

Notes for Students – Lesson 9

Q1:-

Hypothesis Testing

Dependent Variable (Measured on scale from 1 to 10)	Sample Mean \bar{x} ($n = 20$)	Probability	Likely or unlikely?
Student engagement	$\bar{x}_E = \text{Something}$	$p \approx 0.05$	
Student learning	$\bar{x}_L = \text{Something else}$	$p \approx 0.10$	

Q2:-

α Levels

$\alpha = .05$ (5%)

$\alpha = .01$ (1%)

$\alpha = .001$ (0.1%)



Which of the following are true?

- ☐ If the probability of getting a particular sample mean is less than α , it is "unlikely" to occur.
- ☐ If a sample mean has a z-score greater than z^* , it is "unlikely" to occur.
- ☐ If the probability of getting a particular sample mean is "unlikely," the sample mean is in the orange region.
- ☐ The alpha level corresponds to the orange region.

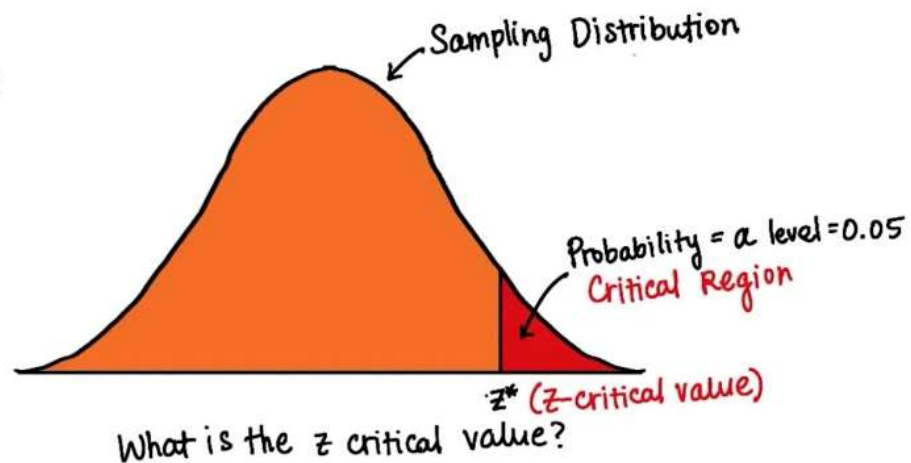
Q3 Part 1:-

α Levels

$\alpha = .05$ (5%)

$\alpha = .01$ (1%)

$\alpha = .001$ (0.1%)



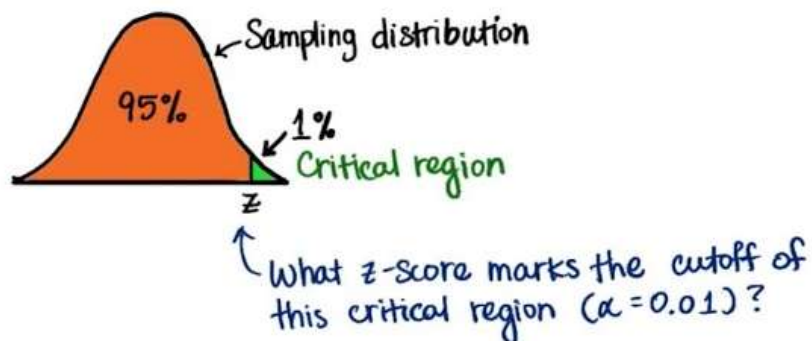
Q3 Part 2:-

α Levels

$\alpha = .05$ (5%)

$\alpha = .01$ (1%)

$\alpha = .001$ (0.1%)



