Assignment 3 Question 4 Presentation

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Summary

4 steps to finding the significance level:

- 1. State the null hypothesis H0
- 2. Formulate a discrepancy measure $D(\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{P}_2)$
- 3. Calculate the observed discrepancy $d_{obs} = D(\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{P}_2)$
- 4. Apply *D* to randomly shuffled sub-populations

The proportion of random discrepancies greater than d_{obs} is the p-value.

Mathematical Formula

Observed discrepancy:

$$d_{obs} = D(\mathcal{P}_1, \mathcal{P}_2)$$

M randomly shuffled sub-populations:

$$\big(\mathcal{P}_{1,1}^{\star},\mathcal{P}_{2,1}^{\star}\big),\big(\mathcal{P}_{1,2}^{\star},\mathcal{P}_{2,2}^{\star}\big),\ldots,\big(\mathcal{P}_{1,M}^{\star},\mathcal{P}_{2,M}^{\star}\big)$$

p-value:

$$\operatorname{p-value} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} I\left(D(\mathcal{P}_{1,i}^{\star}, \mathcal{P}_{2,i}^{\star}) \geq d_{obs}\right)$$

General Code

```
# Generate randomly shuffled sub-populations
mixRandomly <- function(pop) {
  pop1 <- pop$pop1
  n pop1 <- nrow(pop1)
  pop2 <- pop$pop2
  n_pop2 <- nrow(pop2)</pre>
  mix <- rbind(pop1,pop2)</pre>
  select4pop1 <- sample(1:(n_pop1 + n_pop2), n_pop1,</pre>
                          replace = FALSE)
  new_pop1 <- mix[select4pop1,]</pre>
  new pop2 <- mix[-select4pop1,]</pre>
  list(pop1=new_pop1, pop2=new_pop2)
```

General Code

Code Example

Gen Ed class size vs. CTT class size

```
boroughs <- read.csv("Borough_Summary.csv", header=TRUE)
pop <- list(pop1 = subset(boroughs,</pre>
                    boroughs$PROGRAM.TYPE == "GEN ED"),
            pop2 = subset(boroughs,
                    boroughs$PROGRAM.TYPE == "CTT"))
set.seed(341)
discFn <- getDiscrepancy("AVERAGE.CLASS.SIZE", mean)</pre>
disc.random <- sapply(1:1000, FUN = function(...){</pre>
  discFn(mixRandomly(pop))
})
disc.prop <- mean( abs(disc.random) >= discFn(pop) )
disc.prop
```

[1] 0.29

Code Example

