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6. A Two-Sample Test on
> Standardized Test Scores

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6. A Two-Sample Test on Standardized Test Scores

(a)

3/3 points (graded)

The National Assessment of Educational Progress tested a simple random sample of 1000 thirteen year old students in both 2004 and 2008 and recorded each student's score. The average and standard deviation in 2004 were 257 and 39, respectively. In 2008, the average and standard deviation were 260 and 38, respectively.

Your goal as a statistician is to assess whether or not there were statistically significant changes in the average test scores of students from 2004 to 2008. To do so, you make the following modeling assumptions regarding the test scores:

- X_1, \dots, X_{1000} represent the scores in 2004.
- X_1, \dots, X_{1000} are iid Gaussians with standard deviation 39.
- $\mathbb{E}[X_1] = \mu_1$, which is an unknown parameter.
- Y_1, \dots, Y_{1000} represent the scores in 2008.
- Y_1, \dots, Y_{1000} are iid Gaussians with standard deviation 38.

Generating Speech Output $= \mu_2$, which is an unknown parameter.

- X_1, \dots, X_n are independent of Y_1, \dots, Y_n .

You define your hypothesis test in terms of the null $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$ (signifying that there were not significant changes in test scores) and $H_1 : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$. You design the test

$$\psi = \mathbf{1} \left(\sqrt{n} \left| \frac{\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_n}{\sqrt{38^2 + 39^2}} \right| \geq q_{\eta/2} \right).$$

where q_η represents the $1 - \eta$ quantile of a standard Gaussian.

Hint: Under $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$, the test statistic is distributed as a standard Gaussian:

$$\sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_n}{\sqrt{38^2 + 39^2}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

You are encouraged to check this. (Compute the mean and variance and recall that the sum of iid Gaussians is again Gaussian.)

What is the largest possible value of η so that ψ has level 10%?

$\eta =$ 

If ψ is designed to have level 10%, would you **reject** or **fail to reject** the null hypothesis given the 2008 data?

☒ Reject

☐ Fail to reject



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what is the p-value for this data set?

0.08146580807708426



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A prove that the test statistic is distributed as a standard Gaussian

question posted 4 days ago by [Alexander Andrianov](#)

Since $T = \sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_n}{\sqrt{38^2 + 39^2}}$ is a sum of normal r.v. is has a normal distribution, so we just need prove that its mean and variance are 0 and 1, respectively. But how to do it?

$$1. \mathbb{E} \left[\sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_n}{\sqrt{38^2 + 39^2}} \right] = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{38^2 + 39^2}} \mathbb{E} [\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_n] = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{38^2 + 39^2}} \mathbb{E} [\mu_1 - \mu_2] \stackrel{\text{under } H_0}{=} 0.$$

$$2. \text{Var} \left[\sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_n}{\sqrt{38^2 + 39^2}} \right] = \frac{n}{38^2 + 39^2} \text{Var} [\bar{X}_n - \bar{Y}_n] = \frac{n}{38^2 + 39^2} \text{Var} [\bar{X}_n + (-\bar{Y}_n)] \stackrel{\text{independence of all } X_i, Y_i}{=}$$

$$\frac{n}{38^2 + 39^2} \left(\text{Var} [\bar{X}_n] + \text{Var} [-\bar{Y}_n] \right) = \frac{n}{38^2 + 39^2} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_1^n \text{Var} [X_i] + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_1^n \text{Var} [Y_i] \right) =$$

$$\frac{n}{38^2 + 39^2} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} n \cdot 38^2 + \frac{1}{n^2} n \cdot 39^2 \right) = 1.$$

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2 responses

derekgriffing

4 days ago



Looks good to me.

rickytyagi

3 days ago



Cool. I'm wondering about the effort it took you to write all that Latex :)

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