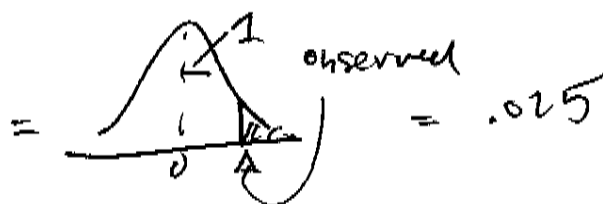


1) large sample $H_0: p = .85$ $H_A: p > .85$

$$\hat{p} = .92$$

$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}} \text{ obs} = \frac{.92 - .85}{\sqrt{\frac{.85 \cdot .15}{100}}} = 1.96$$

$$p\text{-val} = P(Z > \text{observed} | H_0)$$



$$\text{prop.test}(92, 100, p = .85, \text{alt} = "greater")$$

$$p\text{-val} = 0.03435$$

why different?
(see continuity correction)

2) $H_0: p = .1$ $H_A: p > .1$

we $T = \#$ greater, T has binomial (n, p) dist

$$T\text{-obs} = 3$$

$$p\text{-val} = P(T \geq 3) = \sum_{k=3}^{10} \text{bin}(10, k, p = .1)$$

$$= \text{sum}(\text{dbinom}(3:10, n = 10, p = .1))$$

$$= .07$$

$$\text{binom.test}(3, 10, p = .1, \text{alt} = "greater")$$

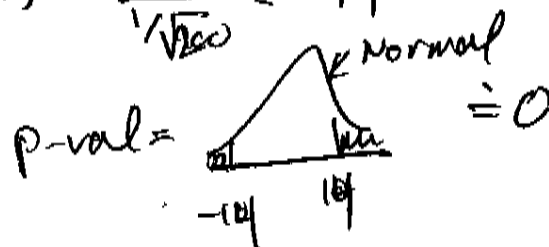
compare to
prop.test

$$(p\text{-val} = 0.05692)$$

3) $H_0: \mu = 4$, $H_A: \mu \neq 4$

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \text{ Normal dist}$$

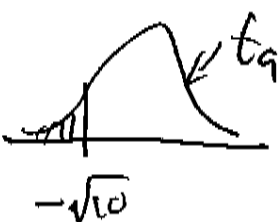
$$T\text{-obs} = \frac{3 - 4}{1/\sqrt{100}} = -10$$



4) $H_0: \mu = 4$ $H_A: \mu \neq 4$

$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}}$ t-dist w/ $n-1$ df if normal population

Obs: $\frac{3-4}{1/\sqrt{10}} = \frac{-1}{1} \sqrt{10} \approx -3.1$

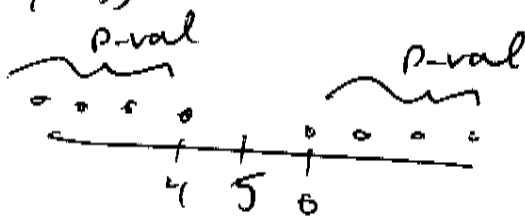
p-val =  $pt(-3.1, df=9) = \underline{.058}$

5) Sign test. $H_0: M = 100$, $H_A: M \neq 100$

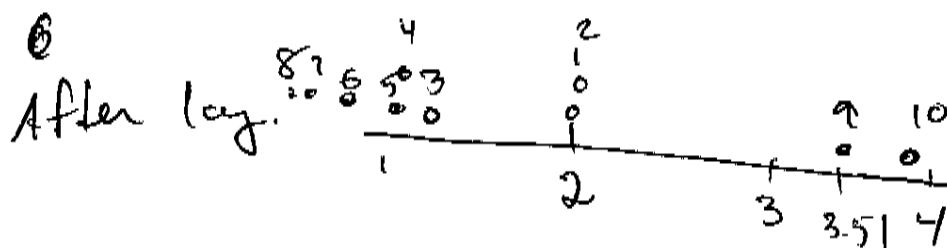
$T = \# > 100$

$T_{obs} = 4$ (counting ties)

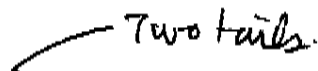
[ignoring issue with ties in the data]

p-val Expect 5. 

p-val = $1 - \binom{10}{5} \frac{1}{2}^5 \frac{1}{2}^5$ which is big.



$T = 9 + 10 = 19$. observed val

Small vals  Two tails.

p-val = $2 \times P[T \leq 19 | H_0]$

= $2 \times .216 = .432$ not small.

6. $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ $H_A: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

<u>Data</u>	n	$\bar{x}$	s
	12	27	12
	15	17	10

Assume var. equal.

$$T = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{SE} \quad SE = S_P \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{15}} \quad S_P^2 = \frac{11 \cdot 12^2 + 14 \cdot 10^2}{24} = 124$$

$$= \frac{10}{4.31} = 2.32$$

$12 + 15 - 2 = 25$ d.f. $p\text{-val} = \frac{\text{area}}{-2.32 \quad 2.32} = 2 \times pt(-2.32, 25) = 0.0287$

7. we wilcox.test.

$$x = c(9, 16, 12, \dots, 7)$$

$$y = c(6, 14, 10, \dots, 4)$$

$$\text{wilcox.test}(x, y, \text{alt} = "greater")$$

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2, H_A: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

↑ faster = smaller median

p-value is 0.2021

others done in class