Inference for Two-Sample Data

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Two-sample inference

- Comparing the means of two distinct populations with respect to the same measurement.
- Examples:
  - SAT scores of high school A vs. high school B.
  - Severity of a disease in women vs. in men.
  - Heights of New Zealanders vs. heights of Ethiopians.
  - Coefficients of friction after wear of sandpaper A vs. sandpaper B.
- Notation:

Sample	1	2
Sample size	n_1	n_2
True mean	μ_1	μ_2
Sample mean	$\overline{x}_1$	$\overline{x}_2$
True variance	σ_1^2	σ_2^2
Sample variance	s_1^2	s_2^2

Outline

Two-Sample Inference: Independent samples (equal variance)

Two-Sample Inference: Independent samples (unequal variance)

Matched Pairs

Example: springs

- The data of W. Armstrong on spring lifetimes (appearing in the book by Cox and Oakes) not only concern spring longevity at a 950 N/mm2 stress level but also longevity at a 900 N/mm2 stress level.

Spring Lifetimes under Two Different Levels of Stress (10^3 cycles)

950 N/mm^2 Stress	900 N/mm^2 Stress
225, 171, 198, 189, 189	216, 162, 153, 216, 225
135, 162, 135, 117, 162	216, 306, 225, 243, 189

Two independent samples and $\sigma_1^2 \approx \sigma_2^2$

- If $\sigma_1^2 \approx \sigma_2^2$, then we can use the **pooled sample variance**,

$$s_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

- A test statistic to test $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = \#$ against some alternative is:

$$K = \frac{\overline{x}_1 - \overline{x}_2 - \#}{s_p\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

- $K \sim t_{n_1+n_2-2}$ assuming:
  - H_0 is true.
  - The sample 1 points are iid $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, the sample 2 points are iid $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$, and the sample 1 points are independent of the sample 2 points.

Two independent samples and $\sigma_1^2 \approx \sigma_2^2$

- $1-\alpha$ confidence intervals (2-sided, 1-sided upper, and 1-sided lower, respectively) for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ under these assumptions are of the form:

$$\left((\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) - (t_{\nu,\ 1-\alpha/2})s_p\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}},\ (\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) + (t_{\nu,\ 1-\alpha/2})s_p\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}\right)$$

$$\left(-\infty,\ (\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) + (t_{\nu,\ 1-\alpha})s_p\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}\right)$$

$$\left((\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) - (t_{\nu,\ 1-\alpha})s_p\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}},\ \infty\right)$$

where $\nu = n_1 + n_2 - 2$.

Example: springs

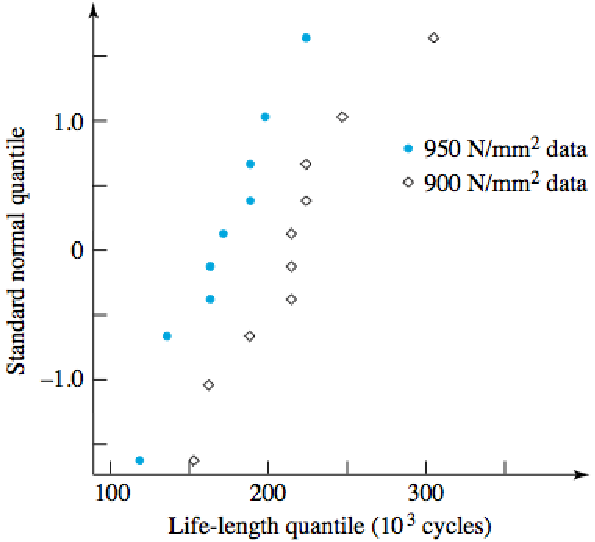
- The data of W. Armstrong on spring lifetimes (appearing in the book by Cox and Oakes) not only concern spring longevity at a 950 N/mm2 stress level but also longevity at a 900 N/mm2 stress level.

