

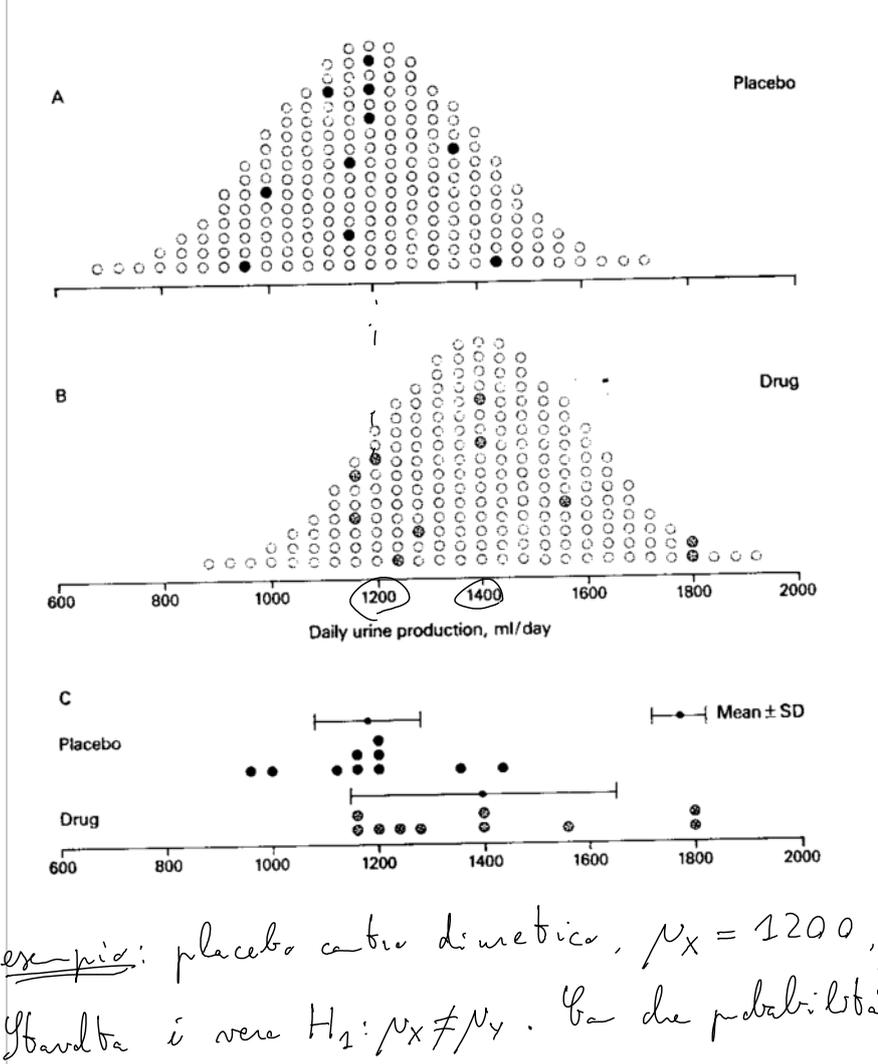
Se  $H_0: \mu_x = \mu_y$  è falsa, siamo esposti al rischio di commettere un errore di 2<sup>a</sup> specie; questo succede se  $|t| < t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\nu)$ .

Si chiama potenza di un test la probabilità  $1-\beta$  di rifiutare un'ipotesi falsa:

$$1 - \beta = P_1 \{ |t| > t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\nu) \}$$

$$\beta = P_1 \{ |t| < t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\nu) \}$$

prodi. di commettere un errore di 2<sup>a</sup> specie



$\sigma = 200$

esempio: placebo contro diuretici,  $\mu_x = 1200$ ,  $\mu_y = 1400$ .

