

TESTING A STATISTICAL HYPOTHESIS

A statistical hypothesis is an assumption about the frequency function(s) (i.e., PDF or pdf) of one or more random variables. Stated in simpler terms, a statistical hypothesis is an assumption about the parameter(s) of one or more population(s) such as μ , σ^2 , $\mu_x - \mu_y$, p , $p_1 - p_2$ and σ_1^2/σ_2^2 , etc.

Examples. (a) $H_0: \mu = 100$, $H_1: \mu \neq 100$; (b) $H_0: \mu = 5000$ psi, $H_1: \mu > 5000$ psi; (c) $H_0: \sigma^2 = 0.05$, $H_1: \sigma^2 < 0.05$; (d) $H_0: \mu_x - \mu_y = 0$, $H_1: \mu_x - \mu_y \neq 0$; (e) $H_0: \sigma_x^2 / \sigma_y^2 = 1$, $H_1: \sigma_x^2 / \sigma_y^2 \neq 1$; (f) $H_0: \mu = 55$ dB, $H_1: \mu < 55$.

In the above examples, H_0 is called the null hypothesis while H_1 is called the alternative hypothesis (note that Devore uses the notation H_a for the alternative hypothesis but his notation is not as prevalent in Statistical Literature as is H_1). Further, the above examples indicate that, just like confidence intervals (CIs), there are two types of hypotheses: two-sided and one-sided. The alternative H_1 (or H_a) always determines whether a hypothesis is one or 2-sided. If the statement under H_1 involves \neq , then the hypothesis is 2-sided; otherwise, the statement under H_1 will either include $<$ for a left-tailed test, or will include $>$ for a right-tailed test.

Therefore, Examples (a), (d) and (e) above constitute 2-sided hypotheses, while Example (b) formulates a right-tailed test, and (c) and (f) are left-tailed tests. Finally, bear in mind that the equality sign "=" generally will be used only in the statement under H_0 (almost never under H_1). In the remaining of this chapter, we will study hypothesis testing about a single normal population parameter such as μ , σ^2 , and p .

Hypothesis testing about parameters of two populations will be discussed in Chapter 9 of Devore. Just like in the case of CIs (confidence intervals), the sampling distribution (SMD) of the point estimator of the parameter under H_0 must be used to conduct a parametric test of hypothesis. That is to say, the null

hypothesis $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ must be tested using the SMD of the point estimator \bar{x} when σ^2 is known. The null hypothesis $H_0: \sigma = \sigma_0$ must be tested using the SMD of $(n-1)S^2/\sigma^2$, which is χ_{n-1}^2 . The null hypothesis $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$, when σ^2 is unknown, must be tested using the SMD of $(\bar{x}-\mu)\sqrt{n}/S$ which is that of the Student's t with $v = n - 1$ degrees of freedom (df). The critical (or rejection) region of a null hypothesis is that part of range space of the test statistic that corresponds to the rejection of H_0 . In testing a statistical hypothesis, any one of the following four circumstances may occur.

	H_0 is true	H_0 is false
Reject H_0	Event \approx " Type I Error, or False Positive" Occurrence Pr = α = LOS	True Positive (or Sensitivity) \rightarrow Correct Decision Occurrence Pr = $1 - \beta$
Do not reject H_0 (or Accept H_0)	True Negative (or Specificity of the test) \rightarrow Correct Decision Occurrence Pr = $1 - \alpha$	Event \approx " Type II Error, or False Negative" Occurrence Pr = β

Note that once a decision about H_0 is made based on sample data, then the above 4 circumstances reduce to only two possibilities. For example, if a data set provides sufficient evidence to reject H_0 , then the experimenter has either committed a type I error or has made a correct decision [cells (1, 1) and (1, 2), respectively]. And vice a versa when sample data does not provide sufficient evidence to reject H_0 . Further, the Pr of rejecting H_0 given that H_0 is false is called the power of the statistical test (or the sensitivity of the test), which, from cell (1, 2) of the above table, is clearly equal to $1 - \beta$.

Finally, the question arises as to when an experimenter should conduct a 2-sided test, and when a one-sided test is warranted? This author recommends a 2-

tailed test for all nominal type parameters, the left-tailed test $H_1: \theta < \theta_0$ for an STB type parameter, and the right-tailed test $H_1: \theta > \theta_0$ if θ is an LTB type parameter. However, exceptions to the above recommendations (specially in cases of the STB and LTB type parameters) do exist. Further, it will generally be best to set up the alternative hypothesis H_1 first by always placing the statement with a question mark (or a manufacturer's claim) under H_1 , and the null of the "question mark statement" will then be placed under H_0 .