Spring Lifetimes under Two Different Levels of Stress (10^3 cycles)

950 N/mm^2 Stress	900 N/mm^2 Stress
225, 171, 198, 189, 189	216, 162, 153, 216, 225
135, 162, 135, 117, 162	216, 306, 225, 243, 189

- Let sample 1 be the 900 N/mm^2 stress group and sample 2 be the 950 N/mm^2 stress group.
- $\overline{x}_1 = 215.1, \overline{x}_2 = 168.3$.
- Let's do a hypothesis test to see if the sample 1 springs lasted significantly longer than the sample 2 springs.

First, since the samples are small, we need each sample to be roughly normally distributed.



Example: springs

1. $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$, $H_a : \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$.
2. $\alpha = 0.05$
3. The test statistic is:

$$K = \frac{(\overline{x}_1 - \overline{x}_2) - 0}{s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

- Assume:
  - H_0 is true.
  - The sample 1 spring lifetimes are iid $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$
  - The sample 2 spring lifetimes are iid $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$
  - The sample 1 spring lifetimes are independent of those of sample 2.
- Under these assumptions, $K \sim t_{n_1+n_2-2} = t_{10+10-2} = t_{18}$.
- Reject H_0 if $K > t_{18,\ 1-\alpha}$

Example: springs

$$
\begin{aligned}
s_1 &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1 - 1} \sum_i (x_{1,i} - \overline{x}_1)^2} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}(225 - 215.1)^2 + (171 - 215.1)^2 + \cdots + (162 - 215.1)^2} = 42.9 \\
s_2 &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_2 - 1} \sum_i (x_{2,i} - \overline{x}_2)^2} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}(225 - 168.3)^2 + (171 - 168.3)^2 + \cdots + (162 - 168.3)^2} = 33.1 \\
s_p &= \sqrt{\frac{(10-1)42.9^2 + (10-1)33.1^2}{10 + 10 - 2}} = 38.3
\end{aligned}
$$

Example: springs

4. The moment of truth:

$$K = \frac{(\overline{x}_1 - \overline{x}_2) - 0}{s_p\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{215.1 - 168.3 - 0}{38.3 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}}} = 2.7$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{18,\ 1-\alpha} &= t_{18,\ 1-0.05} = t_{18,\ 0.95} \\ &= 1.73 \end{aligned}$$

5. With $K = 2.7 > 1.73 = t_{18,0.95}$, we reject H_0 in favor of H_a. (The p-value here is: 0.0073)
6. There is enough evidence to conclude that springs last longer if subjected to 900 N/mm^2 of stress than if subjected to 950 N/mm^2 of stress.

Example: springs

- A 95%, 2-sided confidence interval for the difference in lifetimes is:

$$\left((\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) - t_{\nu,\ 1-\alpha/2} s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}},\ (\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) + t_{\nu,\ 1-\alpha/2} s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}\right)$$

Using $t_{\nu,\ 1-\alpha/2} = t_{18,1-0.05/2} = t_{18,\ 0.975} = 2.1$:

$$\left((215.1 - 168.3) - 2.1 \cdot 38.3\sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}}, (215.1 - 168.3) + 2.1 \cdot 38.3\sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}}\right)$$

$$= (10.8, 82.8)$$

- We are 95% confident that the springs subjected to 900 N/mm^2 of stress last between 10.8×10^3 and 82.8×10^3 cycles longer than the springs subjected to 950 N/mm^2 of stress.

Your turn: stopping distances

- Suppose μ_1 and μ_2 are true mean stopping distances (in meters) at 50 mph for cars of a certain type equipped with two different types of breaking systems.
- Suppose $n_1 = n_2 = 6, \overline{x}_1 = 115.7, \overline{x}_2 = 129.3, s_1 = 5.08, s_2 = 5.38$.
- Use significance level 0.01 to test $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = -10$ vs. $H_a : \mu_1 - \mu_2 < -10$.
- Construct a 2-sided 99% confidence interval for the true difference in stopping distances.