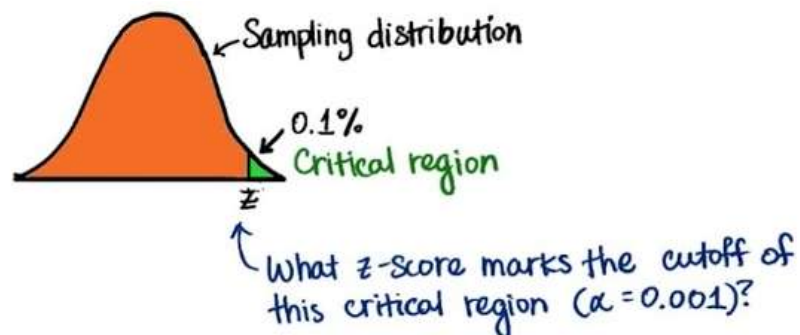
Q3 Part 3:-

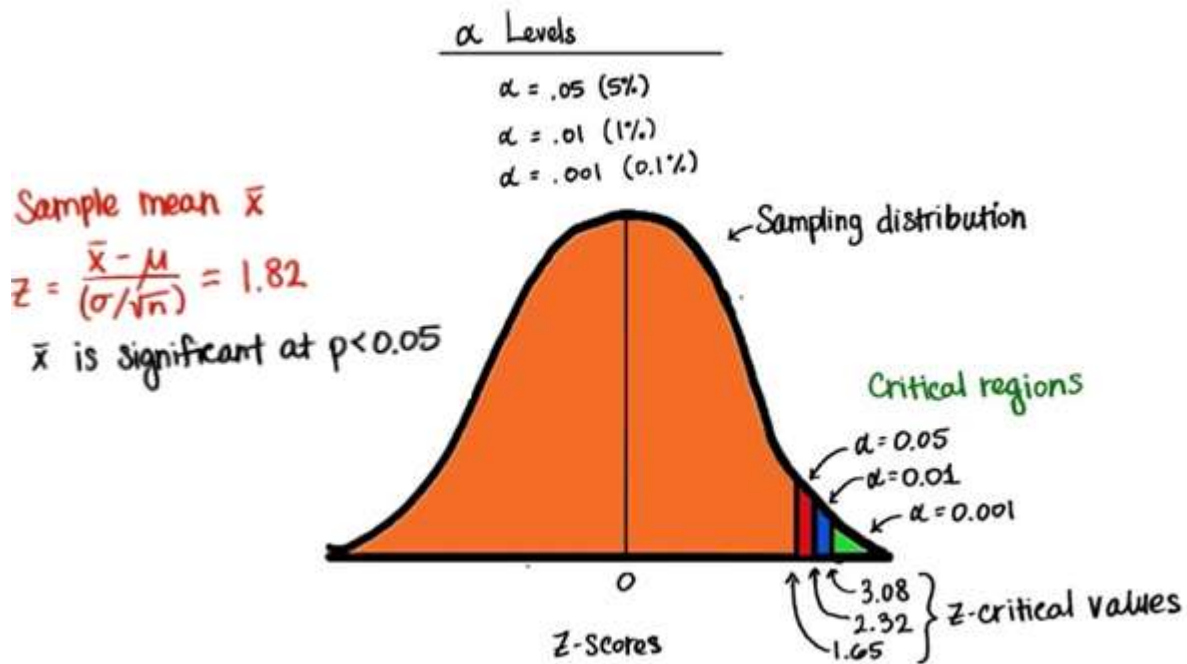
α Levels

$\alpha = .05$ (5%)

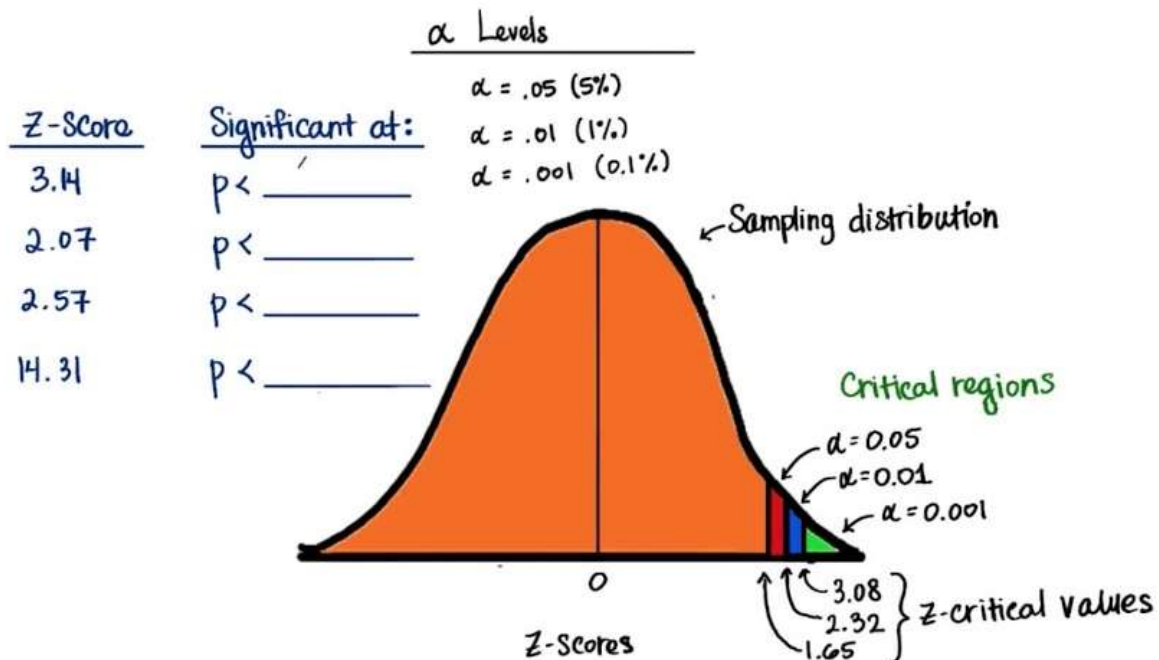
$\alpha = .01$ (1%)

$\alpha = .001$ (0.1%)





