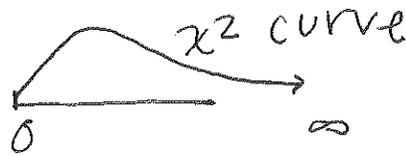


Smoking Case Study Continued

Remember: • mult. by proportions to get expected values \hat{E}_{ij}
• residuals add up to 0

chi-squared $\chi^2 = 3.062$



residuals	<u>+7.3</u>	-7.3	0
	<u>+1.8</u>	-1.8	0
not	-9.1	+9.1	0
	0	0	0

↑ free to vary ↑ not

only 2 cells are free to vary
So the correct way ... $DF = 2$

P-value $\approx 22\%$

↑ too big... null might be correct - this difference is not stat sig \rightarrow didn't collect enough data (increase n)

Remember - these are just estimations

$\hat{SE}(p_G - \hat{p}_I) =$ estimated difference
 $= 4.6$

Bonferroni Idea Adjust 1.96 to make C.I.

increase multiplier
 $\hat{p}_I - \hat{p}_P \pm 2.39 \hat{SE}$

Are they stat sig? Pair wise analysis (Bonferroni) still NOT should agree

Section 9: Decision Making L-314

A is the set of actions, u is uncertain outcomes, C is consequences, u is utility number (large u is preferred)

Maximizing Expected Utility

Find speed R

(if using calculator, derive)

20% chance getting ticket
Max 80.4