

# Stat 4201 Homework 6

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## Question 1

Due to different sample sizes, we will use pooled estimate of standard deviation:

$$\begin{aligned}SD &= \sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} \\&= \sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{rn_1}} \\&= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n_1}} \sqrt{1 + 1/r}\end{aligned}$$

From

$$Z_\alpha + \frac{\Delta}{SD} = -Z_\beta$$

We get

$$\begin{aligned}Z_\alpha + \frac{\Delta}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n_1}} \sqrt{1 + 1/r}} &= -Z_\beta \\Z_\alpha + \frac{\sqrt{n_1} \Delta}{\sigma \sqrt{1 + 1/r}} &= -Z_\beta \\\frac{\sqrt{n_1} \Delta}{\sigma \sqrt{1 + 1/r}} &= -(Z_\alpha + Z_\beta) \\\sqrt{n_1} &= -\frac{\sigma \sqrt{1 + 1/r} (Z_\alpha + Z_\beta)}{\Delta} \\n_1 &= \frac{\sigma^2 (1 + 1/r) (Z_\alpha + Z_\beta)^2}{\Delta^2}\end{aligned}$$

## Question 3

a) Here is the function to compute the sample size for t-test:

```
ssize.t.test<-function(sig.level = 0.05, power = 0.9, delta = 5,
                        sigma = 3, alt = "two.sided")
{
  # check the alternative
  if (alt == "two.sided") {
    alpha = sig.level / 2
  } else if (alt == "one.sided"){
    alpha = sig.level
  } else {
    print("Warning: incorrect alt")
    return(NULL)
  }

  beta = 1 - power

  size = 2 * ((qnorm(alpha) + qnorm(beta))^2 * sigma^2) / delta^2

  return(ceiling(size))
}
```

Using the function, we get

```
> ssize.t.test(sig.level = 0.05, power = 0.9, delta = 5, sigma = 3,
alt = "two.sided")
[1] 8
```

As we can see, the sample size for each group is 8.

We can also compute the sample size using R function “power.t.test”, we get

```
> power.t.test(power = 0.9, delta = 5, sd = 3)
```

Two-sample t test power calculation

n = 8.649245

```

    delta = 5
    sd = 3
    sig.level = 0.05
    power = 0.9
    alternative = two.sided

```

NOTE: n is number in *each* group

As we can see, the sample size for each group is 9.

At last, we draw the conclusion that the sample size is 9.

b) Here is the function to compute the sample size for proportion test:

```

ssize.prop.test<-function(p1 = 0.6, p2 = 0.75, sig.level = 0.05,
                           power = 0.9, alt = "two.sided")
{
  # check the alternative
  if (alt == "two.sided") {
    alpha = sig.level / 2
  } else if (alt == "one.sided"){
    alpha = sig.level
  } else {
    print("Warning: incorrect alt")
    return(NULL)
  }

  beta = 1 - power
  p = (p1 + p2) / 2
  q = 1 - p
  q1 = 1 - p1
  q2 = 1 - p2
  delta = p2 - p1

  molecular = (qnorm(alpha) * sqrt(2 * p * q)
               + qnorm(beta) * sqrt(p1 * q1 + p2 * q2))^2

```

```

size = molecular / delta^2

return(ceiling(size))
}

```

Using this function, we get

```

> ssize.prop.test(p1 = 0.6, p2 = 0.75, sig.level = 0.05, power = 0.9,
alt = "two.sided")
[1] 203

```

As we can see, the sample size for each group is 203.

We can also use the R function “power.prop.test” to calculate the sample size:

```

> power.prop.test(p1 = 0.6, p2 = 0.75, sig.level = 0.05, power = 0.9)

```

Two-sample comparison of proportions power calculation

```

      n = 202.8095
      p1 = 0.6
      p2 = 0.75
sig.level = 0.05
power = 0.9
alternative = two.sided

```

NOTE: n is number in *each* group

As we can see, the sample size for each group is 203.

At last, the sample size for each group is 203.

c) Using the function in part b, we get

```

> ssize.prop.test(p1 = 1/4000, p2 = 1/12000, sig.level = 0.05, power =
0.9, alt = "two.sided")
[1] 126066

```

As we can see, the sample size for each group is 126066.

We can also use the R function “power.prop.test” to calculate the sample size:

```
> power.prop.test(p1 = 1/4000, p2 = 1/12000, sig.level = 0.05, power = 0.9)
```

Two-sample comparison of proportions power calculation

```
      n = 126066
    p1 = 0.00025
    p2 = 8.333333e-05
sig.level = 0.05
  power = 0.9
alternative = two.sided
```

NOTE: n is number in *each* group

As we can see, the sample size for each group is 126066.

At last, the sample size for each group is 126066.