Q4:-



Q5:-

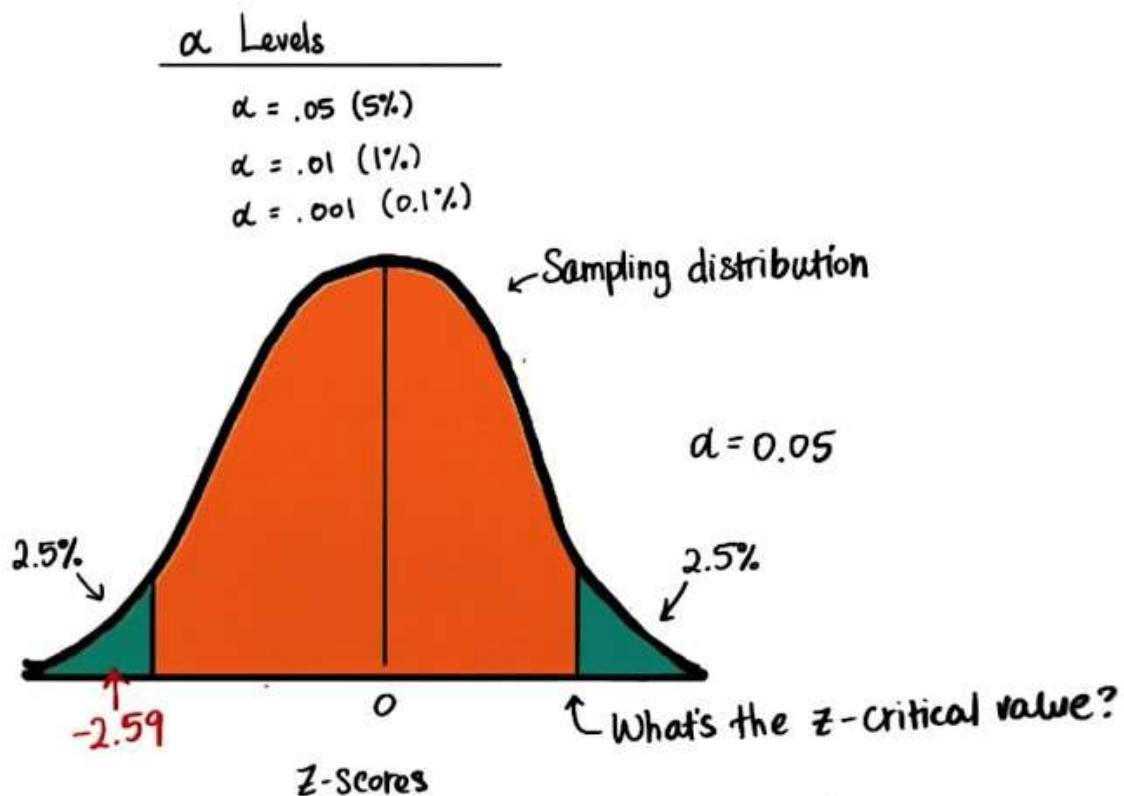
Hypothesis Testing

Population Parameters		
$\mu = 7.5$		
$\sigma = 0.64$		

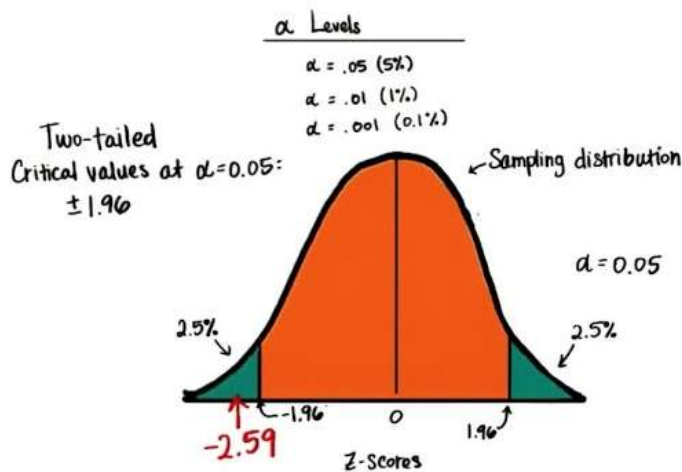
Dependent Variable (Measured on scale from 1 to 10)	Sample Mean \bar{x} ($n = 20$)	Probability
Student engagement	$\bar{x}_E = 7.13$	

What is the z-score of this sample mean?

