

Matched Pairs vs 2 Sample

Basic Simulation Model:

Sample Size $n=10$

Control Mean = μ , $\mu = 10$

Test Mean = $\mu + \tau$, $\tau = 3$

N_1 , N_2 , and N_3 are standard normal.

Control entries $c[i] = \mu + \alpha N_1[i] + \beta N_3[i]$

Test entries $t[i] = \mu + \tau + \alpha N_2[i] + \beta N_3[i]$

$\alpha = 3$, $\beta = 4$

Thus in the limit of large sample size:

Control and Test entry means differ by τ .

Each entry has 2 sources of error. One of them follows $N(0, \alpha)$ and is independent of pairing.

The other follows $N(0, \beta)$ and is the same for each element in a matched pair.

No Selector

Summary statistics for Contr

Mean 10.417109

Numeric 10

StdDev 6.3010523

Summary statistics for Test

Mean 14.336579

Numeric 10

StdDev 6.1531286

Paired t-Test of $\mu(1 - 2)$

Matched Pairs Result Using Natural Matchin

No Selector

Individual Alpha Level 0.10

$H_0: \mu(1 - 2) = 0$ $H_a: \mu(1 - 2) \neq 0$

Control - Test:

Test $H_0: \mu(\text{Control-Test}) = 0$ vs $H_a: \mu(\text{Control-Test}) \neq 0$

Mean of Paired Differences = -3.9194705 t-Statistic = -2.133 w/9 df

Reject H_0 at Alpha = 0.10

$p = 0.0617$