

STAT 509 2017 Summer HW13

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Lecture Day: June 5

1. According to research published in Science (Feb 20,2004), the mere belief that you are receiving an effective treatment for pain can reduce the pain you actually feel. Researchers tested the placebo effect on 24 volunteers. Each volunteer was put inside an MRI for two consecutive sessions. During the first session electric shocks were applied to their arms and the blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) signal (a measure related to neural activity in the brain) was recorded during pain. The second session was identical to the first, except that prior to applying the electric shocks the researchers smeared a cream on the volunteer's arms. The volunteers were informed that the cream would block the pain, when, in fact, it was just a regular skin lotion (ie, placebo). If the placebo is effective in reducing pain, the BOLD measurements should be higher on average, in the first MRI session than in the second MRI session. The differences are calculated by subtracting second MRI measurement from first MRI measurement.

- (a) State the null and alternative hypotheses. (*Hint: this is a dependent 2-sample problem.*)
- (b) The differences between the first BOLD measurements and the second were computed and the summarized results is as follows:

Variable	n	\bar{y}_D	s_D
size	24	0.21	0.47

Calculate the test statistic.

- (c) Calculate the p -value.
- (d) Make Decision and state your conclusion with 95% confidence.
2. A programmable lighting control system is being designed. The purpose of the system is to reduce electricity consumption costs in buildings. The system eventually will entail the use of a large number of transceivers (a device comprised of both a transmitter and a receiver). Two types of transceivers are being considered. In life testing, 200 transceivers (randomly selected) were tested for each type. From transceiver 1, 20 failures were observed (out of 200), and from transceiver 2, 14 failures were observed (out of 200). The engineers want to test for the equality of the proportions. Define p_1 (p_2) to be the population proportion of transceiver 1 (transceiver 2) failures.
- (a) State the null and alternative hypotheses.
- (b) Calculate the test statistic.
- (c) Calculate the p -value.
- (d) What is your decision and conclusion at $\alpha = 0.05$?
- (e) Use `prop.test` in R to check your work.

```
prop.test(c(20,14),c(200,200),correct=F)
```