Q6:- Two Tailed Test



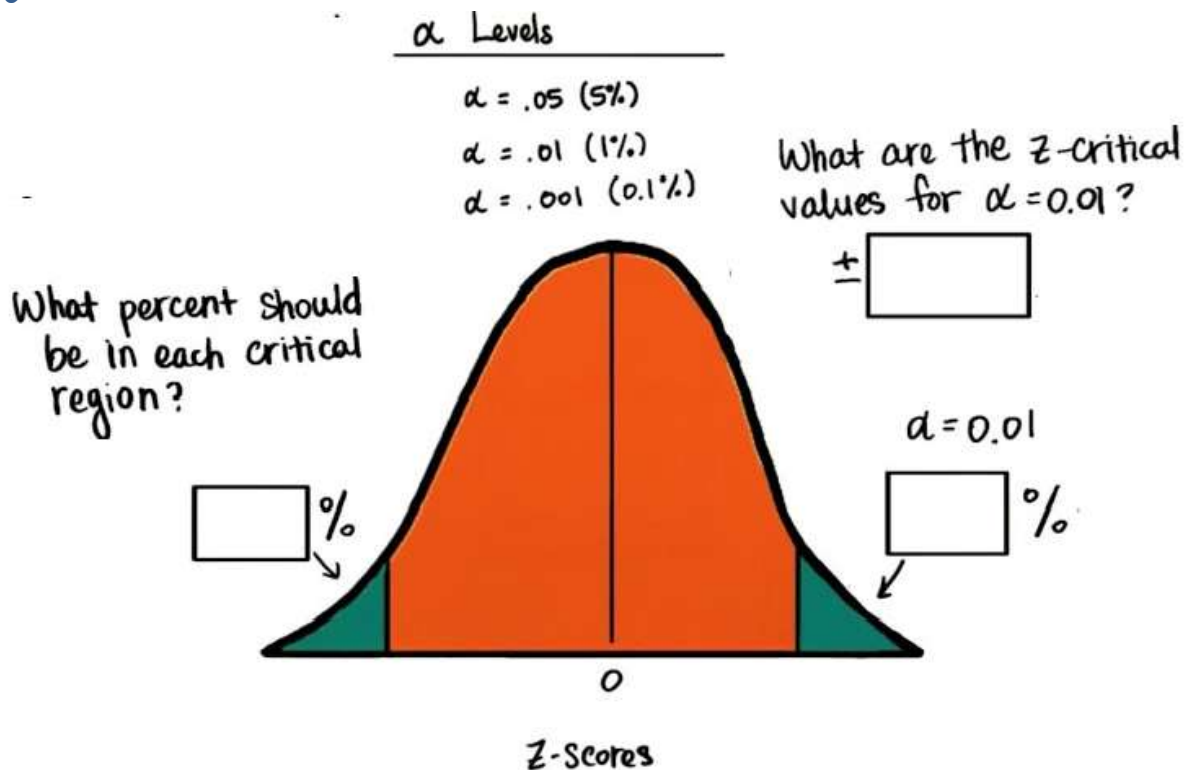
Q7:-



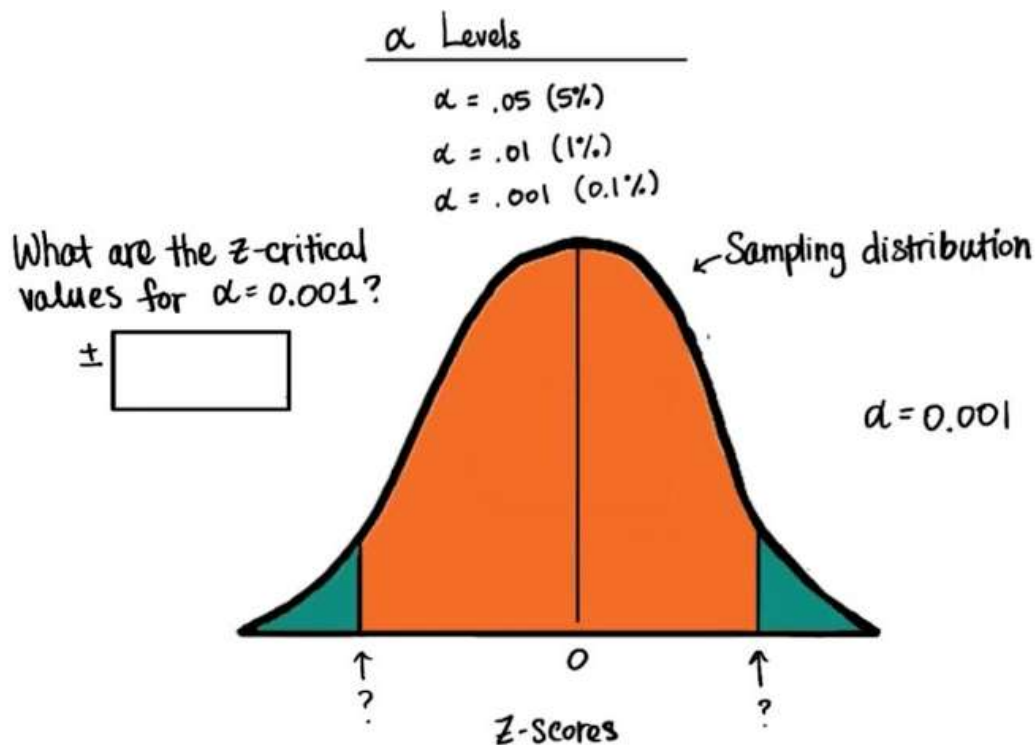
What can we say about the Sample mean $\bar{X} = 7.13$ (z-score = -2.59)?

- ☐ It is unlikely to have gotten a mean engagement score of 7.13
- ☐ A mean engagement score of 7.13 does not fall in the critical region
- ☐ There is evidence that Katie's singing made students less engaged
- ☐ A mean engagement score of 7.13 is significant at $p < 0.05$

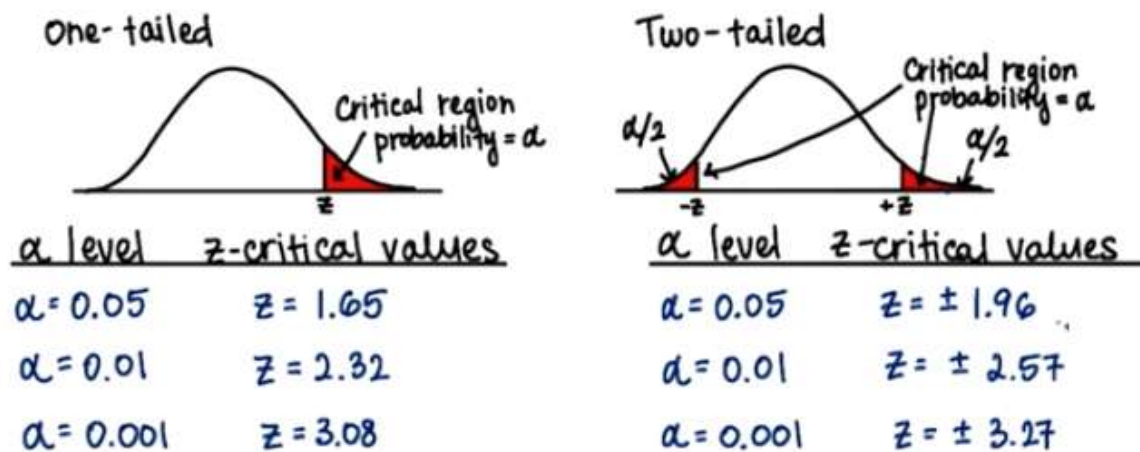
Q8 Part 1



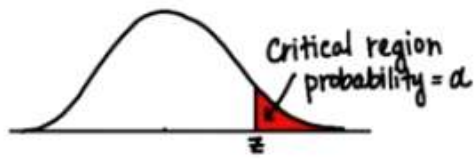
Q8 Part 2



Hypothesis



One-tailed



$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad z = 1.65$$

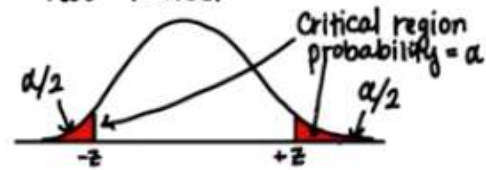
H_0 (null hypothesis) : $\mu = \mu_I$

H_a (alternative hypothesis) : $\mu < \mu_I$

$\mu > \mu_I$

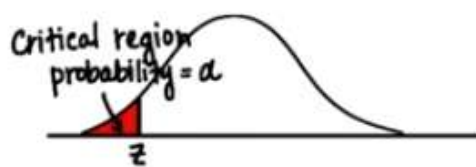
$\mu \neq \mu_I$

Two-tailed



$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad z = \pm 1.96$$

One-tailed



$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad z = 1.65$$

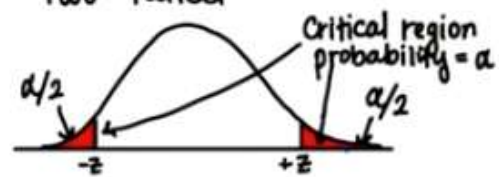
H_0 (null hypothesis) : $\mu = \mu_I$

H_a (alternative hypothesis) : $\mu < \mu_I$

$\mu > \mu_I$

$\mu \neq \mu_I$

Two-tailed



$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad z = \pm 1.96$$

Q9:-

H_0 : Most dogs have four legs. (Most = more than 50%)

H_A : Most dogs have less than four legs.

