ECN 102, Spring 2020

Week 4 Section

MT1, W18, Problem 2d

The variable `weeks` measures the number of weeks that an unemployed person is unemployed until finding another job.

```
KEY CRITICAL VALUES FOR THIS EXAM
t_44,.005 = 2.692
t_44,.01  = 2.414
t_44,.025 = 2.015
t_44,.05  = 1.680
t_44,.10  = 1.301
```

```
. summarize weeks
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
weeks	45	15.48889	12.57274	0	50

Provide a 90 percent confidence interval for the population mean length of an unemployment spell.

MT1, W18, Problem 2d

The variable `weeks` measures the number of weeks that an unemployed person is unemployed until finding another job.

```
KEY CRITICAL VALUES FOR THIS EXAM
t_44,.005 = 2.692
t_44,.01  = 2.414
t_44,.025 = 2.015
t_44,.05  = 1.680
t_44,.10  = 1.301
```

```
. summarize weeks
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
weeks	45	15.48889	12.57274	0	50

Provide a 90 percent confidence interval for the population mean length of an unemployment spell.

- Formula: $\left(\overline{x} \pm t_{n-1,\alpha/2} \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$

MT1, W18, Problem 2d

The variable `weeks` measures the number of weeks that an unemployed person is unemployed until finding another job.

```
KEY CRITICAL VALUES FOR THIS EXAM
t_44,.005 = 2.692
t_44,.01  = 2.414
t_44,.025 = 2.015
t_44,.05  = 1.680
t_44,.10  = 1.301
```

```
. summarize weeks
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
weeks	45	15.48889	12.57274	0	50

Provide a 90 percent confidence interval for the population mean length of an unemployment spell.

- Formula: $\left(15.4889 \pm 1.680 \times \frac{12.5728}{\sqrt{45}}\right)$

MT1, W18, Problem 2d

The variable `weeks` measures the number of weeks that an unemployed person is unemployed until finding another job.

```
KEY CRITICAL VALUES FOR THIS EXAM
t_44,.005 = 2.692
t_44,.01  = 2.414
t_44,.025 = 2.015
t_44,.05  = 1.680
t_44,.10  = 1.301
```

```
. summarize weeks
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
weeks	45	15.48889	12.57274	0	50

Provide a 90 percent confidence interval for the population mean length of an unemployment spell.

