

Sidenote on sidedness

If testing a 2-sided hypothesis, use a 2-sided test!

→ for null hypothesis $H_0: \mu = 0$, then:

1-sided H_a s

$$H_a: \mu < 0$$

$$H_a: \mu > 0$$

2-sided H_a s

$$H_a: \mu \neq 0$$

$$H_a: \mu < 0 \text{ or } H_a: \mu > 0$$

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either can be fine
if prior info
supports use

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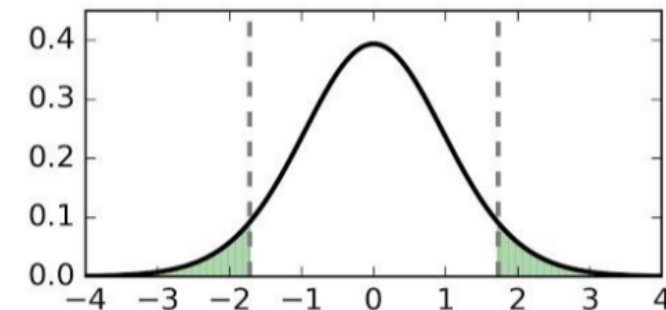
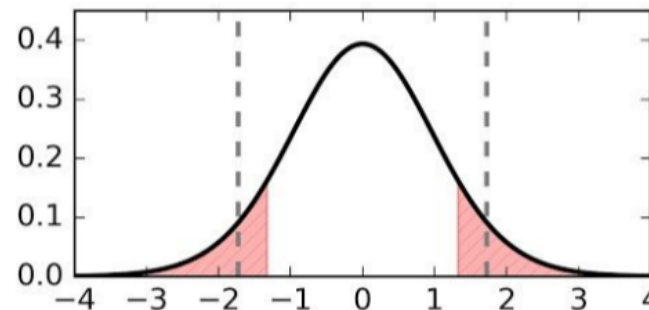
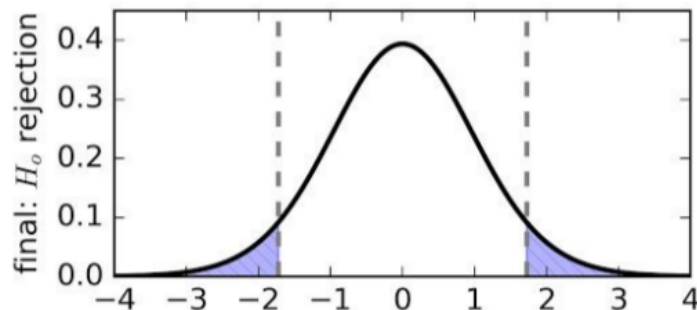
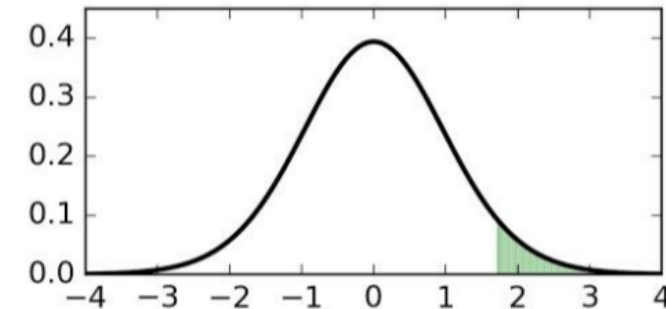
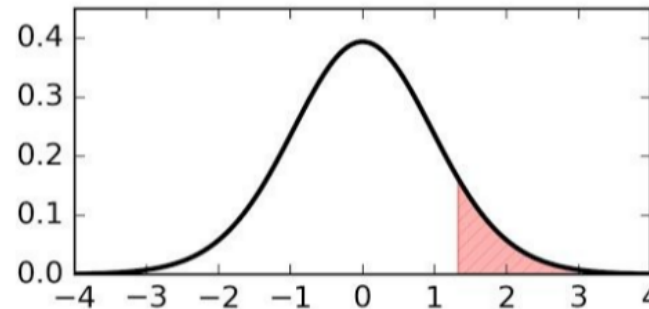
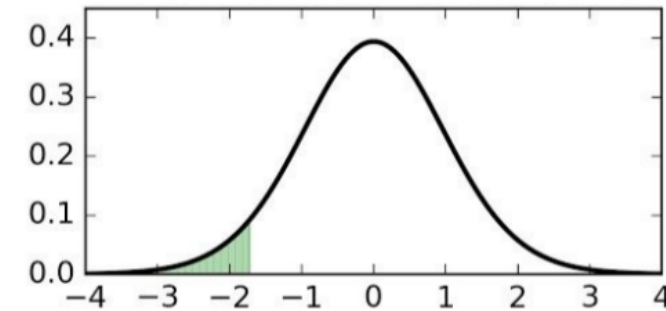
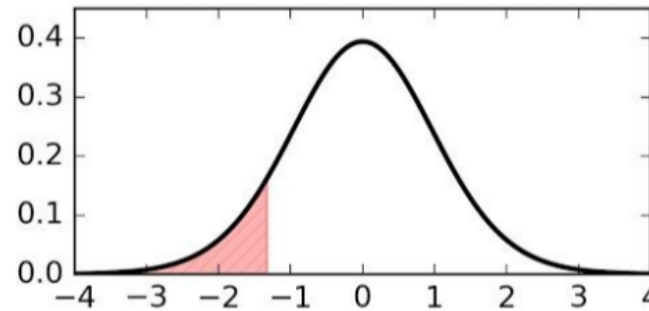
logically identical statements, but doing a pair of 1-sided tests without multiple testing correction *necessarily* leads to FPR inflation

