Hypovesis testines

General alg to test hyp about mean:

· random sample $x = (x_1, x_n)$ · consider point estimate $\hat{\mu} = \overline{x}$ · corresponding test statistic

 $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} \times \mathcal{N}(\mu, G^{2})$ indept

In case Ho

Ho: H= M.

 $X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_o, \sigma^2)$, $\overline{X} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_o, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$

Application for one population z-test and t-test Consider test states 7 on V. Under Ho their distres are $Z(X) = \frac{X - \mu_0}{6/\sqrt{n}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$ if G known (z-test) $T(X) = \frac{X - h_0}{\sqrt{N}} \sim t(f),$ if 6 - knows (t-test) f= K-1. · Evaluate the statistics on the sample ; i.e. z = Z(x) or t = T(x)The hip fest dep-s on the form of the and if the known 2) 6 known H1: 4 \$ No (two-sided h.) 12/> > d/2 to reject the /t/> ta/2(f) to reject the H1: Ne Mo (lest-sided h.) 2 < - A d to reject Ho te - ty (f) to r. Ho

H₂:
$$\mu > \mu_0$$
 (right-sided h.)

 $\frac{1}{2} > \lambda_0 \xrightarrow{t} \text{ reject Ho} \qquad \frac{1}{2} > \lambda_0(f) \xrightarrow{t} \text{ reject Ho}$

N(0,1) $\lambda = 0,05$

area under the curve

$$Z = \frac{\chi - M}{6/R} = \frac{5950 - 5700}{659/\sqrt{26}} = 2,28$$

$$Z = 2,28 > \lambda_{0.05} = 1,645 = 7 \text{ veject } H_0$$

P-vake is the probability of committing
Type I error for our observed
sample For 2-test in our example, tests statistic under Ho is Z~N(0,1) The observed statistic value is 7=2,28 => P= P(Z>Z|Ho)=P(Z>z,28/Z~W(0,1)) =1-9(2,28)=0,0.113As probability is small we have strong evidence in solver of rejecting Ho Decision rule when using a p-value for testing at & sugnificance level: reject mull hypothesis · if p-value & X if p-value >d do not reject to

Example (continue): p-value

p-value = $\begin{cases} 1-\mathcal{P}(z) & \text{for righ-sided } \mathcal{H}_1 \\ \mathcal{P}(z) & \text{for left-sided } \mathcal{H}_1 \\ \mathcal{P}(z) & \text{for a two-sided } \mathcal{H}_2 \\ \mathcal{P}(z) & \text{for a two-sided } \mathcal{H}_3 \end{cases}$ In R:

P(z) prorm(z)

t-test to find P(T<t) Pt(t, d=f)

Difference of two Population means (indep samples) J two indep samples x_1, \dots, x_{n_1} and $y = (y_1, \dots y_{n_2})$ corresponding distris N(11,62) $N(M_2, G_2^2)$ Ho: M1= M2 = 0 H2: 11 F. M2. Algorithm: Form an estimate $\hat{\mu}_1 - \hat{\mu}_2 = \overline{\chi} - \overline{y}$. Corresponding test studistic $T(X-Y) = \frac{\overline{X} - \overline{Y} - E(\overline{X} - \overline{Y})}{\sqrt{Var(X-\overline{Y})}} \sim F$ where E(X-Y)= 1/2-1/2

• Disdribution of
$$T(X-Y)$$
depends on G_1^2 and G_2^2
 $Z = G_3$ known $Z = Vor(X-Y) = \frac{G_2^2}{N_1} + \frac{G_2^2}{N_2}$

$$7 \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} S_{3} & \text{known} \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} V_{0} \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} X - Y \\ \end{array} \right) \\ \overline{\left(\begin{array}{c} S_{1}^{2} \\ \end{array} \right)} \\ \overline{\left(\begin{array}{c} S_{1}^{2} \\$$

> 6's renown but equal

 $Var(X-Y) = 8^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_L} + \frac{1}{n_Z}\right)$

where $S = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_{i}-\overline{x})^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_{i}-\overline{y})^{2}}{h_{1}+h_{2}-2}\right)^{0.5}$

 $T(-) = \frac{X - Y - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S \int_{n_1}^{1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$

• If no information about
$$G_1$$
 and G_2 .