- Answer: $(12.3402, 18.6376)$

MT1, W18, Problem 2d

The variable `weeks` measures the number of weeks that an unemployed person is unemployed until finding another job.

```
KEY CRITICAL VALUES FOR THIS EXAM
t_44,.005 = 2.692
t_44,.01  = 2.414
t_44,.025 = 2.015
t_44,.05  = 1.680
t_44,.10  = 1.301
```

```
. summarize weeks
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
weeks	45	15.48889	12.57274	0	50

Provide a 90 percent confidence interval for the population mean length of an unemployment spell.

- Answer: $(12.3402, 18.6376)$
- `mean weeks, level(90)`

MT1, W18, Problem 2e

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. Test this claim at significance level 0.05. State clearly the null and alternative hypotheses and your conclusion.

MT1, W18, Problem 2e

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. Test this claim at significance level 0.05. State clearly the null and alternative hypotheses and your conclusion.

- Test $H_0 : \mu = 20$ against $H_a : \mu \neq 20$

MT1, W18, Problem 2e

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. Test this claim at significance level 0.05. State clearly the null and alternative hypotheses and your conclusion.

- Test $H_0 : \mu = 20$ against $H_a : \mu \neq 20$
- Step 1: calculate the test statistic

$$t \equiv \frac{\overline{x} - \mu^*}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

MT1, W18, Problem 2e

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. Test this claim at significance level 0.05. State clearly the null and alternative hypotheses and your conclusion.

- Test $H_0 : \mu = 20$ against $H_a : \mu \neq 20$
- Step 1: calculate the test statistic

$$t \equiv \frac{\overline{x} - \mu^*}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{15.4889 - 20}{12.5727/\sqrt{45}}$$

MT1, W18, Problem 2e

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. Test this claim at significance level 0.05. State clearly the null and alternative hypotheses and your conclusion.

- Test $H_0 : \mu = 20$ against $H_a : \mu \neq 20$
- Step 1: calculate the test statistic

$$t \equiv \frac{\overline{x} - \mu^*}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{15.4889 - 20}{12.5727/\sqrt{45}} = -2.4069$$

