Hypothesis Testing

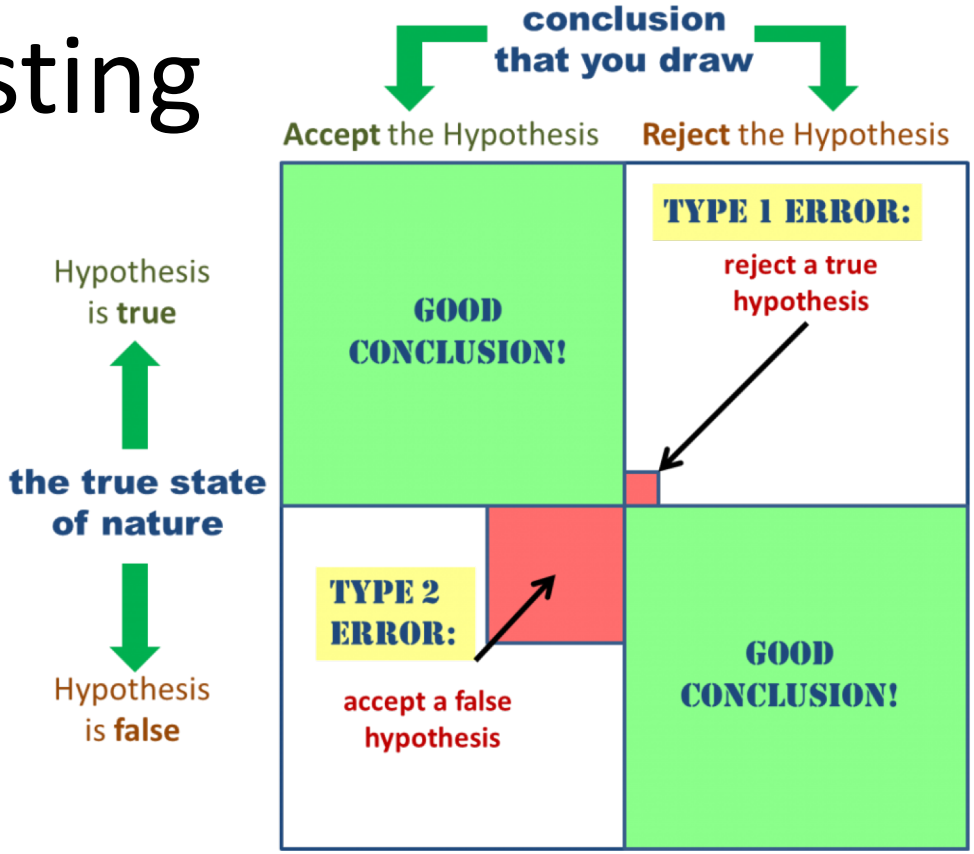


image source: www.processgps.com

A man walks into a bar…

- You are sitting in a bar and the man next to you says "I'll flip a coin. If it comes up heads, buy me a drink. If it comes up tails, I will buy you a drink."

- You agree…

The outcome

- H
- HH
- HHH
- HHHH
- HHHHH
- HHHHHH
- HHHHHHH
- HHHHHHHH

- P(H) = ½
- P(HH) = ½ x ½ = 0.25
- P(HHH) = $(½)^3$ = 0.125
- P(HHHH) = $(½)^4$ = 0.063
- P(HHHHH) = $(½)^5$ = 0.031 $p < .05$
- P(HHHHHH) = $(½)^6$ = 0.016
- P(HHHHHHH) = $(½)^7$ = 0.008 $p < .01$
- P(HHHHHHHH) = $(½)^8$ = 0.004

Are you being cheated?

A statistician's approach

- Null hypothesis – H_0: p(H) = ½
  the coin is fair (no cheating)
- Alternative hypothesis – H_1: p(H) ≠ ½
  the coin is not fair (cheating)

- Hypothesis test - if P(event) < .05 reject null hypothesis

Note: null hypothesis is needed to calculate probabilities

Short list of steps in Hypothesis testing

1. State your research question
2. Specify the null and alternative hypotheses (H_0 versus H_a)
3. Implement the appropriate test
4. Evaluate output and make decision: “reject” or “fail to reject” the null hypothesis based on p-value
5. Interpret the results in context

