

# G&S 311

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In the textbook, it is noted that the value for  $m$  satisfies our requirements if and only if the graph of  $\alpha$  enters the box from the bottom and leaves from the top. First, these power curve are generated with different value of  $m$ . If one curve, does not enter from the bottom, the value of  $\alpha(0.6)$  will be higher than 0.05. That is, our probability of making a type 1 error will be higher than 5 percent. On the other hand, if the curve does not leave the box at the top, the value of  $\alpha(0.8)$  will be lower than 0.95. Then our probability of type II error,  $1 - \alpha(0.8)$  will be higher than 0.05 and fail to meet our requirement. We then try to calculate what is the value of  $m$  in these two situations base on the equation

$$\alpha = \sum_{k=m}^n b(n, p, k)$$

. In the first situation, under null hypothesis,  $n=100$ ,  $p=0.6$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$ , we have

$$0.05 = \sum_{k=m}^{100} b(100, 0.6, k)$$

```
biterm<-function(n, p, k) {
  t=choose(n, k)*(p^k)*(1-p)^(n-k)
}
i=100
p1=0.6
n=100
term=biterm(n, p1, i)
while (term<0.05) {
  i=i-1
  term=term+biterm(n, p1, i)
}
print(i+1)
```

```
## [1] 69
```

There prints the result of the smallest value of  $m$  by the above R code. We then calculate the largerst value of  $m$ . In the second situation, under alternative hypothesis,  $n=100$ ,  $p=0.8$ ,  $\alpha = 0.95$ , we have

$$0.95 = \sum_{k=m}^{100} b(100, 0.6, k)$$

```
i=100
p2=0.8
term=biterm(n, p2, i)
while (term<0.95) {
  i=i-1
  term=term+biterm(n, p2, i)
}
print(i)
```

## [1] 73

There prints the result of the largest value of m by R code. We then try to replicate figure 3.7

```
x<-seq(0.4, 1, 0.001)
alp<-function(m,n,p) {
  t=0
  for(i in m:n) {t=t+biterm(n,p,i)}
  return(t)
}

y1<-alp(69, 100, x)
y2<-alp(73, 100, x)
plot(x, y1, col="RosyBrown", pch=16, cex=0.1, ylab="", main="Power Curve")
points(x, y2, col="DarkTurquoise", pch=16, cex=0.1)
lines(x, y2, col="DarkTurquoise", lty=1, cex=0.5)
lines(x, y1, col="RosyBrown", lty=1, cex=0.5)
points(c(0.6, 0.6, 0.8, 0.8), c(0.05, 0.95, 0.95, 0.05), pch=16, cex=0.01)
lines(c(0.6, 0.6, 0.8, 0.8, 0.6), c(0.05, 0.95, 0.95, 0.05, 0.05), lty=2)
```