MT1, W18, Problem 2e

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. Test this claim at significance level 0.05. State clearly the null and alternative hypotheses and your conclusion.

- Test $H_0 : \mu = 20$ against $H_a : \mu \neq 20$
- Step 1: calculate the test statistic

$$t \equiv \frac{\overline{x} - \mu^*}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{15.4889 - 20}{12.5727/\sqrt{45}} = -2.4069$$

- Remember, $T \equiv \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim T(n-1)$

MT1, W18, Problem 2e

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. Test this claim at significance level 0.05. State clearly the null and alternative hypotheses and your conclusion.

- Test $H_0 : \mu = 20$ against $H_a : \mu \neq 20$
- Step 1: calculate the test statistic

$$t \equiv \frac{\overline{x} - \mu^*}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{15.4889 - 20}{12.5727/\sqrt{45}} = -2.4069$$

- Remember, $T \equiv \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim T(n-1)$
- If null is correct (i.e. $\mu^* = \mu$), then $T \equiv \frac{\overline{X} - \mu^*}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim T(n-1)$.

MT1, W18, Problem 2e

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. Test this claim at significance level 0.05. State clearly the null and alternative hypotheses and your conclusion.

- Test $H_0 : \mu = 20$ against $H_a : \mu \neq 20$
- Step 1: calculate the test statistic

$$t \equiv \frac{\overline{x} - \mu^*}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{15.4889 - 20}{12.5727/\sqrt{45}} = -2.4069$$

- Remember, $T \equiv \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim T(n-1)$
- If null is correct (i.e. $\mu^* = \mu$), then $T \equiv \frac{\overline{X} - \mu^*}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim T(n-1)$.
- If $\mu^* = \mu$, then t unlikely to be "far" from zero. If far, reject null.

MT1, W18, Problem 2e

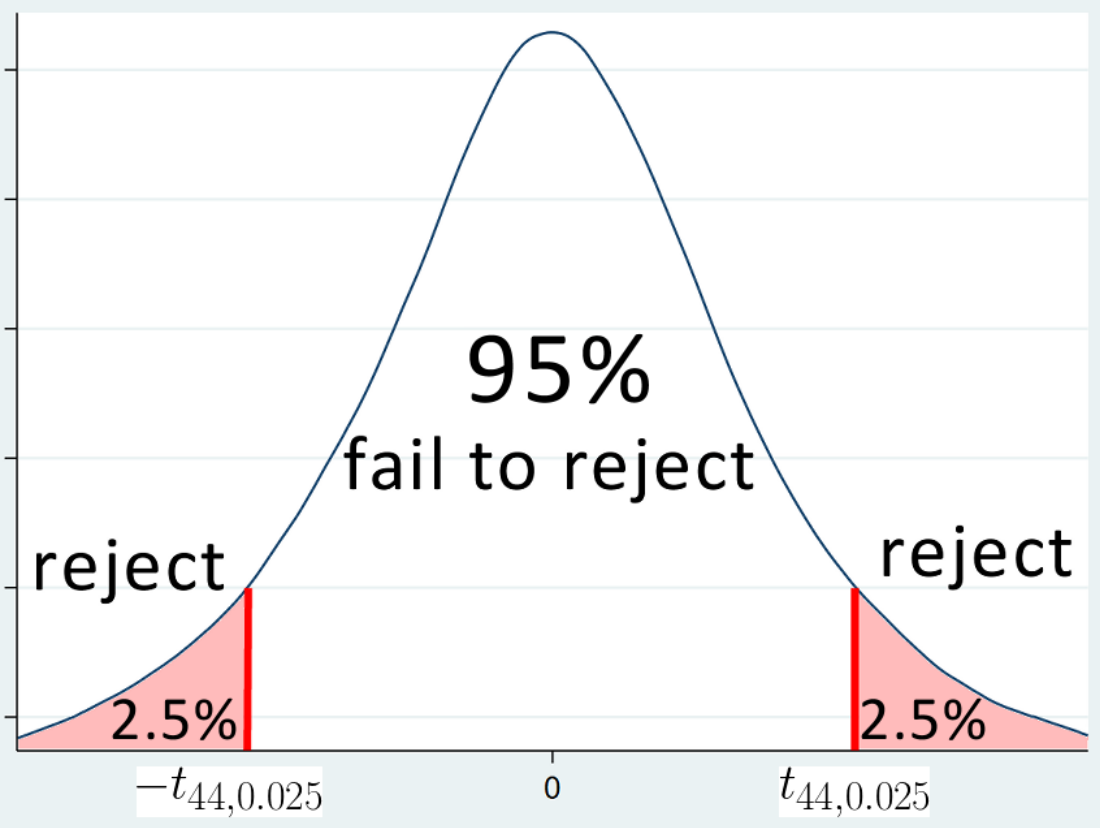
The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. Test this claim at significance level 0.05. State clearly the null and alternative hypotheses and your conclusion.

- Is $t = -2.4069$ too far from zero? Need to define *rejection region*.