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Why FPR inflation if using a pair of 1-sided tests?

FPR α = area of
tail(s)



one 2-sided
 $\alpha = 0.1$

two 1-sided
 $\alpha = 0.1$

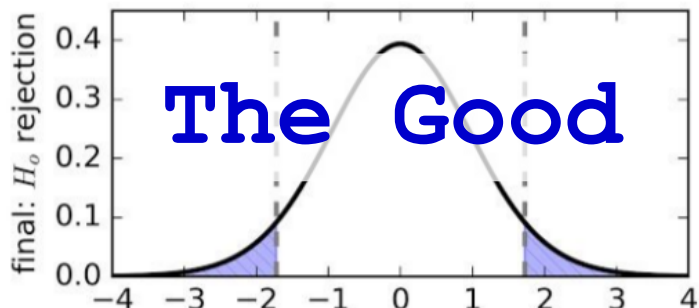
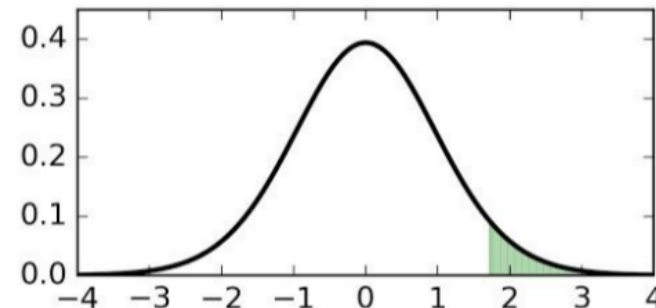
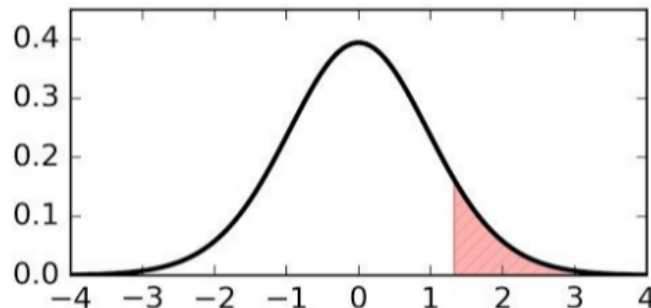
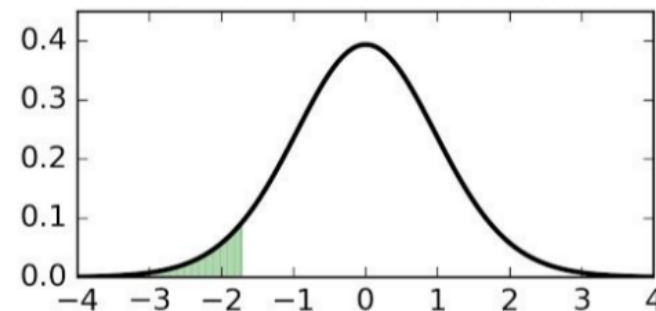
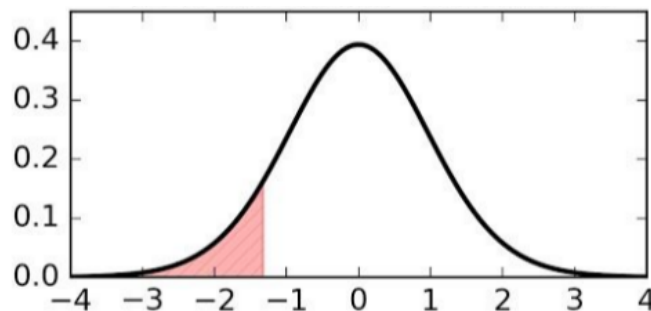
two 1-sided
 $\alpha = 0.1/2$

