

## Significant level for multiple hypothesis testing in a regression

Now consider a null hypothesis which is a combination of two (or more) different hypotheses:

$$H_0: 0 \leq \beta_1 \leq \beta_2$$

Note that this null is equivalent to two different hypotheses combined by "AND"

$$H_0^{(1)}: \beta_1 \geq 0 \text{ AND } H_0^{(2)}: \beta_1 \leq \beta_2$$

And the alternative hypothesis is

$$H_0: \beta_1 < 0 \text{ OR } \beta_1 > \beta_2$$

Let the significant level of  $H_0$ ,  $H_0^{(1)}$  and  $H_0^{(2)}$  be  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$ .

We have

$$\alpha \leq \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

### Proof

$$\alpha = \text{Prob}(\text{reject } H_0 | H_0 \text{ is true})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Prob}\left(\text{reject } H_0^{(1)} \text{ OR reject } H_0^{(2)} \mid H_0^{(1)} \text{ is true AND } H_0^{(2)} \text{ is true}\right) \\ &= \text{Prob}\left(\text{reject } H_0^{(1)} \cup \text{reject } H_0^{(2)} \mid H_0^{(1)} \text{ is true} \cap H_0^{(2)} \text{ is true}\right) \\ &\leq \text{Prob}\left(\text{reject } H_0^{(1)} \mid H_0^{(1)} \text{ is true} \cap H_0^{(2)} \text{ is true}\right) \\ &\quad + \text{Prob}\left(\text{reject } H_0^{(2)} \mid H_0^{(1)} \text{ is true} \cap H_0^{(2)} \text{ is true}\right) \end{aligned}$$

The inequality is because

$$\text{Prob}(A \cup B) = \text{Prob}(A) + \text{Prob}(B) - P(A \cap B) \leq \text{Prob}(A) + \text{Prob}(B)$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob}\left(\text{reject } H_0^{(1)} \mid H_0^{(1)} \text{ is true} \cap H_0^{(2)} \text{ is true}\right) &\leq \text{Prob}\left(\text{reject } H_0^{(1)} \mid H_0^{(1)} \text{ is true}\right) = \alpha_1 \\ \text{where } \alpha_1 &\text{ is the significant level of } H_0^{(1)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Similarly, } \text{Prob}\left(\text{reject } H_0^{(1)} \mid H_0^{(1)} \text{ is true} \cap H_0^{(2)} \text{ is true}\right) \leq \alpha_2$$

$$\text{where } \alpha_2 \text{ is the significant level of } H_0^{(2)}.$$

Plugging this back yields

$$\alpha \leq \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

So if we bound  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$  at 5%, we can guarantee that

$$\alpha \leq \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \leq 5\%$$