MT1, W18, Problem 2e

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. Test this claim at significance level 0.05. State clearly the null and alternative hypotheses and your conclusion.

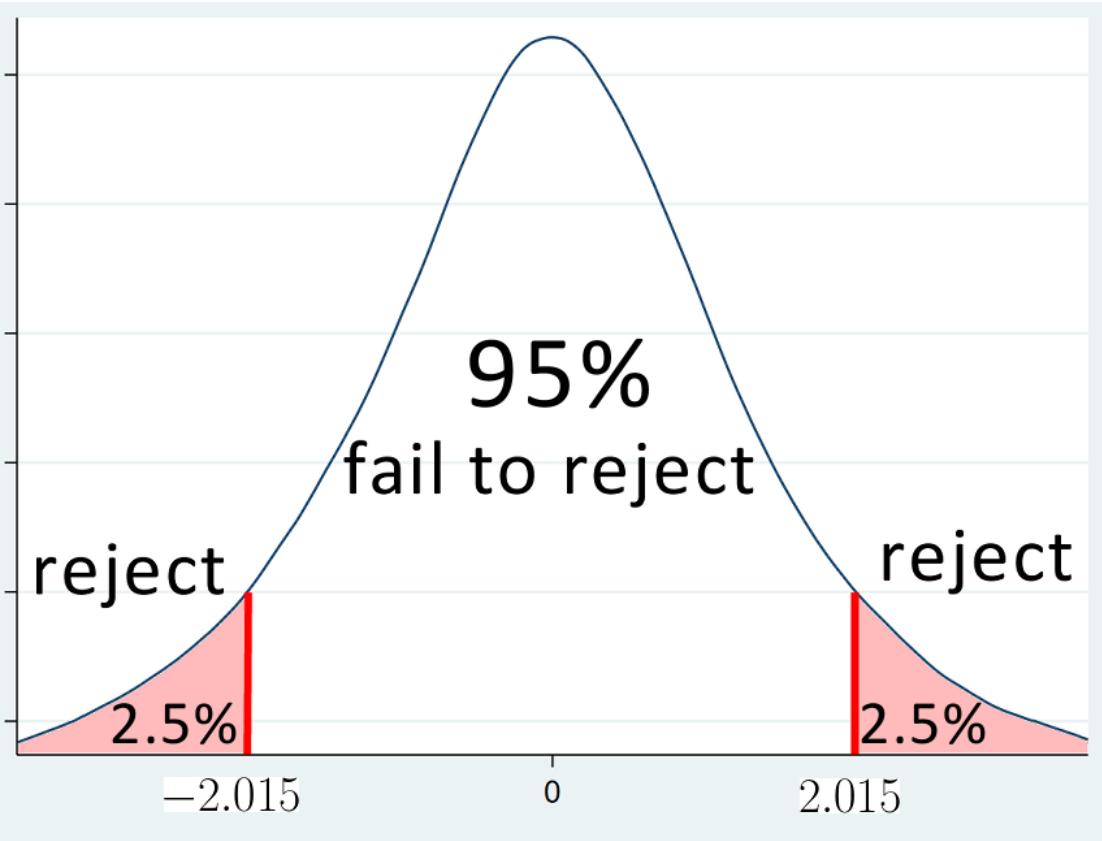
- Is $t = -2.4069$ too far from zero? Need to define *rejection region*.



MT1, W18, Problem 2e

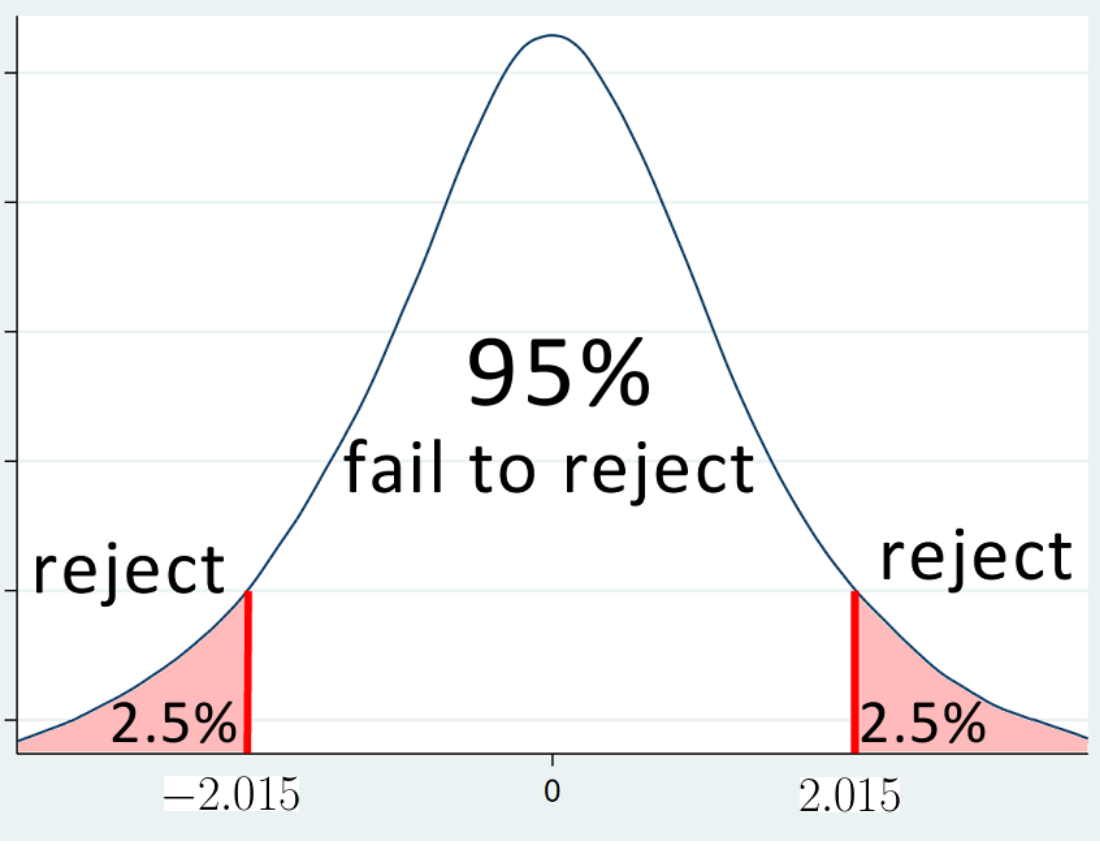
The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. Test this claim at significance level 0.05. State clearly the null and alternative hypotheses and your conclusion.

- Is $t = -2.4069$ too far from zero? Need to define *rejection region*.



MT1, W18, Problem 2e

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. Test this claim at significance level 0.05. State clearly the null and alternative hypotheses and your conclusion.



- $|-2.4069| > 2.015$, reject the null at 5% significance

MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. What command would you use in Stata to find the p-value of the test?

MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

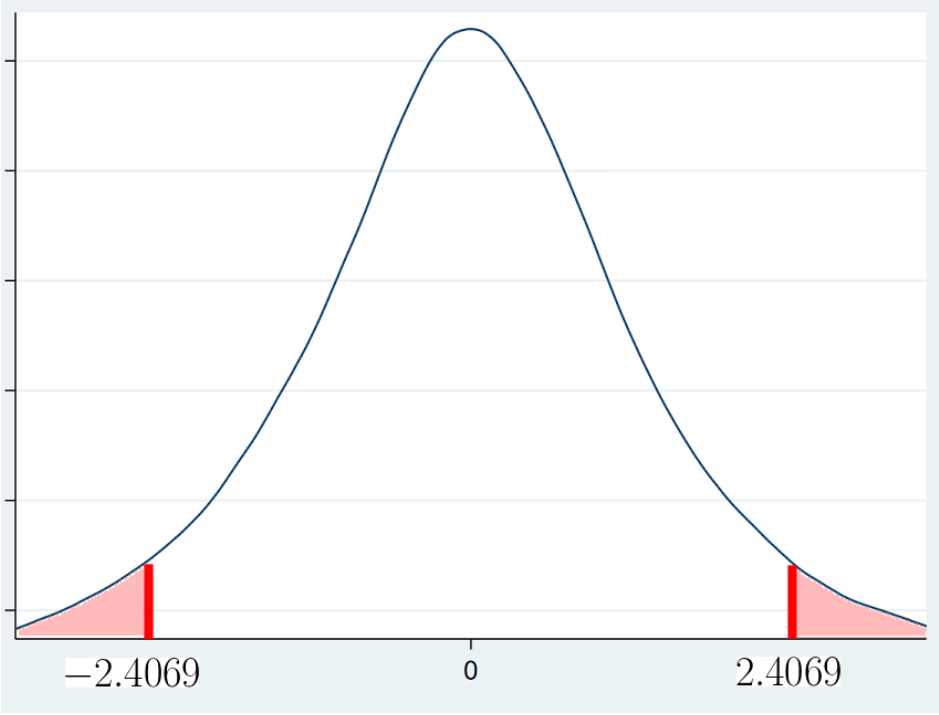
The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. What command would you use in Stata to find the p-value of the test?

- p-value tells you the probability of observing a t-statistic at least as extreme as the one we observe, if the null hypothesis were true

MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. What command would you use in Stata to find the p-value of the test?

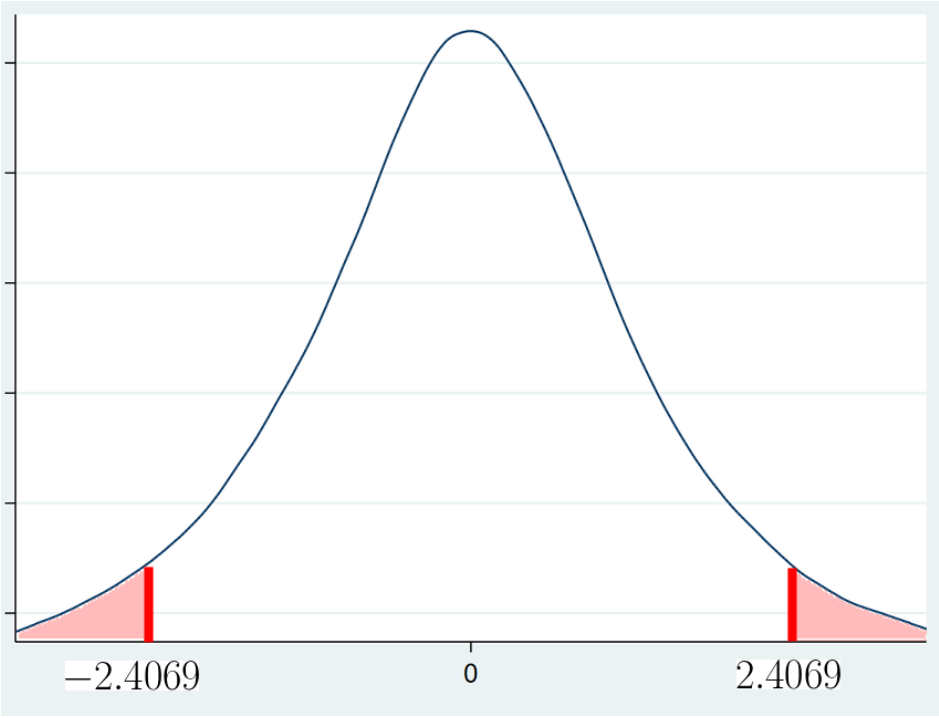
- p-value tells you the probability of observing a t-statistic at least as extreme as the one we observe, if the null hypothesis were true
- In other words, $P(T_{44} < -2.4069)$ or $P(T_{44} > 2.4069)$



MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. What command would you use in Stata to find the p-value of the test?

- In other words, $P(T_{44} < -2.4069)$ or $P(T_{44} > 2.4069)$

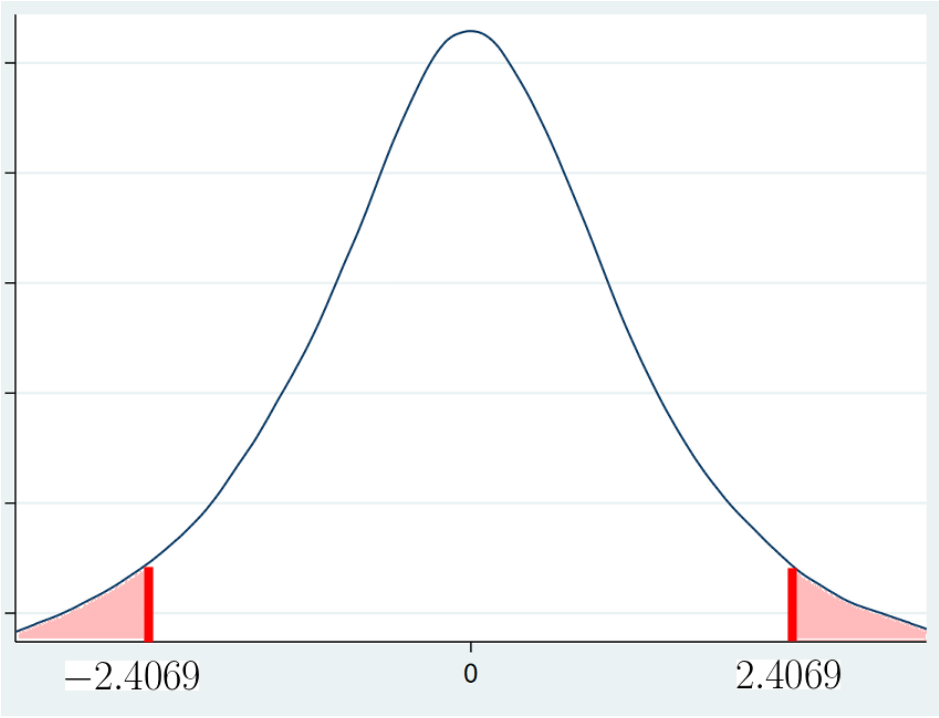


- `di 2*ttail(44,2.4069)` or `ttest weeks = 20`

MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. What command would you use in Stata to find the p-value of the test?

- In other words, $P(T_{44} < -2.4069)$ or $P(T_{44} > 2.4069)$