Answers: stopping distances

1. $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$, $H_a : \mu_1 - \mu_2 < -10$.
2. $\alpha = 0.01$
3. The test statistic is:

$$K = \frac{(\overline{x}_1 - \overline{x}_2) - (-10)}{s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

- Assume:
  - H_0 is true.
  - The sample 1 stopping distances are iid $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$
  - The sample 2 stopping distances are iid $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$
  - The sample 1 stopping distances are independent of those of sample 2.
- Under these assumptions, $K \sim t_{n_1+n_2-2} = t_{6+6-2} = t_{10}$.
- Reject H_0 if $K < t_{10,\ \alpha}$

Answers: stopping distances

- $s_1 = 5.08$, $s_2 = 5.38$.
- $$s_p = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(6-1)(5.08)^2 + (6-1)(5.38)^2}{6+6-2}} = 5.23$$

Answers: stopping distances

4. The moment of truth:

$$K = \frac{(\overline{x}_1 - \overline{x}_2) - (-10)}{s_p\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{115.7 - 129.3 + 10}{5.23 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}}} = -1.19$$

$$t_{10,\alpha} = t_{10,\ 0.01} = -2.76$$

5. With $K = -1.19 \not< -2.76 = t_{10,0.01}$, we fail to reject H_0 in favor of H_a.
6. There is not enough evidence to conclude that the stopping distances of breaking system 1 are less than those of breaking system 2 by over 10 m.

Answers: stopping distances

- A 99%, 2-sided confidence interval for the difference in breaking distances is:

$$\left((\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) - t_{\nu,\ 1-\alpha/2} s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}},\ (\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) + t_{\nu,\ 1-\alpha/2} s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} \right)$$

Using $t_{\nu,\ 1-\alpha/2} = t_{10,1-0.01/2} = t_{10,\ 0.995} = 3.17$:

$$\left((115.7 - 129.3) - 3.17 \cdot 5.23 \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}}, (115.7 - 129.3) + 3.17 \cdot 5.23 \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}} \right)$$
$$= (-23.17, -4.03)$$

- We are 99% confident that the true mean stopping distance of braking system 1 is anywhere from 23.17 m to 4.03 m less than that of breaking system 2.

Outline

Two-Sample Inference: Independent samples (equal variance)

Two-Sample Inference: Independent samples (unequal variance)

Matched Pairs

What if $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$?

- If $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$, the distribution of the test statistic has an *approximate* t distribution with degrees of freedom estimated by the following special case of the Cochran-Satterthwaite approximation for linear combinations of mean squares:

$$\widehat{\nu} = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{s_1^4}{(n_1-1)n_1^2} + \frac{s_2^4}{(n_2-1)n_2^2}}$$

- The test statistic for testing $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = \#$ vs. some H_a is:

$$K = \frac{\overline{x}_1 - \overline{x}_2 - \#}{\sqrt{\frac{s_2^2}{n_2} + \frac{s_1^2}{n_1}}}$$

which has a $t_{\widehat{\nu}}$ distribution under the assumptions that:

  - H_0 is true.
  - The sample 1 observations are iid $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ and the sample 2 observations are iid $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$

What if $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$?

- Under these assumptions, the $1-\alpha$ confidence intervals for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ become:

$$\left((\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) - t_{\widehat{\nu},\ 1-\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}},\ (\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) + t_{\widehat{\nu},\ 1-\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}\right)$$

$$\left(-\infty,\ (\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) + t_{\widehat{\nu},\ 1-\alpha}\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}\right)$$

$$\left((\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) - t_{\widehat{\nu},\ 1-\alpha}\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}},\ \infty\right)$$

Example: springs

- In the springs example, σ_1^2 probably doesn't equal σ_2^2 because $s_1 = 57.9$ and $s_2 = 33.1$.
- I'll redo the hypothesis test and the confidence interval using:

$$\widehat{\nu} = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{s_1^4}{(n_1-1)n_1^2} + \frac{s_2^4}{(n_2-1)n_2^2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{57.9^2}{10} + \frac{33.1^2}{10}\right)^2}{\frac{57.9^4}{(10-1)10^2} + \frac{33.1^4}{(10-1)10^2}} = 14.3$$