Interpreting a *P*-value

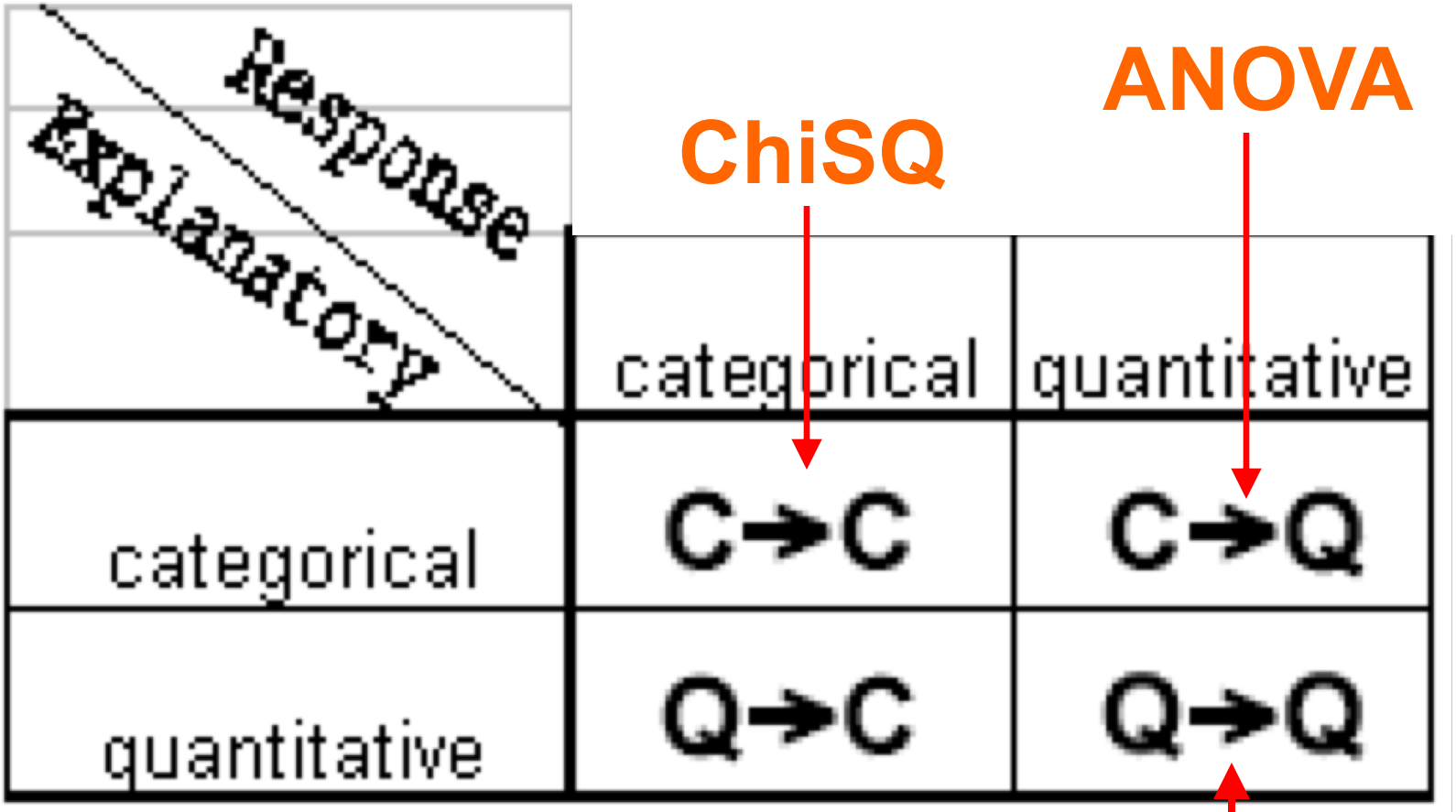
Could random variation alone account for the difference between the null hypothesis and observations from a sample?

- A small *P*-value (<0.05) implies that random variation (due to the sampling process alone) is not likely to account for the observed difference.

- With a small *P*-value (p<0.05), we **reject H_0**. The true mean or proportion of the population is **significantly** different from what was stated in H_0.

Thus small P-values are strong evidence AGAINST H_0.

