

# Hypotese test.

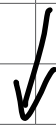
## Sammenligning af 2 populationer

### Case

#### Model

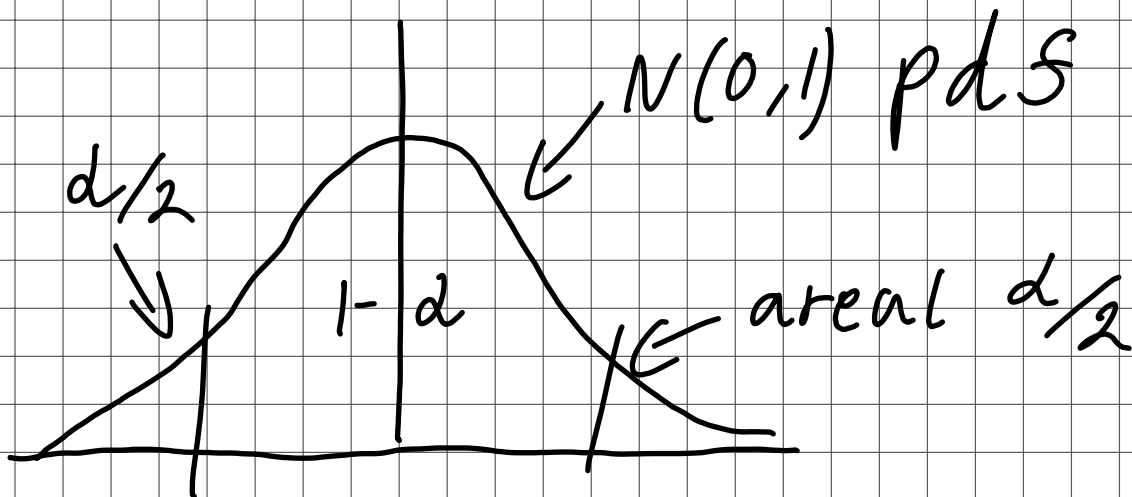
pop 2  $X_{1i} \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$

