

Statistics

Lecture 13



Feb 19-8:47 AM

Testing Claims:

SG 23-25

Claims are made about parameters.

Our task is to test them for validity.

If claim is valid $\Rightarrow$ we **Support** it.
Fail-to-Reject

If claim is invalid $\Rightarrow$ we reject it.

we test to determine the validity of the claim.

Nov 24-5:06 PM

Claim could be about

1) Population Proportion P .

2) Population Mean μ .

3) Population Standard Deviation σ .

Final Conclusion must be made about the claim.

Reject the claim 
(claim is invalid)

Fail-To-Reject the claim
(claim is valid)

Nov 24-5:11 PM

Testing Methods:

1) Traditional Method

2) P-Value Method

3) Confidence Interval Method

Regardless of the method used, Final Conclusion must be the Same.

Reject the claim 

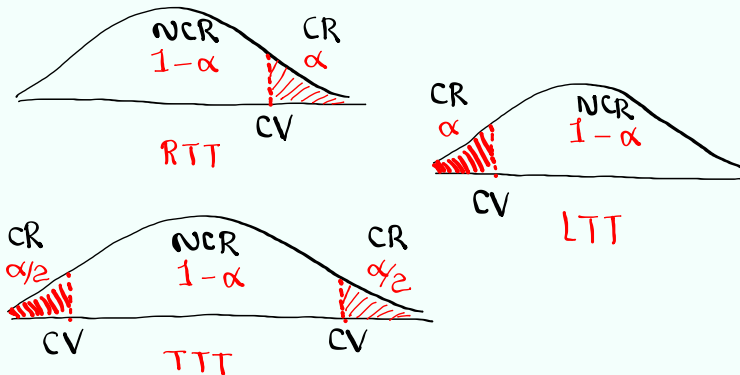
FTR The claim

Nov 24-5:15 PM

Testing Types:

- 1) Right-Tail Test **RTT**
- 2) Left-Tail Test **LTT**
- 3) Two-Tail Test **TTT**

With every testing,
we must have a
Significance level α .
 $0 < \alpha < 1$
If α not given,
we use .05.



Nov 24-5:20 PM

Testing Process:

- 1) Set-up $H_0 \neq H_1$.

$\uparrow$
Null Hypothesis

$\nwarrow$
Alternative Hypothesis (H_a)
- 2) Find all Critical Values.
 Drawing, labeling, shading, Full TI Command required.
- 3) Find Computed Test Statistics (CTS) and P-Value (P).
 Formula or TI Command required.
- 4) Use Testing Chart to determine the validity of $H_0 \neq H_1$.

$H_0 \text{ valid} \Leftrightarrow H_1 \text{ invalid}$
 $H_0 \text{ invalid} \Leftrightarrow H_1 \text{ valid}$
- 5) Draw Final Conclusion about the claim.
Reject the claim OR FTR the claim

Nov 24-5:27 PM

More on H_0 & H_1 : Math Symbols

H_0 must contain the = Sign. $=, \geq, \leq$

H_1 Cannot contain the = Sign. $\neq, <, >$

keywords for H_0 :

is, equal, same, not different, at least,
at most, - - -

keywords for H_1 :

is not, not equal, not same, different,
more than, less than, above, below, exceed, - - -

$H_0: =$	$H_0: \geq$	$H_0: \leq$
$H_1: \neq$	$H_1: <$	$H_1: >$
TTT	LTT	RTT

H_1 helps us with testing type.

Always identify the claim.

Always identify the testing type.

claim could be H_0 or H_1 .

Nov 24-5:38 PM

College claims that 5% of all students are
smokers.

$P = .05$
↑ H_0

$H_0: P = .05$ claim

$H_1: P \neq .05$ TTT

College claims that the mean age of all
students is at most 32 years.

$\mu \leq 32$
↑ H_0

$H_0: \mu \leq 32$ claim

$H_1: \mu > 32$ RTT

Nov 24-5:47 PM

College **claims** that **Standard deviation** of **all** math exam Scores **is below 12**.