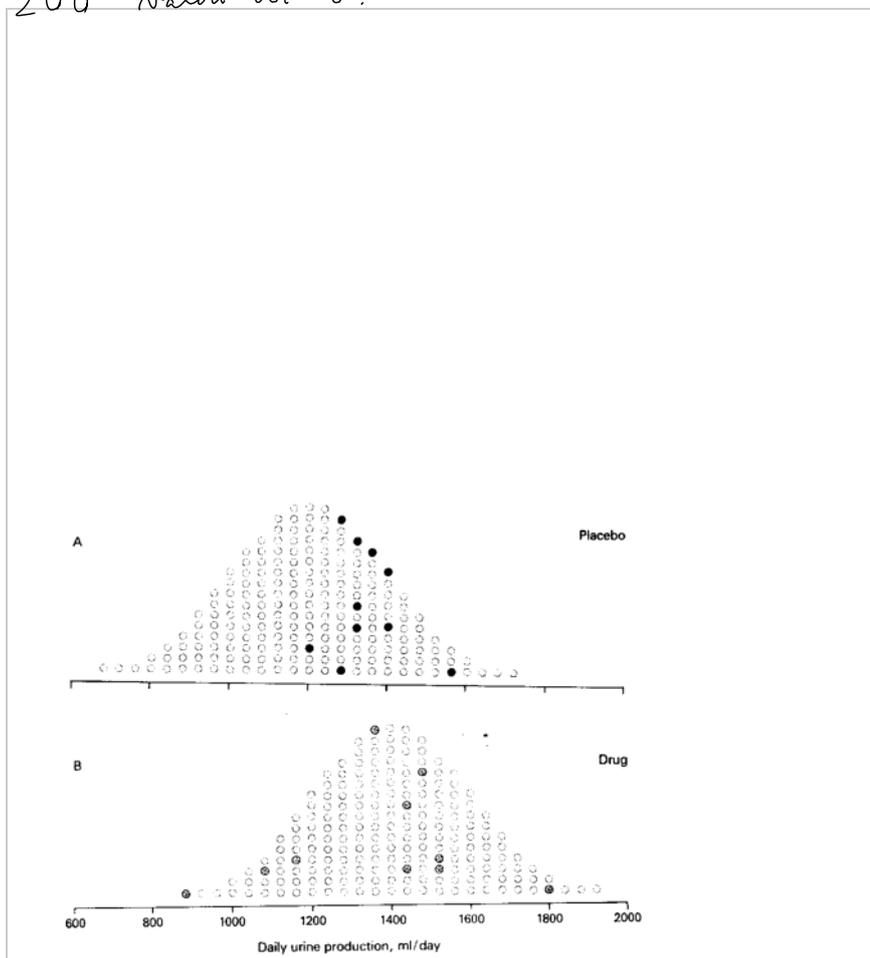
Stavolta i veri  $H_1: \mu_x \neq \mu_y$ . Va da che probabilità  $|t| > t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\nu)$

