

Stat & MR:

Can you see? hear?

sample size calculation

Sample A Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n_A}
Sample B X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{n_B}

many cases. $a) Y_i \in \{0, 1\} \quad X_j \in \{0, 1\}$
 $b) Y_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad X_j \in \mathbb{R}$

$H_A: \mu_X - \mu_Y \neq 0$ $H_A: \mu_X - \mu_Y > 0 \dots$

↑
subcases.

$n_A?$ $n_B?$

H_0

H_A

	H_0 is not rej	H_0 is rej
H_0 is true	✓	I type error
H_A is true	II type error	✓

$$\alpha = P(H_0 \text{ is rej} | H_0 \text{ is true})$$

$$\beta = P(H_0 \text{ is not rej} | H_A \text{ is true})$$

Problem (1).

exp. group X_1, \dots, X_{n_B}
 contr. group Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_A}

$X_i \in \{0, 1\}$

$Y_i \in \{0, 1\}$

All var-s are indep

$X_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_B)$

$Y_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_A)$

My

$$H_0: p_B = p_A$$

$$H_A: p_B > p_A$$

"1" - good

"0" - bad

Budget const $n_A + n_B = \bar{n}$ fixed

Choose "best" n_A and n_B ?

$$\underline{L} \downarrow \leftrightarrow \beta \uparrow$$

for desired value of L
 the value of β is minimized.

let's recall the ord. test.

$$J = \frac{\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A - 0}{\text{se}(\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A)} > z_{\text{crit}} \quad \text{reject } H_0$$

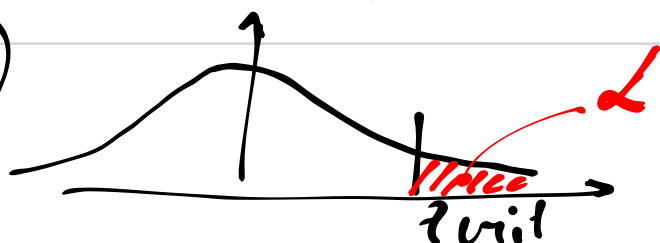
$$\leq z_{\text{crit}} \quad \text{do not reject } H_0$$

$E(\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A) = 0$ under H_0

$$\text{se}(\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{p}_B) + \text{Var}(\hat{p}_A)} = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_B(1-\hat{p}_B)}{n_B} + \frac{\hat{p}_A(1-\hat{p}_A)}{n_A}}$$

under $H_0: J \sim N(0, 1)$



where is β ?

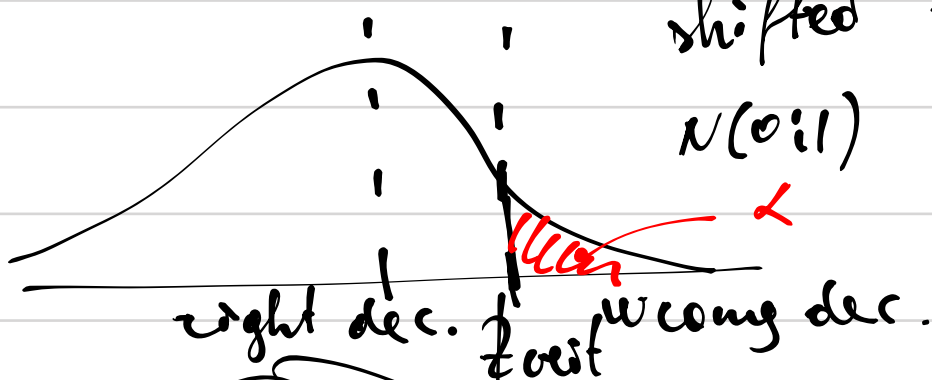
$$H_A: p_B - p_A = \Delta$$

$$\hat{J} = \frac{\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A - 0}{\text{se}(\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A)} \leftarrow \text{! subtract 0 but you should subtract } \Delta.$$

