

M358K: October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2021.

## Tests of Significance [cont'd].

Note: There is a relationship between

- a C-confidence interval
- &
- the two-sided test of significance

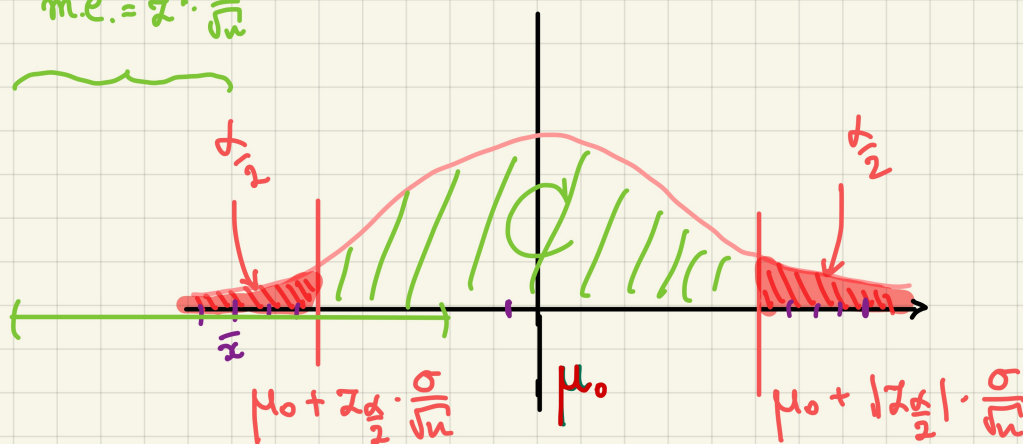
$$z^* = \Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2}\right)$$

w/

$$\alpha = 1 - C$$

$$C = 1 - \alpha$$

$$m.e. = z^* \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$



Reject the null  $\Leftrightarrow$  the confidence interval does not contain  $\mu_0$

## UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

## Problem Set # 11

Test of significance.

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**Problem 11.1.** A test of significance can be used to test differences in categorical data. True or false? Why?

**Problem 11.2.** Confidence intervals and two-sided significance tests are linked in the sense that a two-sided test at a significance level  $\alpha$  can be carried out in the form of a confidence interval with confidence level  $1 - \alpha$ . True or false?

**Problem 11.3.** In a test of statistical hypotheses, what does the  $p$ -value tell us?

- a. If the null hypothesis is true.
- b. If the alternative hypothesis is true.
- c. The largest level of significance at which the null hypothesis can be rejected.
- d. The smallest level of significance at which the null hypothesis can be rejected

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Complete the following statements:

**Problem 11.4.** When computing  $p$ -values, if the  $p$ -value is smaller than the chosen significance level  $\alpha$ , we say that the results are statistically significant.

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Provide your complete solution for the following problems.

**Problem 11.5.** You perform 2000 significance tests using a significance level 0.10. Under the assumption that all of the null hypotheses for the 2000 significance tests are true, how many of the 2000 significance tests would you expect to be statistically significant?

- a. 200
- b. 1800
- c. 2000
- d. 0
- e. None of the above.