

# Gov 50: 24. More Inference with Mathematical Models

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# Roadmap

1. Confidence intervals for experiments
2. Hypothesis testing with the CLT
3. Two-sample tests

# 1/ Confidence intervals for experiments

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- Estimated **average treatment effect**

$$\widehat{ATE} = \overline{Y}_T - \overline{Y}_C = 0.07$$

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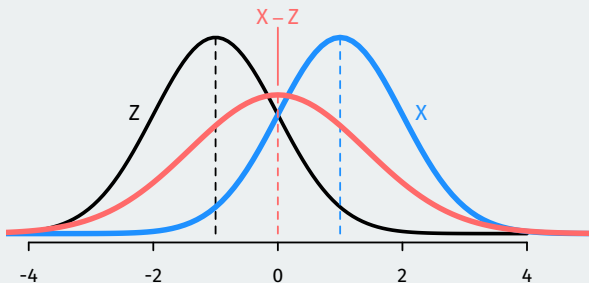
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But what is the  $SE_{\text{diff}}$  in this case?

# Spread of a difference in normals

If we take the difference between two independent normal r.v.s, what happens to the spread?



The spread of the difference is **larger** than the spread of the two variables being differenced!

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Range of possibilities taking into account plausible chance errors.

## **2/** Hypothesis testing with the CLT

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  5. Use p-value to decide whether to reject the null hypothesis or not

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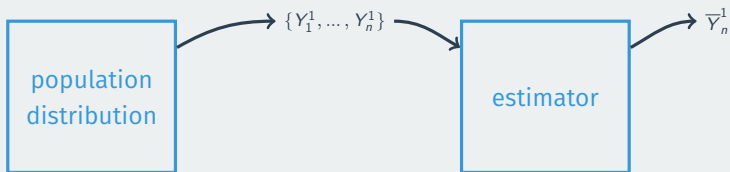
# Sampling distribution, in pictures

A diagram consisting of two light gray squares with blue borders, positioned side-by-side. The left square contains the text 'population distribution' and the right square contains the text 'estimator'. There are no arrows or other graphical elements connecting the two boxes.

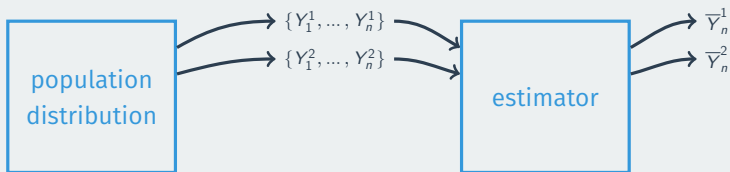
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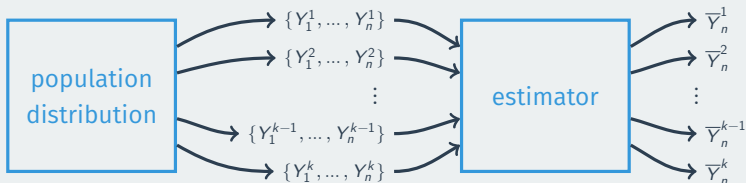
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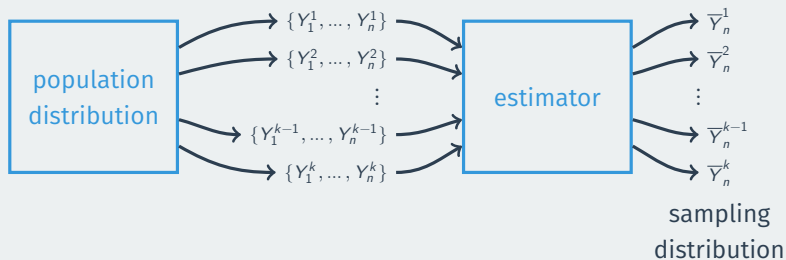


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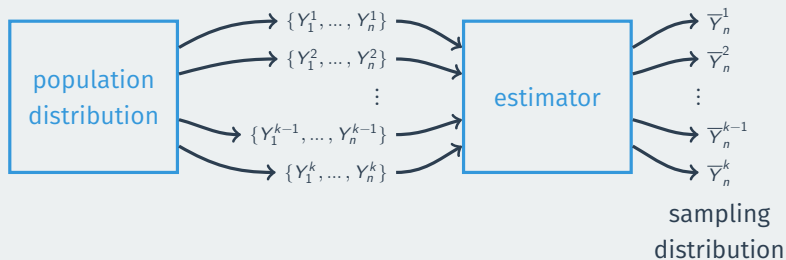




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# CLT for hypothesis testing

Under the null, we know the distribution of  $\bar{Y}$ :

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Then under the null, know the distribution of the following test statistic:

$$Z = \frac{\bar{Y} - 0.5}{0.5/\sqrt{812}} \approx N(0, 1)$$

What we observe:

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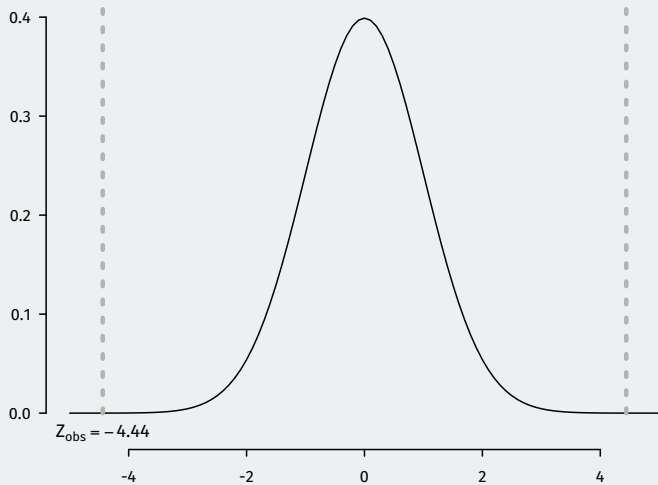
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Our observed sample proportion is 4.44 SEs away from 0.5 under the null.  
What's the probability of being that far away? (**p-value**)

```
pnorm(-4.44, mean = 0, sd = 1) + ## prob being below -4.44  
(1 - pnorm(4.44, mean = 0, sd = 1)) ## prob being above 4.44
```

```
## [1] 0.000009
```





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- Null distribution:  $Z \approx N(0, 1)$  by the CLT

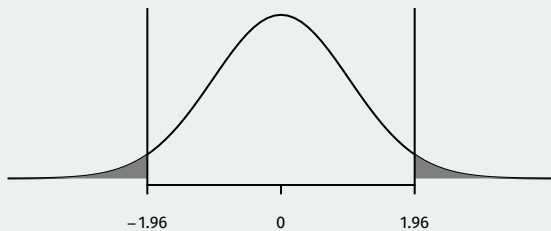
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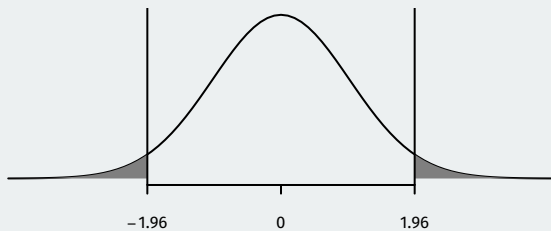
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- p-value: probability of a standard normal being bigger than  $|Z_{\text{obs}}|$

# Rejecting regions



- Reject if p-value is below  $\alpha$  (usually 0.05).

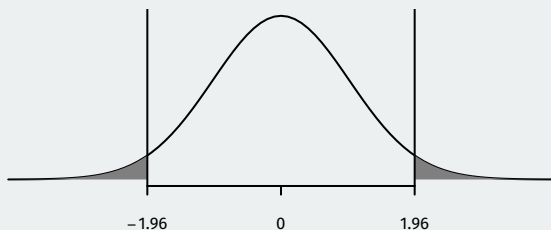
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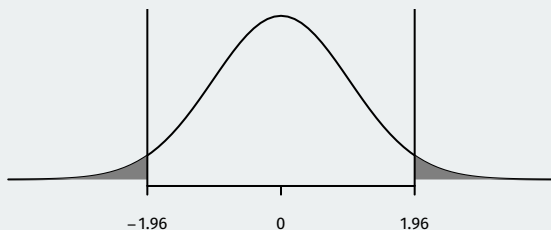


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- Usual null hypothesis: no difference in population means (ATE = 0)
  - Null:  $H_0 : \mu_T - \mu_C = 0$
  - Two-sided alternative:  $H_1 : \mu_T - \mu_C \neq 0$
- In words: are the differences in sample means just due to chance?

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- Estimated SE for the difference in means:

$$\widehat{SE}_{\text{diff}} = \sqrt{\frac{\bar{Y}_T(1 - \bar{Y}_T)}{n_T} + \frac{\bar{Y}_C(1 - \bar{Y}_C)}{n_C}} = 0.028$$

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Same general form of the test statistic as with one sample mean/proportion:

$$\frac{\text{observed} - \text{null guess}}{SE}$$



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- In large samples, we can replace true SE with an estimate:

$$\widehat{SE}_{\text{diff}} = \sqrt{\widehat{SE}_T^2 + \widehat{SE}_C^2}$$

# Calculating p-values

- Finally! Our test statistic in this sample:

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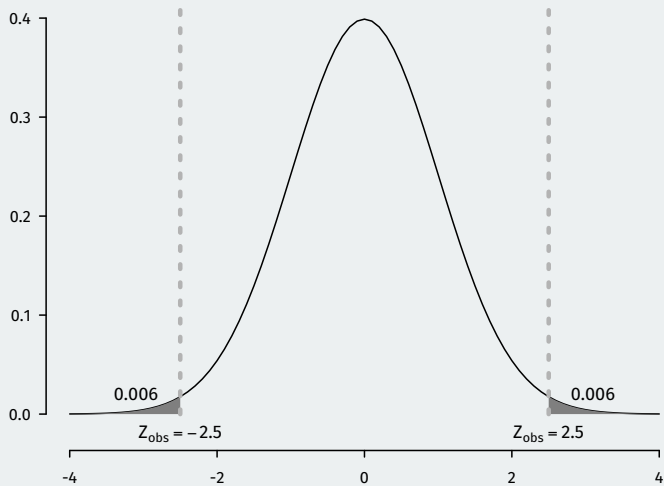
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- p-value based on a two-sided test: probability of getting a difference in means this big (or bigger) if the null hypothesis were true
  - Lower p-values  $\rightsquigarrow$  stronger evidence against the null.



```
2 * pnorm(2.5, lower.tail = FALSE)
```

```
## [1] 0.0124
```