Statistical Hypotheses Test

Step to test a hypothesis

Step 1: Identify the types of hypothesis

Step 2: Set up the Null and Alternative Hypothesis

Step 3: Collect Data

Step 4: Test the hypothesis using computers

Types of Hypothesis

There are many types of hypothesis. For example:

- Compare "something" to a number:
  - One average current Bryant students study longer than 8 hours a week.
- Compare two things (No number appears on the hypothesis)
  - One average current Bryant students study longer hours than Harvard students
- Relationship between "two things"
  - People who are bigger perfectionists also tend to have more anxiety."
  - People who has more working experience earns higher income.

And many more...

"One - Sample" Hypotheses

"One - Sample" Hypotheses

- Compare "something" to a number

Hypothesis: Current Bryant students sleep longer than 8 hours

"One - Sample" Hypotheses

Hypothesis: People living in Smithfield drive less than 1.5 hour a day.

"One - Sample" Hypotheses

Hypothesis: Current Bryant Students prefer watching football than basketball

Go ask 100 students → ① → 92 prefer watching football
↘ 8 prefer ____ basketball

② → 40 → football
↘ 60 → basketball

} data does not support the hypothesis

can be formed as:

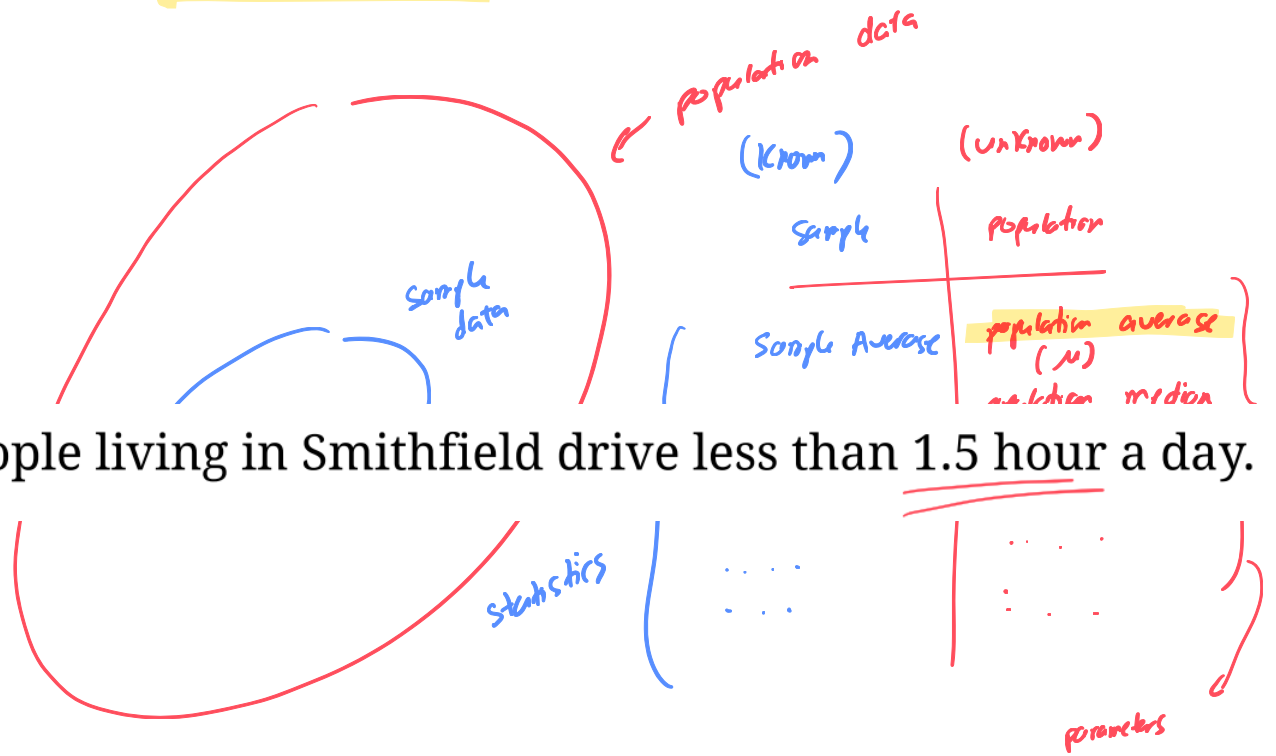
The proportion of current Bryant Students prefer watching football over basketball is bigger than 50%

OR we can measure how much Bryant Students like watching football from scale 0 - 10. Do the same thing for basketball.

⇒ Then compare the 2 quantities.

Statistics vs Parameters

Statistics vs Parameters



Hypothesis: People living in Smithfield drive less than 1.5 hour a day.

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[or average]

$\mu < 1.5$ (hours)

where μ is the pop. mean of numbers of hours people living in Smithfield drive a day.

Null Hypothesis : $\mu \geq 1.5$

Alternative hypothesis: $\mu < 1.5$

Null vs Alternative Hypothesis

Null vs Alternative Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis: No difference or relationship exists between two sets of data or variables being analyzed

Alternative Hypothesis: There is "some" difference or relationship exists between two sets of data or variables being analyzed

Alternative Hypothesis is what we want to prove/test.

Example

Example

A medical trial is conducted to test whether or not a new medicine reduces cholesterol by 25%. State the null and alternative hypotheses.

Example

We want to test if college students take less than five years to graduate from college, on the average. The null and alternative hypotheses are:

(H_0) Null Hypothesis : $\mu \geq 1.5$

$(H_1$ or $H_a)$ Alternative H : $\mu < 5$ (years)

μ : the pop. average of numbers of years college students take to graduate

Example

We want to test if it takes fewer than 45 minutes to teach a lesson plan. State the null and alternative hypotheses.

$H_0 : \mu \geq 45$

$H_1 : \mu < 45$

$H_0 : \mu = 45$

$H_1 : \mu < 45$

Example

In an issue of U. S. News and World Report, an article on school standards stated that about half of all students in France, Germany, and Israel take advanced placement exams and a third pass. The same article stated that 6.6% of U.S. students take advanced placement exams and 4.4% pass. Test if the percentage of U.S. students who take advanced placement exams is more than 6.6%. State the null and alternative hypotheses.

$H_0 : p \leq 6.6\%$

$H_1 : p > 6.6\%$

$H_0 : p = 6.6\%$

$H_1 : p > 6.6\%$

Example

On a state driver's test, about 40% pass the test on the first try. We want to test if more than 40% pass on the first try.

$H_0: p \leq 40\%$

$H_1: p > 40\%$

($H_0: p = 40\%$

$H_1: p > 40\%$)

Example

State the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis in terms of the appropriate parameter.

- Europeans have a mean paid vacation each year of six weeks.

$H_0 : \mu \neq 6$ ($\neq$ means "not equal to")

$H_1 : \mu = 6$

Example

State the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis in terms of the appropriate parameter.

- The mean number of cars a person owns in her lifetime is not more than ten.

$H_0 : \mu \geq 10$

$H_1 : \mu < 10$

Example

State the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis in terms of the appropriate parameter.

- About half of Americans prefer to live away from cities, given the choice.

$H_0 : p \neq 50\%$

$H_1 : p = 50\%$

Example

State the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis in terms of the appropriate parameter.

- The chance of developing breast cancer is under 11% for women.

Example

State the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis in terms of the appropriate parameter.

- Private universities' mean tuition cost is more than $20,000 per year.