Economics 2740 Department of Economics University of Guelph

Hypothesis Testing

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- In math class prove theorems <u>conclusively</u>
- In the real world <u>Uncertainty</u>
- Make decisions based on the best available evidence
- Hypothesis when can we safely draw conclusions?

e.g. John Doe accused of murder in Texas & you're on the jury

The Truth	Innocent	Guilty
Jury Decision	H_o	H _a
Innocent	Correct Decision ($$)	Murderer Walks
(Fail to reject		• Simplest example of a Type II error
H_o)		
Guilty	• The innocent is executed	Correct Decision ($$)
(Reject H_o)	• Simplest example of a Type I error	

- Now, the most important question to ask here is which mistake is worse?
- Well, the Liberal Democracy Answers: Convicting Innocent Man
- **"Burden of Proof"** lies on the prosecution to show
 - "Guilty Beyond <u>Reasonable</u> Doubt!

Now, let's translate this into statistics

- Our <u>Null Hypothesis</u> (H_0) is John is Innocent
- Our <u>Alternative Hypothesis</u> (H_{A_i}, H_1) is that John is Guilty
 - 2 Possible Errors:
 - a) <u>Type I error</u>

Reject H_0 when H_0 is true (Execute John when innocent)

b) Type II error

Fail to reject H_0 when H_0 is false (Free John when Guilty) 4) Significance Level or size (α)

- α = Probability of a Type I Error
 - = Probability of executing an innocent man
- 5) Probability of Type II Error (B)
 - β = Probability of a Type II Error
 - = Probability of setting the murderer free!
- 6) <u>No Free Lunch</u>

For any given amount of evidence (data):i) decreasing α implies increasing βii) decreasing β implies increasing α

- <u>Type I Error considered Worse</u>
- choose α in advance to be small (i.e. $\alpha = 0.05$, or $\alpha = 0.01$)
- In the criminal trial: α = "*Beyond a reasonable doubt*"
 - Rejecting H_0 means concluding with confidence in favor of H_A

Can't Control Type II error: Fail to Reject H_0 : Cannot say that H_0 True We just can't say H_0 false

e.g. John might be guiltybut inconclusive evidenceso police had to let him go!