

December 8, 2016

> Review:

Let $p := P(\text{Male})$

$H_0: p = 0.5$

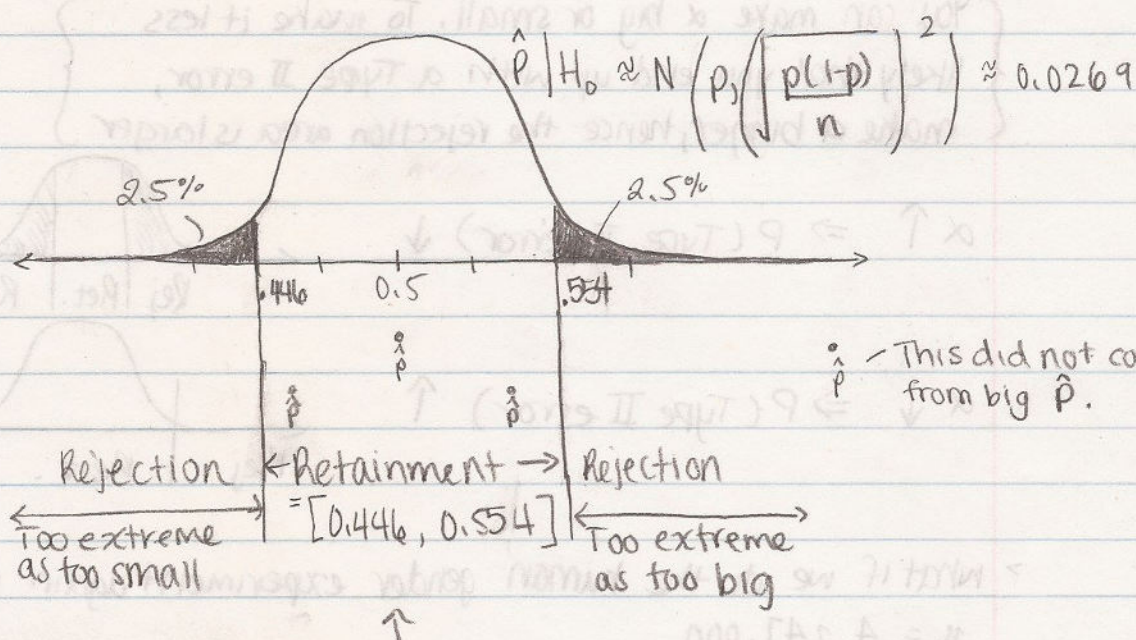
$H_a: p \neq 0.5$

$\alpha = 5\%$

$n = 345$

← we pick this.

"I believe I'll defy extremes 5% of the time."



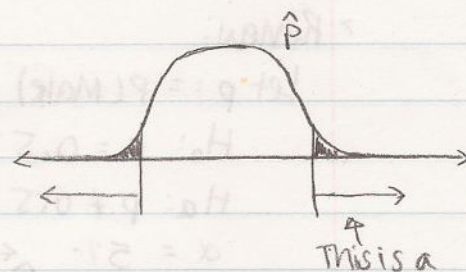
"Two sided test of one proportion"

= Two ways to reject a theory.

165 births male

$\hat{p} = \frac{165}{345} = 0.48 \in \text{Retainment Region} \Rightarrow \text{Retain } H_0$

Truth	Decision	
	Retain H_0	Reject H_0
H_0 True	✓	Type I Error
H_0 False	Type II Error	✓

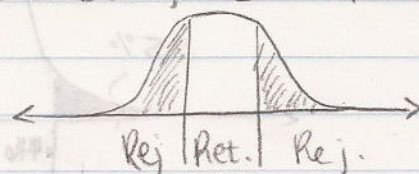


$$P(\text{Type I Error}) = \alpha$$

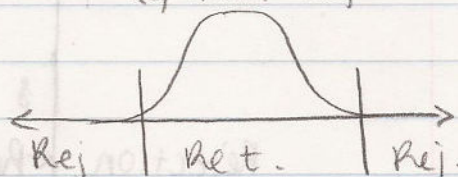
You can make α big or small. To make it less likely that you end up with a Type II error, make α bigger, hence the rejection area is larger

This is a legitimate place where \hat{p} can end up but we've chosen to reject H there.

$$\alpha \uparrow \Rightarrow P(\text{Type II error}) \downarrow$$



$$\alpha \downarrow \Rightarrow P(\text{Type II error}) \uparrow$$



> what if we do the human gender experiment again with more data?

