#### Math 362: Mathematical Statistics II

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#### Chapter 7. Inference Based on The Normal Distribution

- § 7.1 Introduction
- § 7.2 Comparing  $\frac{\overline{Y}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$  and  $\frac{\overline{Y}-\mu}{S/\sqrt{n}}$
- § 7.3 Deriving the Distribution of  $\frac{\overline{Y}-\mu}{\mathcal{S}/\sqrt{n}}$
- § 7.4 Drawing Inferences About  $\mu$
- § 7.5 Drawing Inferences About  $\sigma^2$

1

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- § 7.1 Introduction
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- § 7.3 Deriving the Distribution of  $\frac{\overline{Y} \mu}{S / \sqrt{r}}$
- § 7.4 Drawing Inferences About  $\mu$
- § 7.5 Drawing Inferences About  $\sigma$

Let  $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$  be a random sample from  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ .

Question Find a test statistic  $\Lambda$  in order to test  $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$  v.s.  $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$ .

Case I. 
$$\sigma^2$$
 is known: 
$$\Lambda = \frac{\overline{Y} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

Case II. 
$$\sigma^2$$
 is unknown:  $\Lambda = ?$   $\Lambda = \frac{?}{s} \frac{\overline{Y} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim ?$ 

### Summary

# A random sample of size n from a normal distribution $\mathcal{N}(\mu,\sigma^2)$

	$\sigma^2$ known	$\sigma^2$ unknown		
Statistic	$Z = rac{\overline{Y} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$	$T_{n-1} = rac{\overline{Y} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}}$		
Score	$z=rac{\overline{y}-\mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$	$t=rac{\overline{y}-\mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$		
Table	$Z_{lpha}$	$t_{lpha,n-1}$		
100(1-lpha)% C.I.	$\left(\bar{y}-z_{\alpha/2}\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}},\bar{y}+z_{\alpha/2}\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$	$\left(\bar{y}-t_{\alpha/2,n-1}\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}},\bar{y}+t_{\alpha/2,n-1}\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$		
Test $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$				
$H_1: \mu > \mu_0$	Reject $H_0$ if $z \geq z_{\alpha}$	Reject $H_0$ if $t \geq t_{\alpha,n-1}$		
$H_1: \mu < \mu_0$	Reject $H_0$ if $z \leq z_{\alpha}$	Reject $H_0$ if $t \leq t_{\alpha,n-1}$		
$H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$	Reject $H_0$ if $ z  \geq z_{lpha/2}$	Reject $H_0$ if $ t  \geq t_{lpha/2, n-1}$		

#### Computing s from data

Step 1 
$$a = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i$$

Step 2. 
$$b = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2$$

Step 3. 
$$s = \sqrt{\frac{nb - a^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

Proof.

$$s^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2} = \frac{n \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}^{2}\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}\right)^{2}}{n(n-1)}$$

## Case 7.4.1 How far apart are the bat and the insect when the bat first senses that insect is there?

Or, what is the effective range of a bat's echolocation system?

Table 7.4.1				
Catch Number	Detection Distance (cm)			
1	62			
2	52			
3	68			
4	23			
5	34			
6	45			
7	27			
8	42			
9	83			
10	56			
11	40			

Answer the guestion by contruct a 95% C.I.

Sol. ...

```
import numpy as np
import scipy stats as st
# returns confidence interval of mean
def confIntMean(a, conf=0.95):
    mean, sem, m = np.mean(a), st.sem(a), st.t.ppf((1+conf)/2., len(a)-1)
    return mean - m*sem, mean + m*sem
def main():
    alpha = 5
    data = np.array ([62, 52, 68, 23, 34, 45, 27, 42, 83, 56, 40])
    lower, upper = confIntMean(data, 1-alpha/100)
        """ .format(**locals()))
    name == " main ":
    main()
```

```
In [83]: run Case7_4_1.py
The 95% confidence interval is (36.21,60.51)
```

Eg. 7.4.2 Bank approval rates for inner-city residents v.s. rural ones.

Approval rate for rural residents is 62%.

Do bank treat two groups equally?  $\alpha=0.05$ 

Table 7.4.3						
Bank	Location	Affiliation	Percent Approved			
1	3rd & Morgan	AU	59			
2	Jefferson Pike	TU	65			
3	East 150th & Clark	TU	69			
4	Midway Mall	FT	53			
5	N. Charter Highway	FT	60			
6	Lewis & Abbot	AU	53			
7	West 10th & Lorain	FT	58			
8	Highway 70	FT	64			
9	Parkway Northwest	AU	46			
10	Lanier & Tower	TU	67			
11	King & Tara Court	AU	51			
12	Bluedot Corners	FT	59			

Sol.

$$H_0: \mu = 62$$
 v.s.  $H_1: \mu \neq 62$ .

Table 7.4.4						
Banks	n	y	S	t Ratio	Critical Value	Reject H <sub>0</sub> ?
All	12	58.667	6.946	-1.66	±2.2010	No

Table 7.4.5						
Banks	n	$\overline{y}$	S	t Ratio	Critical Value	Reject H <sub>0</sub> ?
American United Federal Trust Third Union	5	58.80		-3.63 $-1.81$ $+4.33$	±3.1825 ±2.7764 ±4.3027	Yes No Yes

```
1 # Eg7 4 2.py
  import numpy as np
  import scipy stats as st
   data = np.array ([59, 65, 69, 53, 60, 53, 58, 64, 46, 67, 51, 59])
   alpha = 5
mean, sem = np.mean(data), st.sem(data)
8 n = len(data)
9 \mid s = sem * np.sqrt(n)
|cv| = st.t.ppf(1-alpha/200., len(data)-1)
   tRatio = (mean-62)/sem
```

```
In [113]: run Eg7_4_2.py

n=12, sample mean=58.667, s=6.946, t Ratio=-1.66, Critical values=2.2010
```