- `di 2*ttail(44,2.4069)` or `ttest weeks = 20`
- Equals $p = .02$, so reject at .10 and .05 but not .01 significance

MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. What does the 90% confidence interval say?

- Confidence interval was $(12.3402, 18.6376)$

MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. What does the 90% confidence interval say?

- Confidence interval was $(12.3402, 18.6376)$
- This does not contain $\mu^* = 20$

MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. What does the 90% confidence interval say?

- Confidence interval was $(12.3402, 18.6376)$
- This does not contain $\mu^* = 20$
- There's is 90% probability that the interval does contain μ, however

MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. What does the 90% confidence interval say?

- Confidence interval was $(12.3402, 18.6376)$
- This does not contain $\mu^* = 20$
- There's is 90% probability that the interval does contain μ, however
- If the interval probably contains μ but doesn't contain μ^*, then μ^* is probably not μ

MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

The claim is made that the population mean length of an unemployment spell is twenty weeks. What does the 90% confidence interval say?

- Confidence interval was $(12.3402, 18.6376)$
- This does not contain $\mu^* = 20$
- There's is 90% probability that the interval does contain μ, however
- If the interval probably contains μ but doesn't contain μ^*, then μ^* is probably not μ
- Reject the null at 10% significance

MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

Three equivalent justifications for rejecting a null hypothesis at significance level α

MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

Three equivalent justifications for rejecting a null hypothesis at significance level α

- The $1 - \alpha$ percent confidence interval does not contain μ^*

MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

Three equivalent justifications for rejecting a null hypothesis at significance level α

- The $1 - \alpha$ percent confidence interval does not contain μ^*
- The t-statistic is larger in magnitude than the $t_{n-1,\alpha/2}$ critical value

MT1, W18, Problem 2 extra

