

# The Science of Decisions

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## 1 Introduction

In this task, we are asked to measure the time it takes to name the ink colors in equally-sized lists. In the *congruent* words, the words that are displayed are color words whose names match the colors in which they are printed. In the *incongruent* words conditions, the words displayed are color words whose names do not match the colors in which they are printed.

### 1.1 Dependency

Independent variable will be the *congruent* or *incongruent* data sets; whether the font name and colour were similar or different. The Dependent variable will be denoted time  $t$  or time between reaction and response.

### 1.2 Hypothesis

$H_0 :=$  *there is no difference between congruent and incongruent population at  $\alpha = 0.05$*

$H_A :=$  *there are differences between congruent and incongruent population at  $\alpha = 0.05$*

We will be performing a dependent t-test because we are measuring the same people before and after. Therefore our hypotheses are stated as followed:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 : \mu_c &= \mu_I \\ H_A : \mu_c &\neq \mu_I \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

### 1.3 Performance

We will perform these task by using a Pythonic language module which we have created. This module is aptly named *statistics.py*. The resources for our code may be found within our GitHub page <http://github.com/krismanaya> under *UdactiyDataScience*. Within our methods, we may conclude that a Type I error is very unlikely. Therefore, the test procedure will be based on a rejection  $H_0$  at an  $\alpha$  level of 0.05.

## 1.4 Mathematical Variable

The given variables and measures will be the mean, size, standard-error, t-statistics, confidence interval; degrees of freedom, t-critical and Bessel's approximation. These measures and variables will be denoted as:

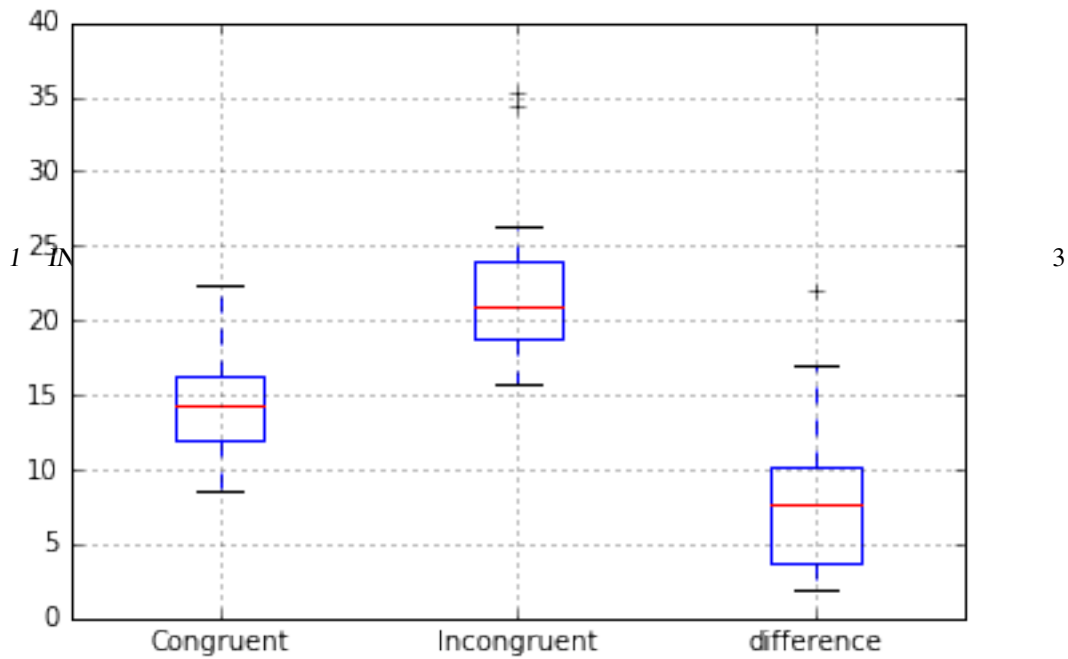
*Stroop variables:*

1.  $\bar{X}_c$  := This mathematical symbol represents the congruent sample mean
2.  $\bar{X}_I$  := This mathematical symbol represents the incongruent sample mean
3.  $\bar{X}_d$  := This is the mean difference or  $\bar{X}_I - \bar{X}_c$
4.  $n_{c,i}$  := This mathematical symbol represents the size of the our sample
5.  $\alpha$  := this symbol represents our alpha level that we are choosing to test
6.  $t_c$  := this mathematical symbol represents the critical value of the t score
7.  $t_{stat}$  := this mathematical symbol represents the statistical value of our found t
8.  $df$  := this is the degrees of freedom or,  $t_{n-1}$  score
9.  $SE$  := this mathematical symbol is the Standard Error
10.  $\sigma_{c,i}$  := This mathematical symbol is the standard deviation

## 1.5 Mean/Standard Deviation

First, we calculated the mean  $\bar{X}_{c,i}$ ,  $\sigma_{c,i}$  and  $\bar{X}_d$  with help of our functions:

Table 1: Stroop statistics		
Variable	$\bar{X}$	$\sigma$
Congruent	14.05	3.56
Incongruent	22.02	4.80
difference	7.96	4.86
n	24	



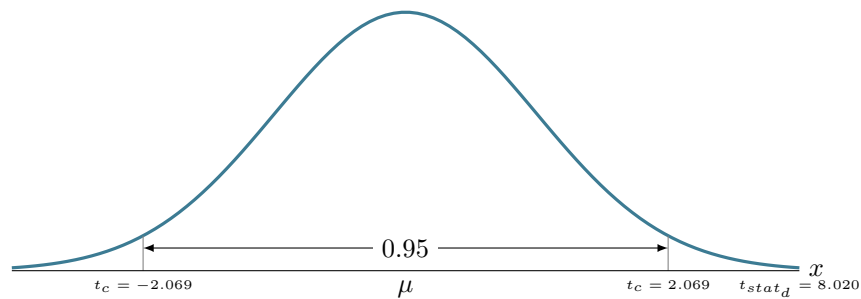
Within the table and box plot the reader may observe that the measures, mean and standard deviation reaction time are more improved within the patients *congruent* model then it is for the *incongruent* model.

## 1.6 Dependent t-test

Within our central tendencies we wish to calculate the standard error, t-statistic, degrees of freedom and t-critical at  $\alpha = 0.05$ :

Table 2: Stroop statistics

Central Tendencies	$\bar{X}_d$
$SE$	0.99
$df$	23
$t_{stat}$	8.020
$t_c$	2.068
$\alpha$	0.05
-	-



Here we visualize a t-distribution at  $\alpha$  level denoted above and at 0.95 confidence interval. As we can see our  $t_{stat}$  variable is well below the critical value. This suggests that it is possible there is some significant changes between the *congruent* and *incongruent*. Because of this we shall reject  $H_0$  on both cases where our  $t_{stat}$  score falls way below both tails of the critical level. and conclude that there exist a probability  $P < \alpha$ .

## 1.7 Discussion

The effects responsible for a rejection of  $H_0$  could be due to the patient's eyes becoming comfortable with words and colors that when they are ready to observe the *incongruent* test their eyes have still not settled. One test you could do is switch the test and perform a Stroop task of *incongruent* then *congruent* and see if the samples differ. Another similar approach for the test would make the patient perform the task multiple times to see if there is some level of improvement after practicing the *incongruent* tests. Finally, a last possibility could be age and eyesight. Do these patients are different in age are they similar? What are the patients eyesight, is it normal or do some patients struggle with color? We do not have more information within the data set.