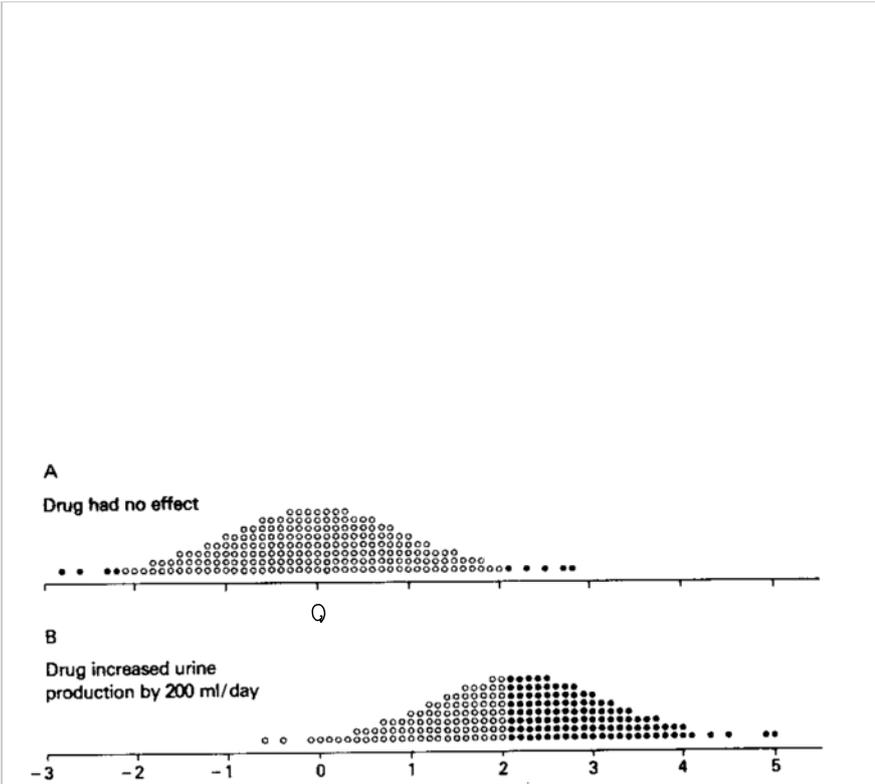
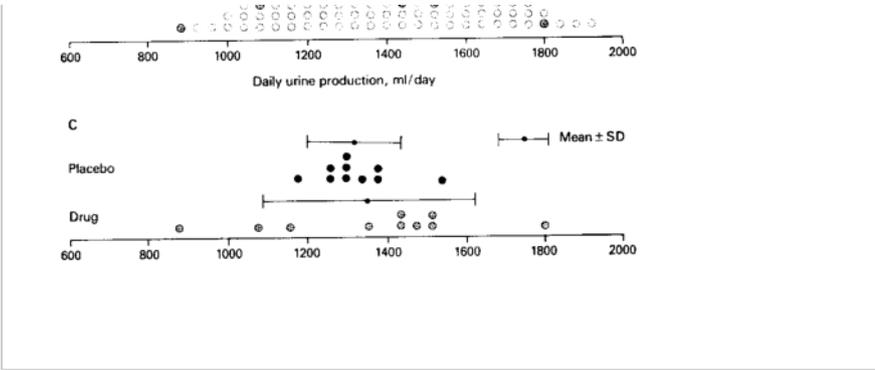
nella 1<sup>a</sup> fogna,  $t = -2,701$ ; se  $\alpha = 0,05$ , il valore critico è  $t_{0,975}(18) = 2,100$ ;  $|t| > t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\nu) \Rightarrow H_0$  vsf

$H_1$  acc.

altre figure:  $t = -0,404$ , quindi  $|t| < t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(v)$  e  
 commettiamo un errore di 2<sup>a</sup> specie.

Supponiamo di fare questo test 200 volte, e otteniamo  
 200 valori di  $t$ :