Determine the appropriate test



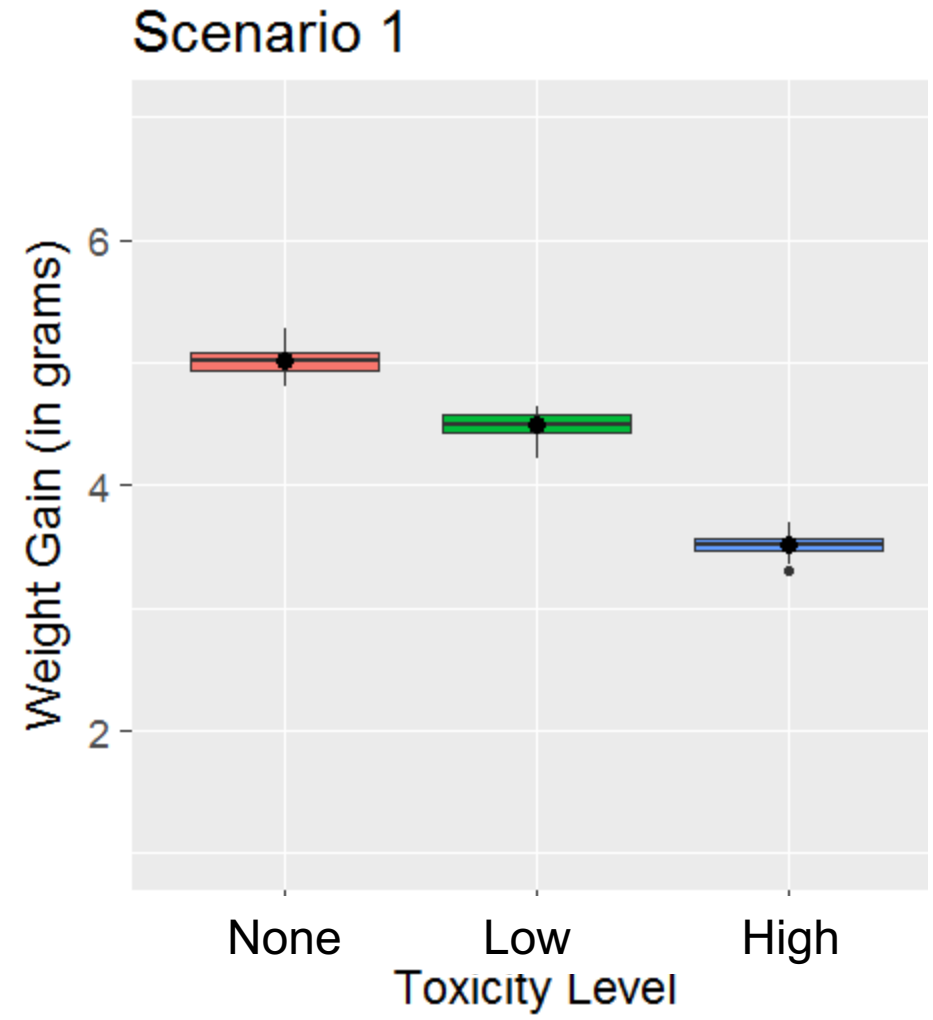
Explanatory=Independent Variable
Response=Dependent Variable