Sample 10 dogs and find that all have four legs.

Did we prove that the null hypothesis is true (that most dogs have four legs)?

- Yes
- No

Q10:-

H_0 : Most dogs have four legs. (Most = more than 50%)

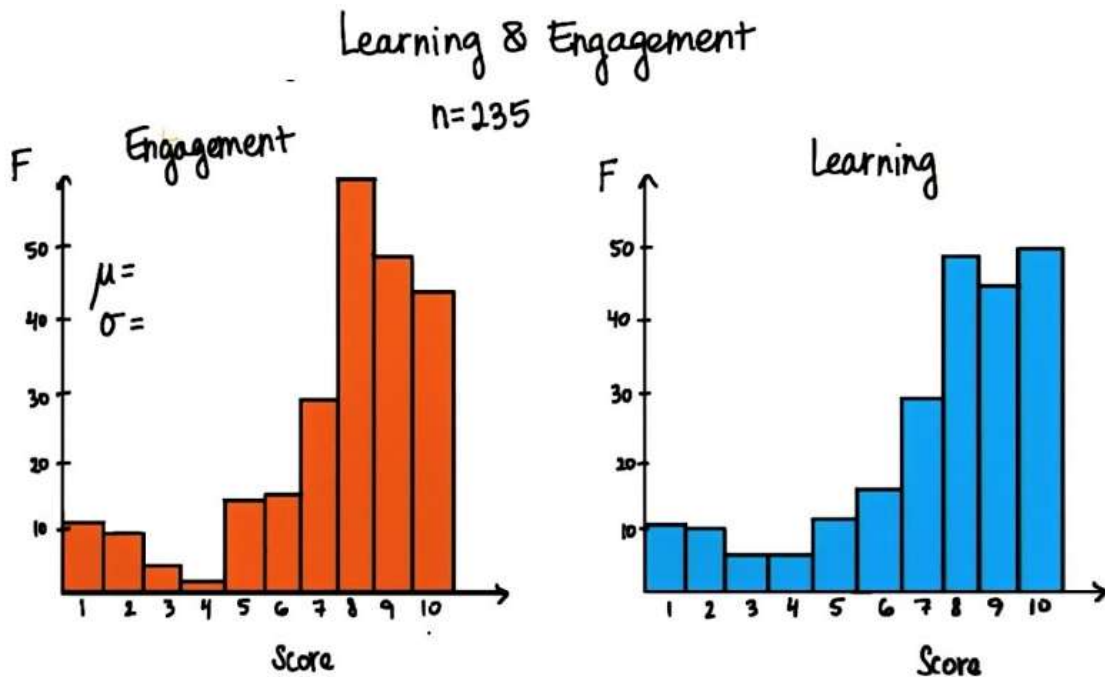
H_A : Most dogs have less than four legs.

Sample 10 dogs and find that 6 dogs have three legs.

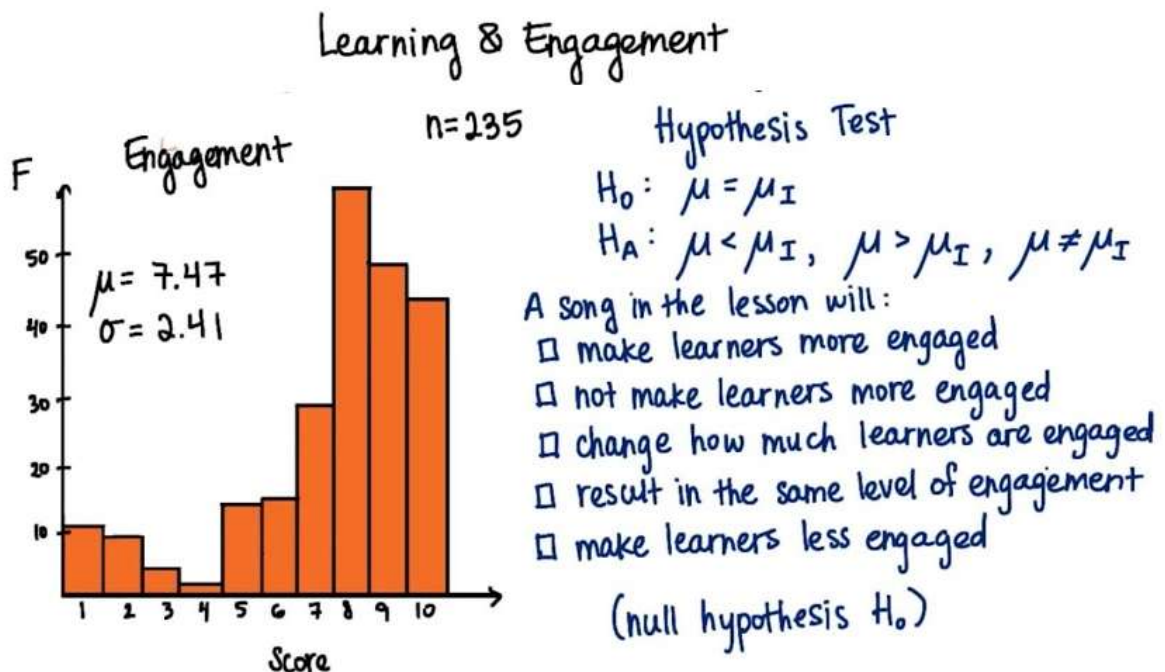
Is this evidence to reject the null hypothesis that most dogs have four legs?