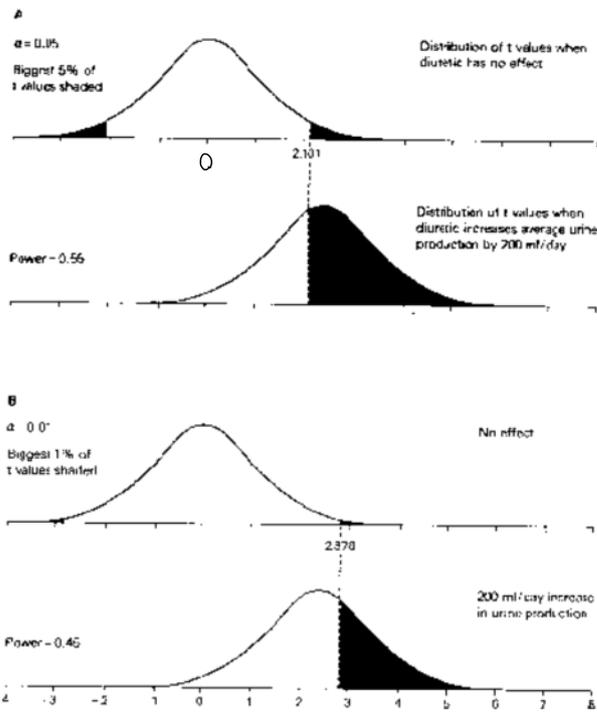


In questo caso,  $1 - \beta \approx 0,55$

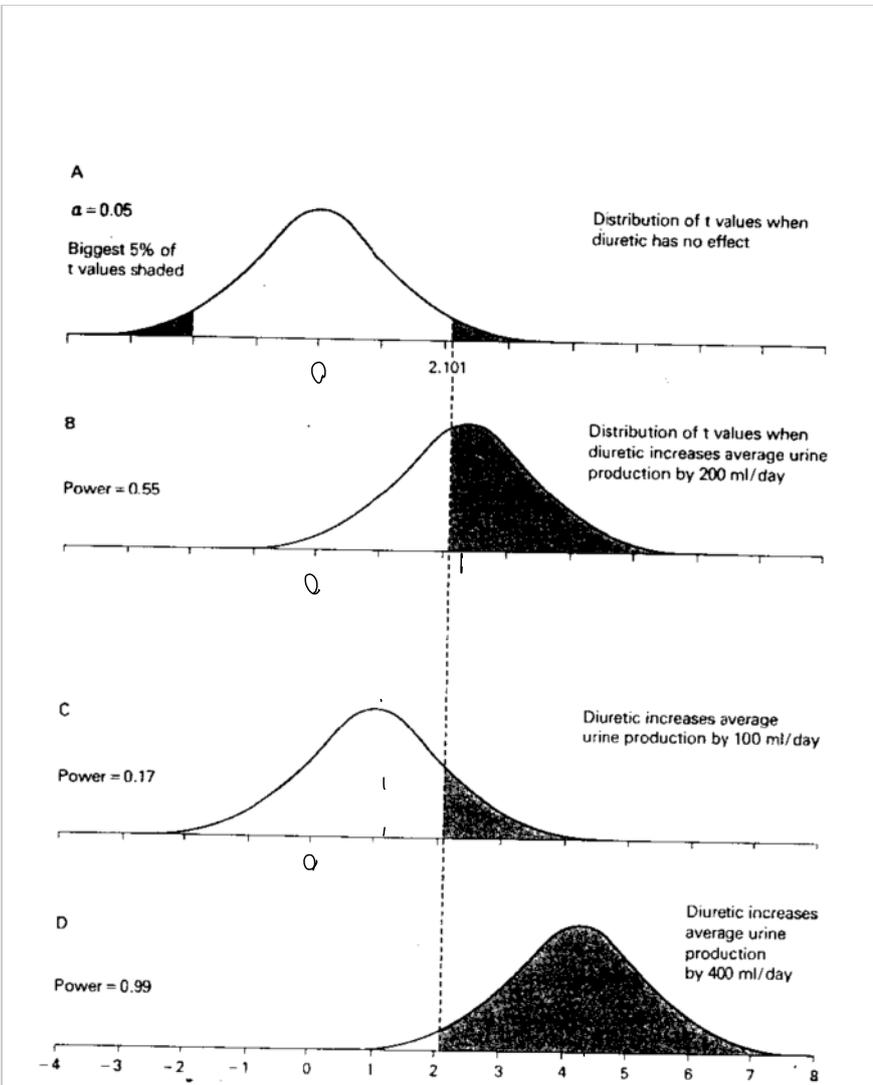
Da cosa dipendono  $\beta$  e  $1 - \beta$ ?

$\beta$  dipende da:

- il livello  $\alpha$ :  $\searrow$
- la differenza tra i parametri  $\delta = |\mu_x - \mu_y|$ :  $\searrow$
- la taglia dei campioni  $n$ :  $\searrow$

