

Chapter 9: Comparing two paired populations

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Part 2: the sign test

<https://dzwang91.github.io/stat371/>



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Assumptions of the paired T-test



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- Let's consider a specific case that the distribution of differences is symmetric.

The data consists of paired observations. Let:

- $X_{1,i}$ = i -th data point from population 1
- μ_1 = true mean of population 1
- $X_{2,i}$ = i -th data point from population 2
- μ_2 = true mean of population 2
- $D_i = X_{1,i} - X_{2,i}$ = the difference for pair i
- n = number of pairs
- σ_D^2 = true variance of the differences

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$\iff H_0 : m_D = 0$ vs. $H_A : m_D \neq 0$ where m_D is the population median of the differences.



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- **P-value.** Let b be the observed number of data points greater than 0. If:
 - $H_A : m > 0$:
$$P(B \geq b) = P(B = b) + P(B = b + 1) + \dots + P(B = n^*).$$
 - $H_A : m < 0$:
$$P(B \leq b) = P(B = b) + P(B = b - 1) + \dots + P(B = 1) + P(B = 0).$$
 - $H_A : m \neq 0$: $2 \min\{P(B \geq b), P(B \leq b)\}.$