

Question:

Suppose we are interested in testing the null hypothesis that the mean of a normal population is 10 against the alternative that it is greater than 10. A random sample of size 20 from this population gives 9.02 as the sample mean and 2.22 as the sample standard deviation.

- (a) Set up the null and alternative hypotheses.
- (b) Which test would you use? What is the test statistic? What is the null distribution of the test statistic?
- (c) Compute the observed value of the test statistic.
- (d) Compute the p-value of the test using the usual way.
- (e) Estimate the p-value of the test using Monte Carlo simulation. How do your answers in (d) and (e) compare?
- (f) State your conclusion at 5% level of significance.

Report:

(a) The null hypothesis  $H_0$ : true population mean is equal to 10.

The alternative hypothesis  $H_1$ : true population mean is greater than 10.

(b) The test I will use one sample T-test because we don't know variance of population. Also it is a one-sided test. The test statistic is defined by  $t = (\bar{x} - \mu) / (s/\sqrt{n})$ . The null distribution of the test statistic is T-distribution.

(c)

```
t<-(9.02-10)*sqrt(20)/2.22
t
```

The answer is **-1.974186**

(d)

I will choose 'pt' function to get value of  $F(x)$  in R function.

```
F(tobs)<-pt(-abs(t),df=19)
```

The answer is [1] 0.03153941

Because in this question,  $H_1: \mu > \mu_0$ , so that  $P\text{-value} = 1 - F(\text{tobs})$ .

```
P-value<-1- F(tobs)
```

The answer is 0.96846.

(e)

I do 10000 times operation in order to realize Monte Carlo simulation. In this 'for' loop, we calculate the times of mean value more than 10 (reject  $H_0$ ). The 'for' loop is shown below:

```
count=0
for (i in 1:10000){
  onetime=rnorm(n=20,mean=9.02,sd=2.22)
  onemean=mean(onetime)
```

```
    if (onemean>10){  
        count=count+1  
    }  
}
```

And then I calculate the percent of the mean is greater than 10.

```
percent<-count/10000
```

And then the p-value is shown below:

```
pvalue<-1-percent
```

The answer is **0.974**.

**(f)**

At 5% level of significance, we accept H0 because P-value is greater than 0.05. So that reject H1.