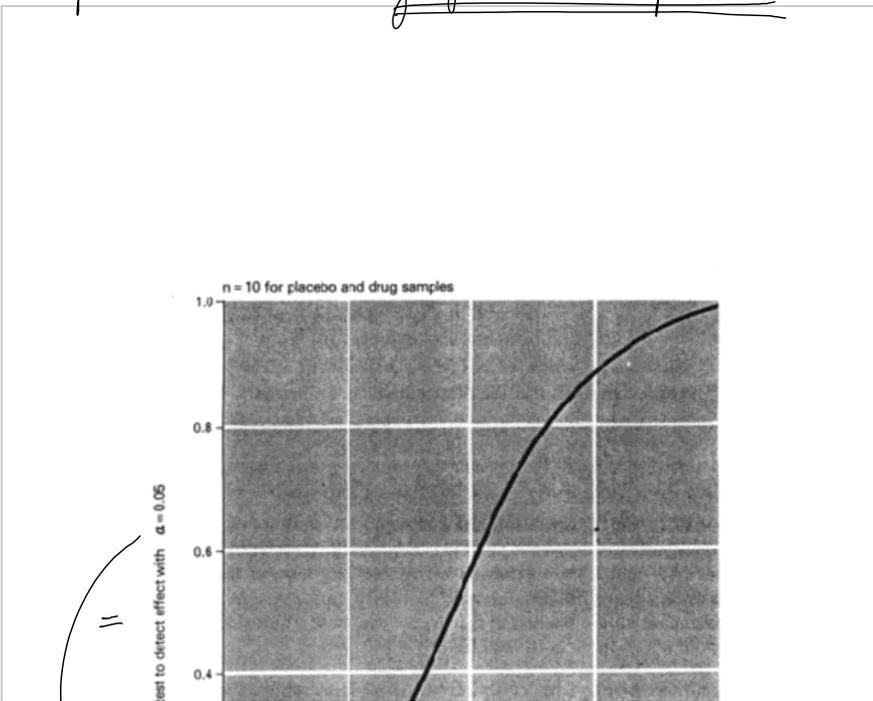


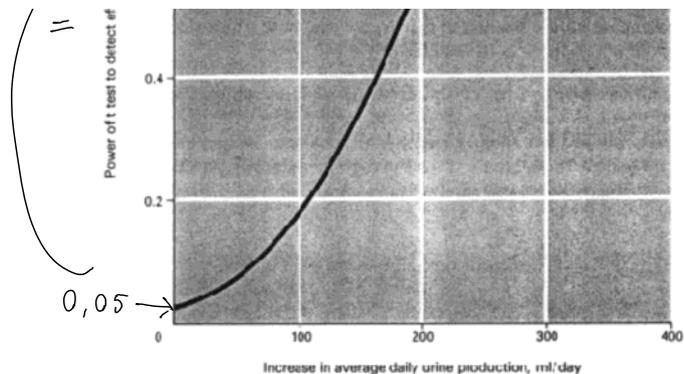
Diminuisce  $\alpha$ , aumenta  $\beta$  (e diminuisce la potenza).



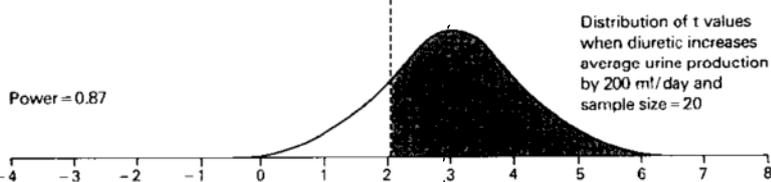
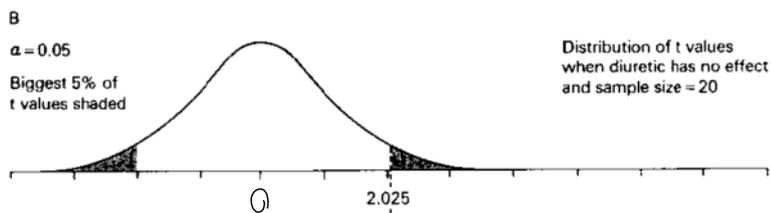
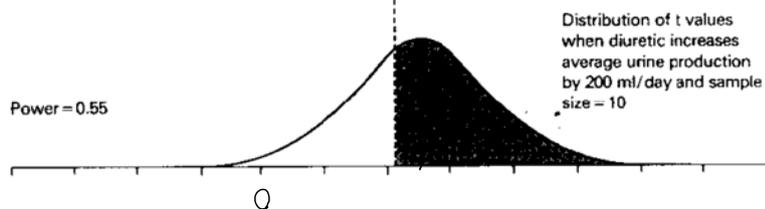
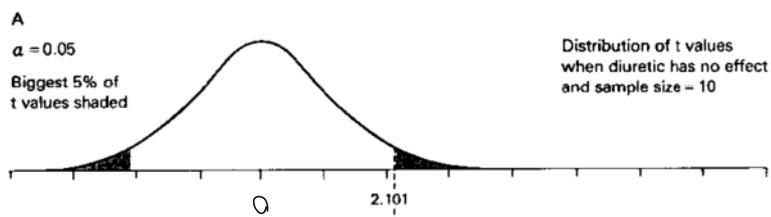
Se aumentiamo  $\delta = |\mu_x - \mu_y|$ , diminuisce  $\beta$  e aumenta la potenza  $1 - \beta$ .