- Yes
- No

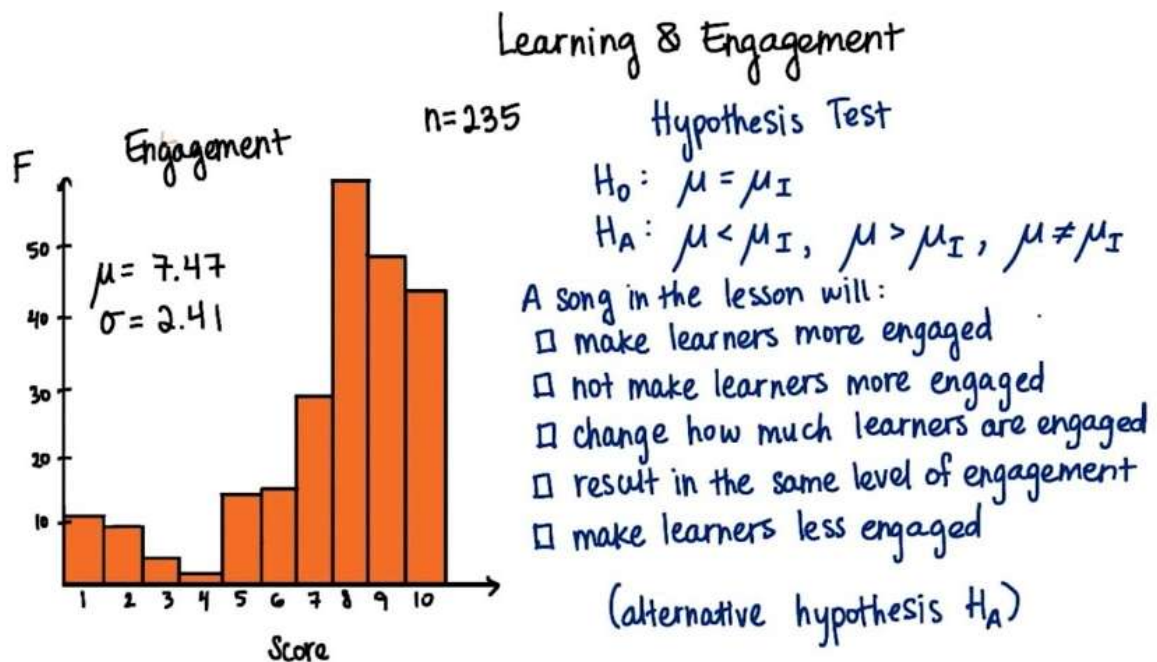
Q11.



