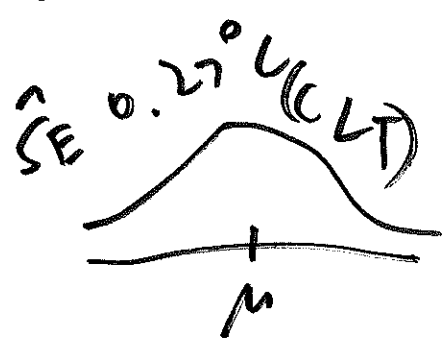


this statistical  
 time: inference  
 next for means  
 time: & proportions

read: D) (B) AMS7  
 ch. 11; LN pp 6 Nov 18  
 L-137 → L-160 ①  
 intertidal eelgrass  
 L-139

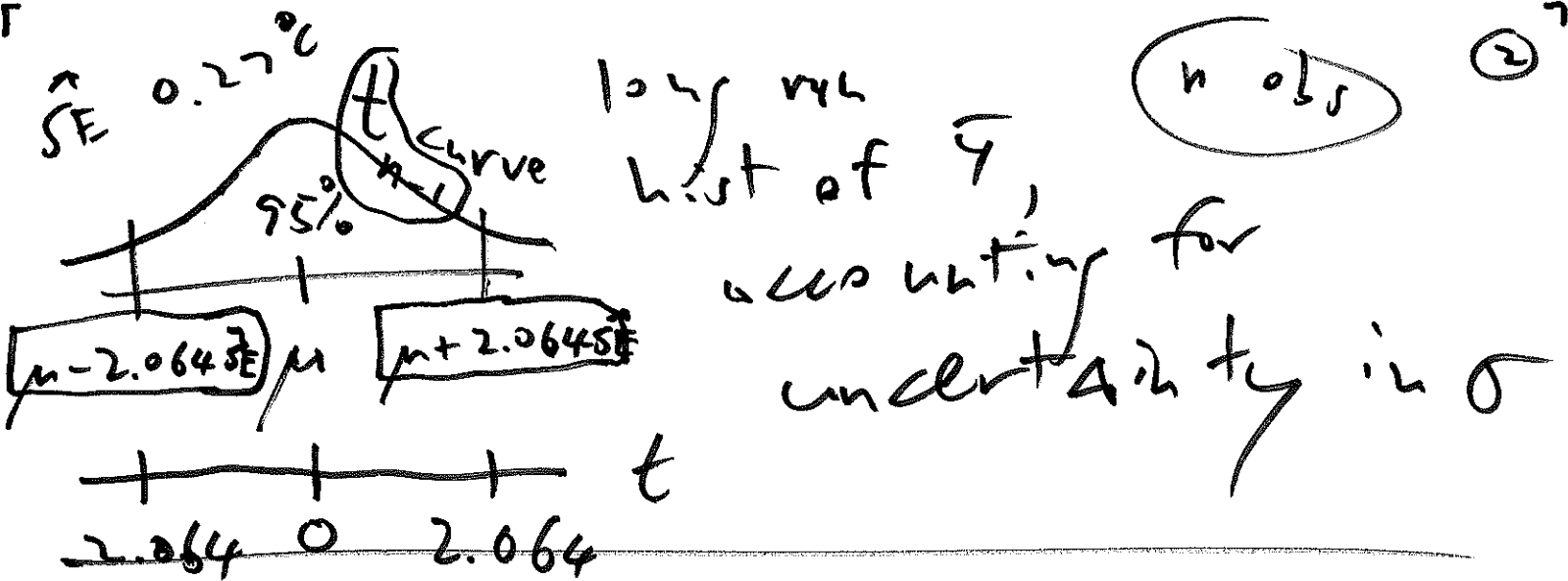
on the basis of their dataset, we  
 think that  $\mu$  is around 25.0°  
 ( $\bar{y}$ ), give or take about 0.27°  
 ( $SE(\bar{y})$ ), and a 95% CI for  
 $\mu$  runs from 24.5° to 25.6°



long run  
 hist of  
 $\bar{y}$

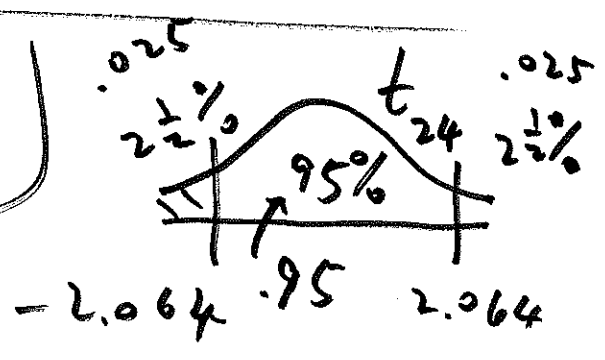
L-124

W.S.  
 Gosset (1908)