Si può ricorrere a grafici della potenza:





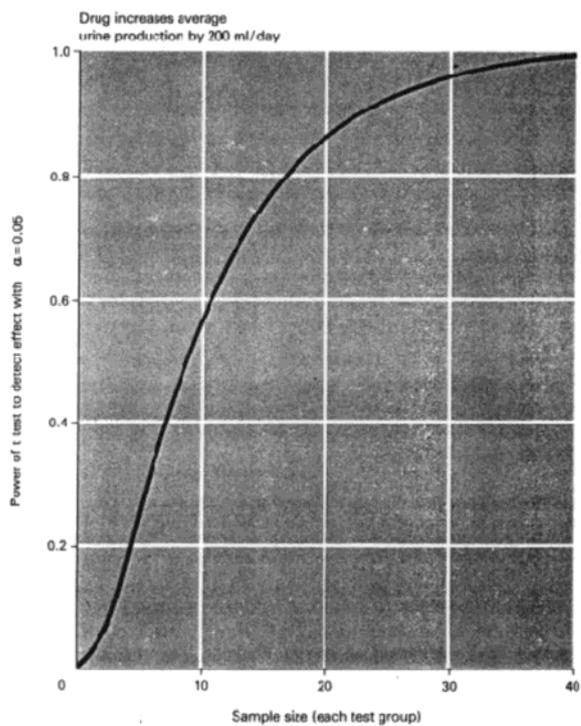
Taglie del campione:

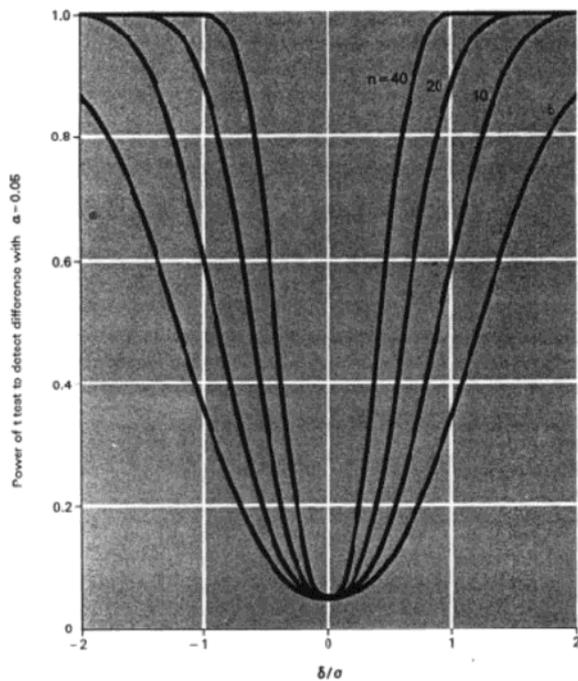


Alumentando le taglie  $n$ , la distribuzione di  $t$  si sposta verso la regione critica, e il valore critico diminuisce.

Entrambi questi effetti fanno aumentare  $1 - \beta$ .

Grafico della potenza:





Quante dipende la potenza da  $\delta$  e da  $n$ ?

Supponiamo che  $\delta \neq 0$  (qui  $\delta = \mu_x - \mu_y$ ). Allora

$$t = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}} \not\sim t(\nu); \text{ che legge ha?}$$

sotto  $H_1$ ,  $\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N\left(\mu_x - \mu_y, \sigma^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right)$

(supponiamo che  $n_x = n_y = n$ ), cioè

$$\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N\left(\delta, \sigma^2 \cdot \frac{2}{n}\right), \text{ quindi } \bar{X} - \bar{Y} - \delta \sim N\left(0, \sigma^2 \cdot \frac{2}{n}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - \delta + \delta}{S_{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}} = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - \delta}{S_{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}} + \frac{\delta}{S_{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}}$$

!!

$$t' \sim t(\nu)$$

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quanto è lo scostamento  $\frac{\delta}{S_{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}}}$  ?