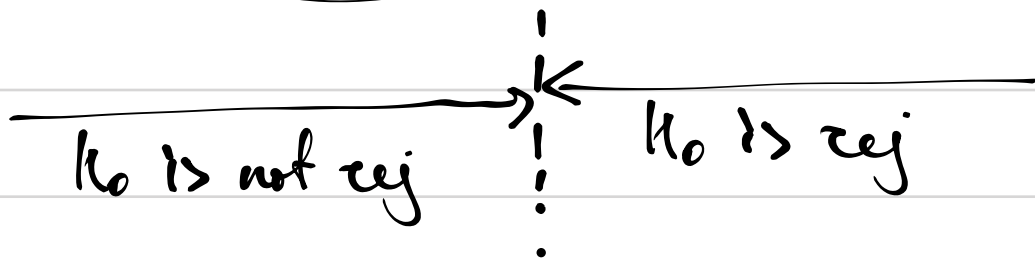
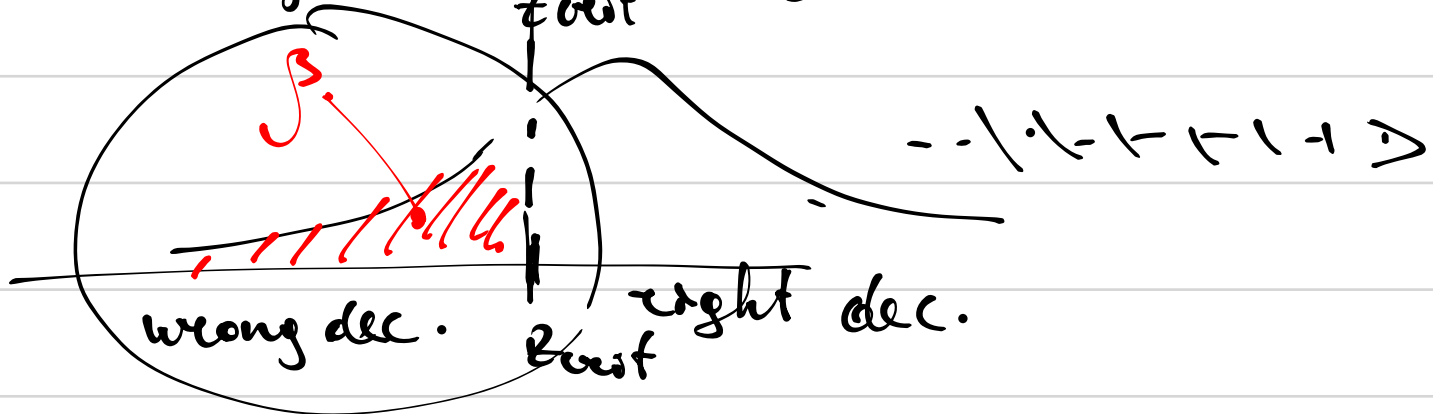
$$\Delta > 0$$

shifted to the right.

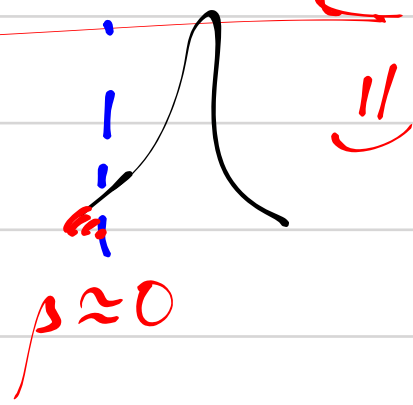
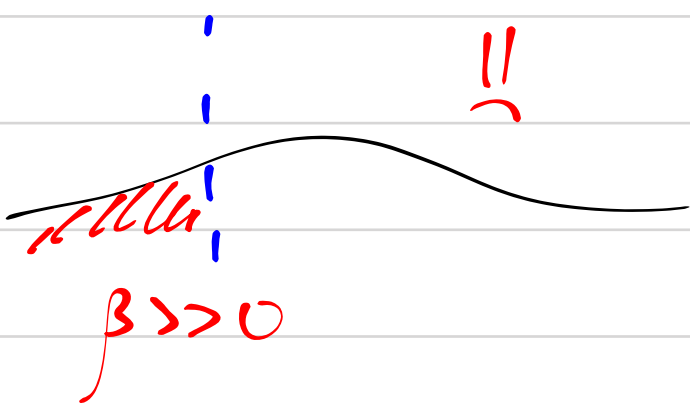
under H_0



under H_A



$$\text{Var}(\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A) = \frac{\hat{p}_B(1-\hat{p}_B)}{n_B} + \frac{\hat{p}_A(1-\hat{p}_A)}{n_A}$$



$$\text{Var}(\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A) = \frac{p_B(1-p_B)}{n_B} + \frac{p_A(1-p_A)}{n_A}$$

$$n_B + n_A = n$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n_B &= q \cdot n \\ n_A &= (1-q) \cdot n \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\text{under } q \quad \frac{p_B(1-p_B)}{q \cdot n} + \frac{p_A(1-p_A)}{(1-q) \cdot n}$$

$$\min_q \left(\frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{p_A(1-p_A)}{1-q} + \frac{p_B(1-p_B)}{q} \right] \right)$$

