

## Chapter 21 supplement for Monday 2-22-10.

- We cover only the bare essentials of Chapter 21 as previously announced. This supplement outlines a procedure applicable to the task of prescribing (in advance of sampling) the sample size  $n$  required if we specify the type 1 error and also (at a specified single point of the alternative hypothesis) the type 2 error.

- Notation:

Null hypothesis is  $H_0 : p \leq p_0$  where  $p_0$  is some specified value strictly between zero and one.

Alternative hypothesis is  $H_1 : p > p_0$ .

Form of test: Reject  $H_0$  if the number of successes in  $n$  trials is at least  $c$  (i.e. reject if  $X \geq c$ ). The sample size  $n$  and integer  $c$  are to be determined.

Type 1 error probability is  $P(X \geq c)$  calculated for  $p = p_0$  approximated by

$P(Z \geq (c - 0.5 - n p_0) / \sqrt{n p_0 q_0})$  which we set equal to some desired value  $P(Z > z_0)$ . This gives one equation

$$(c - 0.5 - n p_0) / \sqrt{n p_0 q_0} = z_0 .$$

Type 2 error probability is  $P(X < c)$  calculated for some fixed point  $p = p_1$  in the alternative hypothesis (i.e. a point larger than  $p_0$ ) approximated by

$P(Z < (c - 0.5 - n p_1) / \sqrt{n p_1 q_1})$  which we set equal to some desired value  $P(Z < z_1)$ . This gives a second equation

$$(c - 0.5 - n p_1) / \sqrt{n p_1 q_1} = z_1 .$$

The two equations may be solved for the required sample size  $n$  and the value  $c$  needed to conduct such a test:

$$n = \left( \frac{\sqrt{p_0 q_0} |z_0| + \sqrt{p_1 q_1} |z_1|}{p_0 - p_1} \right)^2$$

$$c = z_0 \sqrt{n p_0 q_0} + 0.5 + n p_0$$

**Example :**

We need to construct a test that will randomly sample a shipment of parts finding the (random) number  $X$  of defective parts in the sample. The null hypothesis for the test (agreed upon by the parties) is

$H_0: p \leq 0.1$  (i.e. the null hypothesis is rate of defective parts is  $p = p_0 = 0.1$ ).

At issue are the sample size  $n$  and cut point  $c$  (an integer) so that  
 the type 1 error rate is 0.05  
 the type 2 error rate is 0.04

That means

the probability of rejecting a shipment having 0.1 defectives rate is 0.05  
 the probability of failing to reject a shipment having 0.15 defectives rate is 0.04

The type 1 and type 2 goals specified just above are for example only and would be negotiated among the parties.

To solve for  $n$  and  $c$  of the plan we need to find the values  $z_0$  and  $z_1$

$P(Z > z_0) = 0.05$  for  $z_0 = 1.645$  (insert 0.95 to body of z-table and read off  $z_0$ )

$P(Z < z_1) = 0.04$  for  $z_1 = -1.75$  (insert 0.04 to body of z-table and read off  $z_1$ )

For convenience you could have inserted 0.05 to the z-table getting the negative -1.645 but it will give the same  $n$  because only the absolute value of  $z_0$  is used. From the formulas above

$$n = \left( \frac{\sqrt{p_0 q_0} |z_0| + \sqrt{p_1 q_1} |z_1|}{p_0 - p_1} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{\sqrt{0.1 \times 0.9} |1.645| + \sqrt{0.15 \times 0.85} |-1.75|}{0.1 - 0.15} \right)^2 = 500.3$$

It is customary to round up to  $n = 501$  since  $n$  must be an integer. As seen below, we will keep the decimal 500.3 for the calculations leading to  $c$ .

The value for  $c$  (be sure the sign of  $z_0$  correct) is then calculated

$$c = z_0 \sqrt{n p_0 q_0} + 0.5 + n p_0 = 1.645 \sqrt{500.3 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.9} + 0.5 + 500.3 \cdot 0.1 = 61.568$$

For the course we will agree to round up to  $c = 62$ .

■ **Summing up :**

We specified a test of the hypothesis of defectives rate 0.1 versus the alternative hypothesis of larger defective rate. We also specified that

the probability of our test rejecting a shipment with 10% defectives is 0.05

the probability that our test fails to reject a shipment with 15% defectives is 0.04.