Thus far, we have laid down the foundation for testing a statistical hypothesis so that in subsequent sections we will illustrate the specific procedures through many examples.

TEST OF HYPOTHESIS ABOUT THE MEAN OF A NORMAL POPULATION WITH KNOWN σ^2

Example 38. A process manufactures ropes for climbing purposes whose breaking strength, X , is normally distributed with variance $\sigma^2 = 625$ psi². A consumer group would like to determine if the manufacturer's process mean strength exceeds 1250 psi? (Note that this is the "question mark Statement" and thus will have to be placed under H_1). This question leads to the following null and alternative hypotheses: $H_0: \mu \leq 1250$, versus $H_1: \mu > 1250$. The null hypothesis in this case can also be stated as $H_0: \mu = 1250$. A random sample of size $n = 25$ has given the value of $\bar{x} = 1260$, and the question is "does this sample provide sufficient evidence to reject H_0 in favor of H_1 at a pre-assigned type I error probability (Pr) $\alpha = 0.05$? Recall that we have to make use of the sampling distribution of the point estimator \bar{x} as depicted in Figure 13.

Since larger values of \bar{x} (well beyond 1250) lead to the rejection of $H_0: \mu = 1250$ in favor of $H_1: \mu > 1250$, we deduce that the rejection region for testing H_0 is on the right-tail of the \bar{x} sampling distribution. Therefore, the upper limit of acceptance interval (AI) is $A_u = 1250 + 1.645 \times 25 / (25)^{1/2} = 1258.225$, and the rejection

(or critical) region consists of the interval $\bar{A}I = [1258.2250, \infty) = 1258.2250 \leq \bar{x} < \infty$.

Since $\bar{x} = 1260$ falls inside the rejection region $\bar{A}I = 1258.2250 \leq \bar{x} < \infty$, the sample provides sufficient evidence, at the 5% level, to conclude that $\mu > 1250$ psi. The Pr of committing a type I error, α , is also called the level of significance (LOS) of the test, or the size of the critical (or rejection) region.

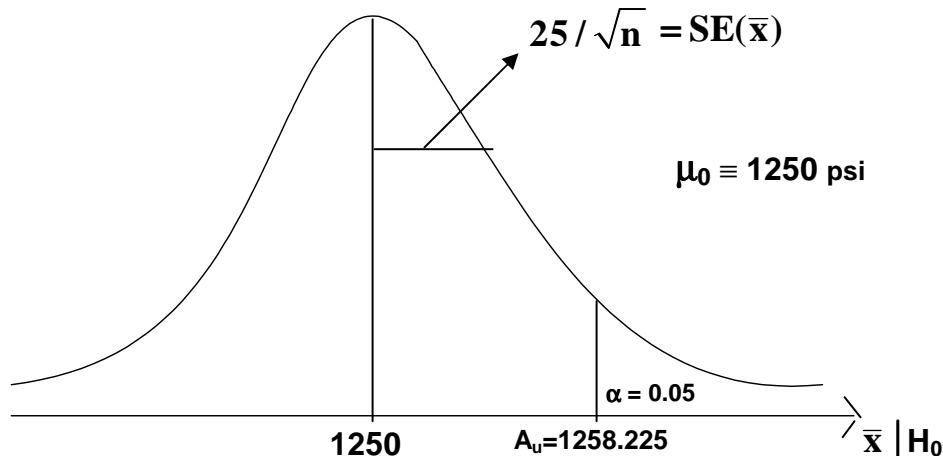


Figure 13. The Sampling Distribution of \bar{x} assuming that H_0 is true

Exercise 64. For the above example, determine if the sample mean $\bar{x} = 1260$ provides sufficient evidence to reject H_0 at the 1% level of significance. ANS: No.

The obvious question is: "Given the result of a sample, what is the smallest LOS at which H_0 can be barely rejected"? For the Example 38, we could reject H_0 at $\alpha = 0.05$ but could not reject H_0 at $\alpha = 0.01$ (from Exercise 64). Further, we can barely reject H_0 at the 2.5% level but not at the 2% LOS. After the test statistic is computed, the smallest LOS at which H_0 can be rejected, denoted by $\hat{\alpha}$, is also referred to as the probability level (or the *P-value*) of the test. That is, the *P-value* of a statistical test is the smallest LOS at which H_0 can be barely rejected after a random sample has been drawn and the corresponding sample statistic computed. Therefore, $\hat{\alpha} = P(\bar{x} \geq 1260) = P(Z \geq 2) = 0.02275$. Note that if H_0 is rejected, then $\hat{\alpha}$

is always less than the corresponding pre-assigned value of α ; further, the smaller $P\text{-value} = \hat{\alpha}$ is, the stronger the evidence is against the validity of H_0 .