$$\sigma < 12$$

$\uparrow$ H_1

$$H_0: \sigma \geq 12$$

$$H_1: \sigma < 12 \text{ claim, LTT}$$

Nov 24-5:53 PM

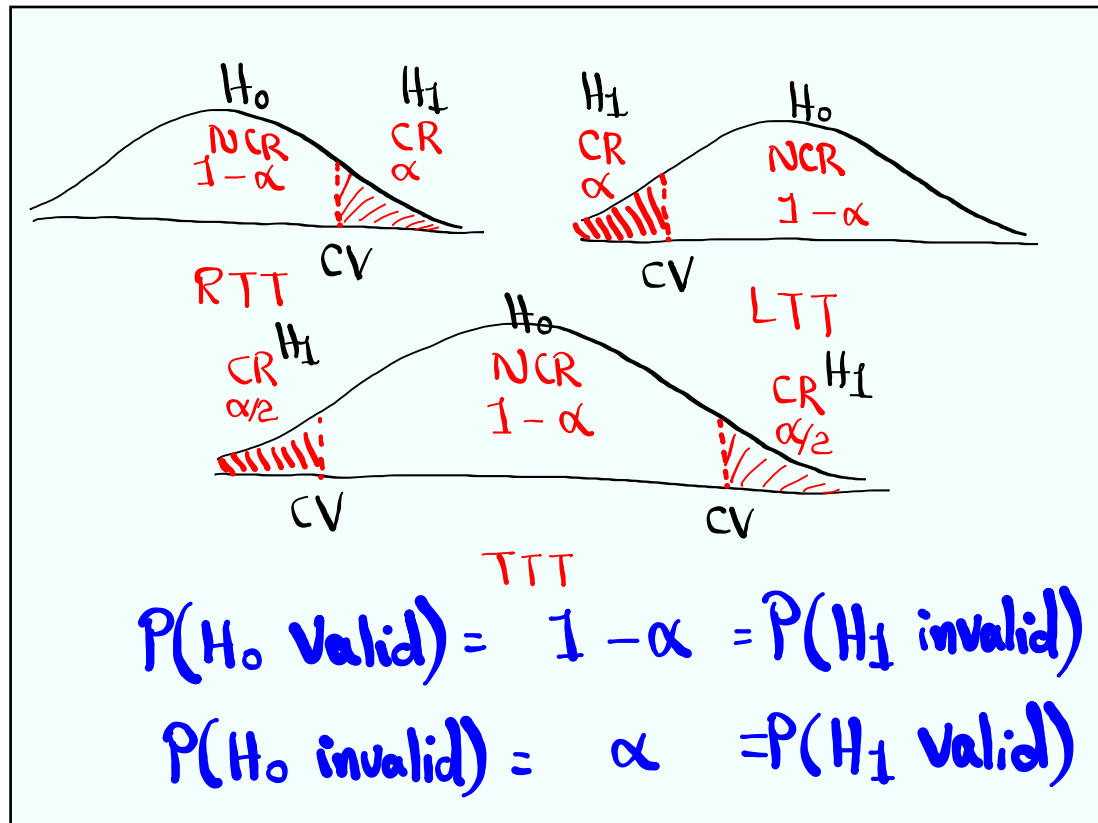
Four - Possible outcomes of H_0 :

Reality Actions	H_0 Valid	H_0 invalid
Support H_0	Good Decision	Type II error
Reject H_0	Type I error	Good Decision

Type I error $\Rightarrow$ Reject a valid H_0

Type II error $\Rightarrow$ Support an invalid H_0

Nov 24-5:57 PM



Nov 24-6:04 PM

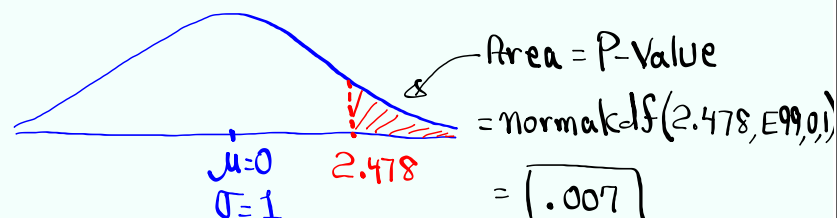
What is P-Value?

P-Value is the area of the tail marked by CTS.

Multiply by 2 only if it is TTT

Ex. Given CTS $Z = 2.478$ RTT

Find the Corresponding P-Value.

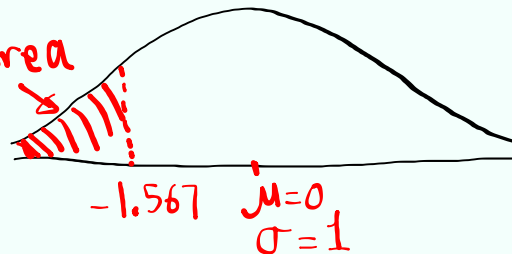


Nov 24-6:09 PM

Given CTS $Z = -1.567$ TTT

Find Corresponding P-Value.

$$P\text{-Value} = 2 \cdot \text{Area}$$

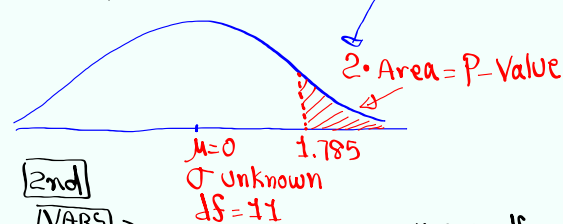


$$= 2 \cdot \text{normalcdf}(-E99, -1.567, 0, 1) = \boxed{.117}$$

Nov 24-6:16 PM

Given CTS $t = 1.785$ TTT $df = 11$

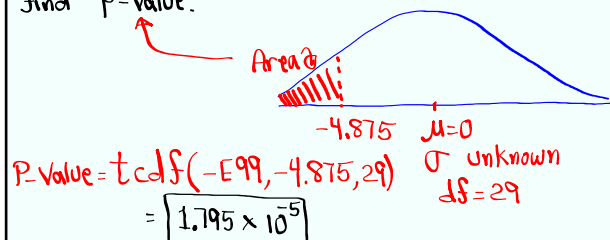
Find p-Value.