Three equivalent justifications for rejecting a null hypothesis at significance level α

- The $1 - \alpha$ percent confidence interval does not contain μ^*
- The t-statistic is larger in magnitude than the $t_{n-1,\alpha/2}$ critical value
- The p-value is less than α

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

First, some logical preliminaries.

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

First, some logical preliminaries.

- Consider a true logical statement of the form: If A, then B

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

First, some logical preliminaries.

- Consider a true logical statement of the form: If A, then B

  (*If my pet is a cat, then my pet is a mammal.*)

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

First, some logical preliminaries.

- Consider a true logical statement of the form: If A, then B

  (*If my pet is a cat, then my pet is a mammal.*)

- Logical equivalent (contrapositive): If not B, then not A.

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

First, some logical preliminaries.

- Consider a true logical statement of the form: If A, then B

  (*If my pet is a cat, then my pet is a mammal.*)

- Logical equivalent (contrapositive): If not B, then not A.

  (*If my pet is not a mammal, then my pet is not a cat.*)

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

First, some logical preliminaries.

- Consider a true logical statement of the form: If A, then B

  (*If my pet is a cat, then my pet is a mammal.*)

- Logical equivalent (contrapositive): If not B, then not A.

  (*If my pet is not a mammal, then my pet is not a cat.*)

- Logical fallacy (affirming the consequent): If B, then A. (*Evil!*)

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

First, some logical preliminaries.

- Consider a true logical statement of the form: If A, then B

  (*If my pet is a cat, then my pet is a mammal.*)

- Logical equivalent (contrapositive): If not B, then not A.

  (*If my pet is not a mammal, then my pet is not a cat.*)

- Logical fallacy (affirming the consequent): If B, then A. (*Evil!*)

  (*If my pet is a mammal, then my pet is a cat.*) (*An aardvark?*)

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