Before leaving this section, we must state the fact that all CIs are tests of hypotheses in disguise for all possible values of the parameter under H_0 . To illustrate this fact, recall the results of Example 36 (pp. 96 – 98 of STAT 3600) where we obtained the 95% lower one-sided CI for the mean breaking strength to be $1251.7750 \leq \mu < \infty$. The rejection of our null hypothesis $H_0: \mu = 1250$ vs $H_1: \mu > 1250$ at $\alpha = 0.05$ is consistent with the 95% CI $1251.7750 \leq \mu < \infty$ because the hypothesized mean value $\mu_0 \equiv 1250$ is outside the 95% CI $[1251.7750, \infty)$. Then, it must be clear by now that the sample mean $\bar{x} = 1260$ does not provide sufficient evidence at $\alpha = 0.05$ to reject $H_0: \mu = 1252$ vs $H_1: \mu > 1252$ because $\mu_0 \equiv 1252$ is inside the 95% CI $1251.7750 \leq \mu < \infty$.

Note that the upper one-sided 95% CI for μ is given by $[-\infty, \bar{x} + Z_{0.05} \times SE(\bar{x})] = (-\infty, 1268.225)$, which includes the hypothesized value of 1250 and hence in contradiction to the decision of rejecting $H_0: \mu = 1250$ at the 5% level.

Exercise 65. Determine if the 99% CI of Exercise 55(a) on page 97 of my STAT3600 notes is consistent with the test result of Exercise 64.

COMPUTING A TYPE II ERROR PROBABILITY β

Since β is the Pr of accepting H_0 if H_0 is false, then when testing $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$, the Pr statement for β of the Example 38 is given by

$$\beta = \Pr(\bar{x} \text{ falls within the acceptance interval} \mid H_0 \text{ is false, i.e., } \mu > 1250).$$

To illustrate the computation of β , again consider the Example 38, where $H_0: \mu = 1250$ and $H_1: \mu > 1250$ psi. Suppose the true mean value is $\mu = 1255$, i.e., H_0 is now false. Then, what is the Pr of accepting $H_0: \mu = 1250$ with a random sample of size 25 before the sample is drawn given that the population mean $\mu = 1255 \neq \mu_0$? The SMD of \bar{x} given that H_1 is true (or H_0 is false, i.e., $\mu \neq 1250$) is depicted in Figure 14

below. From Figure 14 we deduce that the value of

$$\begin{aligned}\beta(\text{at } \mu = 1255) &= \Pr(-\infty < \bar{x} \leq 1258.225 \mid \mu = 1255) = \Pr\left(\frac{\bar{x} - 1255}{5} \leq 0.645\right) = \\ &= \Pr(Z \leq 0.645) = \Phi(0.645) = 0.74054.\end{aligned}$$

Figure 14 and the above computation of $\beta(\text{at } \mu = 1255)$ show that as the true value of μ changes, so does the value of β , i.e., Type II Error Pr is a function of the