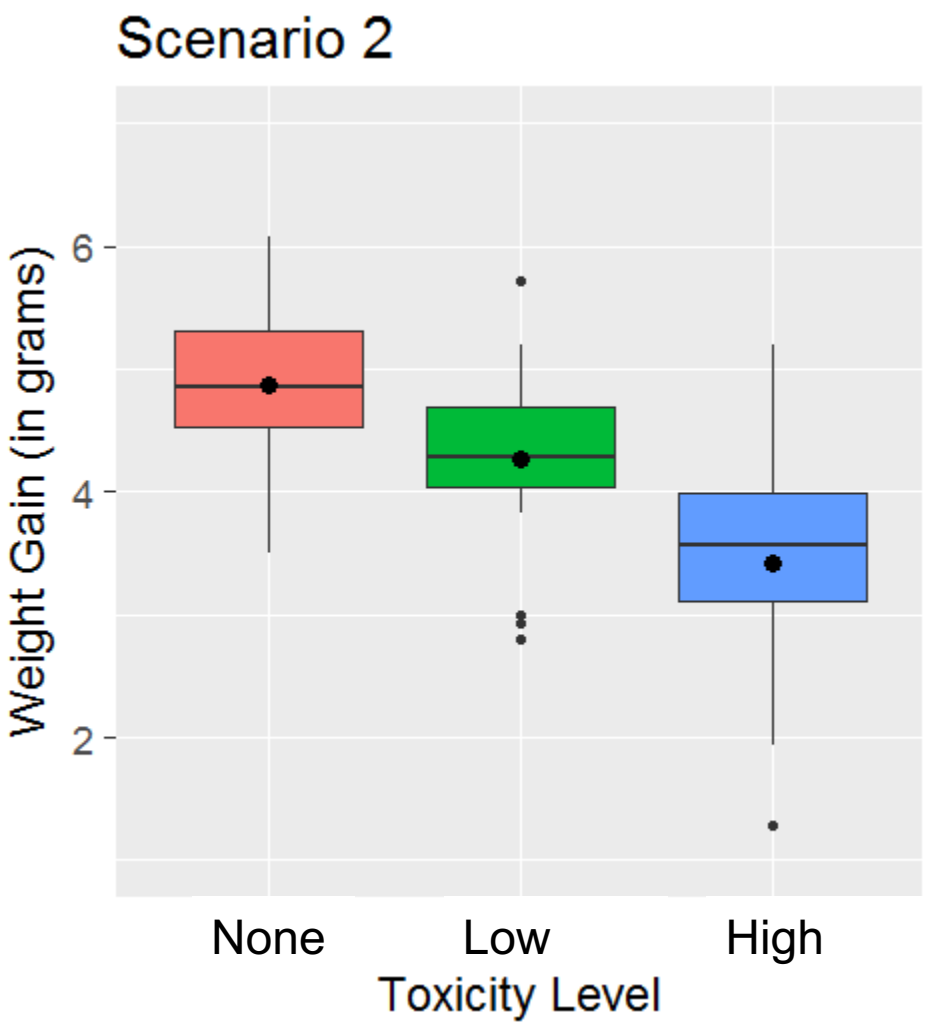
Analysis of Variance

ANOVA

ANOVA

C → Q (comparing means, Q – DV, among two or more categories, C – IV)


