Question 1.2. State the null hypothesis. It should reflect the position of either Dr. DeNero or Dr. Sahai. (4 points)

Note: Check out 11.3 for a refresher on hypotheses.

Question 1.3. State the alternative hypothesis. It should reflect the position of the doctor you did not choose to represent in Question 1.2. (4 points)

Note: Check out 11.3 for a refresher on hypotheses.

Question 1.7. Simulate 20,000 values of the test statistic under the assumption you picked in Question 1.6. (4 points)

As usual, start by defining a function that simulates one value of the statistic. Your function should use sample\_proportions. (You may find a variable defined in Question 1.1 useful here!) Then, write a for loop to simulate multiple values and collect them in the array simulated\_statistics.

Use as many lines of code as you need. We have included the code that visualizes the distribution of the simulated values. The red dot represents the observed statistic you found in Question 1.5.

```
sample\_size = 211 + 107 percent\_V1 = (211 / sample\_size) * 100
print(f"Sample Size: {sample size}") print(f"Vaccine 1 Percent: {percent V1}")
In [189]: sample proportions(sample size, [0.6, 0.4])
Out[189]: array([ 0.62578616,  0.37421384])
In [190]: def one simulated statistic():
              return sample_proportions(sample_size,[0.6, 0.4]).item(0) * 100
          num_simulations = 20000
          simulated_statistics = make_array()
          for in np.arange(20000):
              one_simulated_statistic()
              simulated_statistics = np.append(simulated_statistics, one_simulated_statistic())
          # Run the this cell a few times to see how the simulated statistic changes
          one_simulated_statistic()
Out[190]: 63.52201257861635
In [191]: simulated_statistics
Out[191]: array([ 58.17610063, 57.54716981, 64.77987421, ..., 57.86163522,
                  64.77987421, 63.52201258])
In [192]: observed_statistic
Out [192]: 6.352201257861637
```

Question 2.1. Suppose we want to test whether or not each factor contributes the same amount to the overall Happiness Score. Define the null hypothesis, alternative hypothesis, and test statistic in the cell below. Feel free to check your work with another student or course staff. (4 points)

Note: Please format your answer as follows: - Null Hypothesis: ...

- Alternative Hypothesis: ...
- Test Statistic:  $\dots$

Question 2.5. What can you conclude about how each factor contributes to the overall happiness score in the US? Explain your answer using the results of your hypothesis test. Assume a p-value cutoff of 5%. (4 points)