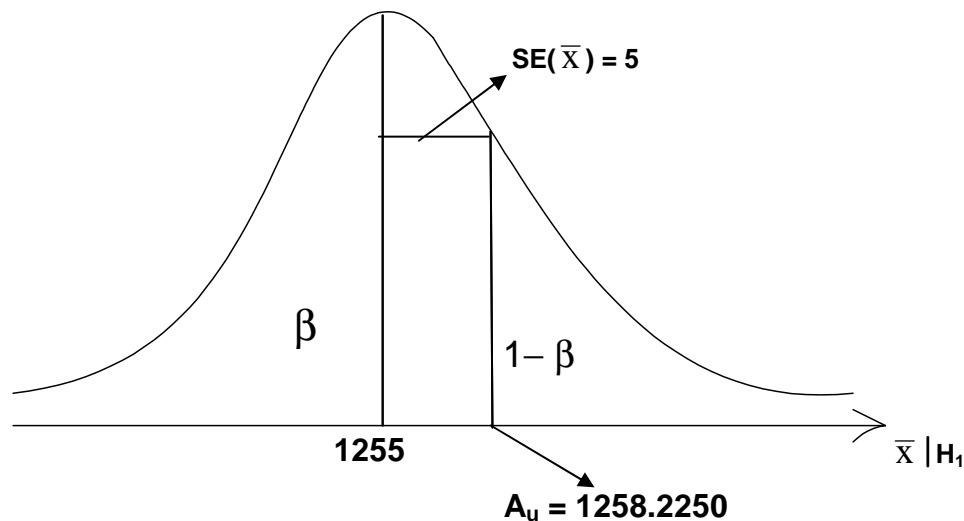


Figure 14. The Sampling Distribution of \bar{x} Given that H_0 is false

parameter under H_0 (in this case β is a function of μ). For example, if $\mu = 1258.2250$, then the type II error Pr is $\beta = 0.50$; if $\mu > 1258.225$, then $\beta < 0.50$; if $\mu = 1270$, $\beta = 0.009261$; if $\mu = 1280$, $\beta = 0.0000066534$, and if $\mu = 1300$, then β is practically 0. Note that the larger is the true value of μ than 1250, i.e., the falser H_0 becomes, then the smaller is the Pr of committing a Type II error. For example, if $\mu = 1300$, then the $\Pr(-\infty < \bar{x} \leq 1258.2250 \mid \mu = 1300) = \Pr(Z \leq -8.355) = 0.0^{11}60$, which is less than 1 in a billion.

The graph of β as a function of the parameter under H_0 is called an operating characteristic (OC) curve. The OC curve for a 2-sided $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ is symmetrical about μ_0 with maximum ordinate of $1 - \alpha$ which occurs at $\mu = \mu_0$. For one-sided

tests, $\beta = 1 - \alpha$ at $\mu = \mu_0$, but for right-tailed tests, $\beta > 1 - \alpha$ if $\mu < \mu_0$, and for a left-tailed test $\beta > 1 - \alpha$ if $\mu > \mu_0$.

Exercise 66. (a) For the null hypothesis $H_0: \mu = 1250$ of the above Example 38, draw the OC curve by computing and tabulating the values of β at $\mu = 1245, 1250, 1253, 1258.225, 1260, 1263, \text{ and } 1265$. (b) Repeat part (a) using a LOS $\alpha = 0.01$.

It must be clear by now that if H_0 is 2-sided, then the critical region of the test is divided equally at the left and right tails of the distribution of the test statistic, and for a left-tailed test the entire value of α is placed on the distribution's left tail and vice a versa for a right-tailed test. Further, always bear in mind that β gives the Pr over the AI while $\alpha = \Pr(\overline{AI})$, and almost for all statistical tests $1 - \beta \geq \alpha$. A test for which $1 - \beta \geq \alpha$ is said to be unbiased, and a statistical test for which the value of $1 - \beta \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ is said to be consistent

Exercise 67. (a) Work Exercises 8-10, 8-12 (pp. 293-4), 8-18, 8-19, 8-20, and 8-25 on pp. 304-5 of the 7th edition of Devore. (b) For the Exercise 8-10(d), derive the minimum value of n if $\alpha = 0.05$ and $\beta = 0.01$ at $\mu = 1350$. Compute the critical levels, or *P-values*, of your tests in all cases.

TEST OF HYPOTHESIS ABOUT THE MEAN OF A NORMAL UNIVERSE WITH UNKNOWN VARIANCE σ^2

Since the population variance σ^2 is unknown, then we may obtain a point unbiased estimator of σ^2 using the sample statistic S^2 . Clearly, $(\bar{x} - \mu) / \sigma_{\bar{x}} = (\bar{x} - \mu) \sqrt{n} / \sigma$ has a standardized normal distribution, but σ is unknown and has to be estimated by S . However, $(\bar{x} - \mu) \sqrt{n} / S$ is not normally distributed but its

sampling distribution follows that of the Student's-t with $(n - 1)$ df. We illustrate the procedure for testing $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ at a LOS α thru the following example.

Example 39. A manufacturer claims that the loudness of its compressors is on the average less than 50 decibels. A random sample of $n = 14$ compressors has noise levels 53, 48, 49, 57, 45, 46, 54, 47, 49, 50, 48, 44, 46, 51 dB. Our objective is to test $H_0: \mu = 50$, at $\alpha = 0.05$, versus the alternative $H_1: \mu < 50$ dB putting the burden of proof on the manufacturer. Note that a claim by a manufacturer should generally be placed under H_1 .

