Week 7

Paired *t* Procedures and *t* Procedures for Two Independent Populations

ST 314
Introduction to Statistics for Engineers

Oregon State University

Independence & Dependence

- Populations are assumed to be independent if sampled or experimental units are from different, unrelated populations.
- Populations are considered to be dependent or paired if more than one measurement is taken on a single experimental unit or if experimental units are *paired* by a common factor.
    - Common examples
        - Before + after experiments or studies
        - Testing twins or genetically identical subjects
        - splitting a sample to impose more than one treatment on a single unit

Independence & Dependence

Which study has independent populations and which has a dependent populations?

Study 1 - To study the change in attitude towards statistics over the course of the semester, a professor selects a simple random sample of students. She administers a questionnaire to the students at the beginning of the semester and then again at the end of the semester.

Dependent

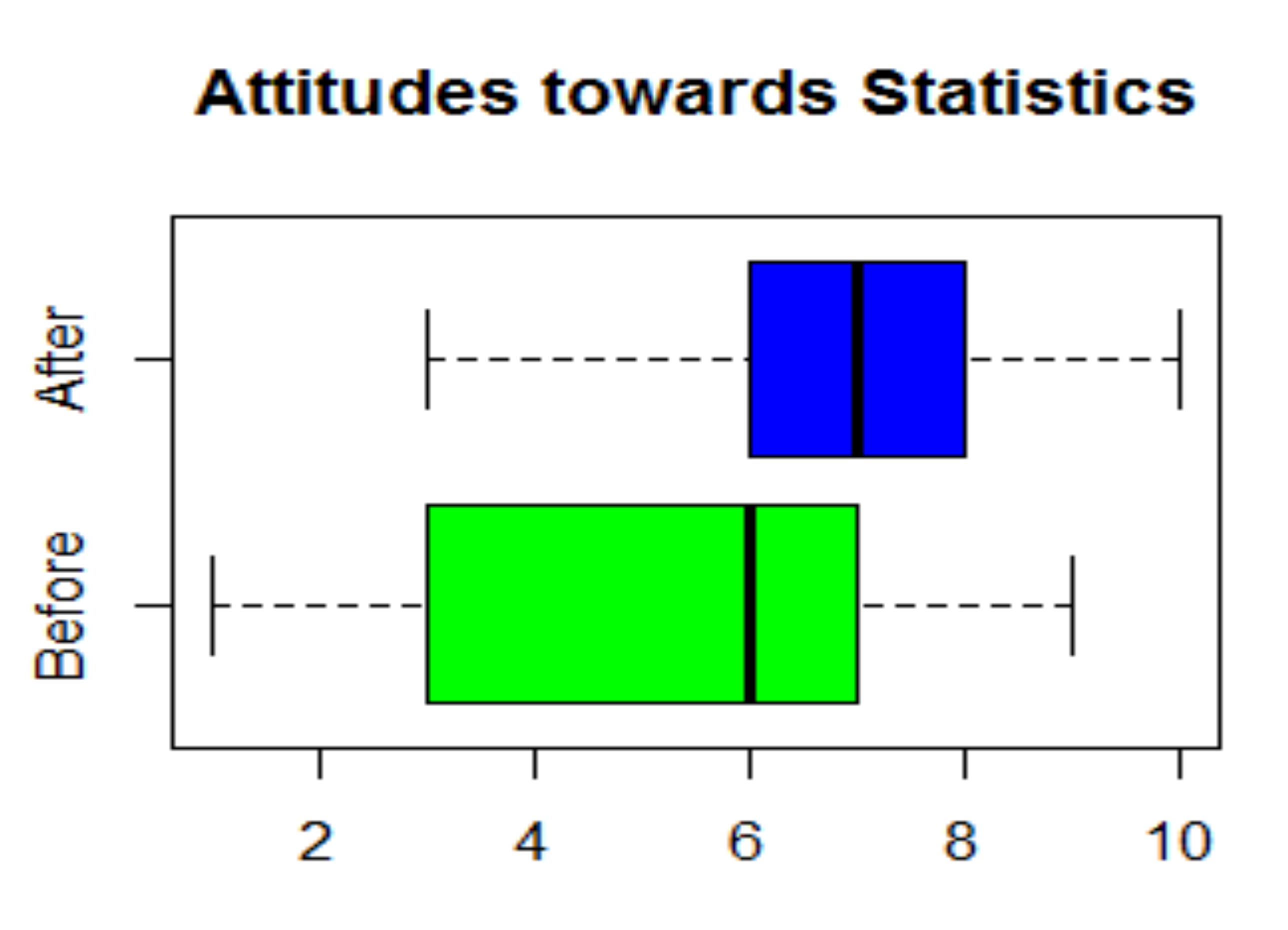
Study 2 - At the end of a term a statistics professor would like to compare the general attitudes towards statistics of students that are science based majors versus non-science based majors. The professor selects a simple random sample of students from each population and administers a questionnaire to each sample of students.

