

Test of Hypothesis

21-Jul-23

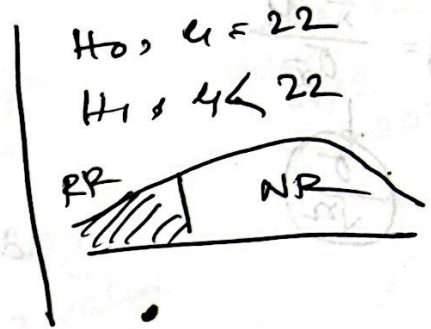
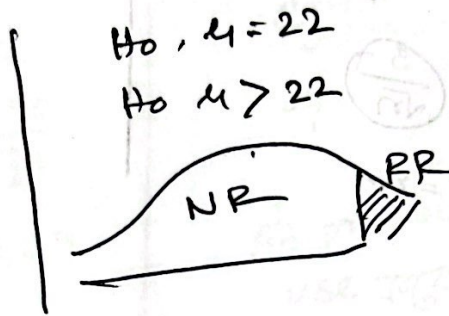
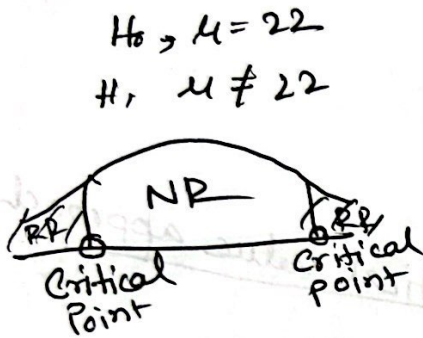
Null hypothesis $H_0, \mu = 22$

Alternative $H_1, \mu \neq 22$

NR: Non-rejection region

RR: Rejection region

One/two tail depends on ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS

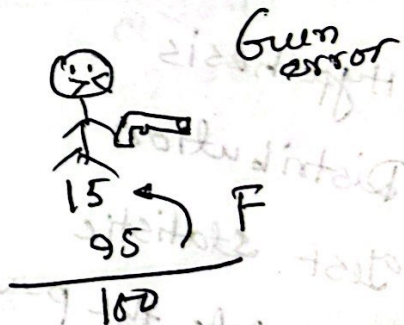
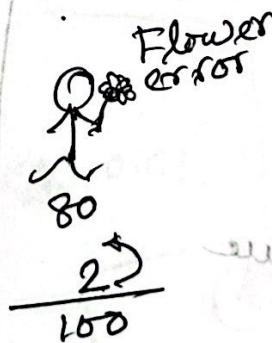


Changed, different \rightarrow keywords for TWO-TAILED

* Null to always reject $\mu \neq 22$

Rejection Error

Acceptance Error



This is more risky.
Rejected sth that is true.

	H_0 True	H_0 False
Accept H_0	✓	✗ (Type II error)
Reject H_0	✗ (Type I error)	✓

$$\alpha = P(H_0 \text{ is rejected} / H_0 \text{ is true})$$

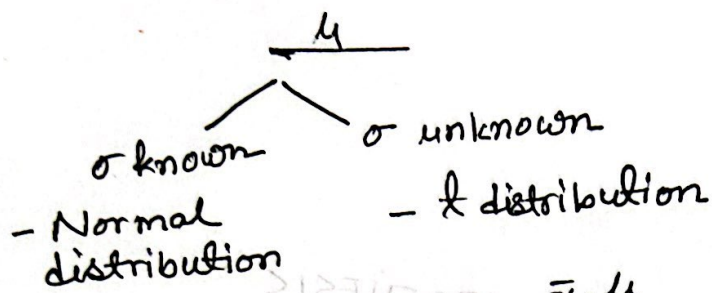
$(1 - \beta)$ Power of test

RADIANT
PHARMACEUTICALS

$$P(H_0 \text{ is rejected} / H_0 \text{ is false}) + P(H_0 \text{ is not rejected} / H_0 \text{ is false}) = 1$$

α β

ONCE-MONTHLY
Bonova
ibandronic acid



$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma_{\bar{x}}}$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Test
STATISTIC