Since this is a left-tailed test, the rejection region of the test statistic $(\bar{x} - \mu)\sqrt{n}/S$ is $\overline{AI} = (-\infty, t_{0.95; 13}) = (-\infty, -1.771)$. This test is left-tailed because smaller \bar{x} values (relative to 50 dB), which in turn lead to smaller values of $(\bar{x} - \mu)\sqrt{n}/S$, will reject H_0 in favor of $H_1: \mu < 50$. For our sample of 14 observations we have $\bar{x} = 49.07143$, $S_x = 3.66825$ and $se(\bar{x}) = S_x / \sqrt{14} = 0.9804$ so that the value of our test statistic $t_0 = (\bar{x} - 50)/se(\bar{x}) = (49.07143 - 50)/0.9804 = -0.9472$. Since $t_{0.95}(13) = -1.771 < t_0$, we do not quite have sufficient evidence to reject H_0 at the 5% LOS. As expected, the critical level $\hat{\alpha} = \Pr(T_{13} \leq -0.9472) = 0.1804$ far exceeds the pre-assigned LOS $\alpha = 0.05$ because the sample did not provide sufficient evidence to reject H_0 .

Now suppose the true mean noise level of the manufacturer's compressors is $\mu = 48.5$ dB. What is the Pr of rejecting $H_0: \mu = 50$ before the random sample of size $n = 14$ is drawn, assuming that the true mean $\mu = 48.5$ dB. The OC curves in Table A.17, page 690, graph the values of β vs the abscissa $d = |(\mu - \mu_0)|/\sigma \cong |(\mu - \mu_0)|/S$.

Since $d = |48.5 - 50|/3.66825 \cong 0.41$, then $\beta \cong 0.57$ so that the Pr of rejecting $H_0: \mu = 50$ is approximately $1 - \beta = 0.43$, i.e., the power of the test at $\mu = 48.5$ is roughly 43%. The exact value of $1 - \beta$ from Minitab is 0.4228 (Open Minitab \rightarrow STAT \rightarrow Power and Sample Size \rightarrow 1-sample t, in the Dialogue Box insert 14 for sample sizes,

differences = -1.5 , $\sigma = 3.67 \rightarrow$ Options \rightarrow Alternative hypothesis \rightarrow Less than, and then ok.

Exercise 68. (a) Work Exercises 8.24, 8.26 and 8.29 on page 305 of Devore's 7th edition. (b) For Exercise 8.24, estimate the power of the test if the true population average $\mu = 2900$ from the OC curves in Table A.17, p. 690, and then use Minitab to compute the exact value of $1-\beta$.

TEST OF HYPOTHESIS ABOUT THE VARIANCE OF A NORMAL POPULATION (Devore covers this test in Exercise 80, p. 323)

Since a process variance σ^2 is an STB type parameter, a CI of the type $0 < \sigma^2 \leq \sigma_u^2$ is generally most meaningful and hence a left-tailed test on σ^2 is the most appropriate. However, different authors quite often conduct a 2-sided test $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$ vs $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$, or even a right-tailed test on σ^2 where $H_1: \sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2$.

For all three alternatives, the statistic $(n-1)S^2/\sigma_0^2$ is used to test $H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$.

Recall that the SMD of $\chi_0^2 = (n-1)S^2/\sigma_0^2$ follows a χ^2 with $(n-1)$ df, and hence for the alternative $H_1: \sigma^2 < \sigma_0^2$, the critical region is $(0, \chi_{1-\alpha; n-1}^2)$; for the 2-tailed test, the

acceptance interval for the test statistic $(n-1)S^2/\sigma_0^2$ is $AI = (\chi_{1-\alpha/2; n-1}^2, \chi_{\alpha/2; n-1}^2)$,

while for the right-tailed test the rejection region for χ_0^2 is $\overline{AI} = (\chi_{\alpha; n-1}^2, \infty)$.

Example 40. The % of titanium in an alloy, X , in aerospace castings is $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, and $n = 51$ randomly selected parts yielded the standard deviation $S = 0.31$. Our objective is to test $H_0: \sigma = 0.25$ vs $H_1: \sigma \neq 0.25$ at the LOS $\alpha = 0.05$. The AI for the test statistic $(n-1)S^2/\sigma_0^2 = (n-1)S^2/0.25^2$ is $AI = (\chi_{0.975; 50}^2, \chi_{0.025; 50}^2) = (32.36,$

71.42) as depicted in Figure 15 below. The value of our test statistic is $\chi_0^2 = 50(0.31)^2 / 0.25^2 = 76.88$, which is outside the AI = (32.36, 71.42) and hence we have sufficient evidence to reject H_0 in favor of $H_1: \sigma \neq 0.25$. Since the test is 2-tailed, the critical level of the test is $\hat{\alpha} = P\text{-value} = 2 \times \Pr(\chi_{50}^2 \geq 76.88) = 2(0.0086273) =$