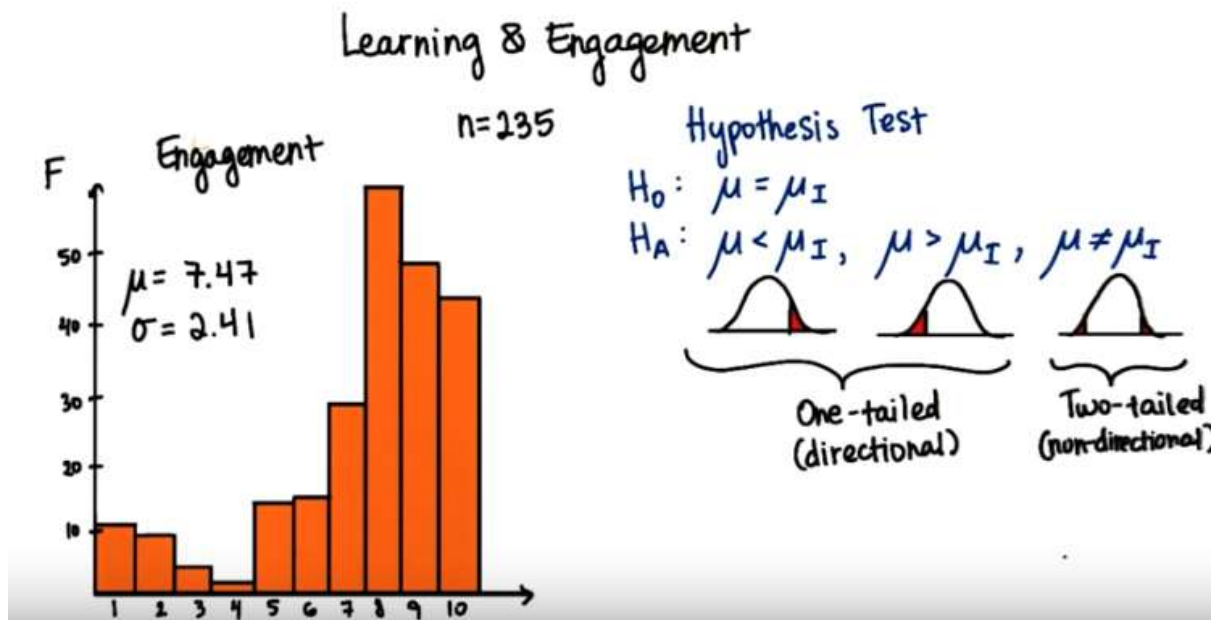
Q12 Part 1



Q12 Part 2

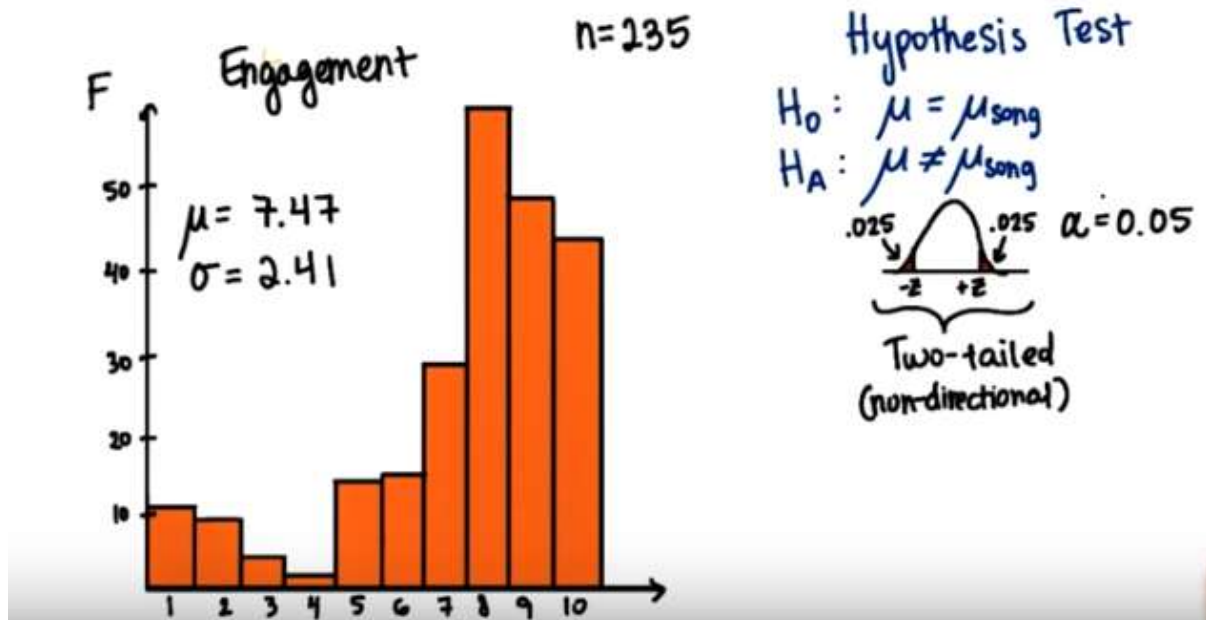


One Tailed and Two Tailed Test



Overview of Hypothesis Testing

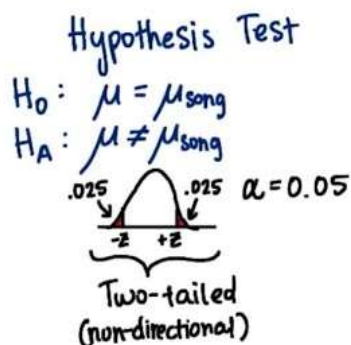
Learning & Engagement



Q13.

Learning & Engagement

$\mu = 7.47$
 $\sigma = 2.41$



What does it mean to reject the null?

Our sample mean falls **within/outside** the critical region.

The z-score of our sample mean is (assume $z > 0$) **less than/greater than** the z-critical value.

The probability of obtaining the sample mean is **less than/greater than** the alpha level.

Q14.


Learning & Engagement

$$\mu = 7.47$$

$$\sigma = 2.41$$

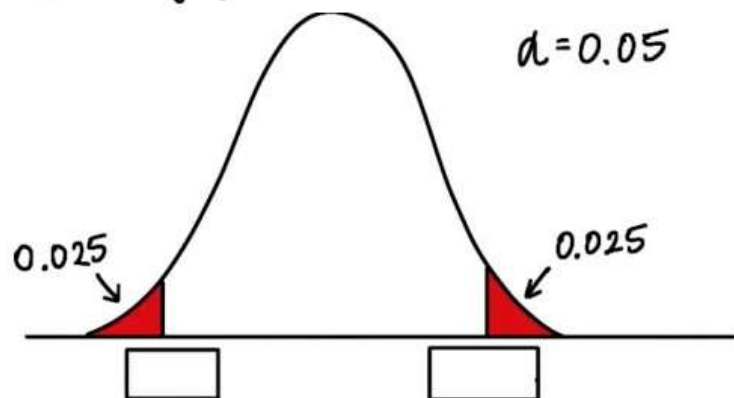
Hypothesis Test

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_{\text{song}}$$

$$H_A: \mu \neq \mu_{\text{song}}$$


$\alpha = 0.05$

Two-tailed
(non-directional)



Q15.Part 1

Learning & Engagement

$$\mu = 7.47$$

$$\sigma = 2.41$$

Hypothesis Test

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_{\text{song}}$$

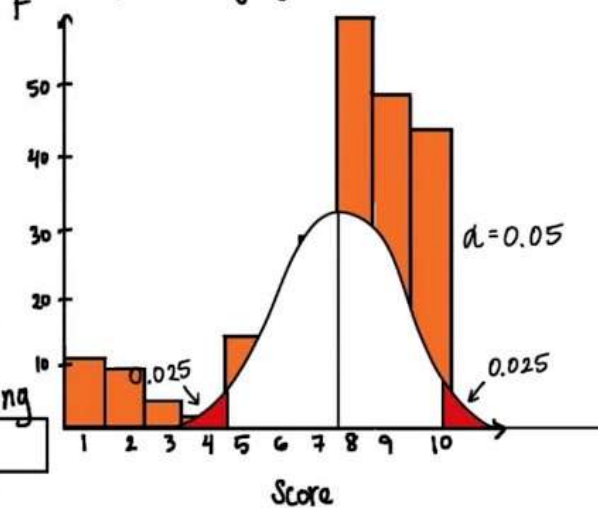
$$H_A: \mu \neq \mu_{\text{song}}$$

QUIZ

What's the z-score
of this sample
mean on the sampling
distribution?

$n = 30$

$\bar{x} = 8.3$ (mean engagement score
of sample)



Q15.Part 2

Learning & Engagement

$$\mu = 7.47$$
$$\sigma = 2.41$$

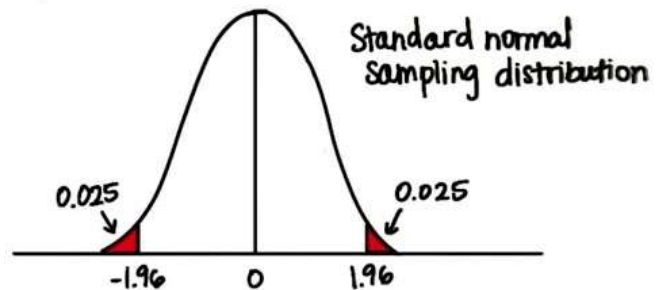
Hypothesis Test

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_{\text{song}}$$

$$H_A: \mu \neq \mu_{\text{song}}$$

$$n = 30$$

$$\bar{x} = 8.3 \leftarrow z\text{-score} = 1.89$$



At $\alpha = 0.05$, do we reject or fail to reject the null?