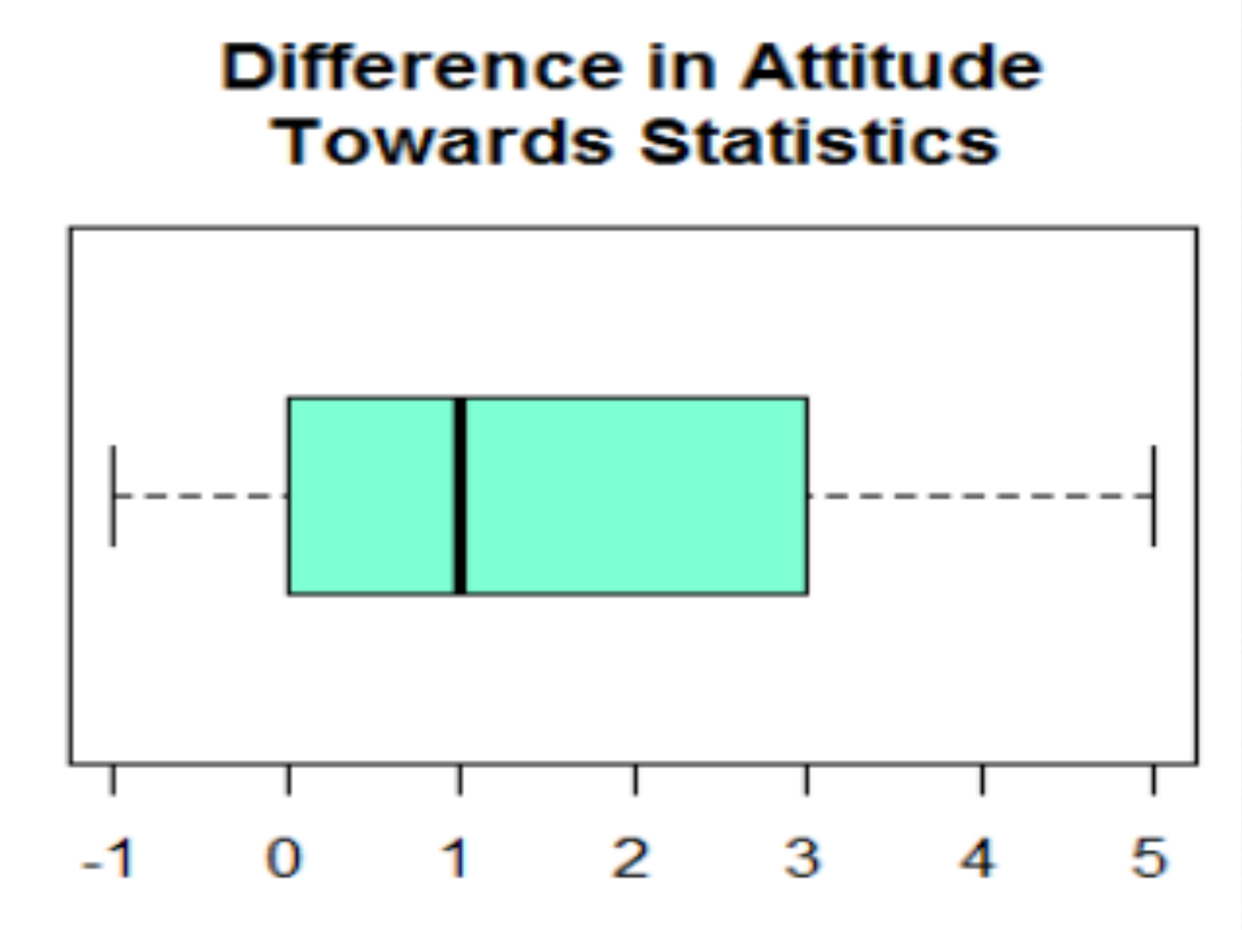
Independent

Independence & Dependence

The following are the before and after term attitude towards statistics scores for 13 randomly sampled students.