Example: springs

1. $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$, $H_a : \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$.
2. $\alpha = 0.05$
3. The test statistic is:

$$K = \frac{(\overline{x}_1 - \overline{x}_2) - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

- Assume:
  - H_0 is true.
  - The sample 1 spring lifetimes are $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$
  - The sample 2 spring lifetimes are $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$
  - The sample 1 spring lifetimes are independent of those of sample 2.
- Under these assumptions, $K \sim t_{\widehat{\nu}} = t_{14.3}$.
- Reject H_0 if $K > t_{14.3,\ 1-\alpha}$

Example: springs

4. The moment of truth:

$$K = \frac{(\overline{x}_1 - \overline{x}_2) - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} = \frac{215.1 - 168.3 - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{57.9^2}{10} + \frac{33.1^2}{10}}} = 2.22$$

$$t_{14.3,\ 1-\alpha} = t_{14.3,\ 1-0.05} = t_{14.3,\ 0.95}$$
$$= 1.76 \quad \text{(Take } \nu = 14 \text{ if you're using the t table)}$$

5. With $K = 2.22 > 1.76 = t_{14.3,0.95}$, we reject H_0 in favor of H_a. (p-value: 0.021)
6. There is still enough evidence to conclude that springs last longer if subjected to 900 N/mm^2 of stress than if subjected to 950 N/mm^2 of stress.

Example: springs

- A 95%, 2-sided confidence interval for the difference in lifetimes is:

$$\left((\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) - t_{\widehat{\nu},\ 1-\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}},\ (\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) + t_{\widehat{\nu},\ 1-\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}\right)$$

Using $t_{\widehat{\nu},\ 1-\alpha/2} = t_{14.3,\ 1-0.05/2} = t_{14.3,0.975} = 2.14$:

$$\left((215.1 - 168.3) - 2.14 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{57.9^2}{10} + \frac{33.1^2}{10}},\right.$$

$$\left.(215.1 - 168.3) + 2.14 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{57.9^2}{10} + \frac{33.1^2}{10}}\right)$$

$$= (1.67,\ 91.9)$$

- We are 95% confident that the springs subjected to 900 N/mm^2 of stress last between 1.67×10^3 and 91.1×10^3 cycles longer than the springs subjected to 950 N/mm^2 of stress.

Your turn: fabrics

- The void volume within a textile fabric affects comfort, flammability, and insulation properties. Permeability ($cm^3/cm^2/s$) of a fabric refers to the accessibility of void space to the flow of a gas or liquid.
- Consider the following data on two different types of plain-weave fabric:

Fabric Type	Sample Size	Sample Mean	Sample Standard Deviation
Cotton	10	51.71	.79
Triacetate	10	136.14	3.59

- Let Sample 1 be the triacetate fabric and Sample 2 be the cotton fabric.
- Using $\alpha = 0.05$, attempt to verify the claim that triacetate fabrics are more permeable than the cotton fabrics on average.
- Construct and interpret a two-sided 95% confidence interval for the true difference in mean permeability.

Answers: fabrics

- $n_1 = n_2 = 10$.
- $\overline{x}_1 = 136.14$, $\overline{x}_2 = 51.71$.
- $s_1 = 3.59$, $s_2 = 0.79$.
- $$\widehat{\nu} = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{s_1^4}{(n_1-1)n_1^2} + \frac{s_2^4}{(n_2-1)n_2^2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{3.59^2}{10} + \frac{0.79^2}{10}\right)^2}{\frac{3.59^4}{(10-1)10^2} + \frac{0.79^4}{(10-1)10^2}} = 9.87$$
- If you're using the t table, round down to $\nu = 9$ to avoid unneccessary false positives.