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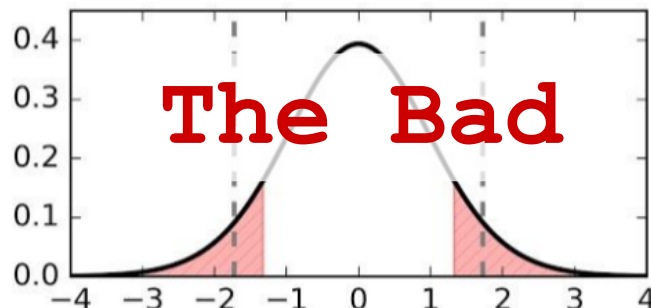
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Why FPR inflation if using a pair of 1-sided tests?

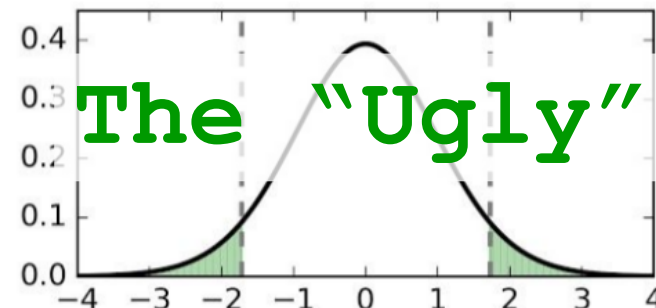
FPR α = area of
tail(s)



