

# Test a Perceptual Phenomenon

June 28, 2018

## 0.0.1 Analyzing the Stroop Effect

Perform the analysis in the space below. Remember to follow [the instructions](#) and review the [project rubric](#) before submitting. Once you've completed the analysis and write-up, download this file as a PDF or HTML file, upload that PDF/HTML into the workspace here (click on the orange Jupyter icon in the upper left then Upload), then use the Submit Project button at the bottom of this page. This will create a zip file containing both this .ipynb doc and the PDF/HTML doc that will be submitted for your project.

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

–write answer here–

```
In [ ]: Independent variable is a variable that stands alone and isn't changed by the other vari
        Dependent variable is something that depends on other factors.
```

–write answer here–

(2) What is an appropriate set of hypotheses for this task? Specify your null and alternative hypotheses, and clearly define any notation used. Justify your choices.

```
In [ ]: H0 (Null Hypothesis): There is no difference in population means of response time under
```

```
        H0: C = I
```

```
        H1 (Alternate Hypothesis): Population means under the incongruent condition will be grea
```

```
        HA: I > C
```

```
We have a sample of n=24 with the recognition times of congruent and incongruent data. A
We will perform a t-test because our sample size is smaller than 30 (n = 24) and we don'
```

```
We will conduct a two-tailed paired t-test, because we want to see if there are any chan
```

```
We will perform a two tailed t-test, because we want to see if there if there is a diffe
```

–write answer here–

- (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 [23]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy import stats
from scipy.stats import t
import math
%matplotlib inline
```

–write answer here–

```
In [8]: stroop=pd.read_csv('stroopdata.csv')
```

```
In [9]: stroop.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 24 entries, 0 to 23
Data columns (total 2 columns):
Congruent      24 non-null float64
Incongruent    24 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(2)
memory usage: 464.0 bytes
```

```
In [10]: stroop.describe()
```

```
Out[10]:
```

	Congruent	Incongruent
count	24.000000	24.000000
mean	14.051125	22.015917
std	3.559358	4.797057
min	8.630000	15.687000
25%	11.895250	18.716750
50%	14.356500	21.017500
75%	16.200750	24.051500
max	22.328000	35.255000

```
In [11]: congruent_data = stroop["Congruent"]
incongruent_data = stroop["Incongruent"]
stroop["Difference"] = stroop["Congruent"] - stroop["Incongruent"]
print("\n")
print ("Stroop Data Descriptive Statistics")
print("\n")
print (stroop.describe())
print("\n")
```

## Stroop Data Descriptive Statistics

	Congruent	Incongruent	Difference
count	24.000000	24.000000	24.000000
mean	14.051125	22.015917	-7.964792
std	3.559358	4.797057	4.864827
min	8.630000	15.687000	-21.919000
25%	11.895250	18.716750	-10.258500
50%	14.356500	21.017500	-7.666500
75%	16.200750	24.051500	-3.645500
max	22.328000	35.255000	-1.950000

```
In [12]: tvalueResults = stats.ttest_rel(incongruent_data, congruent_data)
         tstat = tvalueResults[0]
         pvalue = tvalueResults[1]
         print ("t-value = " + '%.2f' % tstat)
         print ("p-value = " + '%.8f' % pvalue)
```

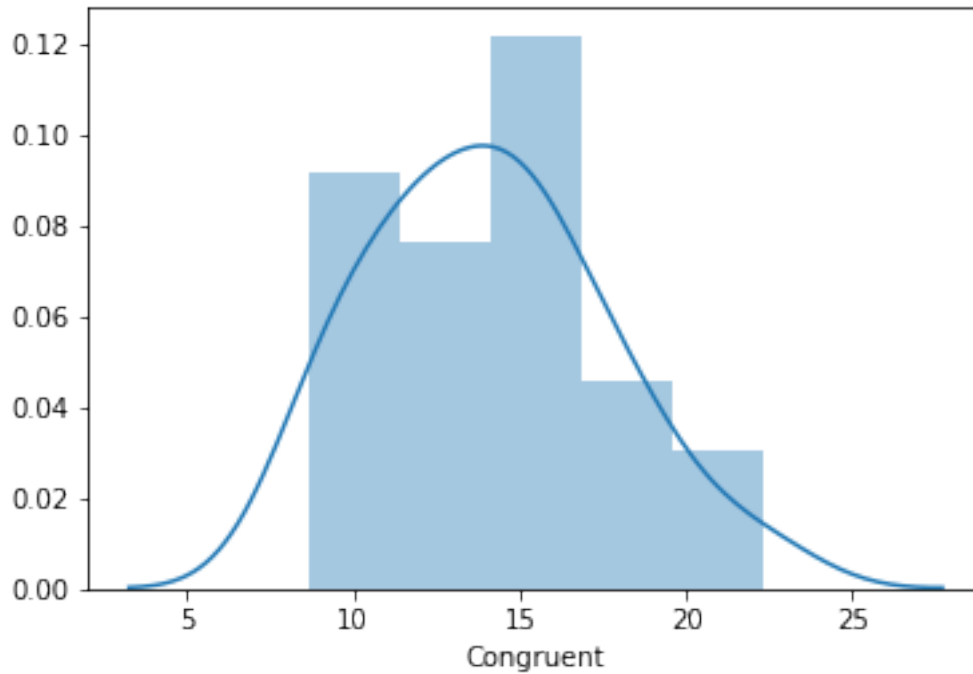
t-value = 8.02

p-value = 0.00000004

- (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 [25]: sns.distplot(stroop['Congruent'])
```