Answers fabrics

1. $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$, $H_a : \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$.
2. $\alpha = 0.05$
3. The test statistic is:

$$K = \frac{(\overline{x}_1 - \overline{x}_2) - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

- Assume:
  - H_0 is true.
  - The triacetate permeabilities are $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$
  - The cotton permeabilities are $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$
  - The triacetate permeabilities are independent of the cotton permeabilities.
- Under these assumptions, $K \sim t_{\widehat{\nu}} = t_{9.87}$.
- Reject H_0 if $K > t_{9.87,\ 1-\alpha}$

Answers fabrics

4. The moment of truth:

$$K = \frac{(\overline{x}_1 - \overline{x}_2) - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} = \frac{136.14 - 51.71 - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{3.59^2}{10} + \frac{0.79^2}{10}}} = 72.63$$

$$t_{9.87,\ 1-\alpha} \approx t_{9,1-\alpha} = t_{9,\ 0.95} = 1.83$$

5. With $K = 72.63 > 1.83 = t_{9,0.95}$, we reject H_0 in favor of H_a.
6. There is overwhelming evidence to conclude that the triacetate fabrics are more permeable than the cotton fabrics.

Answers fabrics

- With $t_{\widehat{\nu},1-\alpha/2} \approx t_{9,0.975} = 2.26$, a 95%, 2-sided confidence interval for the difference in lifetimes is:

$$\left((\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) - t_{\widehat{\nu},\ 1-\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}},\ (\overline{x_1} - \overline{x}_2) + t_{\widehat{\nu},\ 1-\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} \right)$$

$$\left((136.14 - 51.71) - 2.26 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3.59^2}{10} + \frac{0.79^2}{10}}, \right.$$

$$\left. (136.14 - 51.71) + 2.26 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3.59^2}{10} + \frac{0.79^2}{10}} \right)$$

$$= (81.80,\ 87.06)$$

- We are 95% confident that the permeability of the triacetate fabric exceeds that of the cotton fabric by anywhere between 81.80 $cm^3/cm^2/s$ and 87.06 $cm^3/cm^2/s$.

Outline

Matched pairs

- A **matched pairs** dataset is for which measurements naturally group into pairs.
- Examples:
  - Practice SAT scores before and after a prep course.
  - Severity of a disease before and after a treatment.
  - Leading edge measurement and trailing edge measurement for each workpiece in a sample.
  - Your height and the height of your friend, measured once each year for several years.
  - Bug bites on on right arm and bug bites on left arm (one has repellent and the other doesn't).

Example: fuel economy

- Twelve cars drove a test course two times each (with the same driver both times)
- One of those times they used radial tires, the other they used regular belted tires.
- After each run, the cars gas economy (in km/l) was measured.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Radial	4.2	4.7	6.6	7.0	6.7	4.5
Belted	4.1	4.9	6.2	6.9	6.8	4.4

	7	8	9	10	11	12
Radial	5.7	6.0	7.4	4.9	6.1	5.2
Belted	5.7	5.8	6.9	4.7	6.0	4.9

- Using significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ and the method of critical values, test for a difference in fuel economy between the radial tires and belted tires.
- Construct a 95% confidence interval for true mean difference due to tire type.

Example: fuel economy

- First, calculate the differences (radial - belted):

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Radial	4.2	4.7	6.6	7.0	6.7	4.5
Belted	4.1	4.9	6.2	6.9	6.8	4.4
Difference	0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.1

	7	8	9	10	11	12
Radial	5.7	6.0	7.4	4.9	6.1	5.2
Belted	5.7	5.8	6.9	4.7	6.0	4.9
Difference	0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3

- $\overline{d} = 0.142$, $s_d = 0.198$

Example: fuel economy

1. $H_0 : \mu_d = 0$, $H_a : \mu_d \neq 0$
2. $\alpha = 0.05$
3. I use the test statistic:

$$K = \frac{\overline{d} - 0}{s_d/\sqrt{n}}$$

   which has a $t_{n-1} = t_{11}$ distribution, assuming:

   - H_0 is true.
   - $d_1, \ldots, d_{12}$ were independent draws from $N(\mu_d, \sigma_d^2)$
   - I will reject H_0 if $|K| > |t_{11,1-\alpha/2}| = t_{11,0.975} = 2.20$

4. The moment of truth:

$$K = \frac{0.142}{0.198/\sqrt{12}} = 2.48$$

5. With $K = 2.48 > 2.20$, I reject H_0.
6. There is enough evidence to conclude that the fuel economy differs between radial tires and belted tires.