2nd
[VARS] → Lower upper df
 $P\text{-Value} = 2 \cdot \text{tcdf}(1.785, E99, 11) = \boxed{.102}$

CTS $t = -4.875$ LTT $df = 29$

Find p-Value.



$$P\text{-Value} = \text{tcdf}(-E99, -4.875, 29) = \boxed{1.795 \times 10^{-5}}$$

Nov 24-6:19 PM

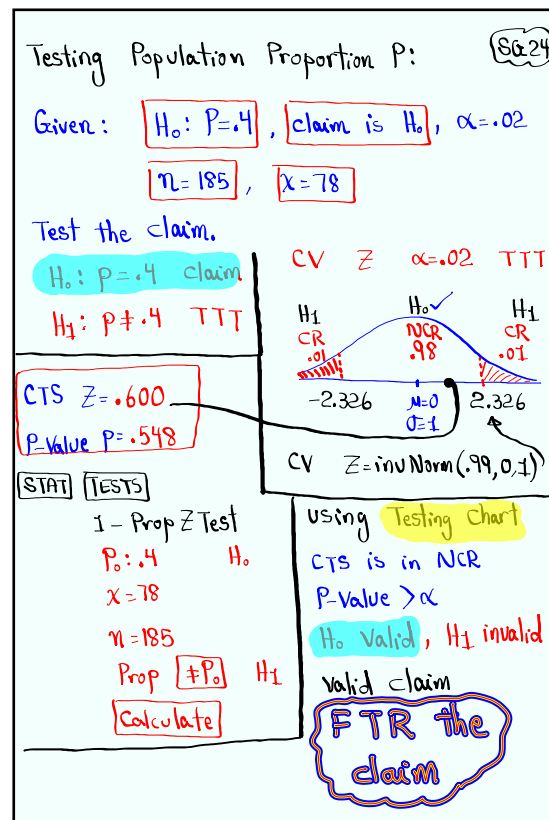
Based on our observation

$$P(H_1 \text{ is valid}) \leq \text{P-value}$$

$$P(H_0 \text{ is valid}) \geq 1 - \text{P-Value}$$

SG 23 ✓

Nov 24-6:28 PM



Nov 24-6:32 PM

The College claims that at most 10% of all students are STEM majors. $P \leq .1$
 $\uparrow$
 H_0

I surveyed 150 students and 18 of them were STEM majors. $n=150$ $x=18$

Test the claim using $\alpha=.1$.

$H_0: P \leq .1$ claim

$H_1: P > .1$ RTT

CTS $Z = .816$
P-Value $P = .207$

1-PropZTest

$P_0: .1$ H_0

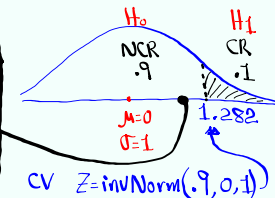
$x=18$

$n=150$

Prop $> P_0$ H_1

Calculate

CV Z RTT $\alpha=.1$



CTS is in NCR

P-Value $> \alpha$

H_0 valid H_1 invalid

Valid claim

FTR the claim

Nov 24-6:48 PM

College claims that less than 8% of all students are left-handed. $P < .08$
 $\uparrow$
 H_1

I surveyed 120 students and 9 of them were left-handed. $n=120$ $\hat{p}=.07$
 $x = n\hat{p} = 120(.07) = 8.4 \rightarrow x=9$
18 decimal $\rightarrow$ Round-up

NO $\alpha \rightarrow .05$
Test the claim.

$H_0: P \geq .08$

$H_1: P < .08$ claim, LTT

CTS $Z = -.202$
P-Value $P = .420$

1-PropZTest

$P_0: .08$ H_0

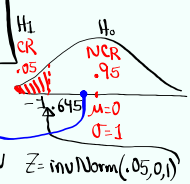
$x=9$

$n=120$

Prop $< P_0$ H_1

Calculate

CV Z LTT $\alpha=.05$



CTS is in NCR

P-Value $> \alpha$

H_0 valid H_1 invalid

Invalid claim

Reject the claim

SG 24 ✓

Nov 24-7:03 PM