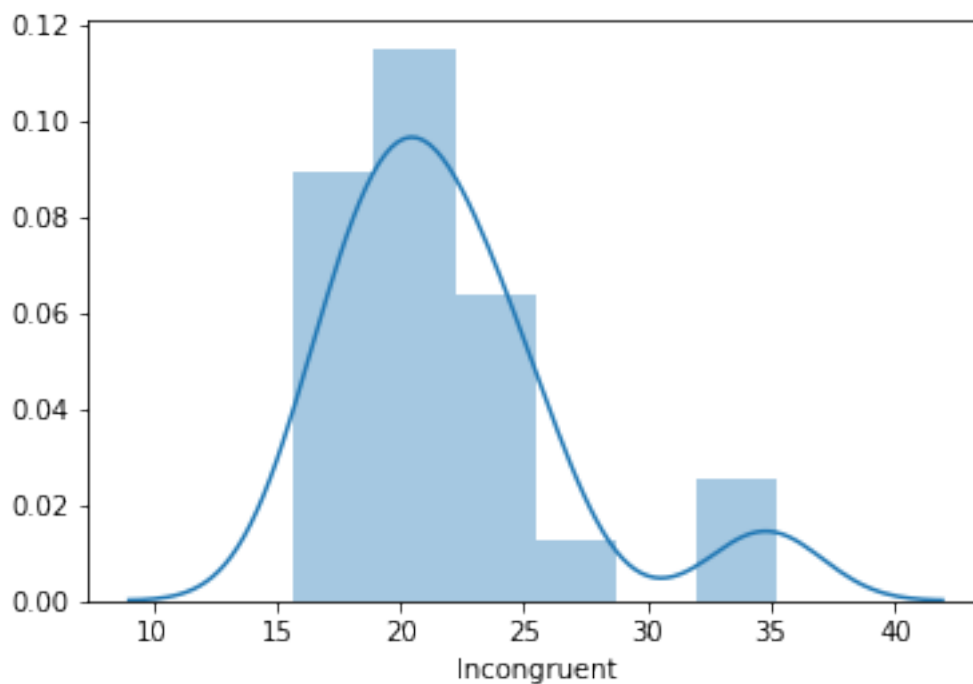
```
Out[25]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f25500cd048>
```



In [ ]: The data is more or less normally distributed and the middle of the data is a little bit

In [14]: `sns.distplot(stroop['Incongruent'])`

Out[14]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f25521e7c18>



In [15]: There are some interesting data points on the upper end of this distribution that skew the mean **is** pretty close to the peak **in** both graphs which would indicate a normal distribution

```
File "<ipython-input-15-25d2c6d9eeae>", line 1
There are some interesting data points on the upper end of this distribution that skew i
^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

–write answer here–

- (5) Now, perform the statistical test and report your results. What is your confidence level or Type I error associated with your test? What is your conclusion regarding the hypotheses you set up? Did the results match up with your expectations? **Hint:** Think about what is being measured on each individual, and what statistic best captures how an individual reacts in each environment.

```
In [16]: #Sample size
print(stroop['Congruent'].size)
print(stroop['Incongruent'].size)
```

```
24
24
```

```
In [19]: #t-critical value for a 95% confidence level and 23 d.f.
from scipy.stats import t
t.ppf(.95, 23)
```

```
Out[19]: 1.7138715277470473
```

In [ ]: For a confidence level of 95% **and** 23 degrees of freedom, our t-critical value ends up being

Our point estimate **for** the difference of the means **is**:  $22.02 - 14.05 = 7.97$

Our standard deviation of the differences **is** calculated below.

```
In [21]: stroop['Difference'] = stroop['Congruent'] - stroop['Incongruent']
print("standard deviation for congruent {0:.4f}".format(stroop['Difference'].std(axis=0)))
```

```
standard deviation for congruent 4.8648
```

```
In [24]: 7.97/(4.8648 / math.sqrt(24))
```

Out[24]: 8.025996238275749

In [ ]: Our t-statistic (8.02) is greater than our critical value (1.7139). So, we can reject the null hypothesis.  
Which matches up with what we expected, That it takes much less time to do the congruent task than the incongruent task.

–write answer here–

- (6) Optional: What do you think is responsible for the effects observed? Can you think of an alternative or similar task that would result in a similar effect? Some research about the Stroop effect and the brain will be helpful for thinking about these two questions!

–write answer here–

In [ ]: The brain has an image association between the shape of the word and the colour. When the word and the colour are the same, the brain processes the word faster. A similar effect would likely be observed if the participants were shown words of the colour that did not match the word.