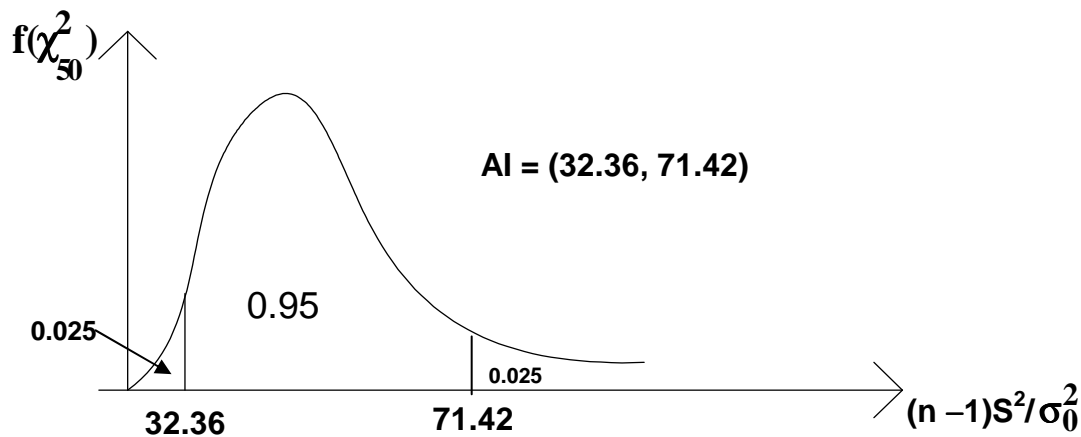


Figure 15. The Sampling Distribution of $(n-1)S^2/\sigma_0^2$ under H_0

0.017255, which as expected, is less than the prescribed LOS $\alpha = 0.05$.

Although, S is not a linear sum of independent rvs, yet its SMD very slowly approaches the $N(\sigma, \sigma^2/2n)$ pdf as $n \rightarrow \infty$ as depicted in Figure 16. For practical applications the normal approximation is fairly accurate for $n > 60$. From Figure 16, $\hat{\alpha} \cong 2 \times \Pr(S \geq 0.31) = 2 \times \Pr(Z \geq 2.424) = 2 \times \Phi(-2.424) = 0.01536$ as compared to the exact value 0.017255. Observe that even a sample of size $n = 51$ is not sufficiently large for an adequate normal approximation.

We now use the above example to illustrate the computation of β when H_0 is false. To this end, assume that the true value of $\sigma = 0.30$. Then

$$\beta(\text{at } \sigma = 0.30) = \Pr(\chi_0^2 \text{ is inside the AI} \mid H_0 \text{ is false})$$

$$= \Pr(32.36 \leq (n-1)S^2/\sigma_0^2 \leq 71.42 \mid \sigma = 0.30)$$

$$= \Pr(32.36 \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\sigma^2} \leq (n-1)S^2/\sigma^2 \leq 71.42 \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\sigma^2} \mid \sigma = 0.30)$$

$$\beta(\text{at } \sigma = 0.30) = \Pr(32.36 \times 0.69444 \leq \chi_{50}^2 \leq 49.59722)$$

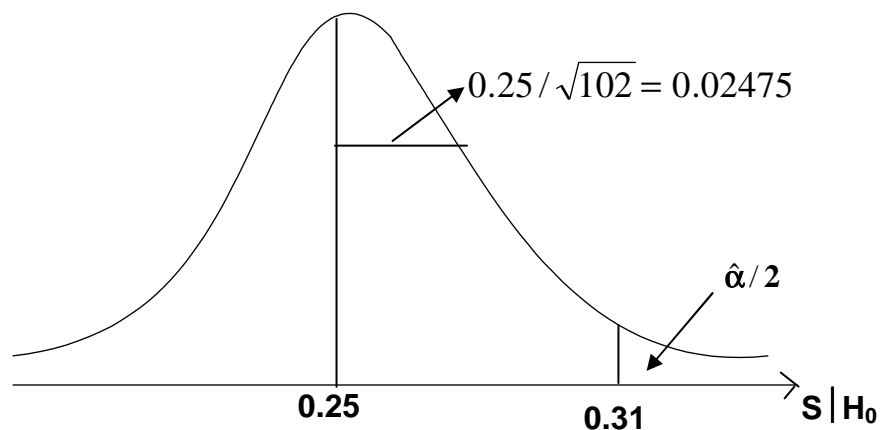


Figure 16. The Approximate SMD of S

$$= \Pr(22.47222 \leq \chi_{50}^2 \leq 49.59722)$$

$$= \text{The cdf of } \chi_{50}^2 \text{ at } 49.59722 - \text{the cdf of } \chi_{50}^2 \text{ at } 22.47222$$