- o Reject H_0
- o Fail to reject H_0

Q16. Part 1

Learning & Engagement

$$\mu = 7.47$$
$$\sigma = 2.41$$

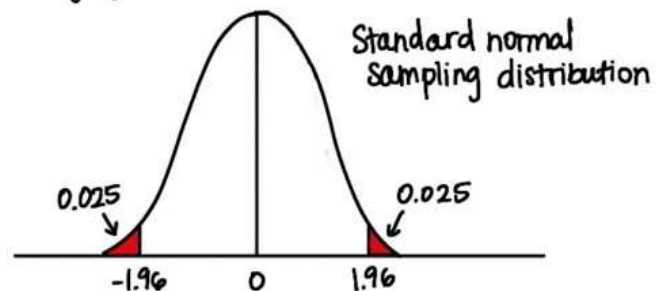
Hypothesis Test

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_{\text{song}}$$

$$H_A: \mu \neq \mu_{\text{song}}$$

$$n = 50$$

$$\bar{x} = 8.3 \leftarrow z\text{-score} = \boxed{}$$



If we increase the sample size to 50.

Find the new z-score?

Q16.Part 2

Learning & Engagement

$$\mu = 7.47$$
$$\sigma = 2.41$$

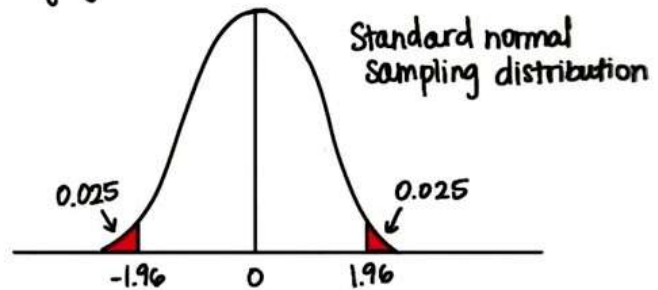
Hypothesis Test

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_{\text{song}}$$

$$H_A: \mu \neq \mu_{\text{song}}$$

$$n = 50$$

$$\bar{x} = 8.3 \leftarrow z\text{-Score} = 2.44$$



At $\alpha = 0.05$, do we reject the null or fail to reject the null?

- o Reject
- o Fail to reject

Q16.Part 3

Learning & Engagement

$$\mu = 7.47$$
$$\sigma = 2.41$$

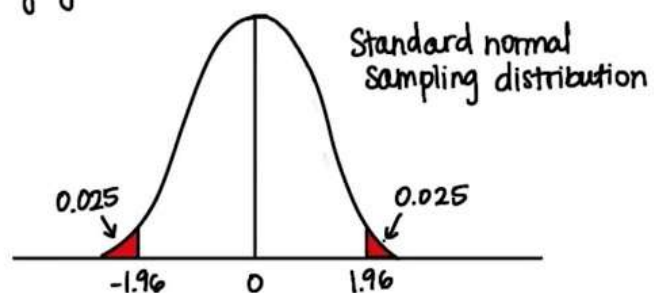
Hypothesis Test

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_{\text{song}}$$

$$H_A: \mu \neq \mu_{\text{song}}$$

$$n = 50$$

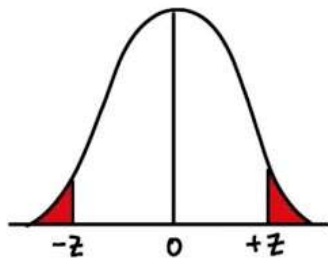
$$\bar{x} = 8.3 \leftarrow z\text{-Score} = 2.44$$



What's the probability of randomly selecting a sample of size 50 with a mean of at least 8.3 from this population?

Hypothesis Testing is prone to misinterpretations

Q17.



Hypothesis testing is prone to misinterpretations.

Which areas in this diagram correspond to making the wrong statistical decision?

		Decision	
		Reject H_0	Retain H_0
State of the world	H_0 true		
	H_0 false		

Q18.

H_0 : The beverage is fine to drink now. Map statement A,B,C,D with the

H_A : The beverage is too hot to drink. respective boxes below.

A You decide the beverage is fine to drink now, but it's too hot and you burn your tongue.

B You decide the beverage is fine to drink now, and it is!

C You think the beverage is too hot so you wait to drink it, but it's actually fine now and by the time you drink it, it's too cold.

D You think the beverage is too hot and indeed it is, so you wait to drink it and then it's perfect.

Decision

		Decision	
		Reject H_0	Retain H_0
State of the world	H_0 true	WRONG Type I error	CORRECT
	H_0 false	CORRECT	WRONG Type II error

Q19.

H_0 : It's not going to rain

H_A : It will rain

Match each statement with the boxes below

A It doesn't rain

B You don't bring your umbrella

C You bring your umbrella

D It rains

State of the world

		Decision	
		Reject H_0	Retain H_0
State of the world	H_0 true	WRONG Type I error	CORRECT
	H_0 false	CORRECT	WRONG Type II error

Q20.

H_0 : $\mu_{\text{song}} = \mu$

H_A : $\mu_{\text{song}} \neq \mu$

$\mu = 7.47$
 $\sigma = 2.41$

$n = 30$ $\bar{x} = 8.3$

$\mu_{\text{song}} = 7.8$

$\alpha = 0.05$

two-tailed test

State of the world

		Decision	
		Reject H_0	Retain H_0
State of the world	H_0 true	WRONG Type I error	CORRECT
	H_0 false	CORRECT	WRONG Type II error

Q21.

$$H_0: \mu_{\text{song}} = \mu$$

$$H_A: \mu_{\text{song}} \neq \mu$$

$$\mu = 7.47$$

$$\sigma = 2.41$$



$$n = 50 \quad \bar{x} = 8.3$$

$$\mu_{\text{song}} = 7.8$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

two-tailed test

State of
the world

Decision		Reject H_0	Retain H_0
H_0 true		WRONG Type I error	CORRECT
H_0 false		CORRECT	WRONG Type II error