$f(q)$

$$f'(q) = \frac{p_A(1-p_A)}{(1-q)^2} - \frac{p_B(1-p_B)}{q^2}$$

$$\frac{p_A(1-p_A)}{p_B(1-p_B)} = \frac{(1-q)^2}{q^2}$$

$$\frac{1-q}{q} = \frac{\sqrt{p_A(1-p_A)}}{\sqrt{p_B(1-p_B)}} = \frac{\sigma_A}{\sigma_B}$$

x	0	1
$p(X_i = x)$	$1-p_B$	p_B

$$E(X_i) = 0 \cdot (1-p_B) + 1 \cdot p_B = p_B$$

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = E(X_i^2) - E(X_i)^2 = p_B - p_B^2$$

$$\sigma_B = \sqrt{p_B(1-p_B)}$$

$$\frac{1-q}{q} = \frac{\sigma_A}{\sigma_B}$$

$$(1-q)\sigma_B = q\sigma_A$$

$$q = \frac{\sigma_B}{\sigma_A + \sigma_B}$$

\parallel theo. answ?

in practice?

→ guess

→ preliminary study.

$$\hat{q} = \frac{\sigma_B}{\sigma_A + \sigma_B}$$

use \hat{q} in the main stage

Problem 2

! what is the case considered!

$$\alpha \leq 0.05$$

$$\beta \leq 0.20$$

$$MDE = 0.1 = p_B - p_A$$

$$n_A = \frac{1}{2} n$$

$$n_B = \frac{1}{2} n$$

min n ?

$$H_0: p_B - p_A = 0$$

$$H_A: p_B - p_A \geq 0.1$$

minimal detectable effect

$$\begin{cases} p_B - p_A \\ n_B - n_A \end{cases}$$

at the worst case.