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s_{\bar{x}}}$$

$$\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$df = n - 1$$

$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sigma_{\hat{p}}}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$$

p-value approach

Critical value approach

- ① Hypothesis
- ② Distribution
- ③ Test statistic
- ④ Calculate the p-value
- ⑤ Decision
- ⑥ Conclusion

- ⑤ Critical value(s) + region
- ④ Test statistic

Different \rightarrow TWO TAILED

Rule: Reject H_0 if
 $p\text{-value} \leq \alpha$

p-value is the
smallest level of
significance where we
can reject H_0

$n = 20, \bar{x} = 85, \sigma = 7, \alpha = 0.01$

[90 mins machine maths]

p-value approach

① Hypothesis: TWO-TAILED

$H_0: \mu = 90$ [Description]

$H_1: \mu \neq 90$ [Description]

② Distribution: Normal

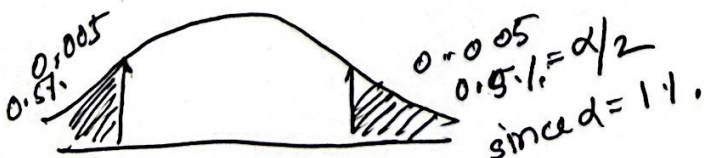
③ Test statistic: $z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$
 $= \frac{85 - 90}{7/\sqrt{20}}$

④ p-value: $2 \times 0.0007 = 0.0014$

Since this is a two-tailed test

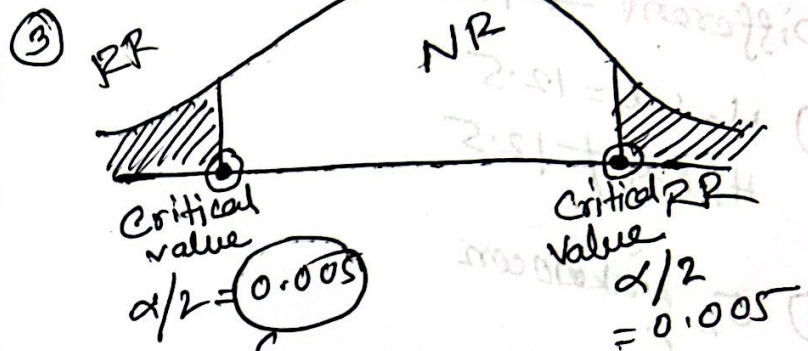
③ Since p-value is $0.0014 < \alpha = 0.01$, so we reject H_0 .

⑥ We may conclude that, mean time is different from 90 mins.



Critical value approach

$\alpha = 0.01$



And probability for use table z value

6.25 - for table to reduce gun-error [Type-I error]

0.0049 for

-2.58
 $+2.58$ Critical values

④ $z = -3.19$

⑤ Since $z = -3.19$ falls in the rejection region, so we reject H_0 . [FIGURE MUST]

[the psychologist - children math]

$$n = 18$$

$$\bar{x} = 12.9$$

$$s = 0.80$$

Different \rightarrow TWO TAILED

$$\textcircled{1} H_0: \mu = 12.5$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq 12.5$$

$\textcircled{2} \sigma_{\bar{x}}$ unknown
+ distribution

$$\textcircled{3} t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$t = \frac{12.9 - 12.5}{0.8/\sqrt{18}}$$

$$\textcircled{4} 0.2 < p\text{-value} < 0.5$$

$\textcircled{5}$ Since $p\text{-value} > \alpha = 0.01$,
so we can not reject H_0 .

$\textcircled{6}$ Conclusion, ...

Till 64th slide
Quiz syllabus.

① Hypothesis: TWO-TAILED

[math display="block">H_0: \mu = 12.5

[math display="block">H_1: \mu \neq 12.5

② Distribution: Normal

③ Test statistic: $t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$

$$t = \frac{12.9 - 12.5}{0.8/\sqrt{18}}$$

④ p-value: $p = 0.0014$

$$p = 0.0014$$

Since this is
two-tailed test

Since p-value is $0.0014 < 0.01$,
so we reject H_0 .

We may conclude that
... different from 12.5