$$= 0.510526 - 0.000271 = 0.510255.$$

The above exact Pr of type II error could also be approximated from the OC curves if Devore had provided them. The abscissa of such OC curves would be $\lambda = \sigma / \sigma_0 = 0.30 / 0.25 = 1.20$. I used chart (i) on page A-16 of Montgomery and Runger (1994, *Applied Statistics and Probability For Engineers*) to obtain the approximate ordinate value of $\beta \cong 0.50$. As far as I have been able to ascertain, Minitab does not provide power values for a χ^2 test either. Therefore, Excel has to

be used for all χ^2 test computations.

Exercise 69. (a) For the above example, use MS Excel to compute the pr of a type II error for testing $H_0 : \sigma = 0.25$ (with $n = 51$) if the true value of σ were equal to 0.33. (b) Obtain a 95% CI for σ and compare your CI with test result of Example 40 and draw conclusions. (c) For the Example 40, derive the necessary sample size n such that the pr of type II error at $\lambda = \sigma/\sigma_0 = 0.30/0.25 = 1.20$ is reduced from 0.5103 to $\beta = 0.20$.

TEST of HYPOTHESIS ABOUT A POPULATION PROPORTION

To illustrate the procedure for testing $H_0 : p = p_0$ vs one of the 3 alternatives $H_1 : p < p_0$, $H_1 : p \neq p_0$, or $H_1 : p > p_0$, we consider Devore's Example 8.11 on pp. 335-6 of his 5th edition, which gives the results of a survey of 102 doctors, only 47 of whom knew the generic name for the drug Methadone. The objective was to determine if this sample of size $n = 102$ provided sufficient evidence to conclude, at the 5% LOS, that less than half of all Doctors know the generic name for Methadone. Before proceeding, however, you will need to review your STAT 3600 notes pp. 113–115. As stated at the beginning of this chapter, the “?” statement “ must be placed under H_1 . In this example, $n = 102$ doctors were randomly surveyed only 47 of whom knew the generic name for Methadone, i.e., there were 47 successes in $n = 102$ Bernoulli trials. Therefore, a point unbiased estimate of the population proportion (of all doctors), p , is $\hat{p} = 47/102 = 0.46078$. The question is “does this sample provide sufficient evidence at the LOS $\alpha = 0.05$ to warrant the rejection of $H_0 : p = 0.50$ in favor of $H_1 : p < 0.50$ ”? The approximate large-sample SMD of \hat{p} is depicted in Figure 17. Figure 17 clearly shows that $A_L = 0.50 - 1.645 \times 0.04951 = 0.4186$ so that the AI = (0.4186, 1). Since the sample test statistic $\hat{p} = 0.461$ is well inside this AI, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected at the 5% LOS. The critical level of this test is given by $P\text{-value} \equiv \Pr(\hat{p} \leq 0.46078) = \Pr(Z \leq -0.79221) = 0.21412$,

which as expected, far exceeds the pre-assigned LOS of 5%. The 95% CI for p is given by $0 \leq p \leq 0.5420$, which clearly agrees with the above test result because the hypothesized value of p , $p_0 \equiv 0.50$, is well inside this $CI = 0 \leq p \leq 0.5420$.