Student	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
before	1	3	7	8	6	9	5	7	6	7	1	3	7
after	5	8	6	8	9	10	6	8	8	7	5	3	6
difference (after-before)	4	5	-1	0	3	1	1	1	2	0	4	0	-1





CAUTION

Performing an independent test on dependent data will increase the chance of Type II error and will overall decrease in information.

Matched Pairs *t* Procedures

Four random samples of a ferrous-type substance are used to determine if there is a difference between a laboratory chemical analysis and an X-ray fluorescence analysis in measuring the iron content of the substance. Each sample is split and analyzed using both methods.

The iron content measured by the two methods for 4 random samples

Sample	1	2	3	4
Chemical	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.5
X-ray	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.4
Difference	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1

When data are paired we can make comparisons by analyzing the differences between in each pair.

- Observed differences: diff ← c(0.1 , 0.2, 0.2, 0.1)
- Average of the sampled differences: $\bar{x}_{diff} = \frac{0.1+0.2+0.2+0.1}{4} = 0.15$
- Sample standard deviation of the observed differences: $s_{diff} = sd(diff) = 0.058$
- Number of pairs or differences: $n_{diff} = 4$

Matched Pairs *t* Confidence Interval

- When to use: want to estimate the average difference between two paired populations
- Conditions for inference:

  - Representative sample
  - sufficiently large sample (CLT) # of pairs
  - Paired observations

- The confidence interval for estimating the difference between population means is:

$$\bar{x}_{diff} \pm t^{*}_{\underbrace{n_{diff}-1}_{\text{degrees of freedom}}} \left(\frac{s_{diff}}{\sqrt{n_{diff}}} \right)$$

Matched Pairs Confidence Interval Example

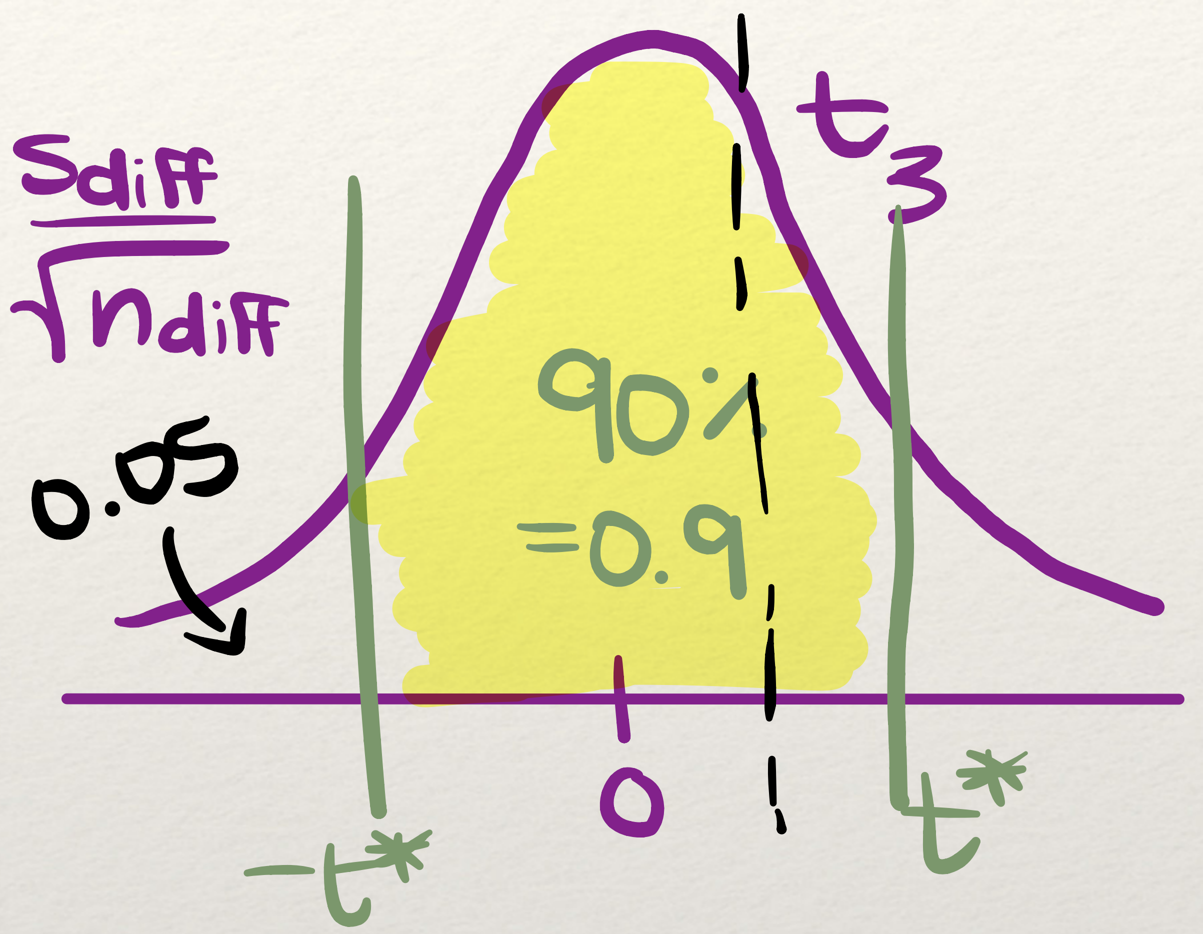
The iron content measured by the two methods for 4 random samples. Assume the differences between the Chemical and X-ray analyses come from a Normal distribution