kend t



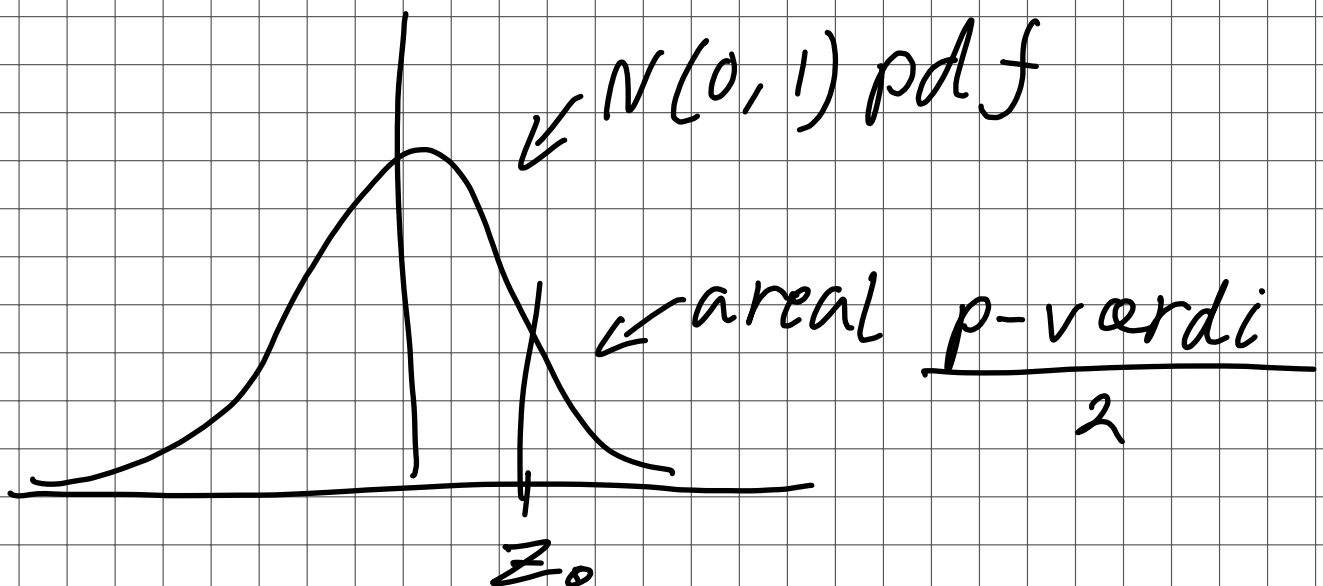
Test

ant en valg  $\alpha \leq \begin{matrix} 1\% \\ 5\% \\ 10\% \end{matrix}$



$$-z_{\alpha/2} \quad z_{\alpha/2} = \text{norminv}(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2})$$

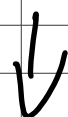
$|z_0| > z_{\alpha/2} \rightarrow \text{forkast } H_0$

Eller

$$p\text{-verdi} = 2 \cdot p(z \geq |z_0|)$$

$$= 2(1 - \underbrace{p(z \leq |z_0|)}_{\text{normcd } \Phi(|z_0|)})$$

p-værdi = Lille



forkast  $H_0$

CASE A ukendt  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$

Test  
statistik

$$Z_0 = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \cdot \Delta_0}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

↑  
antal samples

$\sigma^2$  ukendt

$$X_1 \rightarrow S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 - 1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{1i} - \bar{X}_1)^2$$

$$X_2 \rightarrow S_2^2 = \frac{1}{n_2 - 1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{2i} - \bar{X}_2)^2$$

hvilken skal vi vælge?

vi tager et vægtet gennemsnit

pooling

vægt gennemsnit

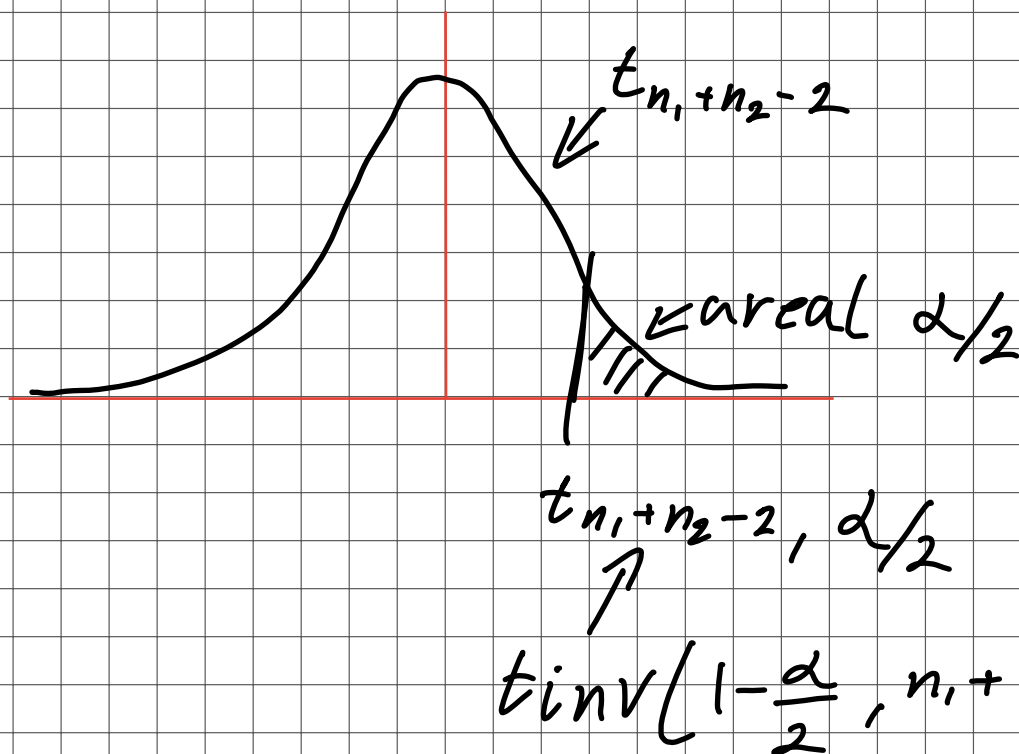
$$S_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1) S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1) S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \sim \frac{\sigma^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

på den måde vælger den med flest samples højst

## Test Statistic

$$T_0 = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - \Delta_0}{\sqrt{\hat{S}^2 \left( \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}} \sim t_{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