$S_{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}}$  è una stima di  $\sigma\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}$ , quindi: "per n grande"

$$\frac{\delta}{S_{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}}} \approx \frac{\delta}{\sigma\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}} = \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{\delta}{\sigma}$$

### Approssimazione normale

Supponiamo che n sia "grande" abbastanza da fare le seguenti approssimazioni:

$$\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N\left(\delta, \sigma^2 \frac{2}{n}\right) \quad (\forall n)$$

$$S_{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} \sigma$$

$$\text{Allora } t = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}}} \approx N\left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{\delta}{\sigma}, 1\right)$$

Quanto vale  $1 - \beta = P_1\{|t| > t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\nu)\}$  ?

$$\beta = P_1\{|t| < t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\nu)\} = P_1\{-t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\nu) < t < t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(\nu)\} \approx$$

$$\text{(app. normale)} \approx P_1\{-q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < t < q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\} =$$

$$= P_1\left\{-q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma} < \underbrace{t - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma}}_{\approx N(0,1)} < q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma}\right\} =$$

$$= F_Z\left(q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma}\right) - F_Z\left(-q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma}\right)$$

Se vogliamo invertire questa relazione in funzione di  $n$  (o di  $\frac{\delta}{\sigma}$ ), approssimiamo:

• se  $\delta > 0$ ,  $-q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma} \ll 0$ , e quindi:

$$F_2\left(-q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma}\right) \simeq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\beta \simeq F_2\left(q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$q_{\beta} \simeq q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma} \simeq q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - q_{\beta} = q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} + q_{1-\beta}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \simeq \frac{\sigma}{\delta} (q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} + q_{1-\beta})$$

$$n \simeq 2 \frac{\sigma^2}{\delta^2} (q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} + q_{1-\beta})^2 \quad (*)$$

• se  $\delta < 0$ ,  $q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma} \gg 0$ , e

$$F_2\left(q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma}\right) \simeq 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\beta \simeq 1 - F_2\left(-q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$F_2\left(-q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma}\right) \simeq 1 - \beta$$

$$-q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma} \simeq q_{1-\beta}$$

$$-\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\delta}{\sigma} \simeq q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} + q_{1-\beta}$$

$$\frac{n}{2} \frac{\delta^2}{\sigma^2} \simeq (q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} + q_{1-\beta})^2$$

e arriva ancora a (\*).

esercizio 6.3  $\mu_x = 45$ ,  $\mu_y = 50$ ,  $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma = 10$

$$1) 1 - \beta = 90\% = 0,9, \quad \alpha = 5\% = 0,05$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 2 \left( \frac{\sigma}{\delta} \right)^2 \left( q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} + q_{1-\beta} \right)^2 = \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{10}{45-50} \right)^2 \left( q_{0,975} + q_{0,9} \right)^2 = \\ &= 2 \cdot (-2)^2 \left( 1,96 + 1,28 \right)^2 = \\ &= 83,98 \end{aligned}$$

ci vorr  almeno 84 individui per campione

$$2) n = 50$$

$$n = 2 \left( \frac{\sigma}{\delta} \right)^2 \left( q_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} + q_{1-\beta} \right)^2$$

$$50 = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \left( 1,96 + q_{1-\beta} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{25}{4} = \left( 1,96 + q_{1-\beta} \right)^2 =$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{25}{4}} = \frac{5}{2} = 1,96 + q_{1-\beta}$$

$$q_{1-\beta} = \frac{5}{2} - 1,96 = 2,5 - 1,96 = 0,54$$

$$1 - \beta = F_2(0,54) = 0,70540 \simeq 70\%$$

$$3) s_{\bar{x}-\bar{y}} = \sqrt{\frac{9,2}{50} + \frac{10,4}{50}} = 0,63$$

$$t = \frac{45,5 - 50,1}{0,63} = \frac{4,6}{0,63} = 7,35$$

$$t_{0,975}(50 + 50 - 2) = t_{0,975}(98) \simeq t_{0,975}(100) = 1,984$$

$$|t| > 1,984 \Rightarrow H_0 \text{ rifi. } H_1 \text{ acc.}$$

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4) cerchio P:

$$t_{0,999}(100) = 3,124 < |t| = 2,35$$

↓

$$\alpha = 0,002$$

$$\Rightarrow P < 0,002$$