Sample	1	2	3	4
Chemical	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.5
X-ray	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.4
Difference	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1

Estimate the average difference between iron content of the different measuring methods with a 90% confidence interval.

$\bar{x}_{diff} = 0.15 \quad s_{diff} = 0.058 \quad n_{diff} = 4$

$\bar{x}_{diff} \pm t^* \dfrac{s_{diff}}{\sqrt{n_{diff}}}$



$t^* = qt(0.95, 3) = 2.353$

$0.15 \pm 2.353\left(\dfrac{0.058}{\sqrt{4}}\right) = (0.082, 0.218)$

We are 90% confident that the average difference between the two methods is between 0.082 and 0.218 with a point estimate of 0.15.

Matched Pairs *t* Test

- When to use: test the average difference between paired data
- Conditions required for inference:

  Same as confidence interval for paired data

- Null & Alternative hypotheses: $H_0: \mu_{diff} = 0$

  $H_A: \mu_{diff} < 0$ OR $H_A: \mu_{diff} > 0$ OR $H_A: \mu_{diff} \neq 0$

- Test statistic: $t = \frac{\bar{x}_{diff} - 0}{s_{diff}/\sqrt{n_{diff}}} \sim t_{\underbrace{n_{diff}-1}_{\text{degrees of freedom}}}$