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\beta = 0.20$$

$$H_0: p_B - p_A = 0$$

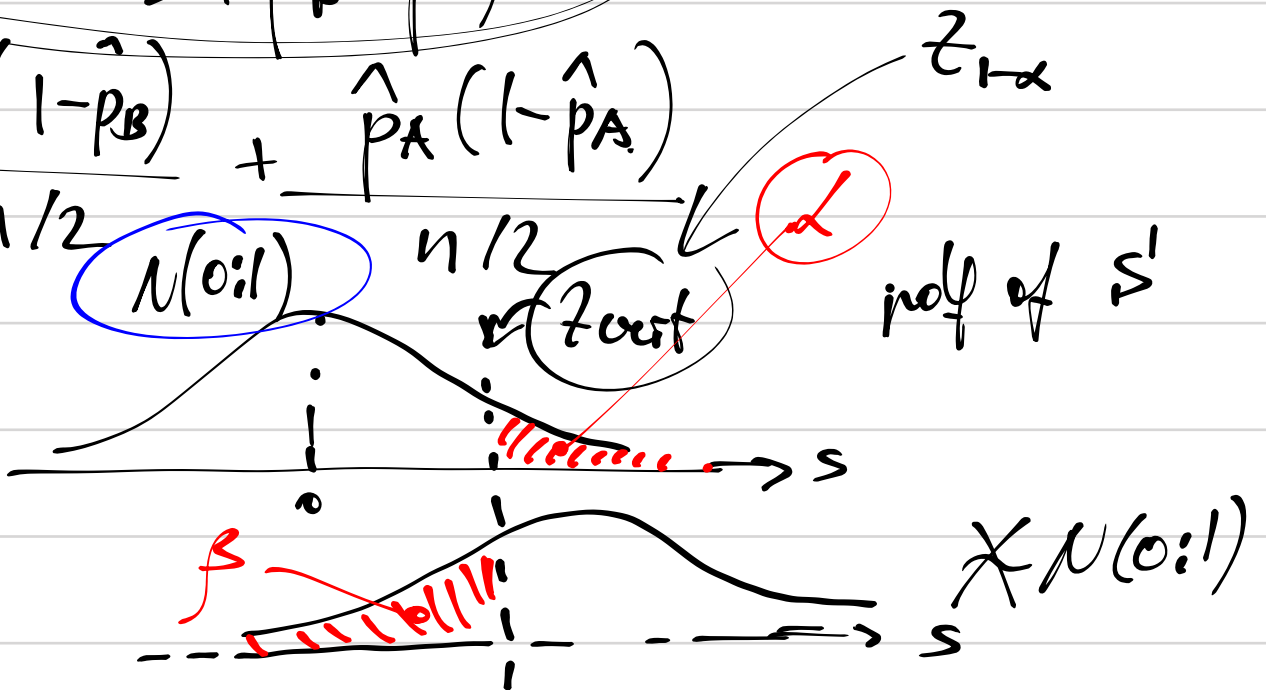
$$H_A: p_B - p_A = 0.1$$

$$S = \frac{\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A - 0}{SE(\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A)}$$

$$SE(\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A) = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_B(1-\hat{p}_B)}{n/2} + \frac{\hat{p}_A(1-\hat{p}_A)}{n/2}}$$

under H_0

under H_A



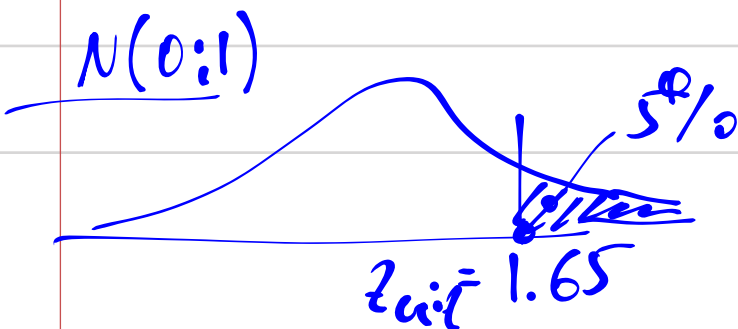
n ?

Step 1. Find $z_{crit}(\alpha)$.

Step 2.

$$P(S' < z_{crit} | H_A) = \beta$$

solve this for n .



Step 2

$$P(S < z_{\text{crit}} \mid H_A: p_B - p_A = 0.1) = \beta$$

1.65

$$P\left(\frac{\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A - 0}{\sqrt{\hat{p}_B(1-\hat{p}_B) + \hat{p}_A(1-\hat{p}_A)}} < z_{\text{crit}} \mid H_A\right) = \beta = 0.2$$

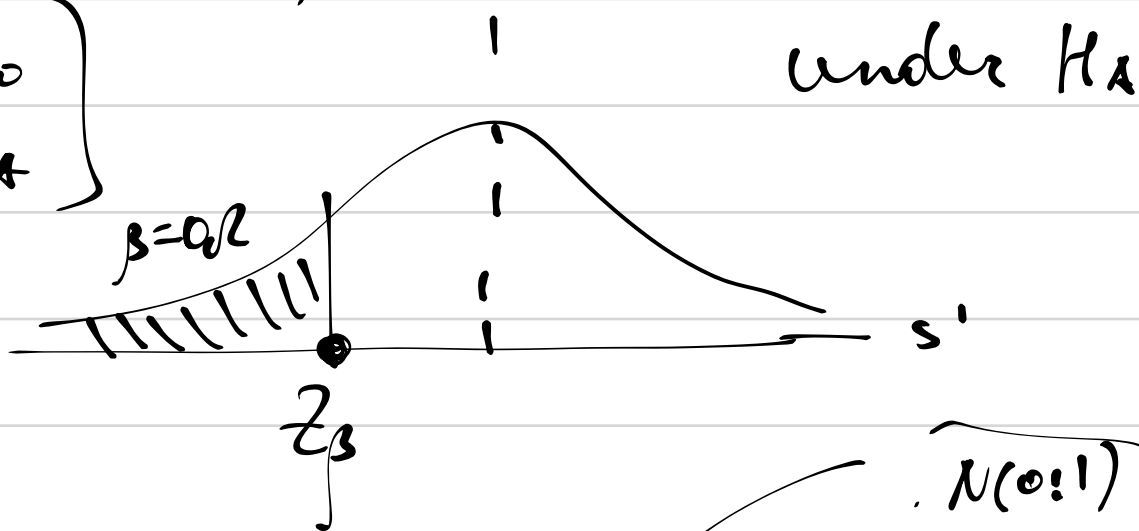
i subtracted wrong value!

