

# Test a Perceptual Phenomenon

February 14, 2018

## 0.0.1 Analyzing the Stroop Effect

- (1) What is the independent variable? What is the dependent variable?

The independent variable is the “Congruent” and the dependent variable is the “Incongruent”.

- (2) What is an appropriate set of hypotheses for this task? What kind of statistical test do you expect to perform? Justify your choices.

The null hypothesis should be “the incongruent words condition has no effect on the participants” and the alternative hypothesis should be “the incongruent words condition has no effect on the participants”. I plan to perform the paired t-test on the data because both variables are collected from the same group.

- (3) Report some descriptive statistics regarding this dataset. Include at least one measure of central tendency and at least one measure of variability. The name of the data file is ‘stroop-data.csv’.

```
In [42]: # import pandas
import pandas as pd
# read data and show the first 10 rows
data="stroopdata.csv"
stroop=pd.read_csv(data)
print(stroop.head(10))
# print the descriptive statistics
print("mean is: ",stroop.mean(),"median is: ",stroop.median())
print("standard deviation is: " ,stroop.std())
```

	Congruent	Incongruent
0	12.079	19.278
1	16.791	18.741
2	9.564	21.214
3	8.630	15.687
4	14.669	22.803
5	12.238	20.878
6	14.692	24.572
7	8.987	17.394
8	9.401	20.762

```

9      14.480      26.282
mean is: Congruent      14.051125
Incongruent      22.015917
dtype: float64 median is: Congruent      14.3565
Incongruent      21.0175
dtype: float64
standard deviation is: Congruent      3.559358
Incongruent      4.797057
dtype: float64

```

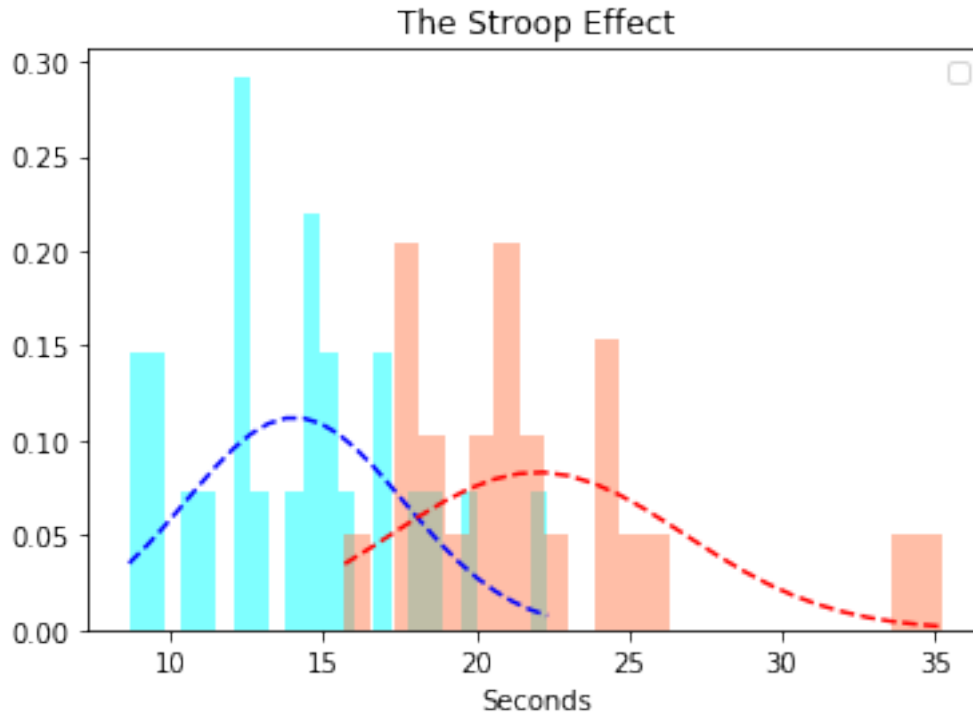
- (4) Provide one or two visualizations that show the distribution of the sample data. Write one or two sentences noting what you observe about the plot or plots.

```

In [31]: # import matplotlib
import matplotlib.mlab as mlab
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# set all the parameters
num_bins = len(before)
mu1=before.mean()
sigma1=before.std()
mu2=after.mean()
sigma2=after.std()
# the histogram of the before data
n, bins, patches = plt.hist(before, num_bins, normed=1, facecolor='aqua', alpha=0.5)
# add a curve
y = mlab.normpdf(bins, mu1, sigma1)
plt.plot(bins, y, 'b--')

# the histogram of the after data
n, bins, patches = plt.hist(after, num_bins, normed=1, facecolor='coral', alpha=0.5)
# add a curve
y = mlab.normpdf(bins, mu2, sigma2)
plt.plot(bins, y, 'r--')
plt.xlabel('Seconds')
plt.title("The Stroop Effect")
plt.show()

```



From the plot it is obvious that the the incongruent condition does have an effect on the participants since it took them more time to finish the experiment.

- (5) Now, perform the statistical test and report the results. What is the confidence level and your critical statistic value? Do you reject the null hypothesis or fail to reject it? Come to a conclusion in terms of the experiment task. Did the results match up with your expectations?

```
In [38]: # import stats
from scipy import stats
df=len(before)-1
before=stroop.Congruent
after=stroop.Incongruent
# paired t-test
result=stats.ttest_rel(a = before,
                        b = after)
reject=stats.t.ppf([0.005,0.995], df)
print(reject)
print(result)
```

```
[-2.80733568  2.80733568]
```

```
Ttest_relResult(statistic=-8.020706944109957, pvalue=4.1030005857111781e-08)
```

We reject the null hypothesis if the t statistics is less than -2.807 or greater than 2.807. According to the result of the paired t-test, the t statistics is -8.02 and the p-value is much smaller than 0.01,

which means we can reject the null hypothesis with a significance of 0.01. Therefore, it does match my expectations.