

# On the permutation test

Matthew Brett

# A mosquito problem

## Beer Consumption Increases Human Attractiveness to Malaria Mosquitoes

Thierry Lefèvre , Louis-Clément Gouagna, Kounbobr Roch Dabiré, Eric Elguero, Didier Fontenille, François Renaud, Carlo Costantini, Frédéric Thomas

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With thanks to John Rauser: Statistics Without the Agonizing Pain

## The data

### Beer

27	20	21	26
27	31	24	21
20	19	23	24
28	19	24	29
18	20	17	31
20	25	28	21
27			

### Water

21	22	15	12
21	16	19	15
22	24	19	23
13	22	20	24
18	20		

# The t-test

## Independent t-test formula

- Let A and B represent the two groups to compare.
- Let  $m_A$  and  $m_B$  represent the means of groups A and B, respectively.
- Let  $n_A$  and  $n_B$  represent the sizes of group A and B, respectively.

The **t test statistic value** to test whether the means are different can be calculated as follow :

$$t = \frac{m_A - m_B}{\sqrt{\frac{S^2}{n_A} + \frac{S^2}{n_B}}}$$

$S^2$  is an estimator of the common **variance** of the two samples. It can be calculated as follow :

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum (x - m_A)^2 + \sum (x - m_B)^2}{n_A + n_B - 2}$$

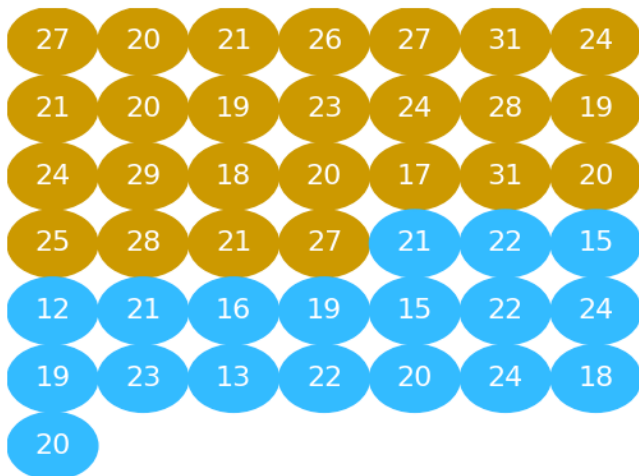
Once **t-test statistic value** is determined, you have to read in **t-test table** the **critical value of Student's t distribution** corresponding to the **significance level alpha** of your choice (5%). The **degrees of freedom** (df) used in this test are :

$$df = n_A + n_B - 2$$

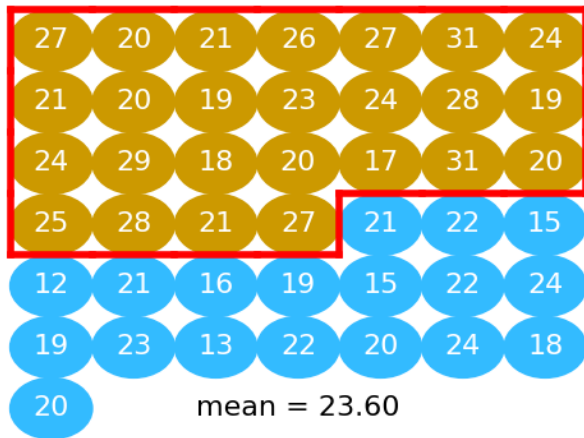
# The permutation way

- ▶ Calculate difference in means
- ▶ Pool
- ▶ Repeat many times:
  - ▶ Shuffle
  - ▶ Split
  - ▶ Recalculate difference in means
  - ▶ Store

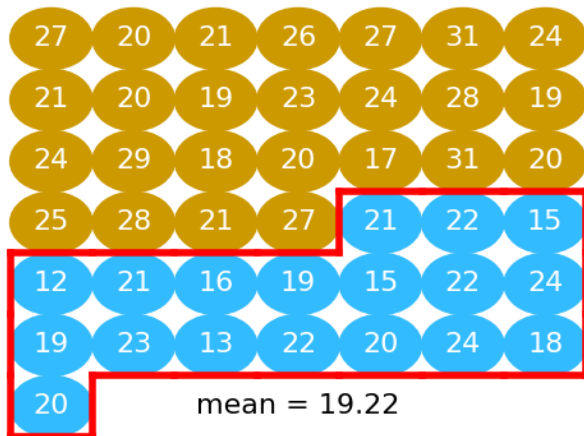
## On balls



The difference in means

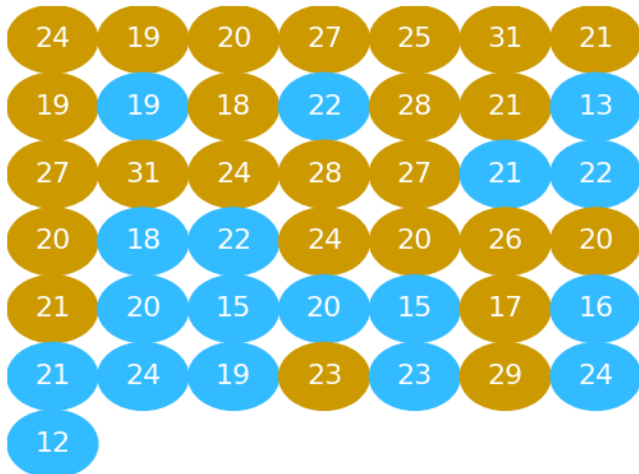


The difference in means:  $23.60 - 19.22 = 4.38$

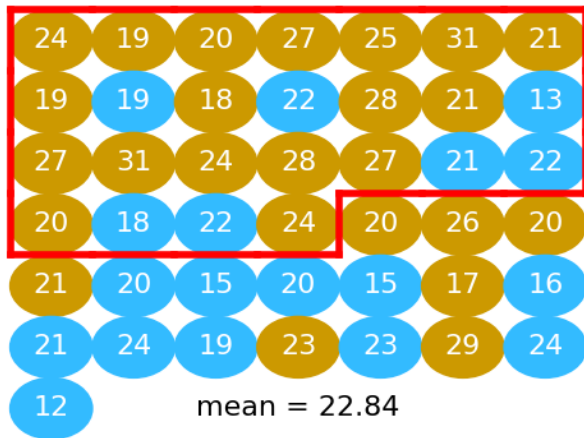




# Shuffle



A difference if the null is true

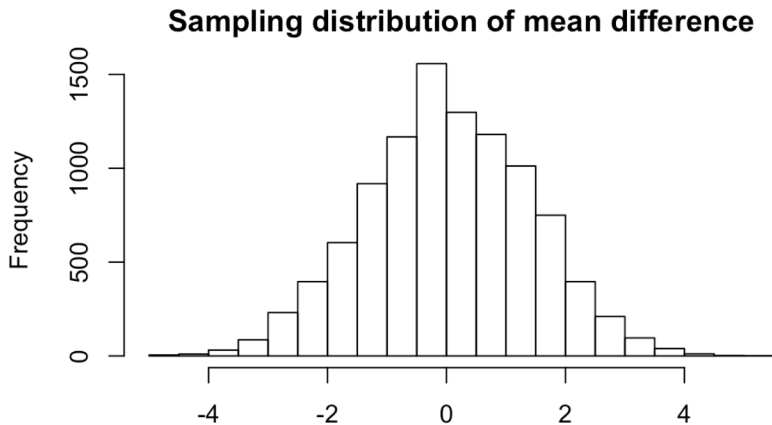








And so on, 10000 times



But how?

On to the notebooks.