Mathematical Statistics

Anna Janicka

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HYPOTHESIS TESTING IV:

PARAMETRIC TESTS: COMPARING TWO OR MORE POPULATIONS

Plan for today

1. Parametric LR tests for one population – cont.
2. Asymptotic properties of the LR test
3. Parametric LR tests for two populations
4. Comparing more than two populations
   - ANOVA

Notation

$x_{something}$ **always** means a quantile of rank something

Model IV: comparing the fraction – reminder

Asymptotic model: $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ are an IID sample from a two-point distribution, n – large.

$$P_p(X = 1) = p = 1 - P_p(X = 0)$$

H_0: $p = p_0$

Test statistic:

$$U^* = \frac{\bar{X} - p_0}{\sqrt{p_0(1 - p_0)}}\sqrt{n} = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{p_0(1 - p_0)}}\sqrt{n}$$

has *an approximate* distribution N(0,1) for large n

H_0: $p = p_0$ against H_1: $p > p_0$

critical region $C^* = \{x : U^*(x) > u_{1-\alpha}\}$

H_0: $p = p_0$ against H_1: $p < p_0$

critical region $C^* = \{x : U^*(x) < u_\alpha = -u_{1-\alpha}\}$

H_0: $p = p_0$ against H_1: $p \neq p_0$

critical region $C^* = \{x : |U^*(x)| > u_{1-\alpha/2}\}$

Model IV: example

We toss a coin 400 times. We get 180 heads. Is the coin symmetric?

H_0: p = ½

$$U^* = \frac{(180/400 - 1/2)}{\sqrt{1/2(1-1/2)}}\sqrt{400} = -2$$

for $\alpha = 0.05$ and H_1: $p \neq ½$ we have $u_{0.975} = 1.96 \rightarrow$ we reject H_0

for $\alpha = 0.05$ and H_1: $p < ½$ we have $u_{0.05} = -u_{0.95} = -1.64$

$\rightarrow$ we reject H_0

for $\alpha = 0.01$ and H_1: $p \neq ½$ we have $u_{0.995} = 2.58$

$\rightarrow$ we do not reject H_0

for $\alpha = 0.01$ and H_1: $p < ½$ we have $u_{0.01} = -u_{0.99} = -2.33$

$\rightarrow$ we do not reject H_0

p-value for H_1: $p \neq ½$: 0.044 **p-value for H_1: $p < ½$: 0.022**

Likelihood ratio test for composite hypotheses – reminder

$X \sim P_\theta$, $\{P_\theta : \theta \in \Theta\}$ – family of distributions

We are testing $H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0$ against $H_1: \theta \in \Theta_1$ such that $\Theta_0 \cap \Theta_1 = \emptyset$, $\Theta_0 \cup \Theta_1 = \Theta$

Let

$H_0: X \sim f_0(\theta_0, \cdot)$ for some $\theta_0 \in \Theta_0$.

$H_1: X \sim f_1(\theta_1, \cdot)$ for some $\theta_1 \in \Theta_1$,

where f_0 and f_1 are densities (for $\theta \in \Theta_0$ and $\theta \in \Theta_1$, respectively)

Likelihood ratio test for composite hypotheses – reminder (cont.)

Test statistic: $$\tilde{\lambda} = \frac{\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} f(\theta, X)}{\sup_{\theta_0 \in \Theta_0} f_0(\theta_0, X)}$$

or $$\tilde{\lambda} = \frac{f(\hat{\theta}, X)}{f_0(\hat{\theta}_0, X)}$$

where $\hat{\theta}, \hat{\theta}_0$ are the ML estimators for the model without restrictions and for the null model.

We reject H_0 if $\tilde{\lambda} > \tilde{c}$ for a constant $\tilde{c}$.

more convenient if the null is simple or if models are nested

Asymptotic properties of the LR test

We consider two nested models, we test

H_0: $h(\theta) = 0$ against H_1: $h(\theta) \neq 0$

Under the assumption that

- *h* is *a nice function*
- Θ is a *d*-dimensional set
- $\Theta_0 = \{\theta : h(\theta) = 0\}$ is a $d - p$ dimensional set

Theorem: If H_0 is true, then for $n \to \infty$ the distribution of the statistic $2\ln\tilde{\lambda}$ converges to a chi-squared distribution with *p* degrees of freedom

degrees of freedom = number of restrictions

Asymptotic properties of the LR test – example

Exponential model: $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ are an IID sample from Exp(θ).

