

### 3 Multiple comparisons, power, and limitations of NHST

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#### Type I and Type II error

- We already mentioned this in the previous lecture

	H0 is true	H1 is true
H0 not rejected	correct	$\beta$ , Type II error
H0 rejected	$\alpha$ , Type I error	Power

#### Example

	H0 is true	H1 is true
H0 not rejected	correct	$\beta$ , Type II error
H0 rejected	$\alpha$ , Type I error	Power

#### Controlling the Type I error rate

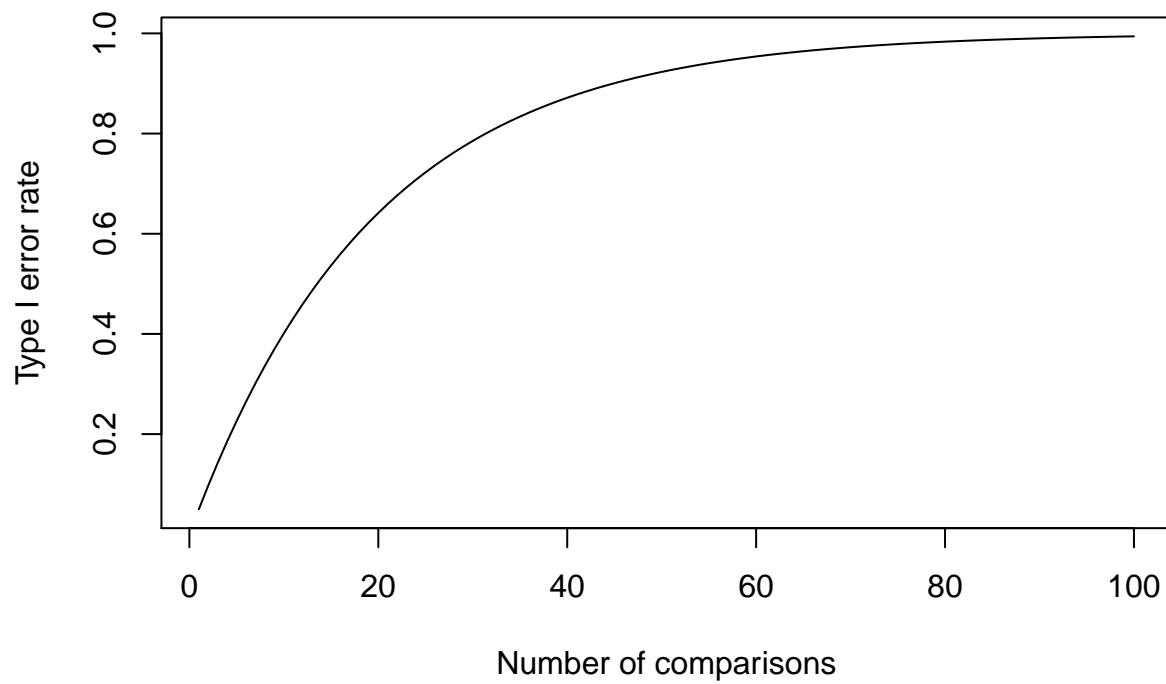
- Seems trivial: just set  $\alpha$  to an appropriate level (0.05)
- However, there are many factors that can increase the Type I error rate:
- Multiple comparisons
  - See Week 3 In-Class activity Question 1
  - Each test has an individual  $\alpha$  of .05.
    - \* But if you do a lot of tests, these individual alphas add up

#### Type I error rate for multiple comparisons

This is not particularly complicated, it's just the function

$$y = .95^x$$

## Probability of at least one Type I error



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## Slide With Code

```
summary(cars)
```

```
##      speed      dist
##  Min.   : 4.0    Min.   : 2.00
## 1st Qu.:12.0    1st Qu.: 26.00
## Median :15.0    Median : 36.00
## Mean   :15.4    Mean   : 42.98
## 3rd Qu.:19.0    3rd Qu.: 56.00
## Max.   :25.0    Max.   :120.00
```

## Slide With Plot