- Consider a true logical statement of the form: If A, then B

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

- Consider a true logical statement of the form: If A, then B

  (*If null is true, then t-statistic will probably be near zero.*)

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

- Consider a true logical statement of the form: If A, then B

  (*If null is true, then t-statistic will probably be near zero.*)

- Logical equivalent (contrapositive): If not B, then not A.

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

- Consider a true logical statement of the form: If A, then B

  (*If null is true, then t-statistic will probably be near zero.*)

- Logical equivalent (contrapositive): If not B, then not A.

  (*If t-statistic is far from zero, then null is probably false. Reject!*)

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

- Consider a true logical statement of the form: If A, then B

  (*If null is true, then t-statistic will probably be near zero.*)

- Logical equivalent (contrapositive): If not B, then not A.

  (*If t-statistic is far from zero, then null is probably false. Reject!*)

- Logical fallacy (affirming the consequent): If B, then A. (*Evil!*)

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

- Consider a true logical statement of the form: If A, then B

  (*If null is true, then t-statistic will probably be near zero.*)

- Logical equivalent (contrapositive): If not B, then not A.

  (*If t-statistic is far from zero, then null is probably false. Reject!*)

- Logical fallacy (affirming the consequent): If B, then A. (*Evil!*)

  (*If t-statistic is near zero, then null is probably true. Accept!*)

Fail to Reject Null: Why not Accept Null?

- Consider a true logical statement of the form: If A, then B

  (*If null is true, then t-statistic will probably be near zero.*)

- Logical equivalent (contrapositive): If not B, then not A.

  (*If t-statistic is far from zero, then null is probably false. Reject!*)

- Logical fallacy (affirming the consequent): If B, then A. (*Evil!*)

  (*If t-statistic is near zero, then null is probably true. Accept!*)

Thus we can only *fail to reject* the null; it is a logical mistake to *accept* it.