We test H_0: $\theta = 1$ against H_1: $\theta \neq 1$

$$MLE(\theta) = \hat{\theta} = 1/\bar{X}$$

$$\tilde{\lambda} = \frac{\Pi f_{\hat{\theta}}(x_i)}{\Pi f_1(x_i)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\bar{X}^n}\exp(-\frac{1}{\bar{X}}\Sigma x_i)}{\exp(-\Sigma x_i)} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}^n}\exp(n(\bar{X}-1))$$

then: $$\tilde{\lambda} > \tilde{c} \Leftrightarrow 2\ln\tilde{\lambda} > 2\ln\tilde{c}$$

from Theorem: $2\ln\tilde{\lambda} = 2n((\bar{X}-1) - \ln\bar{X}) \xrightarrow{D} \chi^2(1)$

for a sign. level α =0.05 we have $\chi^2_{0.95}(1) \approx 3.84 \approx 2\ln\tilde{c}$

so we reject H_0 in favor of H_1 if $\tilde{\lambda} > e^{3.84/2}$

Comparing two or more populations

We want to know if populations studied are "the same" in certain aspects:

- parametric tests: we check the equality of certain distribution parameters
- nonparametric tests: we check whether distributions are the same

Model I: comparison of means, variance known, significance level α

$X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_{nX}$ are an IID sample from distr $N(\mu_X, \sigma_X^2)$,
$Y_1, Y_2, \ldots, Y_{nY}$ are an IID sample from distr $N(\mu_Y, \sigma_Y^2)$,
σ_X^2, σ_Y^2 are **known**, samples are independent

H_0: $\mu_X = \mu_Y$

Test statistic:

$$U = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\sigma_X^2/n_X + \sigma_Y^2/n_Y}} \sim N(0,1)$$

assuming H_0 is true

H_0: $\mu_X = \mu_Y$ against H_1: $\mu_X > \mu_Y$

critical region $$C^* = \{x : U(x) > u_{1-\alpha}\}$$

H_0: $\mu_X = \mu_Y$ against H_1: $\mu_X \neq \mu_Y$

critical region $$C^* = \{x : |U(x)| > u_{1-\alpha/2}\}$$

Model I – comparison of means. Example

$X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_{10}$ are an IID sample from distr $N(\mu_X, 11^2)$,

$Y_1, Y_2, \ldots, Y_{10}$ are an IID sample from distr $N(\mu_Y, 13^2)$

Based on the sample:

$$\bar{X} = 501, \bar{Y} = 498$$

Are the means equal, for significance level 0.05?

H_0: $\mu_x = \mu_Y$ against H_1: $\mu_x \neq \mu_Y$

$$U = \frac{501 - 498}{\sqrt{\frac{13^2}{10} + \frac{11^2}{10}}} \approx 0.557$$

we have: $u_{0.975} \approx 1.96$.

$|0.557| < 1.96 \rightarrow$ no grounds to reject H_0

Model II: comparison of means, variance unknown but assumed equal, significance level α

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{nX}$ are an IID sample from distr $N(\mu_X, \sigma^2)$,
$Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{nY}$ are an IID sample from distr $N(\mu_Y, \sigma^2)$
with σ^2 **unknown**, samples are independent

H_0: $\mu_X = \mu_Y$ Test statistic:

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{(n_x - 1)S_X^2 + (n_Y - 1)S_Y^2}} \sqrt{\frac{n_X n_Y}{n_X + n_Y}(n_X + n_Y - 2)} \sim t\,(n_X + n_Y - 2)$$

Assuming H_0 is true

H_0: $\mu_X = \mu_Y$ against H_1: $\mu_X > \mu_Y$

critical region $C^* = \{x : T(x) > t_{1-\alpha}(n_x + n_y - 2)\}$

H_0: $\mu_X = \mu_Y$ against H_1: $\mu_X \neq \mu_Y$

critical region $C^* = \{x : |T(x)| > t_{1-\alpha/2}(n_x + n_y - 2)\}$

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$$S_X^2 = \frac{1}{n_X - 1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_X}(X_i - \bar{X})^2, S_Y^2 = \frac{1}{n_Y - 1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_Y}(Y_i - \bar{Y})^2$$

Model II: comparison of means, variance unknown but assumed equal, cont.