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{S_{1}^{2}}{N_{1}} + \frac{S_{2}^{2}}{N_{2}} \right) = \left(\frac{S_{1}^{2}}{N_{1}} + \frac{S_{2}^{2}}{N_{2}} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{ar} \left(\overline{X} - \overline{Y} \right) = \left(\frac{S_L^2}{n_L} + \frac{S_Z^2}{n_Z} \right)$$

T(x - x)

Example Ho M2 = M2 Testing hypotheses about proportions

Newyor 7 (Eaxenol) I Kpivepin X2 gie upobepin uapan-oi renoveza J X = (X1, ..., Xn) reuzbectrious pacap-e F Tpoblepeetal assobral crommal runotty No: FEFo ye Fo-pacape ust-10 Tuna oup-se radopou as M neughvaparespol 0= (O1, ..., Om) Hi: F&Fo Jô=(ô,ô,om) Oyenen Kenybeco-x rapari-ob O = (B. On) recogon noncernadoros apalgorogone. J badopur payouts un « un repland Ai = [ai, aire), ni-coorb-ue rucrost Dux unogland 1 < C < k J pi - reop-ue Bep-ru nonagarul caylairion Benezeiron c pacap-a Fr gamore unreplace pi = Fal - Fal

N' = N Pi ~ Teop-ul ractors nonaganue l son norgelaun B ranecole courage ru xpuocpul Seperal Pyrnigue $K = \sum_{i=1}^{K} \frac{(n_i - n_i)^2}{h_i^2} = \sum_{i=1}^{K} \frac{n_i^2}{n_i^2} - n$ Teopera (Pinna) (?) Eau Ho FEF, TO K-rucio unvegland M- zueno napari-ol pacap-a Dre Baganniono yp-e Braz-on d max. tront 9.2. P(Xx-m-1 > tup.) = L The Fe For earl KZ typ. LHI F & Fo ean K > trp.

Note (d, k-m-1) Kenark: he sun so quitalen N; 75 , ecm 300 undeplax cocegnun Remark 2: uprocepius bosopny rigine April grow pus Sabato pasnorvaornerrol unocphano Remark 3 Ob ben bor Sopur NJ30 Remark 4. sucas un replaces 6 k menosenono porto Mhoro, no rator zacrota gonna borto bouburon Ilmnep Uneeva bidopna l'buge bapuaixionnos pega X = (5,2; ...; 22,7) = n=120 The passuence K=8 unsepland ogunanden guinn vongrum unterban AL [52,74) [7,4,9,6) [9,6,11.8) [11.8,14) [14 16,2] [16,2 18.4] 12 17 18 18 [18,4 20,6 [20,6 22.8] n: 13: 13: 120

Tpolepuro rinovezy o palmo meproirie pacrip-limpu yp-ro snar-ru d=0,05 Ho Fe U(a, b) H3 : F € U (a, b): Organia merogon mancimansonoro npalyon-l 0° = Xmin = 5,2 0° = Xmar - 22,8 [U(5,2], 22.8) Pi = 8 ructions $n'_{i} = n p_{i} = 120 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = 15$

Bornerum conducting $\chi^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n_{i} - n_{i}^{1})^{2}}{n_{i}^{1}} = \frac{(12 - 15)^{2}}{15} + \frac{(13 - 15)^{2}}{15} + \dots + \frac{48}{15} = 3.7$

= 48 = 3,2 Ppu L = 0,05 rucie coen-u 2000,0

t = xy : on, nx (0,05,5) = 11,02

X2 = 3,2 < 11, 07 = X2 reop. 70 Ho re orkaonionce I Kpurepui X2 Moranoben zagaru oth. of npey-en Meg-um: Mpsbepelice anolnal aparose Ho: F=Fn, rije Fn-pacnp usb-ro vina c gannome usb-rin napamerpanne Hy: F+Fn B karecobe craon commerce $K = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(n_i - n_i^1)^2}{n_i^2}$ Sepen oy me Teop. (Rupcona) Ecni Ho: $F = F_n$ bepra, 00 crit-ker $K = \frac{K}{2} \frac{(n-n')^2}{N_i}$ $= \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{(n-n')^2}{N_$ III Kpnoepin Konnaropoba