

Hypothesis Testing



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 - Name



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 - Name
 - Height
 - Weight



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An empirical study using data on heights of people claimed that the average height of men aged 18 years to 45 years across the world was 173 cm.



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A hypothesis test can be used to test this claim for the population of men athletes at the Olympics.

 Use sample data in Athletes.xlsx file to solve for this hypothesis test



Step 1: Formulate Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis H_0 : $\mu_{height} > 173$



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```
Null Hypothesis H_0: \mu_{height} > 173
Alternate Hypothesis H_A: \mu_{height} \le 173
```



Step 1: Formulate Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis H_0 : $\mu_{height}(>)173$

Alternate Hypothesis H_A : $\mu_{height} \leq 173$

strict inequality not admissible in the Null hypothesis



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Null Hypothesis H_0: \mu_{height} \le 173
```

Alternate Hypothesis H_A : $\mu_{height} > 173$



Step 1: Formulate Hypothesis

```
Null Hypothesis H_0: \lambda_{height} > 173
Alternate Hypothesis H_A: \lambda_{height} \leq 173
```

```
Null Hypothesis H_0: \mu_{height} \le 173
```

Alternate Hypothesis H_A : $\mu_{height} > 173$

One tailed test with rejection region on the R.H.S.



Step 1: Formulate Hypothesis

```
Null Hypothesis H_0: \mu_{height} > 173 mouth opens on the R.H.S. Thus rejection region on R.H.S.

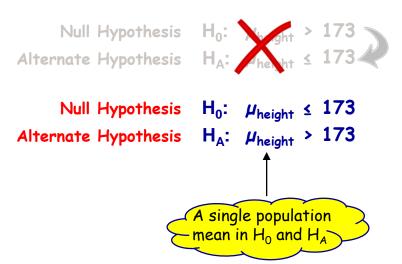
Null Hypothesis H_0: \mu_{height} \le 173

Alternate Hypothesis H_A: \mu_{height} > 173
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One tailed test with rejection region on the R.H.S.



Step 1: Formulate Hypothesis





Step 1: Formulate Hypothesis

H₀: $\mu_{\text{height}} \leq 173$ H_A: $\mu_{\text{height}} > 173$



Step 1: Formulate Hypothesis

H₀:
$$\mu_{\text{height}} \le 173$$

H_A: $\mu_{\text{height}} > 173$

t-statistic =
$$\frac{\overline{x} - \mu_{height}}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$



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H₀:
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H_A: $\mu_{\text{height}} > 173$

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$$\frac{\frac{1}{x} - \mu_{height}}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$



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H₀:
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H_A: $\mu_{\text{height}} > 173$

t-statistic =
$$\frac{\overline{x} - \mu_{height}}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$
 = 30.0351



Step 1: Formulate Hypothesis

H₀:
$$\mu_{\text{height}} \le 173$$

H_A: $\mu_{\text{height}} > 173$

Step 2: Calculate the t-statistic

t-statistic =
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Step 3: Cutoff values for the t-statistic



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$$+|T.INV(\alpha, n-1)|$$

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Step 3: Cutoff values for the t-statistic

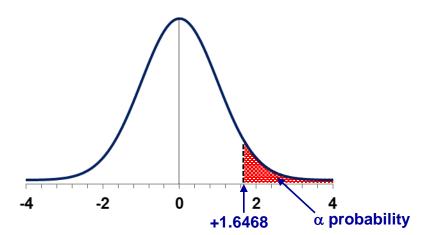
t-cutoff =
$$+|T.INV(\alpha, n-1)|$$
 $\alpha = 0.05$



```
Step 1: Formulate Hypothesis H_0: \mu_{height} \le 173 H_A: \mu_{height} > 173
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Step 2 : Calculate the t-statistic t-statistic = 30.0351

Step 3: Cutoff values for the t-statistic



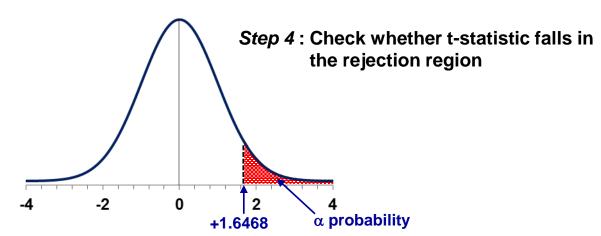


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[single tail test, rejection region on the R.H.S.]



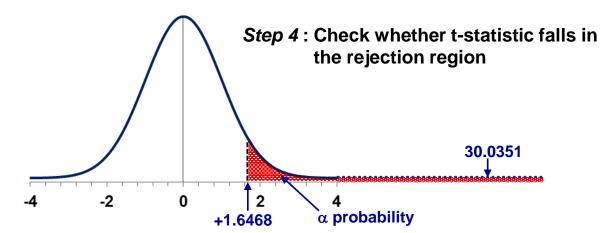


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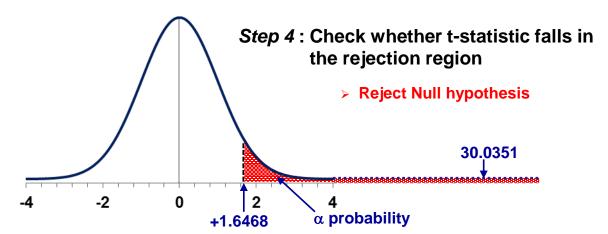


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What does Rejecting the Null Hypothesis imply?



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$$H_0$$
: $\mu_{height} \leq 173$ Reject

Reject Null hypothesis that the population mean height of men athletes at the Olympics is 173 cm or less



What does Rejecting the Null Hypothesis imply?

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H_0: \mu_{height} \leq 173 Reject
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 H_A : $\mu_{height} > 173$ Do not reject

- Reject Null hypothesis that the population mean height of men athletes at the Olympics is 173 cm or less
- > Do not reject the *Alternate hypothesis* that the population mean height of such athletes is greater than 173 cm.



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H<sub>0</sub>: \mu_{\text{height}} \le 173 Reject
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- Reject Null hypothesis that the population mean height of men athletes at the Olympics is 173 cm or less
- > Do not reject the *Alternate hypothesis* that the population mean height of such athletes is greater than 173 cm.
- > Thus our final conclusion is that based on our data evidence we cannot reject the claim that male athletes at Olympics are taller than 173 cm.



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- > Do not reject the *Alternate hypothesis* that the population mean height of such athletes is greater than 173 cm.
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Extending the test to a situation involving two populations

The empirical study referred to earlier claimed average height of men to be 173 cm.

We rejected this claim when applied to men athletes at the Olympics.



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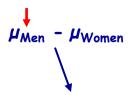
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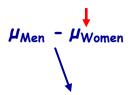


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