$$n = 4,247,000$$

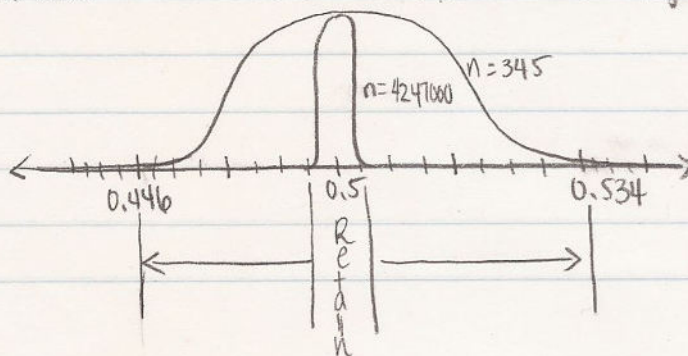
= every baby born in America in 2008.

$$\alpha = 0.5 \text{ (same).}$$

$$\text{Retention Region} = \left[0.5 \pm 2 \sqrt{\frac{0.5(1-0.5)}{4,247,000}} \right] = [0.499, 0.500]$$

Run experiment: 2,173,000 male

$$\hat{p} = \frac{2,173,000}{4,247,000} = 0.51165 \notin \text{Retention Region. We reject } H_0.$$



* $n \uparrow \Rightarrow \alpha$ does not change.

so
 $n \uparrow \Rightarrow P(\text{Type II error}) \downarrow$

$$H_0: p = 0.5$$

$$H_a: p \neq 0.5$$

$$\alpha = 5\%$$

$$n = 345$$

$$\hat{p} = 0.48$$

\Rightarrow Retain H_0

$$H_0: p = 0.50001$$

$$H_a: p \neq 0.50001$$

$$\alpha = 5\%$$

$$n = 345$$

$$\hat{p} = 0.48$$

\Rightarrow Retain H_0

This is an acceptable theory because it is approximately this.

> Aliens.

$$H_0: \text{UFO's and aliens don't exist}$$

$$H_a: \text{UFO's and aliens do exist}$$

$$\alpha \text{ low}$$



Skeptical. Will not allow any arguments to sway his opinion.

$$H_0: \text{UFO's and aliens don't exist}$$

$$H_a: \text{UFO's and aliens do exist}$$

$$\alpha \text{ High}$$



Gullible. Will allow any argument to sway his opinion.

$$H_0: \text{UFO's and aliens do exist}$$

$$H_a: \text{UFO's and aliens don't exist}$$

$$\alpha \text{ low}$$



You won't convince this guy that aliens don't exist.

$$H_0: \text{UFO's and aliens do exist}$$

$$H_a: \text{UFO's and aliens don't exist}$$

$$\alpha \text{ High}$$



You can easily convince him that aliens don't exist.

> Business Case Study

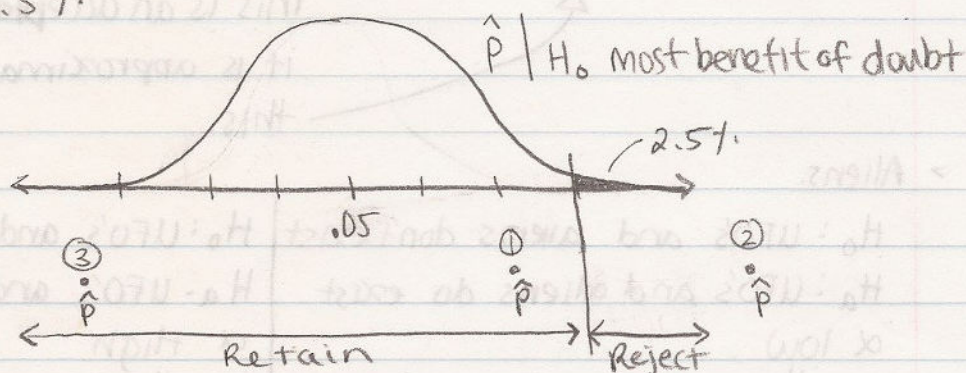
Uber fires drivers if more than 5% of passengers complain. Decision is made after 1000 rides.

p : $P(\text{complaint})$

H_0 : Good driver = $p \leq 5\%$

H_a : Bad driver = $p > 5\%$

$\alpha = 2.5\%$



"One-sided Test of One proportion" or
"Right-Tailed"

① and ③ are retained because we do not care if complaints are $< 5\%$.