Matched Pairs *t* Test Example

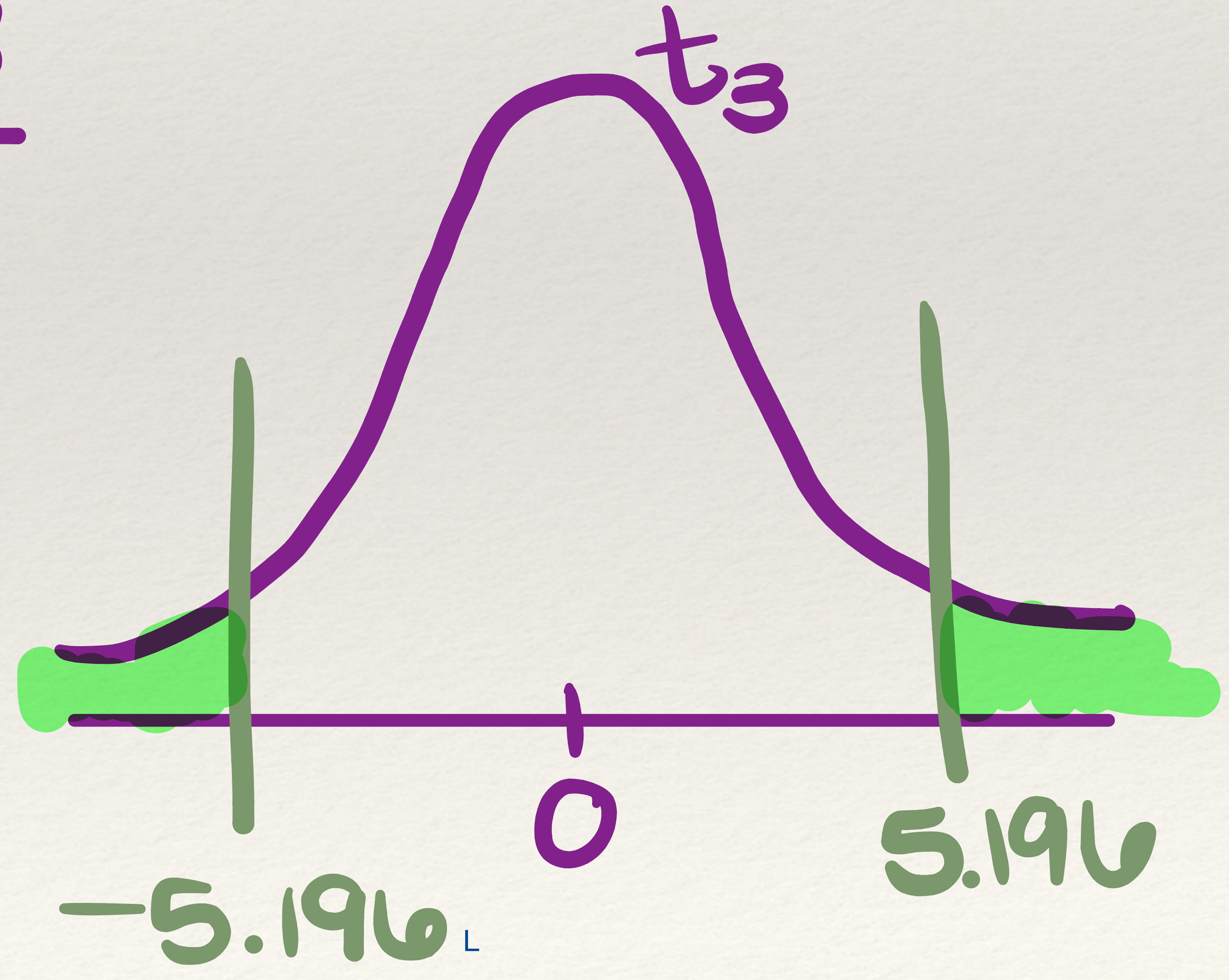
The iron content measured by the two methods for 4 random samples. Assume the differences between the Chemical and X-ray analyses come from a Normal distribution

$H_0: \mu_{diff} = 0$ $\quad$ $H_A: \mu_{diff} \neq 0$

$\bar{x}_{diff} = 0.15$ $\quad$ $s_{diff} = 0.058$ $\quad$ $n_{diff} = 4$

$$t = \frac{0.15 - 0}{\frac{0.058}{\sqrt{4}}} = 5.196$$

Sample	1	2	3	4
Chemical	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.5
X-ray	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.4
Difference	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1



Test whether there is evidence the two methods measure a different amount of iron in the same substance. Use a significance level of 0.1.

2* pt(-5.196, 3)
= 0.0138
↑
p-value

Matched Pairs *t* Test Example

The iron content measured by the two methods for 4 random samples. Assume the differences between the Chemical and X-ray analyses come from a Normal distribution

Sample	1	2	3	4
Chemical	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.5
X-ray	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.4
Difference	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1

Test whether there is evidence the two methods measure a different amount of iron in the same substance. Use a significance level of 0.1.

