

# Lecture 23 Introduction To Hypothesis Testing

BIO210 Biostatistics

---

Xi Chen

Fall, 2023

School of Life Sciences

Southern University of Science and Technology



南方科技大学生命科学学院  
SUSTech · SCHOOL OF  
**LIFE SCIENCES**

# Estimation

Population parameters	Sample	
Parameters	Point estimate	Interval estimate (95% CI)
$\mu$	$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$	$\bar{x} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$
$\sigma^2$	$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$	$\left[ \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{0.025, n-1}^2}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{0.975, n-1}^2} \right]$
$\pi$	$p = \frac{m}{n}$	$p \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$

*Clinical Infectious Diseases*

## BRIEF REPORT

### Relationship Between the ABO Blood Group and the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Susceptibility

Jiao Zhao,<sup>1,a</sup> Yan Yang,<sup>2,a</sup> Hanping Huang,<sup>3,a</sup> Dong Li,<sup>4,a</sup> Dongfeng Gu,<sup>1</sup> Xiangfeng Lu,<sup>5</sup> Zheng Zhang,<sup>2</sup> Lei Liu,<sup>2</sup> Ting Liu,<sup>3</sup> Yukun Liu,<sup>6</sup> Yunjiao He,<sup>1</sup> Bin Sun,<sup>1</sup> Meilan Wei,<sup>1</sup> Guangyu Yang,<sup>7,b</sup> Xinghuan Wang,<sup>8,b</sup> Li Zhang,<sup>3,b</sup> Xiaoyang Zhou,<sup>4,b</sup> Mingzhao Xing,<sup>1,b</sup> and Peng George Wang<sup>1,b</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Medicine, The Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen,

## ABO Blood Type Distribution In COVID-19 Patients

The ABO blood group distribution in 1,775 COVID-19 patients from Wuhan Jinyintan Hospital:

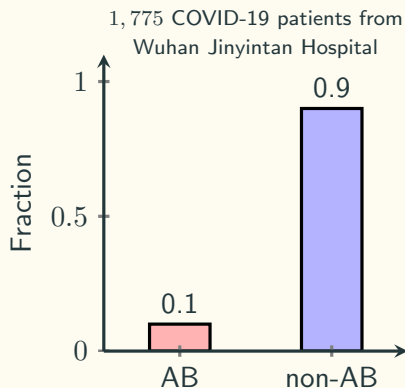
Total		A	B	AB	O
Number	1,775	670	469	178	458
Proportion	1	0.38	0.26	0.1	0.26

# ABO Blood Type Distribution

- **Question 1:** what is the proportion of blood type AB in the COVID-19 patients ?  
✓ Estimations from the random sample: point (0.1) and interval (95% CI: 0.083 – 0.117).
- **Question 2:** ask questions by incorporating the previous knowledge.

From “ABO blood types distribution in Han Chinese” by Deren Peng in 1992.  
Data from Hubei:

Total	A	B	AB	O
1	0.32	0.25	0.09	0.34



## Blood Type AB In COVID-19 Patients

- **Question 2:** is the proportion of blood type AB in the COVID-19 patients different from 0.09?
- ✓ If the proportion of blood type AB in the COVID-19 patients were 0.09, the probability of observing the proportion of blood type AB in 1,775 COVID-19 patients is 0.1 would be ... ?

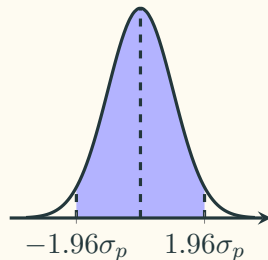
- Using binomial probability ( $n = 1775$ ,  $p = 0.09$ ):

$$\mu_P = 0.09, \sigma_P = 0.008$$

$$\mathbb{P}(X = 178) = \binom{1775}{178} 0.09^{178} 0.91^{1597} = 0.01$$

- Using the sampling distribution of the proportion:

$$Z = \frac{p - \pi}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{n}}} = \frac{0.1 - 0.09}{\sqrt{\frac{0.09 \times 0.91}{1775}}} = 1.47$$



# Correct Answers In Multiple-Choice Questions

*Journal of Educational Measurement*  
Summer 2003, Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. 109–128

## Guess Where: The Position of Correct Answers in Multiple-Choice Test Items as a Psychometric Variable

Yigal Attali

Educational Testing Service

Maya Bar-Hillel

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

*In this article, the authors show that test makers and test takers have a strong and systematic tendency for hiding correct answers—or, respectively, for seeking them—in middle positions. In single, isolated questions, both prefer middle positions to extreme ones in a ratio of up to 3 or 4 to 1. Because test makers routinely, deliberately, and excessively balance the answer key of operational tests, middle bias almost, though not quite, disappears in those keys. Examinees taking real tests also produce answer sequences that are more balanced than their single question tendencies but less balanced than the correct key. In a typical four-choice test, about 55% of erroneous answers are in the two central positions. The authors show that this bias is large enough to have real psychometric consequences, as questions with middle correct answers are easier and less discriminating than questions with extreme correct answers, a fact of which some implications are explored.*