Data,  $H_0: T_0 = t_0$  (talværdi)



forkast  $H_0 \Leftrightarrow |t_0| > t_{n_1+n_2-2, 1/2}$

$p\text{-værdi} = 2 \left( 1 - P(t_{n_1+n_2-2} > |t_0|) \right)$

$\downarrow$

$t_{cdf}(|t_0|, n_1 + n_2 - 2)$

Case B unKendt  $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$

Large sample approximate test

$$n_1, n_2 \gg 1$$

$$Z_0^* = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - \Delta_0}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}} \underset{\sim}{\text{approx}} N(0, 1)$$

Data  $Z_0^* = Z_0^* \begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{hypothesis} \\ \rightarrow \text{CI} \end{cases}$

## Paired test

hvert test objekt skal kan deles i 2 og gives hver sin "treatment"

Model paneled data  $(X_{1i}, X_{2i})_{i=1, \dots, n}$

$$X_{1i} \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$$

$$X_{2i} \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$$

↑  
SKS en mark med  
2 forskellige typer  
gødning.

$$H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = \Delta_0$$

## Difference model

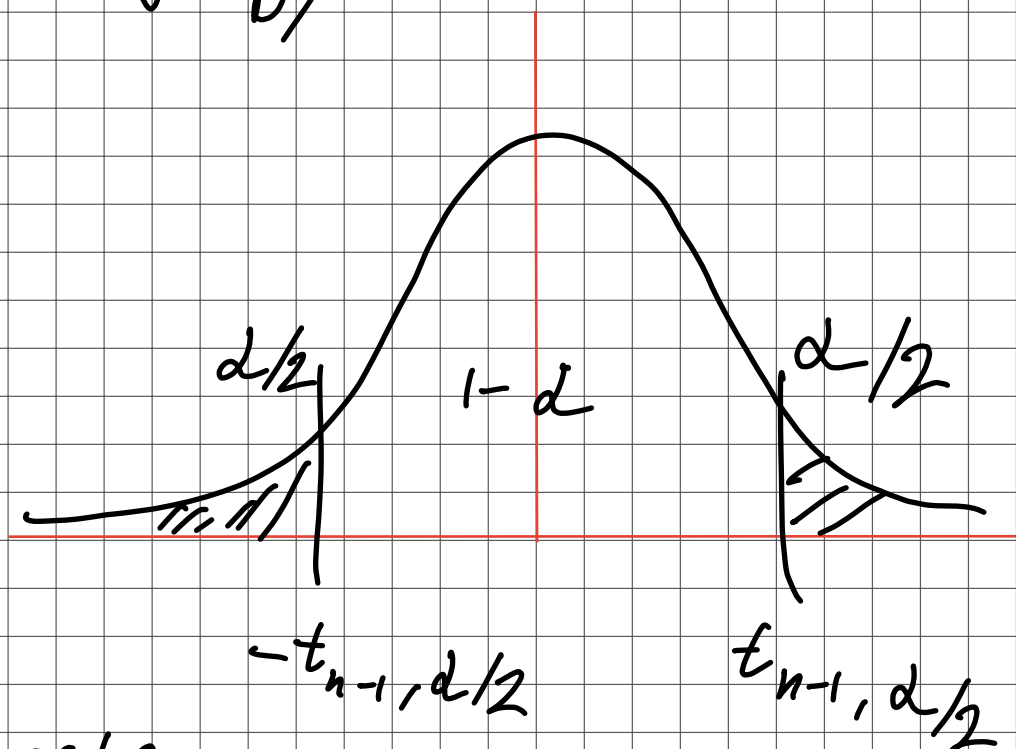
$$D_i = X_{1i} - X_{2i} \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \sigma_D^2)$$

$$\bar{D} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n D_i \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{\sigma_D^2}{n})$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_D^2 = S_D^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (D_i - \bar{D})^2$$