$$P\left(\frac{\hat{p}_B - \hat{p}_A - \text{MDE}}{\sqrt{\hat{p}_B(1-\hat{p}_B) + \hat{p}_A(1-\hat{p}_A)}} < (z_{\text{crit}} - \frac{\text{MDE}}{\sqrt{\dots}}) \mid H_A\right) = \beta$$

$\times N(0:1)$

$(p_B - p_A = \text{MDE} = 0.1)$

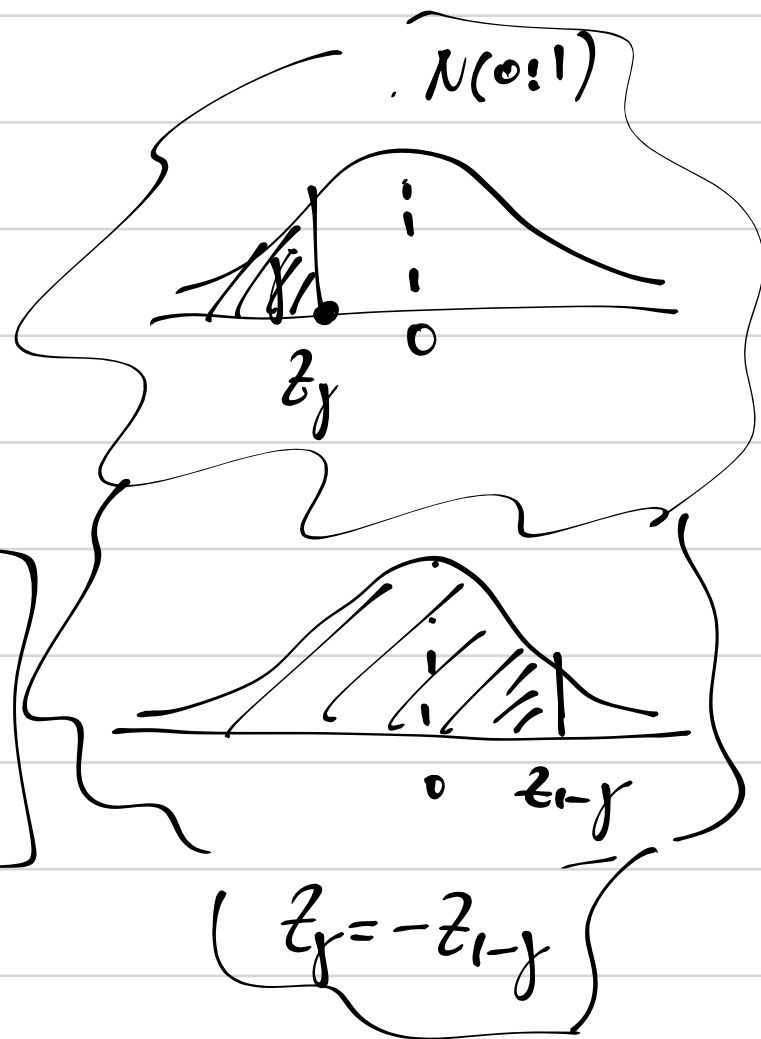
$S \sim N(0:1)$ under H_0
 $S' \sim N(0:1)$ under H_A



$$z_{1-\alpha} - \frac{\text{MDE}}{\sqrt{\hat{p}_B(1-\hat{p}_B) + \hat{p}_A(1-\hat{p}_A)}} = z_\beta$$

$$z_{1-\alpha} - z_\beta = \frac{\text{MDE}}{\sqrt{\hat{p}_B(1-\hat{p}_B) + \hat{p}_A(1-\hat{p}_A)}}$$

$$z_{1-\alpha} + z_{1-\beta} = \frac{\text{MDE}}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_B(1-\hat{p}_B)}{n/2} + \frac{\hat{p}_A(1-\hat{p}_A)}{n/2}}}$$



rules: $\alpha, \beta, \text{MDE}, n$

$$z_{1-\alpha} + z_{1-\beta} = \frac{\sqrt{n} \cdot \text{MDE}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot (\hat{p}_B(1-\hat{p}_B) + \hat{p}_A(1-\hat{p}_A))}}$$

$$n \neq 2 \cdot (\hat{p}_B(1-\hat{p}_B) + \hat{p}_A(1-\hat{p}_A)) \cdot (z_{1-\alpha} + z_{1-\beta})^2 / \text{MDE}^2$$