Problem 1 145 students took Exams 1 and Exam 2 this quarter. The class average for Exam 1 was 88.45 with a standard deviation of 8.92, and the average for Exam 2 was 82.45 with a standard deviation of 15.93. Is this a significant change? Since each student took two tests, we can test the significance of this difference with a t-test for two dependent groups.

This is done by calculating the difference between Exams 1 and Exams 2 for each student. This gives a list of 145 differences. We then run a t-test that the mean of differences is different from zero.

The mean of these differences is $\bar{D} = -6$ points (which is the same as the differences of the means) and from the data I’ve calculated that the standard deviation of these difference is $s_D = 12.44$ points. In the following steps, test the hypothesis that the scores from Exam 1 are drawn from a population with a different mean than the scores from Exam 2 using an alpha value of 0.05.

a) State the null and alternative hypotheses.

$H_0 : \bar{D} = 0$, Exam 1 and Exam 2 are drawn from populations with the same mean.

$H_A : \bar{D} \neq 0$, Exam 1 and Exam 2 are drawn from populations with the different means.

b) Calculate your t-statistic

$s_D = \frac{12.44}{\sqrt{145}} = 1.03$

$t = \frac{-6}{1.03} = -5.83$

c) Find the critical value(s) of t

$df = 145-1 = 144$

$t_{crit} = \pm 1.98$

d) What is your decision? State it as a complete sentence using APA format. Find the p-value using the t-calculator in the spreadsheet.

We reject $H_0$.

The grades of Exam 1 ($M = 88.45$, $SD = 8.92$) is significantly different than the grades of Exam 2 ($M=82.45$, $SD = 15.93$), $t(144) = -5.83$, $p = 0$. 

e) What is the effect size? Is it small, medium or large?

Effect size: \( d = \frac{|\bar{D}|}{s_D} = \frac{-6.44}{12.44} = 0.48 \)

This is a medium effect size

f) What is the probability of making a type I error for this hypothesis test?

\( P(\text{Type I error}) = \alpha = 0.05 \)

g) Use the appropriate power curve to determine the power of this hypothesis test. Explain what this number means about this year’s tests scores in complete sentences.

Using the power curve for alpha = 0.05, 2-tails, 1 mean,
a sample size of 145, and an effect size of 0.48, the power is about 1.00.

This means that if we assume that the true mean difference in scores is
-6.00 points, then the probability of correctly rejecting the null hypothesis
is 1.00

Problem 2 For the 145 students this quarter, the correlation of scores between Exam 1 and Exam 2 is \( r = 0.63 \). Let’s test the hypothesis that this correlation is significantly different from zero. We’ll use an alpha value of 0.05.

a) Find the critical value of \( r \) using table G.

For a two-tailed with df = 145 - 2 = 143 and alpha = 0.05, the critical value of \( r \) is \( \pm 0.165 \)

b) State your decision in a complete sentence.

We reject \( H_0 \).
The correlation between Exam 1 and Exam 2 for scores is significantly different than zero, \( r(140) = 0.63, p < 0.0001 \).
Problem 3 For the 111 students in 2017, the correlation between Exam 1 and Exam 2 scores was 0.46. Is this significantly different from the correlation between Exam 1 and Exam 2 scores this year (see problem 2)? Use an alpha value of $\alpha = 0.05$.

a) Use table H to calculate the Fisher $z'$ values for the two correlations:

For $r_1 = 0.46$, $z' = 0.497$

For $r_2 = 0.63$, $z' = 0.741$

b) Calculate the statistic:

$$z = \frac{z'_1 - z'_2}{\sigma_{z'_1 - z'_2}}$$

where

$$\sigma_{z'_1 - z'_2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1-3} + \frac{1}{n_2-3}}$$

$$\sigma_{z'_1 - z'_2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{111-3} + \frac{1}{145-3}} = 0.1277$$

$$z = \frac{0.497 - 0.741}{0.1277} = -1.911$$

c) Find the critical value of $z$

For a two-tailed test with alpha = 0.05, the critical value of $z$ is ±1.96

d) State your decision in a complete sentence. For an extra challenge, use Table A to calculate the p-value. Don’t forget to double the value for two-tailed test!

To calculate the p-value, we find using the z-table that $Pr(z > -1.911) = 0.0280$

Since this is a two-tailed test, we double it to get $p = (0.028)(2) = 0.056$

We fail to reject $H_0$.

The correlation between the Exam 1 and Exam 2 for scores in 2016 (0.46) is not significantly different than the correlation for scores this year (0.63), $z = -1.911$, $p = 0.056$. 
Problem 4 Use R's 'cor.test' function and your survey data to determine if there is a statistically significant correlation between your high school and UW GPAs. Remember, UW GPAs are in the field 'GPA_UW' and high school GPAs are in 'GPA_HS'.

Hint: see Example 1 in the R script: [ComparingOneCorrelation.R]

```r
# Comparing one correlation to the null hypothesis that rho = 0.
#
# If you have your raw x and y data, R's function 'cor.test' gives you a p-value for testing
# the hypothesis that a correlation was drawn from a population that has a correlation of zero.
#
# It takes in the x and y variables along with 'alternative' which can be "greater", "less"
# for a one-tailed test or "two.sided" for a two-tailed test. Here are the examples from the
# comparing_one_correlation tutorial.
#
# By default, cor.test converts the correlation of x and y into a t-statistic and then computes
# a t-test.
#
# Load in the survey data
survey <- read.csv("http://www.courses.washington.edu/psy315/datasets/Psych315W18survey.csv")
# Let x be UW GPAs and y be high school GPAs
x <- survey$GPA_UW
y <- survey$GPA_HS
# Get rid of the NA's
goodvals = !is.na(x) & !is.na(y)
x <- x[goodvals]
y <- y[goodvals]
# cor.test runs the t-test for you:
out <- cor.test(x,y,alternative = "two.sided")
# 'estimate' is the correlation
out$estimate
cor
0.3971036
# 'p.value' is the p-value
out$p.value
[1] 4.078407e-07
# 'statistic' is the t-statistic used in the test:
out$statistic
t
5.299243
# with degrees of freedom:
out$parameter
df
150
# Here's how to display your results in APA format:
sprintf(’r(%d) = %.4f, p = %.4f’,out$parameter,out$estimate,out$p.value)
[1] "r(150) = 0.40, p = 0.0000"
```