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Lab 6: Hypothesis Testing

Assignment 1 :Household Income in the South

Population: Cities in the Southern U.S.

Null (H_0): The average income = \$32,418

Alt (H_a): The average income is less than \$32,418

Test type: One-sample t-test (left-tailed)

Results:

- $t = -1.6676$ (df = 32)
- p-value = 0.05258
- Sample mean = 31,300.07
- 95% Confidence Interval = $(-\infty, 32,435.65)$

Decision: We fail to reject H_0 because $p = 0.05258$, which is a little more than 0.05.

What it means: We don't have strong enough evidence to say incomes in the South are lower than \$32,418.

Confidence level change: When I changed it to 90% or 99%, the results didn't really change the decision stayed the same.

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Console Terminal Render Background Jobs
R - R 4.5.1 - C:/Users/omarali/Geog 4103/lab 6/
> res_T_95

One Sample t-test

data: south$INCOME9
t = -1.6676, df = 32, p-value = 0.05258
alternative hypothesis: true mean is less than 32418
95 percent confidence interval:
 -Inf 32435.65
sample estimates:
mean of x
31300.07

> res_T_90

One Sample t-test

data: south$INCOME9
t = -1.6676, df = 32, p-value = 0.05258
alternative hypothesis: true mean is less than 32418
90 percent confidence interval:
 -Inf 32177.34
sample estimates:
mean of x
31300.07

> res_T_99

One Sample t-test

data: south$INCOME9
t = -1.6676, df = 32, p-value = 0.05258
alternative hypothesis: true mean is less than 32418
99 percent confidence interval:
 -Inf 32941.66
sample estimates:
mean of x
31300.07
```

Assignment 2 :Midwest Unemployment Rate

Population: Cities in the Midwest U.S.

H_0 : Average unemployment = 6.5342%

H_a : Average unemployment > 6.5342%

Test type: One-sample t-test (right-tailed)

Results:

- $t = -3.2347$ (df = 34)
- p-value = 0.9986
- Sample mean = 5.6936%
- 95% Confidence Interval = (5.25%, ∞)

Decision: We fail to reject H_0 because the p-value is much bigger than 0.05.

What it means: The unemployment rate in the Midwest is not higher than the national average of 6.5342%.

Confidence interval check: 6.5342% is not inside the CI, which matches the test result.

Assignment 3 :Comparing South and Midwest Incomes

H_0 : Average income in the South = Average income in the Midwest

H_a : The averages are different

Variance check: $F = 1.1857$, $p = 0.6397 \rightarrow$ Variances are about the same

Test type: Two-sample t-test (equal variances, two-tailed)

Results:

- $t = -0.6209$ (df = 68)
- p-value = 0.5368
- South mean = 31,451.70 Midwest mean = 32,078.79
- 95% Confidence Interval = (-2,642.62, 1,388.43)

Decision: Fail to reject H_0 because $p > 0.05$.

What it means: There's no big difference between the average incomes of the South and Midwest.

Assignment 4 -Endorphin Levels (Before vs After Running)

H_0 : The mean difference = 0

H_a : The mean difference \neq 0

Test type: Paired t-test (same people measured before and after)

Results:

- $t = 22.081$ (df = 10)
- $p\text{-value} = 8.14 \times 10^{-10}$
- Mean difference = 0.7182
- 95% Confidence Interval = (0.6457, 0.7907)

Decision: Reject H_0 because $p < 0.05$.

What it means: The “after running” β -endorphin levels are much higher than before.

Confidence interval check: The CI doesn't include 0, which matches the same decision.

Even if we used 90% or 99%, the result wouldn't change because the p-value is super small.