Binary Responses: an Introduction



Slides from Jerry Brunner

STA303/STA1002: Methods of Data Analysis II, Summer 2016

Michael Guerzhoy

Coffee taste test

- A fast food chain is considering a change in the blend of coffee beans they use to make their coffee.
- What to know: do the customers prefer the new blend?
- Experiment: select n customers, have them taste two cups of coffee, and say which one they prefer
- Want to know: is there a difference between the two blends?

Statistical Model

- Y_i: customer *i* prefers the new blend
- $Y_i = Bernoulli(\pi)$
 - $P(Y_i = 1|\pi) = \pi$, $P(Y_i = 0|\pi) = 1 \pi$
 - $P(y_i|\pi) = \pi^{y_i}(1-\pi)^{1-y_i}$
- All the *Y*s are mutually independent
- L = $P(y_1, y_2, ..., y_{100}|\pi) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(y_i|\pi)$
- The MLE* is $\hat{\pi}$ s.t. $\prod_{i=1}^{n} P(y_i | \hat{\pi})$ is maximized
 - Maximum likelihood estimator

The MLE of π

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \pi} \log L = \frac{\partial}{\partial \pi} \log \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(y_i | \pi)$$
$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \pi} \log \prod_{i=1}^{n} \pi^{y_i} (1 - \pi)^{1 - y_i}$$
$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \pi} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\log \pi^{y_i} + \log(1 - \pi)^{1 - y_i})$$
$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \pi} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i \log \pi + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \pi))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \pi} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i \log \pi + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \pi)) &= 0\\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{y_i}{\pi} &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1 - y_i}{1 - \pi}\\ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i &= \frac{1}{1 - \pi} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1 - y_i)\\ \frac{\#(y_i = 1)}{N - \#(y_i = 1)} &= \frac{\pi}{1 - \pi}\\ \frac{\#(y_i = 1)/N}{1 - \#(y_i = 1)/N} &= \frac{\pi}{1 - \pi}\\ \pi &= \frac{\#(y_i = 1)}{N} = \bar{y} \end{aligned}$$

MLE

• The MLE is then $\hat{\pi} = \bar{y}$

•
$$\overline{Y} = \frac{\sum_{i} Y_{i}}{n}$$
 SO $var(\overline{Y}) = \frac{1}{N^{2}}\sum_{i} var(Y_{i}) = \frac{n\pi(1-\pi)}{n^{2}} = \frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{n}$
• (Why)

• For large
$$n$$
, $\overline{Y} \sim N\left(\pi, \frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{n}\right)$ due to the CLT

Null Hypothesis

• For large
$$n$$
, $\overline{Y} \sim N\left(\pi, \frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{n}\right)$

• Null Hypothesis: $\pi = 0.5$

(in R)

• Simulate the experiment