## The Canadian Journal for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning

Volume 8 | Issue 1

Article 11

3-12-2017

## Does Correct Answer Distribution Influence Student Choices When Writing Multiple Choice Examinations?

Jacqueline A. Carnegie

University of Ottawa Faculty of Medicine, jcarnegi@uottawa.ca

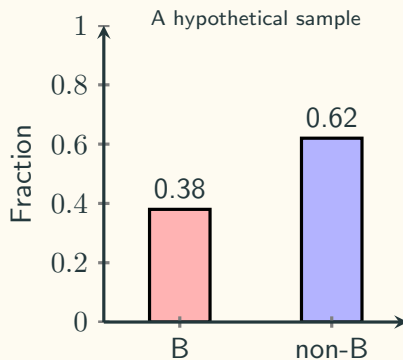
A hypothetical sample ( $n = 374$ ):

**A** (74, 0.198), **B** (142, 0.380), **C** (102, 0.273), **D** (56, 0.150)

## Option B As The Correct Answer

- **Question 1:** what is the proportion of MCQs with B as the correct answer ?  
✓ Estimations from the random sample: point (0.380) and interval (95% CI: 0.331 – 0.429).
- **Question 2:** ask questions by incorporating the previous knowledge.

From senior students and more experienced examinees: “If you do not know which one is the correct answer, choose B!” –  $\mathbb{P}(\text{B is the correct answer}) > 0.25$ .





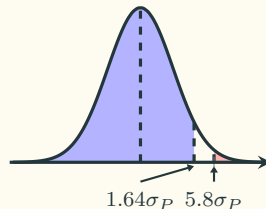
## Option B As The Correct Answer

- **Question 2:** is the proportion of MCQs with B as the correct answer higher than 0.25?
- ✓ If the proportion of MCQs with B as the correct answer were less or equal to 0.25, the probability of observing 38% of 374 MCQs whose correct answer is B would be ... ?

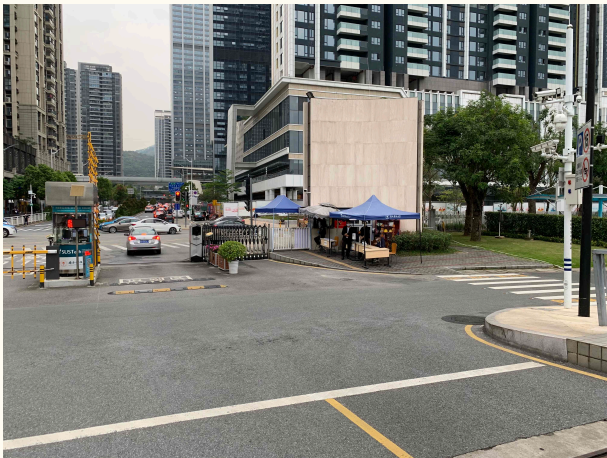
$$\mu_P = 0.25, \sigma_P = 0.022$$

- Using the sampling distribution of the proportion:

$$Z = \frac{p - \pi}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{n}}} \geq \frac{0.38 - 0.25}{\sqrt{\frac{0.25 \times 0.75}{374}}} = 5.8$$



# Measuring Body Temperature



# Human Body Temperature

**In 1868:** the German physician Carl Reinhold August Wunderlich concluded that the average body temperature of normal people was  $37.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  (1 million readings from around 25,000 people).

- How is the body temperature measured?
  - In the rectum (rectal temperature)
  - In the mouth (oral temperature)
  - Under the arm (axillary temperature)
  - In the ear (tympanic temperature)
  - On the skin of the forehead over the temporal artery
- In 1992, Mackowiak *et al.* JAMA ( $36.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).



# Human Body Temperature

- **Question 1:** what is the mean body temperature of normal people ?
  - ✓ Estimations from a random sample: point and interval.
- **Question 2:** is the mean body temperature of normal people really  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  ?
  - ✓ If the mean body temperature of normal people were  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , then we would expect to see ... with a probability of ...

## Brief Report

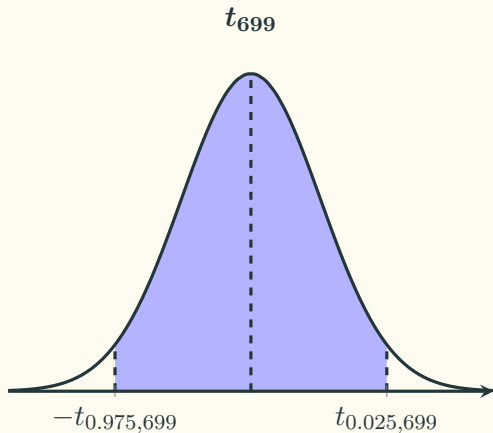
### A Critical Appraisal of 98.6°F, the Upper Limit of the Normal Body Temperature, and Other Legacies of Carl Reinhold August Wunderlich

Philip A. Mackowiak, MD; Steven S. Wasserman, PhD; Myron M. Levine, MD

- Mackowiak *et al.* JAMA 268: 1578 - 80.
  - A random sample with 700 temperature readings.
  - Mean: 36.8 °C.
  - Standard deviation: 0.4 °C.

**How to assess:** If the mean body temperature of normal people were 37 °C ( $\mu$ ), the probability of observing 700 temperature readings with a mean of 36.8 °C ( $\bar{x}$ ) or more extreme is ?

# Human Body Temperature



$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{36.8 - 37}{\frac{0.4}{\sqrt{700}}} = -12.23$$

## Probability vs. Statistics