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{(n_x - 1)S_X^2 + (n_Y - 1)S_Y^2}} \sqrt{\frac{n_X n_Y}{n_X + n_Y}(n_X + n_Y - 2)} \sim t\,(n_X + n_Y - 2)$$

can be rewritten as

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_* \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_X} + \frac{1}{n_Y}}} \sim t\,(n_X + n_Y - 2)$$

where

$$S_*^2 = \frac{(n_x - 1)S_X^2 + (n_Y - 1)S_Y^2}{n_x + n_y - 2}$$

is an estimator of the variance σ^2 based on the two samples

Model II: comparison of variances, significance level α

$X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_{nX}$ are an IID sample from distr $N(\mu_X, \sigma_X^2)$,
$Y_1, Y_2, \ldots, Y_{nY}$ are an IID sample from distr $N(\mu_Y, \sigma_Y^2)$,
σ_X^2, σ_Y^2 are **unknown**, samples are independent

H_0: $\sigma_X = \sigma_Y$

Test statistic:

$$F = \frac{S_X^2}{S_Y^2} \sim F\left(n_X - 1, n_Y - 1\right)$$

assuming H_0 is true

H_0: $\sigma_X = \sigma_Y$ against H_1: $\sigma_X > \sigma_Y$

critical region $C^* = \{x : F(x) > F_{1-\alpha}(n_X - 1, n_Y - 1)\}$

H_0: $\sigma_X = \sigma_Y$ against H_1: $\sigma_X \neq \sigma_Y$

critical region $C^* = \{x : F(x) < F_{\alpha/2}(n_X - 1, n_Y - 1) \vee F(x) > F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_X - 1, n_Y - 1)\}$

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$$S_X^2 = \frac{1}{n_X - 1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_X}(X_i - \bar{X})^2, S_Y^2 = \frac{1}{n_Y - 1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_Y}(Y_i - \bar{Y})^2$$

Model II: comparison of means, variances unknown and no equality assumption

$X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_{nX}$ are an IID sample from distr $N(\mu_X, \sigma_X^2)$,
$Y_1, Y_2, \ldots, Y_{nY}$ are an IID sample from distr $N(\mu_Y, \sigma_Y^2)$,
σ_X^2, σ_Y^2 are **unknown**, samples independent

H_0: $\mu_X = \mu_Y$

The test statistic would be very simple, but:

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{S_X^2}{n_X} + \frac{S_Y^2}{n_Y}}} \sim ??$$

It isn't possible to design a test statistic such that the distribution does not depend on σ_X^2 and σ_Y^2 (values)...

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$$S_X^2 = \frac{1}{n_X - 1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_X}(X_i - \bar{X})^2, S_Y^2 = \frac{1}{n_Y - 1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_Y}(Y_i - \bar{Y})^2$$

Model III: comparison of means for large samples, significance level α

$X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_{nX}$ are an IID sample from distr. with mean μ_X,
$Y_1, Y_2, \ldots, Y_{nY}$ are an IID sample from distr. with mean μ_Y , both distr. have unknown variances, samples are independent,
n_X, n_Y – large.

H_0: $\mu_X = \mu_Y$ Test statistic:

$$U = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{S_X^2}{n_X} + \frac{S_Y^2}{n_Y}}} \sim N(0,1)$$

assuming H_0 is true, for large samples **approximately**

H_0: $\mu_X = \mu_Y$ against H_1: $\mu_X > \mu_Y$
critical region

$$C^* = \{x : U(x) > u_{1-\alpha}\}$$

H_0: $\mu_X = \mu_Y$ against H_1: $\mu_X \neq \mu_Y$
critical region

$$C^* = \{x : |U(x)| > u_{1-\alpha/2}\}$$

$$S_X^2 = \frac{1}{n_X - 1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_X}(X_i - \bar{X})^2, S_Y^2 = \frac{1}{n_Y - 1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_Y}(Y_i - \bar{Y})^2$$

Model III – example (equality of means?)

167 students take part in a probability calculus exam. Is attending lectures profitable? ($\alpha = 0.05$)

Among those, who participated 3 times (93 students):

mean = 3, variance = 0.70;

Among those, who participated less than 3 times (74 students): mean = 2.72, variance = 0.69.

Value of the test statistic

$$U = \frac{3 - 2.72}{\sqrt{{}^{0.70}/_{93} + {}^{0.69}/_{74}}} \approx 2.13$$

Model IV: comparison of fractions for large samples, significance level α

Two IID samples from two-point distributions. X – number of successes in n_X trials with prob of success p_X, Y – number of successes in n_Y trials with prob of success p_Y. p_X and p_Y unknown, n_X and n_Y large.

