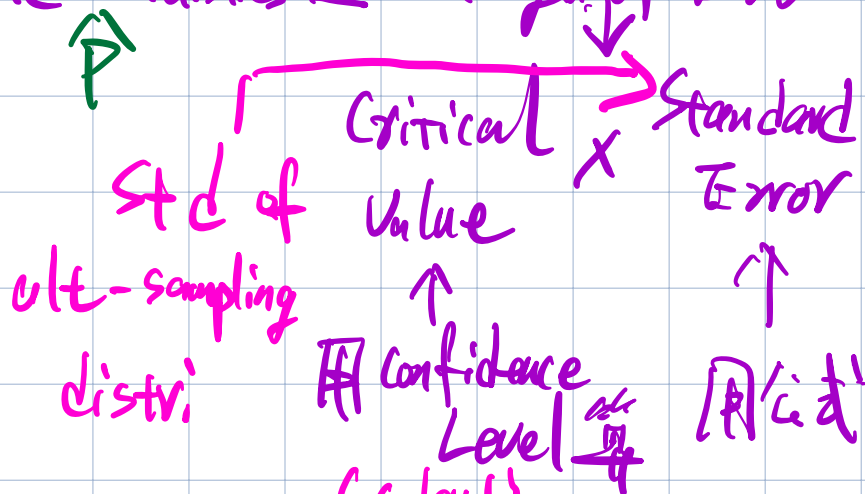


$RR \Rightarrow E(\hat{p}) = p \Rightarrow \hat{p}$ 和 p 应该很像.

$\hat{p}$ is the best guess for p .

Confidence interval 置信区间.

Sample Statistics $\pm$ Margin of Error



c-level 作为中间值 $\xrightarrow{\text{inv Norm}}$ z 值.