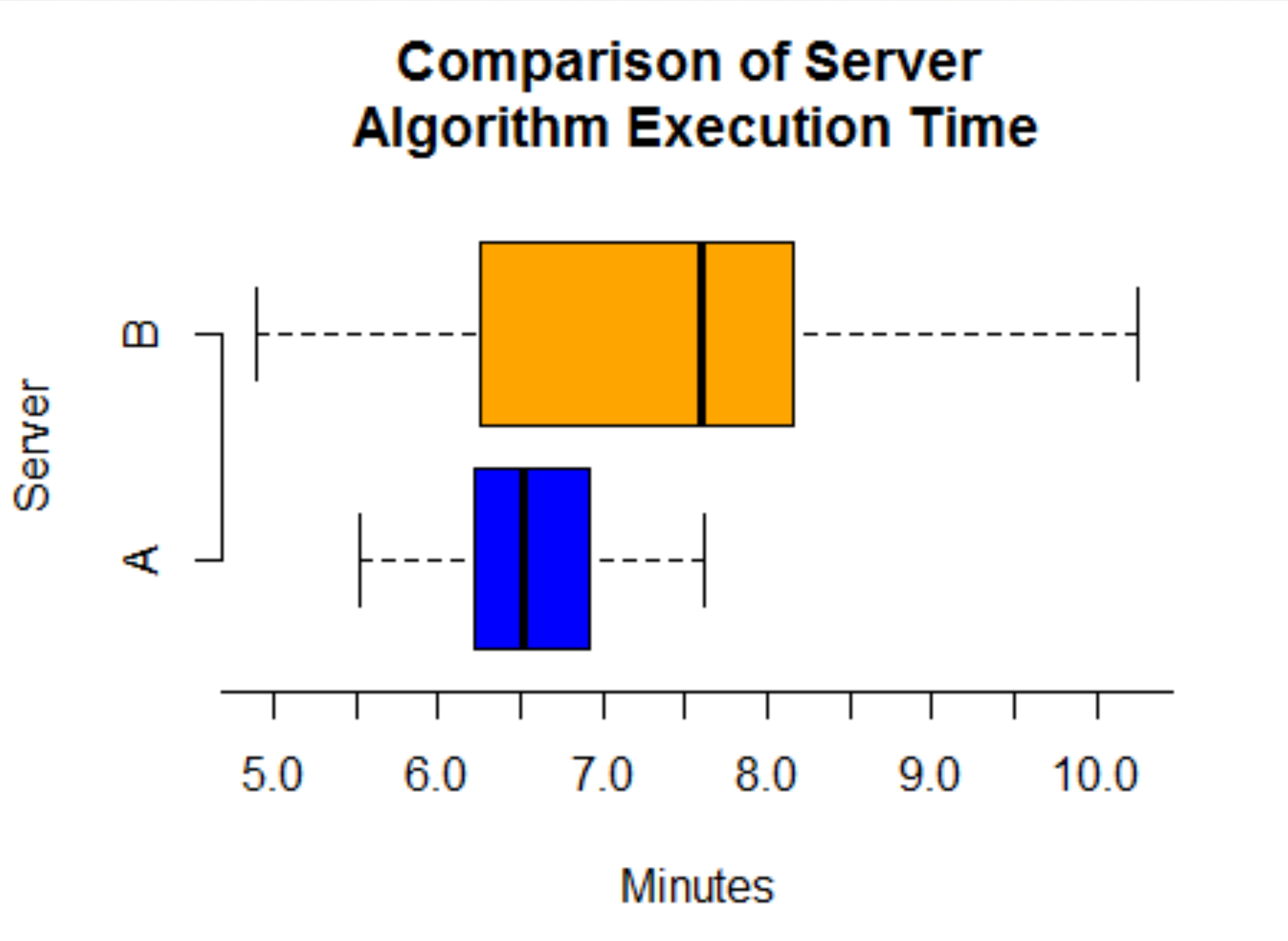
P-value = 0.0138

Reject the null hypothesis that the average difference between the two methods is 0.

There is convincing/suggestive evidence that the average difference between the two methods is not 0.

Comparing Population Means

Suppose a business manager needs access to a server. Server A is supposedly faster than server B, but an account on A is more expensive. She would like to compare the speeds of the two servers to see if server A is worth the extra cost.



Two Sample t Confidence

- When to use:
- Conditions for inference:
- The confidence interval for the difference in population means is:

Satterthwaite Approximate *t* Distribution

- Satterthwaite degrees of freedom:
    - Used in an "unpooled" *t* procedure
    - Used when we do not want to assume the population standard deviations of the two populations of interest are equal (most of the time)

- Conservative degrees of freedom:
    - Satterthwhaite can be tedious by hand. Sometimes "conservative" degrees of freedom is used.