② is rejected because it would mean way too many complaints.

$$P(Z > a) = 1 - 2.5\%$$

If two-sided	Z	If one-sided	Z
5%	2	2.5%	2
1%	2.84	0.5%	2.84

$$\alpha = P(\text{reject})$$

$$1 - \alpha = P(\text{retain})$$

$$= P(Z < Z_\alpha)$$

$$= P\left(\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}} < Z_\alpha \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}\right)$$

$$= P\left(p + \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}} < p + Z_\alpha \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}\right)$$

$$1 - \alpha = P\left(\hat{p} < p + Z_\alpha \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}\right)$$

> Experiment

71 complaints.

$$\hat{p} = \frac{71}{1000} = .071$$

$$\text{Retainment Region} = \left(-\infty, 0.05 + 2 \sqrt{\frac{.05(1-.05)}{1000}}\right] = (-\infty, .0638]$$

$\Rightarrow .071 \notin \text{Retainment region} \Rightarrow \text{Reject } H_0. \text{ Fire driver.}$

"There is sufficient evidence to reject that Bob is a good driver."

Uber claims they fire at 0.5%, but why isn't Bob fired at 5.1%? Why is he fired at 6.38%? Because at 5.1%, 5.71%, etc, Bob could just have bad luck. At 6.38%, Bob isn't just unlucky, he's a bad driver.

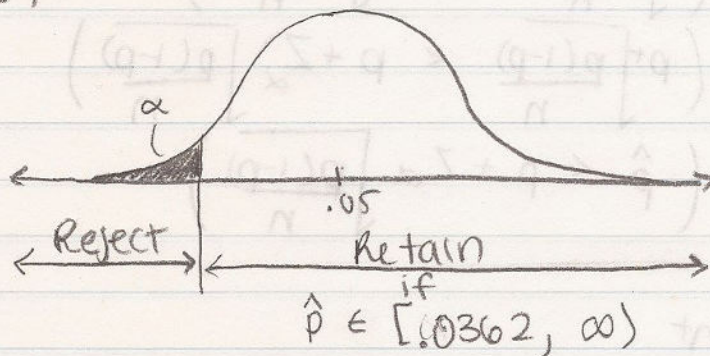
> What if you are firing every body except the good drivers?

H_0 : Bad driver $p \geq 0.5$

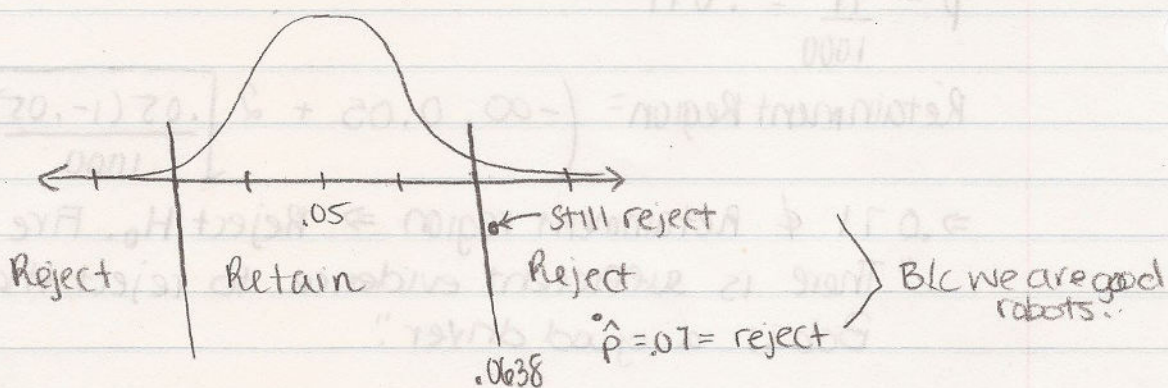
H_a : Good driver $p < 0.5$

↑ (what you need to dispute)

$\alpha = 2.5\%$



End of Math 241!



P value := $P(\hat{p} \text{ is more extreme} \mid H_0 \text{ true})$

$$= P(\hat{p} > 0.71)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{\hat{p} - 0.05}{0.0069} > \frac{0.071 - 0.05}{0.0069}\right)$$

$$= P(Z > 3.04) = 0.11\% < 2.5\%$$