$t_{n-1} = t$  curve with  $n$  degrees of freedom  
 $n = 25$   
 $t_{24}$

L-142 t table



$\mu_0$  theory value  
 $95\% \text{ CI for } \mu$   
~~theory value~~  
 $\uparrow$  24.5   25.0   25.6  
 24.3

into mally  
 we're pretty  
 sure that  $\mu$  is

so members be between 24.5 & 25.6

0.95 =

$$P \left( \mu - 2.064 \hat{SE} < \bar{Y} < \mu + 2.064 \hat{SE} \right) = 0.95$$

Neyman's confidence trick

$$\mu < \bar{Y} + 2.064 \hat{SE}$$

$$\bar{Y} - 2.064 \hat{SE} < \mu$$

$$P \left( \bar{Y} - 2.064 \hat{SE} < \mu < \bar{Y} + 2.064 \hat{SE} \right)$$

$$= 0.95 = 95\% \rightarrow$$

$\bar{Y} \pm 2.064 \hat{SE}(\bar{Y})$  is a 95% confidence interval for  $\mu$

$$25.0^\circ\text{C} \pm 2.064 (0.27^\circ\text{C}) = (24.5, 25.6)^\circ\text{C}$$

Since theory value  $\mu_0 = 24.3$   
for  $\mu$  is not in the 95%

CI for  $\mu$ , we conclude that

the theory is probably wrong

② the difference between 24.3 &  
25.0 is statistically significant  
(statsig) at the 95% level  
of confidence

completely  
different question.

is the diff. between 24.3 &  
25.0 practically significant  
(practsig)?

1  
difference between theory value  $\mu_0$  <sup>(5)</sup>  
& data value  $\bar{Y}$  statistic  $\leftrightarrow$   
difference  $\rightarrow$  hard to attribute  
to unlucky random sampling  
 $\leftrightarrow$  theory probably wrong

---

is confidence = probability?

---

95% CI for  $\mu$  is (24.5, 25.6);

does this mean that

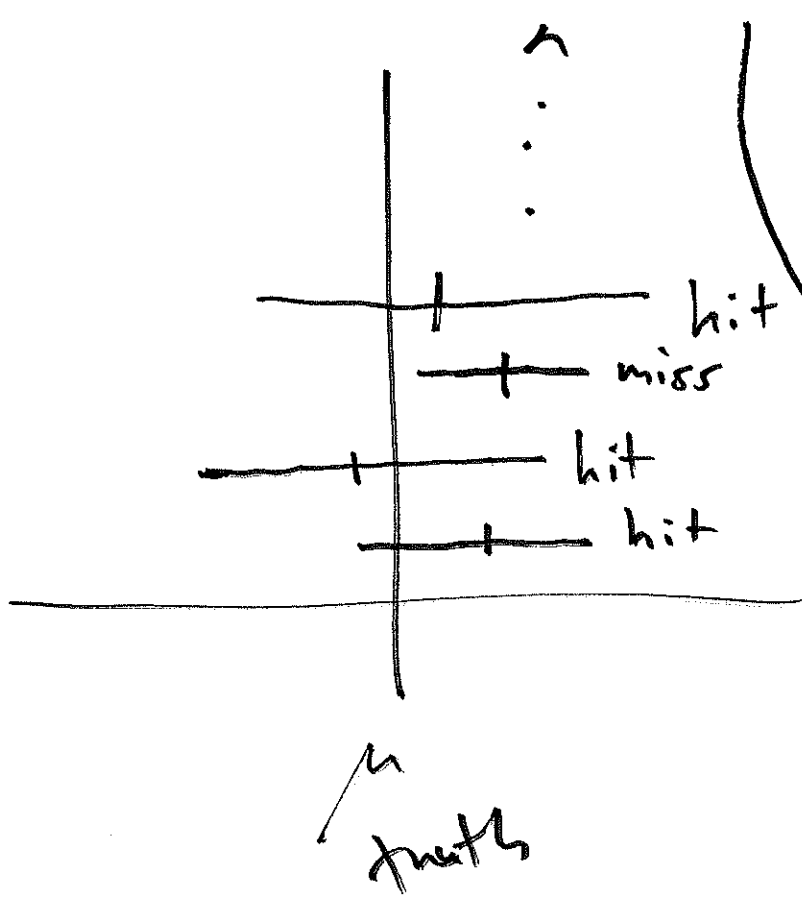
$P(24.5 < \mu < 25.6) = 95\%$ ?

frequentist

No

$\mu$  is a fixed

unknown number that is either  $\mu_0$  or  $\mu_1$  or  $\mu_2$  etc.



Neyman guarantees ①  
 about 95% of  
 these  
 intervals  
 will be  
 hits

(out)

Neyman's confidence is in  
 the process through which  
 our CI was made, not  
 in the outcome of whether  
 any one CI is a hit or a  
 miss