

Chapter 1

Coin Flips.

—

Data: n coin flips $y_1, \dots, y_n$

$$y_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{"tails"} \\ 1 & \text{"heads"} \end{cases}$$

Let θ denote the probability of heads.

$$P(Y_i = 1) = \theta \quad \theta \in [0, 1]$$

$$P(Y_i = 0) = 1 - \theta$$

Given these data, can we determine if the coin is fair? ($\theta = 1/2$?)

3 ingredients

- 1) Model for the data
- 2) Hypotheses
- 3) Statistic

1) Model $Y_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Bern}(\theta) \quad i=1, \dots, n$

mass $f(y) = \theta^y (1-\theta)^{1-y} \equiv P(Y; \theta)$

independence $P(Y_i, Y_j) = P(Y_i) \cdot P(Y_j)$

so $P(Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = P(Y_1) \cdot \dots \cdot P(Y_n)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } f(y_1, \dots, y_n) &= \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \theta^{y_i} (1-\theta)^{1-y_i} \\ &= \theta^{\sum y_i} (1-\theta)^{n - \sum y_i} \end{aligned}$$

2) Hypotheses

$$H_0: \theta = 1/2$$

$$H_1: \theta \neq 1/2$$

3) Statistic (any function of the data values)

- How is the data involved in the
- 1) model using the parameter in the
 - 2) hypothesis.

$$f(y_1, \dots, y_n) = \theta^{\sum b_i} (1-\theta)^{n-\sum b_i}$$

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 H_0 a fun of data

A good stat is $s(y_1, \dots, y_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$

How to conduct a hypothesis test?

- repeat
- Assume H_0 is true. 2)
 - Generate "data" from the model 1)
using H_0
 - Calculate the statistic with those
"data" 3)
 - compare to the observed stat.

A p-value is one way to make a quantitative comparison.

↓
prob of observing a "more extreme" value of the stat than the one you observed in the data.

if your p-value is < 0.05

→ Reject H_0

otherwise

→ fail to Reject H_0