

SIMULATING THE EXPERIMENT

Although the researchers wanted to believe Joy, there was a chance that she may not really be able to tell Parkinson's by smell. It's logical to be skeptical of claims that are very different than our experiences. If Joy couldn't really distinguish Parkinson's by smell, then she would just have been guessing which shirt was which. The researchers were not willing to commit time and resources to a larger investigation unless they could be convinced to that Joy's wasn't just guessing. When researchers have a claim that they suspect (or hope) to find evidence against, it's called the **null hypothesis**.

4. What claim were the researchers hoping to find evidence *against*? That is, what was their prior belief (**null hypothesis**) about the ability to smell Parkinson's?

5. What claim were the researchers hoping to find evidence *for*? This is called the **alternative hypothesis** or the **research hypothesis**.

To investigate the idea that Joy was just guessing which shirt was worn by which type of person, we will begin by assuming that the null hypothesis is true.

6. Your instructor will hand you 12 cards (shirts) that have been shuffled into a random order. Don't turn them over yet! On the back of some of them is "Parkinson's" and on the back of others is "No Parkinson's." For each card, guess Parkinson's or No Parkinson's. Once you have made your guess, turn the card over and see if you were correct. Repeat this for each card and record the number of correct identifications (out of 12) below.

Tally of correct identifications	Number of correct identifications	Proportion of correct identifications

7. Create a dotplot of the number of correct identifications with the rest of the class. Record the results below.



8. In the actual experiment, Joy identified 11 of the 12 shirts correctly. Based on the very small-scale simulation by you and your classmates, what proportion of the simulations resulted in 11 or more shirts correctly identified, assuming that the person was guessing?
9. The proportion you just calculated is a crude estimate of a true probability called a **p-value** (short for **probability-value**). How might we improve our estimate of the true probability?

STATISTICAL INFERENCE FROM THE SIMULATION

10. Use the SPA Applet for One Categorical Variable at <http://www.stapplet.com/SPA/> to run this simulation 10000 times. Then use that simulation to get a (likely) better estimate of the p -value for 11 or more shirts correctly identified, assuming that this person was just guessing. Is it *possible* that Joy correctly identified 11 shirts just by random chance (guessing)? Is it *likely*?

11. An interesting side note is that Joy's one "mistake" really wasn't a mistake. The shirt was worn by a person who supposedly didn't have Parkinson's even though Joy claimed that she could smell the telltale smell on that shirt. That person called the experimenters 8 months after the experiment and reported that he had just been diagnosed with Parkinson's disease. That meant that Joy correctly identified 12 out of 12 shirts. What is the approximate p -value for 12 shirts correctly identified, assuming that this person was just guessing?

Note: A small p -value is considered strong evidence against the null hypothesis and in favor of the alternative hypothesis. But how small is small? As a rule of thumb, statisticians generally agree that p -values below 0.05 provide pretty strong evidence against the null hypothesis. Observed results with small p -values are said to be **statistically significant**.