# Test Statistic

$$T_{D,0} = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - \Delta_0}{\sqrt{S_D^2/n}} \sim t_{n-1}$$



Var test i matlab kan sammenligne 2 varianser.

## varianshomogenitet

$$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$$

$$H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$$

$$S_1^2 = \frac{1}{n_1-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \bar{X}_1)^2 \sim \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1-1} \chi_{n_1-1}^2$$

$$S_2^2 = \frac{1}{n_2-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{2i} - \bar{X}_2)^2 \sim \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2-1} \chi_{n_2-1}^2$$

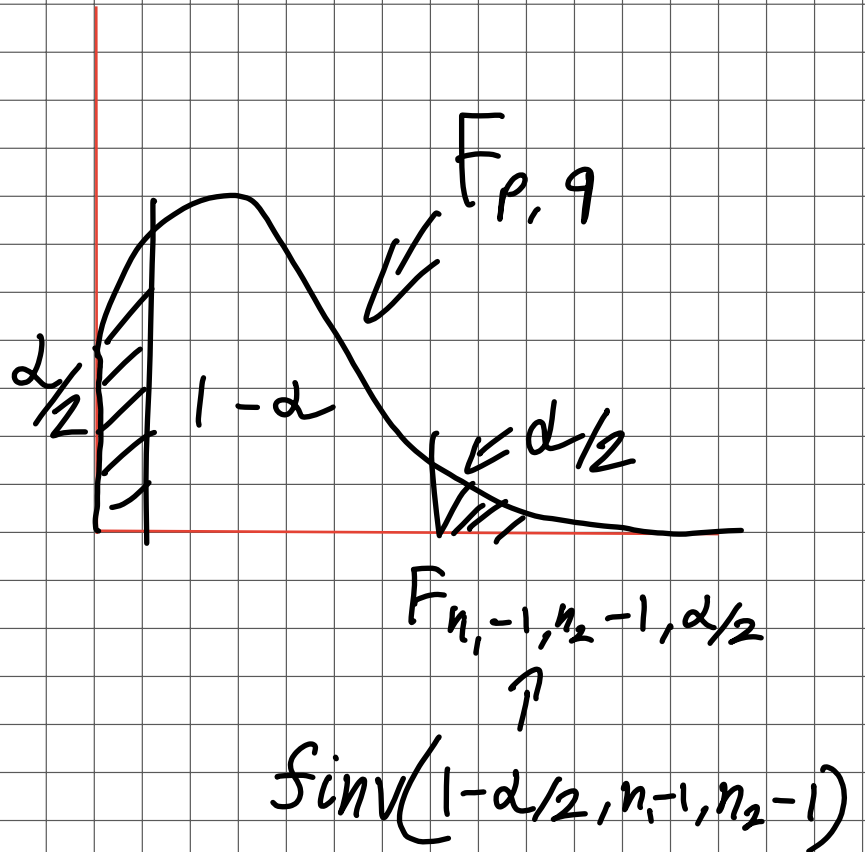


# Fisher Sordeling

$$SX \sim X^2_p$$

$$Y \sim X^2_o$$

$$\frac{X/p}{Y/q} \stackrel{\text{det}}{\sim} F_{p,q}$$



alle 4: brande til KBH: 396

2<sup>2</sup> brande-til KBH : 198 + 120-pladser

2' odense til KBH : 134

total: 452

hjem

2 KBH til brande: 198 + 120-plads

2 KBH til odense: 178

total: 496

total-total: 948