Scenario 1
Weight Gain (in grams)
6
4
2
None
Low
High
Toxicity Level


Scenario 2
Weight Gain (in grams)
6
4
2
None
Low
High
Toxicity Level

F = Variability Between Groups / Variability Within Groups

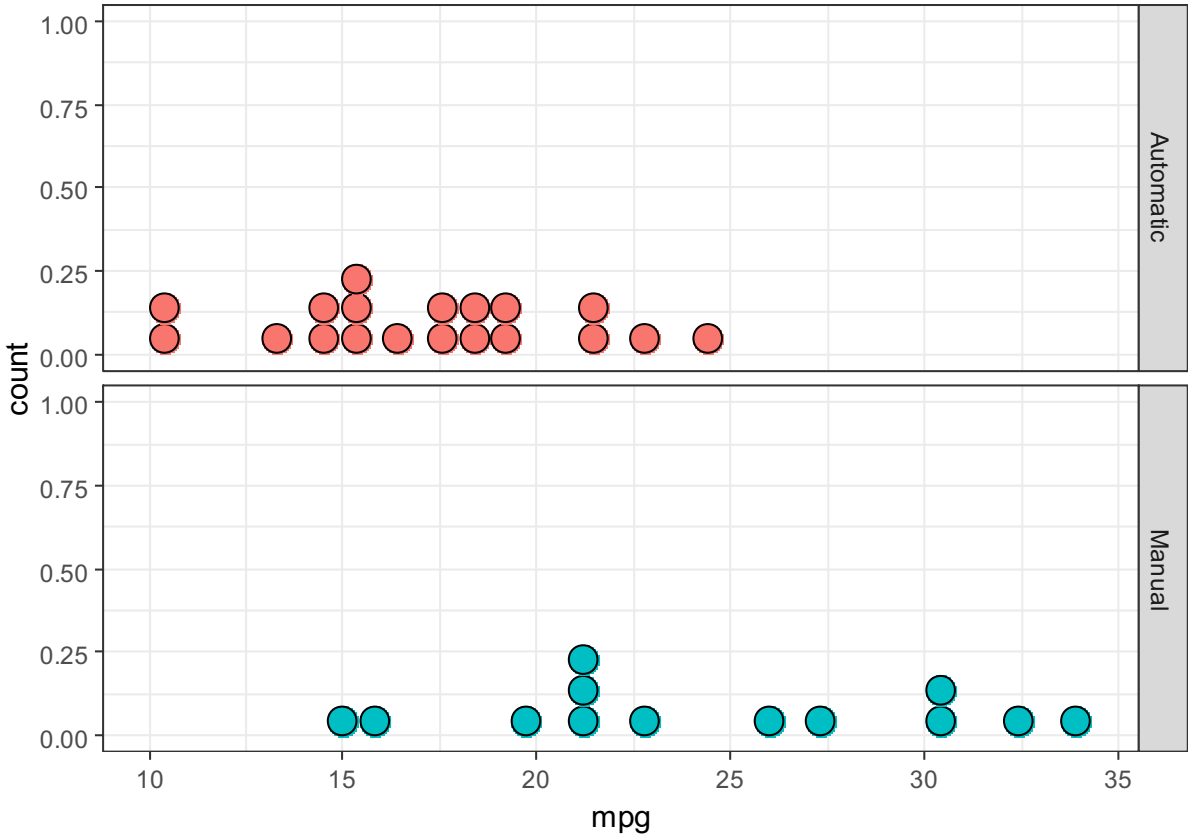
Scenario 1

Source	Df	SS	MS	F	P-value
Toxicity	2	26.83	13.41	67.05	<0.001
Residuals	57	11.41	0.200		

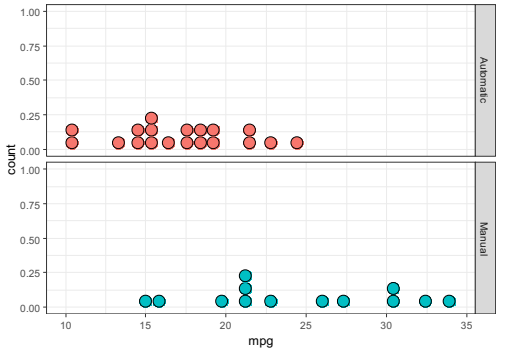
Scenario 2

Source	Df	SS	MS	F	P-value
Toxicity	2	27.37	13.69	11.8	<0.001
Residuals	57	66.07	1.16		

MPG vs. Transmission Type

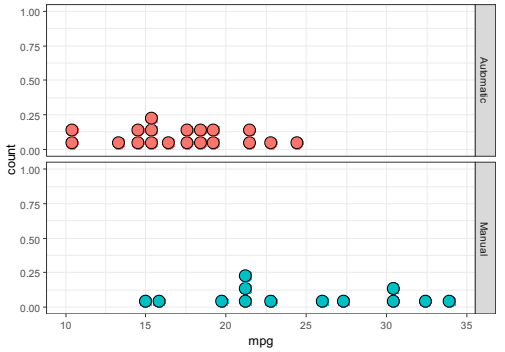


ANOVA Table



	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
transmission	1	405.2	405.2	16.86	0.000285
Residuals	30	720.9	24.0		

ANOVA Table



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F = variability between groups/variability within groups

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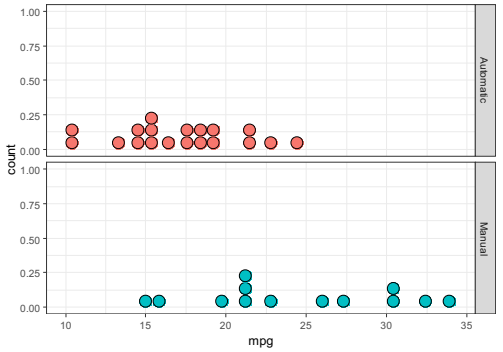

