- I. Sections to Read (All content from DeGroot and Schervish's *Probability and Statistics* unless otherwise noted) A digital copy of the textbook is available for on our class PWeb site, under the Day One Access tab.
 - (a) Section 9.1 (pages 430 538 only, through the section on "Making a Test Have a Specific Significance Level")
- II. Objectives (By the end of the day's class, students should be able to do the following:)
 - State the definition of the Null and Alternative hypotheses in the language of parameter spaces, both for simple and composite hypotheses, and in terms of one- and two-sided hypotheses.
 - Give the definition of the test procedure, the critical region and the test statistic for a hypothesis test.
 - Conduct hypothesis tests in a variety of frameworks for real data.
 - State the definition of the power function and explain how it relates to the critical region and the probability of type I and type II errors.
- III. Reflection Questions (Submit answers on Gradescope https://www.gradescope.com)
 - 1) In your own words, summarize the relationship between the partition of the parameter space into subsets Ω_0 and Ω_1 (as on pages 530 531) and the partition of sample space into subsets S_0 and S_1 (as on pages 532 533)
 - 2) Suppose X is a sample from $N(\mu, 1)$ with μ unknown, and that we wish to test the hypotheses

$$H_0: \mu = 0 \qquad H_1: \mu \neq 0$$

Consider the following test procedure δ using the test statistics $T = \bar{X}$: "Regardless of the value of \bar{X} , reject H_0 ".

- i. What is the rejection region for this procedure?
- ii. Explain why the power function for this procedure is $\pi(\theta|\delta) = 1$.
- iii. Briefly explain why this would not be a particularly useful procedure, even though the power function is always 1. *Hint: think about the rate of Type I error.*
- IV. Additional Feedback Are there any topics you would like further clarification about? Do you have any additional questions based on the readings / videos? If not, you may leave this section blank.