

Chapter 19

## TESTING HYPOTHESES ABOUT PROPORTIONS

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### HYPOTHESES

- ✘ An hypothesis is a claim or statement about an attribute of a population.
- ✘ The null hypothesis is the statement that there is nothing happening
  - + Notation:  $H_0$  = null hypothesis statement
- ✘ The alternative hypothesis is a statement that something is happening
  - + Notation:  $H_A$  = alternative hypothesis statement

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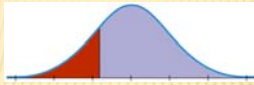
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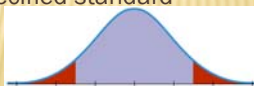
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### HYPOTHESIS TESTING

- ✘ In a one-tailed hypothesis test, the alternative hypothesis specifies a single direction



- ✘ In a two-tailed hypothesis test, the alternative hypothesis includes values in either direction from a specified standard



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**HYPOTHESIS TESTING**

- ✘ When hypothesis testing, we are answering the question: “If the null hypothesis is true about the population, what is the probability of observing sample data like that observed?”
- ✘ Based on our answer, we either reject or fail to reject the null hypothesis

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**HYPOTHESIS TESTING**

- ✘ A test statistic is a data summary that we use to evaluate the two hypotheses
- ✘ The P-value is computed by assuming the null hypothesis is true and then determining the probability of a result as extreme (or more extreme) as the observed test statistic in the direction of the alternative hypothesis.
- ✘ The level of significance is the predetermined probability cutoff we use
  - + Notation:  $\alpha$  = level of significance

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**TESTING HYPOTHESES ABOUT A PROPORTION**

- ✘ The three possible choices for hypotheses are:
  1.  $H_0: p=p_0, H_A: p \neq p_0$
  2.  $H_0: p \geq p_0, H_A: p < p_0$
  3.  $H_0: p \leq p_0, H_A: p > p_0$
- ✘  $p_0$  is the null value

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## ONE-PROPORTION Z-TEST

- ✦ The conditions for the one-proportion z-test are the same as for the one proportion z-interval. We test the hypothesis

$$H_0: p = p_0$$

using the statistic

$$z = \frac{(\hat{p} - p_0)}{SD(\hat{p})}$$

where  $SD(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{p_0 q_0}{n}}$

- ✦ When the conditions are met and the null hypothesis is true, this statistic follows the standard Normal model, so we can use that model to obtain a P-value.

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