Confidence Interval Example

Suppose a business manager needs access to a server. To compare the speed in minutes between two servers A and B, a computer algorithm is executed 30 times on server A and 30 times on server B.

Random samples from Server A and B

	$\bar{x}$	s	n
Server A	6.5	0.5	30
Server B	7.3	1.3	30

Calculate a 95% confidence interval for $\mu_A - \mu_B$.

Two Sample *t* Test

- When to use:
- Conditions required for inference:
- Null & Alternative hypotheses:
- Test statistic:

Distribution of the Two Sample Test Statistic

The two sample t test statistic is:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - \delta_0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

The distribution of this statistic follows:

Two Sample t Test Example

Suppose a business manager needs access to a server. Server A is supposedly faster than server B, but an account on A is more expensive. She would like to compare the speeds of the two servers to see if server A is worth the extra cost.

Random samples from Server A and B

	$\bar{x}$	s	n
Server A	6.5	0.5	30
Server B	7.3	1.3	30

Determine the hypotheses needed for this test and check the conditions.

Two Sample t Test Example

Suppose a business manager needs access to a server. Server A is supposedly faster than server B, but an account on A is more expensive. She would like to compare the speeds of the two servers to see if server A is worth the extra cost.

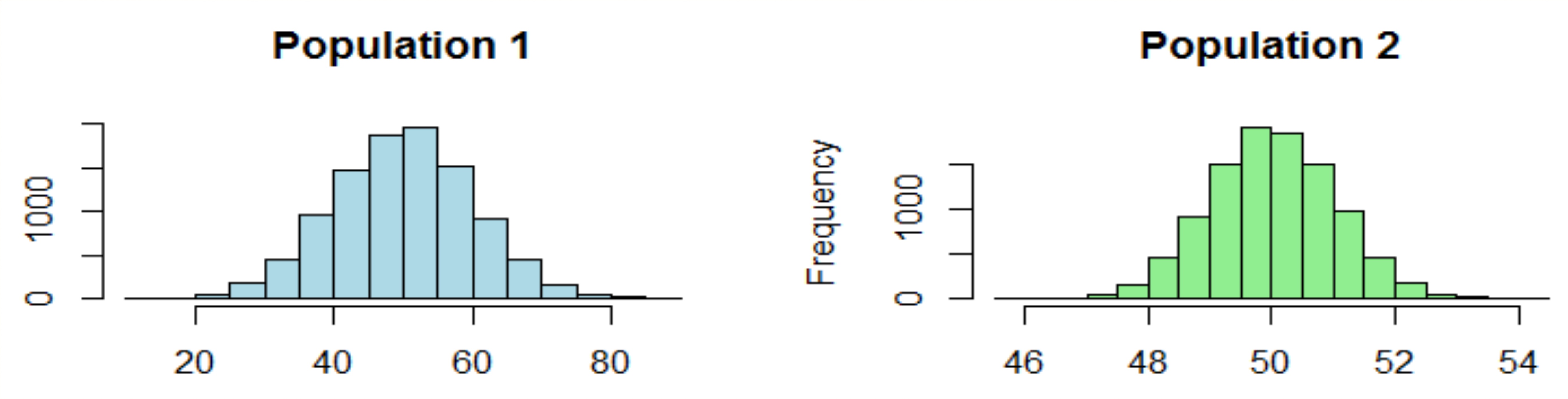
Random samples from Server A and B

	$\bar{x}$	s	n
Server A	6.5	0.5	30
Server B	7.3	1.3	30

Using a significance level of 0.05, calculate the test statistic, the degrees of freedom, and p-value.
Make a conclusion.

Avoid Pooled t Procedures

- You may come across resources that use "pooled" procedures.
- A pooled test assumes $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$.
- Consider the two populations below, both have the same mean but different variances. If we use an $\alpha = 0.05$, given the means are the same we should reject the null, just by chance, about 5% of the time.



$$\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 50$$

$$\sigma_1 = 10 \neq \sigma_2 = 1$$

Because the assumption of equal variance is violated, the test breaks down and rejects the null hypothesis more frequently than it should. This increases ____________________ error.