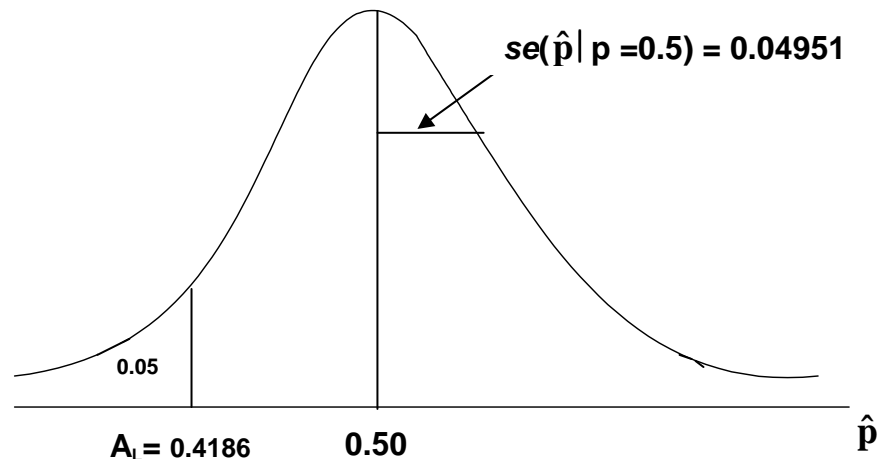


Figure 17. The Approximate SMD of \hat{p}

If the normal approximation to the binomial is not adequate, then the binomial test on a population proportion must be conducted using the $\text{Bin}(n, p)$ distribution directly. To illustrate, I will compute the exact critical level of the test for the Example 8.11 of J. L. Devore's 5th edition.

The procedure consists of using MS Excel to compute $\hat{\alpha}$ from

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\alpha} &= \sum_{x=0}^{47} {}_{102}C_x (0.50)^x (0.50)^{102-x} = \text{BINOMDIST}(47, 102, 0.50, \text{True}) \\ &= 0.24417232 = \text{binocdf}(47, 102, 0.50) \end{aligned}$$

Note that the approximate value of $\hat{\alpha} = P\text{-value} = 0.21412$ from the normal approximation is fairly inadequate because the correction for continuity of $1/(2n)$ was not applied to obtain $\hat{\alpha} = 0.21412$. If we apply the correction for continuity in the normal approximation to the binomial, we will obtain

$$\hat{\alpha} \cong \Pr(\hat{p} \leq 0.46078 + 1/204) = \Pr(\hat{p} \leq 0.4657) = \Pr(Z \leq -0.6931)$$

$= \Phi(-0.6931) = 0.24412$, which is almost identical to the exact value of 0.24417.

Therefore, if $n < 50$, use the exact procedure for the binomial test of proportion by computing the exact from MS Excel and compare $\hat{\alpha}$ against $\alpha = 0.05$. If $\hat{\alpha} < 0.05$, then reject $H_0 : p = p_0$; otherwise, the data does not cast sufficient doubt about the validity of H_0 .

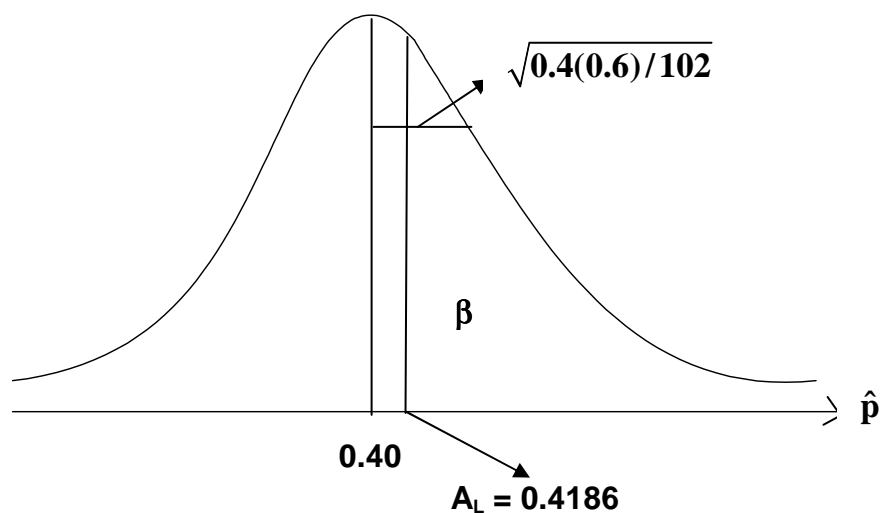
Exercise 70. Work exercises 35, 36, 37 on p. 310 of the 7th edition of Devore and exercises 71 & 79 on page 322-3 of Devore.

Computing Type II Error Pr when $H_0 : p = p_0$ is false

Suppose in the Example, where X represented the number of doctors who knew the generic name for Methdone, the true value of p were equal to 0.40. Then,

$$\beta = \Pr(0.4186 \leq \hat{p} < 1 | p = 0.40) = \Pr\left(\frac{0.4186 - 0.40}{0.0485} \leq Z\right) = \Pr(Z \geq 0.3834) =$$

$\Phi(-0.3834) = 0.3507$. Note that $0.0485 = \sqrt{0.4(0.6)/102} = \text{se}(\hat{p}|p=0.40)$ and that the power of the test at $p = 0.40$ is given by $1 - \beta = 0.6493$.



Test 1