H_0: $p_X = p_Y$

Test statistic:

$$U^* = \frac{\frac{X}{n_X} - \frac{Y}{n_Y}}{\sqrt{p_*(1-p_*)\left(\frac{1}{n_X} + \frac{1}{n_Y}\right)}} \sim N(0,1)$$

assuming H_0 is true, for large samples **approximately**

where $p^* = \frac{X+Y}{n_x + n_y}$

H_0: $p_X = p_Y$ against H_1: $p_X > p_Y$

critical region

$$C^* = \{x : U^*(x) > u_{1-\alpha}\}$$

H_0: $p_X = p_Y$ against H_1: $p_X \neq p_Y$

critical region

$$C^* = \{x : |U^*(x)| > u_{1-\alpha/2}\}$$

Model IV – example (equality of probabilities?)

167 students take part in a probability calculus exam. Is attending lectures profitable? (α = 0.05)

Among those, who participated 3 times (93 students):

64 passed (68.8%);

Among those, who participated less than 3 times (74 students): 36 passed (48.6%).

Value of the test statistic

$$U = \frac{0.688 - 0.486}{\sqrt{{}^{100}/_{167} \cdot {}^{67}/_{167} \cdot \left({}^{1}/_{93} + {}^{1}/_{74}\right)}} \approx 2{,}55$$

Tests for more than two populations

A naive approach:

pairwise tests for all pairs

But:

in this case, the type I error is higher than the significance level assumed for each simple test...

More populations

Assume we have *k* samples:

$$X_{1,1}, X_{1,2}, \ldots, X_{1,n_1},$$
$$X_{2,1}, X_{2,2}, \ldots, X_{2,n_2},$$
$$\ldots$$
$$X_{k,1}, X_{k,2}, \ldots, X_{k,n_k}$$, and

- all $X_{i,j}$ are independent (i=1,...,k, j=1,.., n_i)
- $X_{i,j} \sim N(m_i, \sigma^2)$
- we do not know m_1, m_2, ..., m_k, nor σ^2

let $n=n_1+n_2+\ldots+n_k$

Test of the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for significance level α

$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \ldots = \mu_k$

$H_1: \neg H_0$ (i.e. not all μ_i are equal)

A LR test; we get a test statistic:

$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} n_i(\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})^2/(k-1)}{\sum_{i=1}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{n_i}(X_{i,j} - \bar{X}_i)^2/(n-k)} \sim F\,(k-1, n-k)$$

with critical region

$$C^* = \{x : F\,(x) > F_{1-\alpha}(k-1, n-k)\}$$

$$\bar{X}_i = \frac{1}{n_i}\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} X_{i,j}\,, \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} X_{i,j} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{k} n_i\bar{X}_i$$

for k=2 the ANOVA is equivalent to the two-sample t-test.

ANOVA – interpretation

we have

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{n_i}(X_{i,j}-\bar{X})^2}_{\text{Sum of Squares (SS)}} = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{k} n_i(\bar{X}_i-\bar{X})^2}_{\text{Sum of Squares Between (SSB)}} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{n_i}(X_{i,j}-\bar{X}_i)^2}_{\text{Sum of Squares Within (SSW)}}$$

$$\frac{1}{k-1}\sum_{i=1}^{k} n_i(\bar{X}_i-\bar{X})^2$$ – between group variance estimator

$$\frac{1}{n-k}\sum_{i=1}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{n_i}(X_{i,j}-\bar{X}_i)^2$$ – within group variance estimator

ANOVA test – table

source of variability	sum of squares	degrees of freedom	value of the test statistic F
between groups	SSB	k-1	–
within groups	SSW	n-k	–
total	SS	n-1	*F*

ANOVA test – example

Yearly chocolate consumption in three cities: *A*, *B*, *C* based on random samples of $n_A = 8$, $n_B = 10$, $n_C = 9$ consumers. Does consumption depend on the city?

	A	B	C
sample mean	11	10	7
sample variance	3.5	2.8	3

$\alpha=0.01$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{27}(11 \cdot 8 + 10 \cdot 10 + 7 \cdot 9) = 9.3$$

$$SSB = (11 - 9.3)^2 \cdot 8 + (10 - 9.3)^2 \cdot 10 + (7 - 9.3)^2 \cdot 9 = 75.63$$

$$SSW = 3.5 \cdot 7 + 2.8 \cdot 9 + 3 \cdot 8 = 73.7$$

$$F = \frac{75.63/2}{73.7/24} \approx 12.31 \quad \text{and} \quad F_{0.99}(2,24) \approx 5.61$$

→ reject H_0 (equality of means), consumption depends on city

ANOVA test – table – example

source of variability	sum of squares	degrees of freedom	value of the test statistic F
between groups	75.63	2	–
within groups	73.7	24	–
total	149.33	26	12.31