Example: fuel economy

- The two-sided 95% confidence interval for the true mean fuel economy difference is:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= (\overline{d} - t_{11,1-\alpha/2}\frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}},\ \overline{d} - t_{11,1-\alpha/2}\frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}) \\
&= (0.142 - t_{11,0.975}\frac{0.198}{\sqrt{12}},\ 0.142 + t_{11,0.975}\frac{0.198}{\sqrt{12}}) \\
&= (0.142 - 2.20 \cdot 0.057,\ 0.142 + 2.20 \cdot 0.057) \\
&= (0.0166,\ 0.2674)
\end{aligned}
$$

- We're 95% confident that for the car type studied, radial tires get between 0.0166 km/l and 0.2674 km/l more in fuel economy than belted tires.

Your Turn: wood product

- Consider the operation of an end-cut router in the manufacture of a company's wood product.
- Both a leading-edge and a trailing-edge measurement were made on each wooden piece to come off the router.

Leading-Edge and Trailing-Edge Dimensions for Five Workpieces

Piece	Leading-Edge Measurement (in.)	Trailing-Edge Measurement (in.)
1	.168	.169
2	.170	.168
3	.165	.168
4	.165	.168
5	.170	.169

- Is the leading edge measurement different from the trailing edge measurement for a typical wood piece? Do a hypothesis test at $\alpha = 0.05$ to find out.
- Make a two-sided 95% confidence interval for the true mean of the difference between the measurements.

Answers: wood product

- Take paired differences (leading edge - trailing edge).

Piece	d = Difference in Dimensions (in.)	
1	$-.001$	$(= .168 - .169)$
2	$.002$	$(= .170 - .168)$
3	$-.003$	$(= .165 - .168)$
4	$-.003$	$(= .165 - .168)$
5	$.001$	$(= .170 - .169)$

- The sample mean is $\overline{d} = -8 \times 10^{-4}$, and the sample standard deviation is $s_d = 0.0023$.
- Let μ_d be the true mean of the differences.

Answers: wood product

1. $H_0 : \mu_d = 0$, $H_a : \mu_d \neq 0$.
2. $\alpha = 0.05$, $n = 5$.
3. Since σ_d is unknown, I use the test statistic:

$$K = \frac{\overline{d} - 0}{s_d / \sqrt{n}}$$

   - Assume $d_1, \ldots, d_5 \sim N(\mu_d, \sigma_d^2)$
   - $K \sim t_{n-1} = t_4$.
   - Reject H_0 if $|K| > |t_{4,\ 1-\alpha/2}|$
4. The moment of truth:

$$K = \frac{-8 \times 10^{-4} - 0}{0.0023/\sqrt{5}} = -0.78$$

$$t_{4,1-\alpha/2} = t_{4,1-0.05/2} = t_{4,0.975} = 2.78$$

5. Since $|K| = 0.78 \not> 2.78 = t_{4,0.975}$, I fail to reject H_0.
6. There is not enough evidence to conclude that the leading edge measurements differ significantly from the trailing edge measurements.

Answers: wood product

- I can make a two-sided 95% confidence interval for μ_d in the usual way:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\left(\overline{d} - t_{4,\ 1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}},\ \overline{d} + t_{4,\ 1-\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \\
&= \left(-8 \times 10^{-4} - t_{4,0.975} \cdot \frac{0.0023}{\sqrt{5}},\ -8 \times 10^{-4} + t_{4,0.975} \cdot \frac{0.0023}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \\
&= \left(-8 \times 10^{-4} - 2.78 \cdot 0.0010,\ -8 \times 10^{-4} + 2.78 \cdot 0.0010\right) \\
&= (-0.00358, 0.00198)
\end{aligned}
$$

- We are 95% confident that the true mean difference between leading edge and trailing edge measurements is between -0.00358 in and 0.001298 in.