

## Review of Hypothesis Testing for $\mu$

I One sample case (Population이 주어지,  $\mu$ 도 주어지.)

ex1)  $H_0: p = 0.25, H_1: p > 0.25$ . Let  $X$  be number of success.

Suppose Rejection region is  $\{8, 9, 10, \dots, 20\}$ .  $\rightarrow$  binomial

Find  $\alpha$  and  $\beta(0.3)$

$X$ : # of Success

$\text{Bin}(20, p)$ .

①  $\alpha = H_0$ 를 reject 할 확률  $| H_0$ 가 true일 때

$$= P(X \geq 8 | p = 0.25) = 1 - F(7)$$

$\uparrow p = 0.25$ 일 때  
bin 테이블을 참고.

②  $\beta = H_0$ 를 reject 못할 확률  $| H_0$ 가 false일 때

$$= P(X < 8 | p = 0.3)$$

$$= F(7)$$

$\uparrow p = 0.3$ 일 때 bin 테이블을 참고.

ex2)  $H_0: \mu = 130, H_1: \mu \neq 130. \sigma = 15, n = 9 \alpha = 0.01$

1) We reject if  $\mu > 130$  or  $\mu < 130$

$\rightarrow$  이면 130과 너무 가까워서 CR를 쓸 수 없어요.

2) Let  $z = 2.16$ . Find  $P\text{-value}$

①  $z < -2.58$ 이면  $H_0$ 를 reject  $\leftarrow$

$$\textcircled{2} P\text{-value} = P(z > 2.16) \times 2$$

$$= 0.316$$

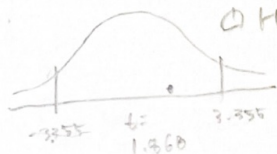
( $z > 2.16$  또는  $z < -2.16$ ) 이면 경우 한 공해도 있음.

ex3) Do same with ex2) but  $s = 15$  instead of  $\sigma = 15$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - 130}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

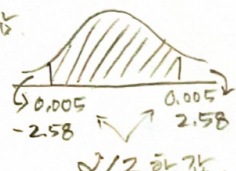
자판기 8.

$S$ 로 주어지면  $t$ 통계,  $\sigma$ 로 주어지면  $z$ .



①  $H_0$  reject  $\times$

$$\textcircled{2} P = P(|T| > 1.865)$$



$z < -2.58$  or

$z > 2.58$  이면

reject 할 수 있음.

table에서 찾아보기

critical

$$C_1 = 130 + 2.58 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

ex4)  $H_0: \mu = 75, H_1: \mu < 75. \sigma = 9$ . Suppose  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Find a sample size if we want the power of the test is 0.9 if true mean is 70.

$H_0$ 를 reject 해야지 실패하면

$H_0$ 를 reject 하지 못하면

이건  $1 - \beta$  값임.  $1 - \beta = 0.9$ .

$$\beta = 0.1 = P(\bar{x} < C | \mu = 70)$$

$\rightarrow$   $C$ 값은  $\alpha$ 로 부터 구해야 함. ( $\alpha$ 가 주어지면  $C$ 를 구할 수 있고,

$$\alpha = 0.05,$$

$$= P(\bar{x} < C | \mu = 75)$$

$$= P\left(z < \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}\right)$$

$\alpha = 0.05$ 일 때 table에서 찾아보기

$$\rightarrow -1.645$$

$$\therefore C = 75 - 1.645 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\frac{(1.29 + 1.645) \cdot 9}{5}$$

$$0.1 = P(\bar{x} > C | \mu = 70)$$

$$= P\left(z > \frac{C - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}\right)$$

$\uparrow$

$$\therefore n = 1.2$$

## II Two sample case

ex1)  $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0, H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$  Two independent samples are taken from Normal distribution. Let  $\sigma_1 = 14, \sigma_2 = 16$ .

$n_1 = 125, n_2 = 90, \bar{X}_1 = 48, \bar{X}_2 = 43.$

1) We reject if -----

$$\frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{14^2}{125} + \frac{16^2}{90}}} = Z \rightarrow 0$$

2) Suppose  $z=2.85$ . Find  $P$ -value.

*H1과 비슷한 방향으로 갈수록*

$P\text{-value} = P(Z > 2.85) \times 2.$

ex2) with ex1) but  $s_1, s_2$  instead of  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$

*Sample size가 크니까 Z값(2.85)를 쓰면 됨.  
t값을 쓰지 않음.*

ex3)  $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0, H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$  Two independent samples are taken from Normal distribution. Two distributions have same population variances.

Now  $\bar{X}_1 = 48, \bar{X}_2 = 43$  and  $n_1 = 20, n_2 = 16$  and  $s_1 = 12, s_2 = 9$ .

1) We reject if -----

$Z > 1.64$

$$Z = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \quad (\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 \text{ 일 때})$$

2) Find  $S_p$

*$\sigma^2$ 를 모르니까  $\sigma$  대신  $S_p^2$  사용*

$$S_p = \sqrt{\frac{19 \times 12^2 + 15 \times 9^2}{19 + 15}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$$

ex4) Paired data. ( $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are not independent but have Normal distributions)

Let  $D = X_1 - X_2$ .

1) Find  $E(D)$  and  $\sigma_D^2$

$X_1: 10, 19, 21, 15, 18$

$X_2: 4, 6, 10, 2, 3$

$D: 13, 13, 11, 13, 15 \quad (D = X_1 - X_2)$

2)  $\bar{D}$  의 distribution?

①  $E(D) = \mu_1 - \mu_2$

②  $D$ 의 분산 =  $\text{Var}(D) = \sigma_D^2 = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\text{Cov}$ .

③  $D$ 의 평균 = 기대값 =  $E(D) = \mu_D$

④  $\bar{D}$ 의 분산 =  $\text{Var}(\bar{D}) = \frac{\sigma_D^2}{n}$

⑤  $Z = \frac{\bar{D} - \mu_D}{\sigma_D / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{D} - 0}{S_D / \sqrt{n}} = t. \quad (S_D \text{는 } D \text{의 표준편차})$

*사실 계산할 필요 없음.*

*이제 계산할 필요 없음.*