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AS2 (Assignment 2, Unit 4): Computing the Z-test Statistic

Research Scenario #1

A researcher hypothesizes that zylex, a new antidepressant, will affect concentration. It is known that scores on a standardized concentration test is normally distributed with a $\mu = 50$ and a $\sigma = 12$. A random sample of $n=16$ participants, aged 19-35, are chosen from the State of New Jersey. The sample is put on a six month dosage plan of zylex. After six months, all the participants are given a standardized concentration test. The researcher records the data and calculates a sample mean of $M=56$. Are the data sufficient to conclude that the drug, zylex, does have an effect on concentration?

Based on the above research scenario, please answer the following questions:

1. Name the population: State of New jersey _____
2. Name the sample: $n=16$ Participants from the state of new jersey aged 19-35

3. What is the independent variable? _____ zylex _____
4. What is the dependent variable? _____ concentration _____
5. What is the appropriate hypothesis test? _____ Non-directional (Two tail) Z Test _____
6. What two means are you comparing in this test? _____ population mean μ and the sample mean M _____
7. Please calculate the appropriate hypothesis test using all four steps:

Step 1: Name the Hypothesis

H_0 : zylex, a new antidepressant, will NOT affect concentration

H_1 : zylex, a new antidepressant, will affect concentration

Step 2: set a critical region , ...

-1.96(p<.05) — p>.05—+1.96(p<.05)

Step 3: Math $\sigma_m = \sigma/n$ (square root)

$Z = \frac{M - \mu}{\sigma_m} \dots \frac{56 - 50}{6/3} = 2$ so $z=2$.

-1.96(p<.05) — p>.05—+1.96(p<.05) (2 falls in the positive side of the critical region)

Step 4: Reject Null Hypothesis _____

Write the statistical statement for your results: $Z=2, P < .05$

Interpret your results (relating back to the hypothesis): _____ Our Study supports zylex, a new antidepressant, DID affect concentration, the data we're significant. _____

Is there a probability of Type I error? Yes

If yes, what is the probability of a Type I error? _____ 2 _____

Is yes, how could you have decreased that probability?

Is there a probability of Type II error? _ No _

If it is appropriate, please calculate effect size: Answer: __ (Medium Size effect) size effect .05

Research Scenario #2:

A researcher wanted to study the effect of alcohol on reaction time. She hypothesized that alcohol will INCREASE reaction time (participants will take longer to react). She selected a sample of $n = 36$ participants from Rutgers University. The 36 participants each consumed a 6-ounce glass of wine. Thirty minutes later, the researcher measured each participant's reaction time, using a standardized driving simulation task for which the regular population has a $\mu = 400$ msec reaction time with a $\sigma = 48$. The reaction time mean for the sample was $M = 412$ msec. Are the data sufficient to conclude that the alcohol significantly increased reaction time?

Based on the above research scenario, please answer the following questions:

1. Name the population: _____ Rutgers University _____
2. Name the sample: $n = 36$ participants from Rutgers University

3. What is the independent variable? _____ alcohol
4. What is the dependent variable? _____ reaction time
5. What is the appropriate hypothesis test? _____
Z test (one tail directional test)
6. What two means are you comparing in this test?
_____ population μ and sample mean M
7. Please calculate the appropriate hypothesis test using all four steps:

Step 1: name the Hypothesis

H_0 : Alcohol will NOT increase reaction time

H_1 : Alcohol WILL increase reaction time

Step 2: set critical region One directional. $\text{---}+1.65$

Step 3: Math. $M - \mu/\sigma$. σ/n square root = $48/6$ $412-400/8 = 12/8=1.5$. $Z=1.5$

Step 4: Fail to Reject Null Hypothesis

Write the statistical statement for the results: _____ $Z=1.5$,
 $P>.05$

Interpret your results (relating back to the hypothesis): Study shows that Alcohol does NOT increase reaction time.

Is there a probability of Type I error? No

Is there a probability of Type II error? Yes

If appropriate, please compute effect size: Answer: Small Effect Size (size effect 0.25)