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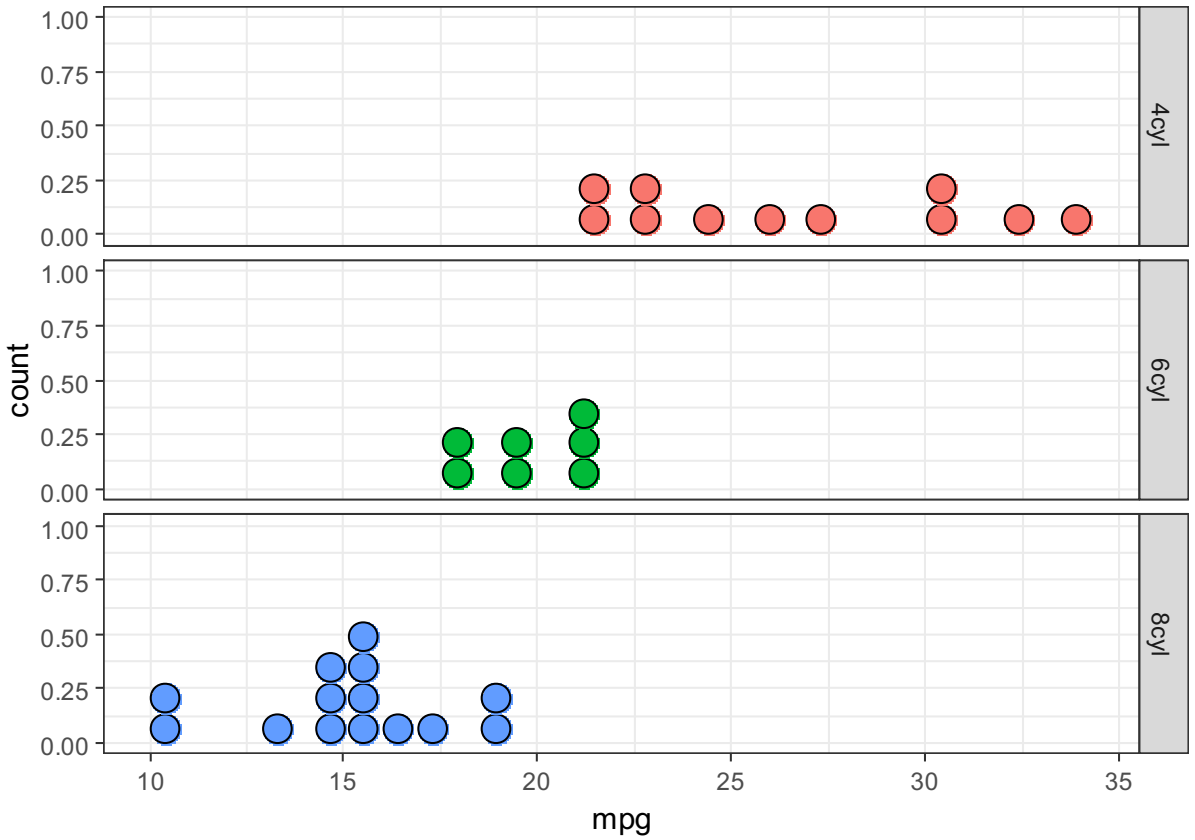
Probability of obtaining an F value this large or larger given H_0 is true.

MPG vs. Cylinder



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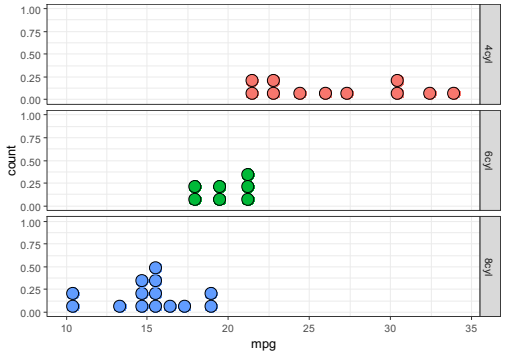
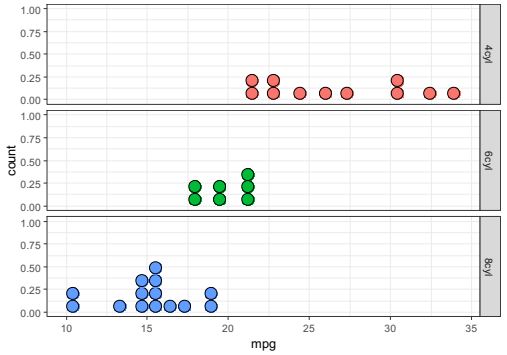


	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
cyl	2	824.8	412.4	39.7	4.98e-09
Residuals	29	301.3	10.4		

ANOVA Table



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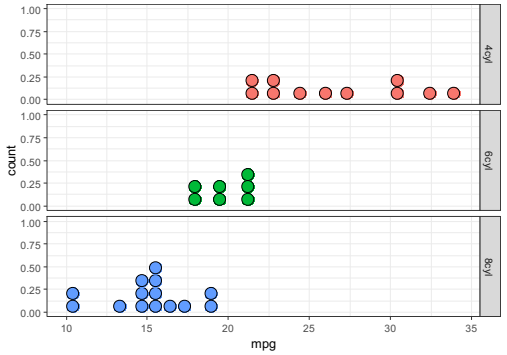

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Post Hoc Comparisons

	diff	lwr	upr	p adj
6cyl-4cyl	-6.920779	-10.769350	-3.0722086	0.0003424
8cyl-4cyl	-11.563636	-14.770779	-8.3564942	0.0000000
8cyl-6cyl	-4.642857	-8.327583	-0.9581313	0.0112287

Comparison of mpg by cyl
(Sidak)

Row Mean-Col Mean	4	6
6	-6.92078	
	0.000	
8	-11.5636	-4.64286
	0.000	0.012