

Recap: Straight Line Models, Outliers,  
Influential points, Q-Q plots and Box plots

3<sup>rd</sup> April 2024

## Section 6.5 $\rightarrow$ Analysis of Paired Measurements

Let's look at Example 6.5.1 of ch. 6 (pg-49).

$$\hookrightarrow H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad \text{or,} \quad H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$$

where,  $\mu_1$  = mean grade of Test 1.  
 $\mu_2$  = mean grade of Test 2.

Because the two groups of measurements are not independent,  
this is not an appropriate set up for a 2-sample test.

Define,  $d_i$  as the  $i^{\text{th}}$  difference in test score  
(Test 1 - Test 2) for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, 12$ .

$d_1, d_2, \dots, d_{12}$  iid  $N(\mu_d, \sigma_d^2)$  is our assumption.

$\hookrightarrow$  to do a 1-sample t-test ( $\sigma^2$  not assumed known)

In 2-samples:  $\text{dof} = n_1 + n_2 - 2$ .

In paired sample:  $\text{dof} = n - 1$

Subscript d  
denotes it's from  
the differenced data

$H_0: \mu_d = 0$ ,  $\sigma_d^2$  unknown.

$$\text{Test-Statistic: } T = \frac{\bar{x}_d - \mu_0}{s_d / \sqrt{n}} \sim t_{(n-1)}$$

In this example,  $\mu_0 = 0$ ,  $n = 12$ ,  $s_d^2 = 474.96^2$ ,

$$\bar{x}_d = -16.6$$

$$P\text{-value} = 2 P(T \geq |t_{\text{obs}}|)$$

$$= 2 \cdot P(t_{11} \geq 2.65)$$

$$2(0.01) \leq p\text{-value} \leq 2(0.025)$$

$$\text{or, } p\text{-value} \in (0.02, 0.05)$$

We have evidence against  $H_0$ , given  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$

100(1- $\alpha$ )% C.I for  $\mu_d$  :-

$$\bar{X}_d \pm t_{1-\alpha/2, (n-1)} S_d / \sqrt{n}$$

95% C.I, we can be obtained as,

$$[-30.5, -2.82]$$

↳ It does not contain zero!

$$p\text{-value} < 0.05$$

① CES complete.

② Practice Problems - Answer.

END of CHAPTER 6 😊

## CHAPTER 1: Review

① Experiment, Sample ~~Space~~ Space, Random Variables} Definition

② Various Dist<sup>n</sup>'s and their applications

↳ recognize dist<sup>n</sup>s from experiment set-up.

↳ familiar with dist<sup>n</sup> assumptions.

③ Defining pdf's and pmf's and CDF's

## CHAPTER 2 : Likelihood Methods.

- ① Construct a (log)-likelihood function given  $n$  observations from a dist  $\mathcal{D}$  of interest.
- ① Derive the MLE from the Score function.
- ① 2<sup>nd</sup> derivative test using the information function.
- ① How to test hypothesis using frequency tables
- ① Likelihood intervals using Relative likelihood function
  - \* Using roots of  $TRLF - p$  in  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- ① Invariance property of MLE's
  - ↳ How to integrate a pdf.
  - ↳ Check function is monotone.
  - ~~How~~ \* Computing Medians/percentiles
    - ↳ Monotone, Can you find the MLE's?
- ① Knowing when calculus fails and, finding MLE's "Heuristically". (unusual example) = .