one 2-sided
 $\alpha = 0.1$



two 1-sided
 $\alpha = 0.1$



two 1-sided
 $\alpha = 0.1/2$

correct

2-sided test
 $p = 0.001$,
 $\alpha = 0.05$

incorrect

1-sided test s
 $p = 0.001$,
 $\alpha = 0.05$

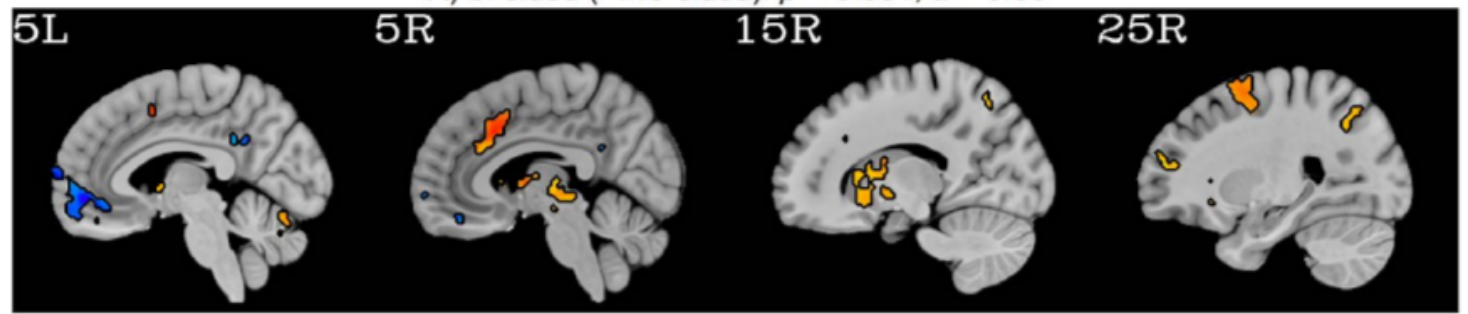
incorrect

1-sided test s
 $p = 0.001/2$,
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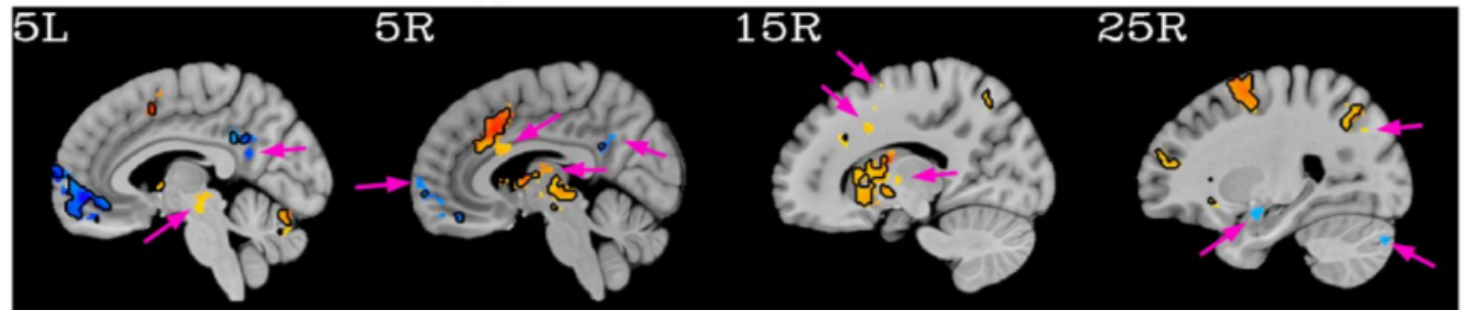
OK, but why??

1-sided test s
 $p = 0.001/2$,
 $\alpha = 0.05/2$

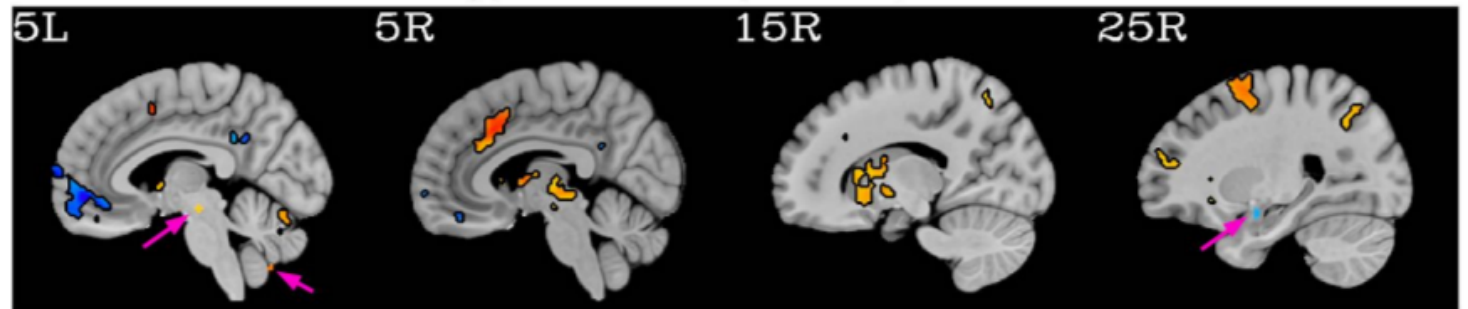
A) bi-sided (\approx two-sided): $p = 0.001$, $\alpha = 0.05$



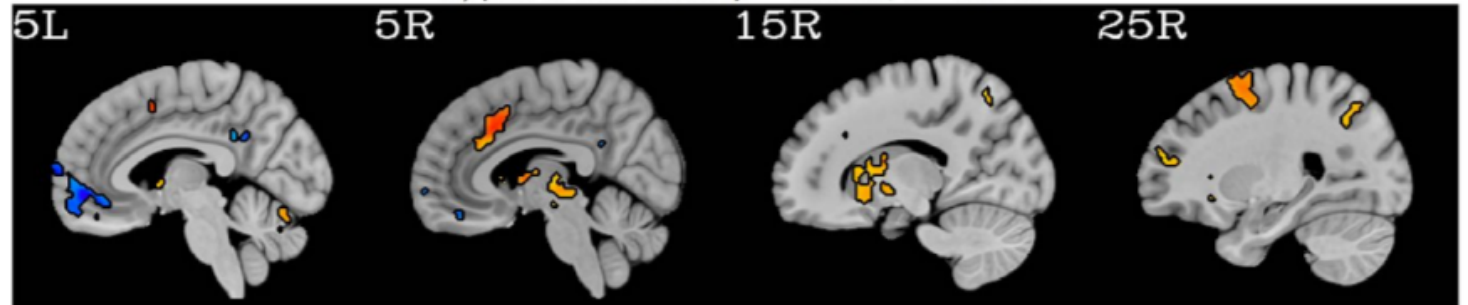
B) pair of one-sided: $p = 0.001$, $\alpha = 0.05$





C) pair of one-sided: $p = 0.0005$, $\alpha = 0.05$




D) pair of one-sided: $p = 0.0005$, $\alpha = 0.025$



% signal change: -0.4  0.4

 outlines of bi-sided clusters

 large differences (cluster or boundary) from bi-sided results

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Morals of the sidedness (or tail) tale:

- + **A single, 1-sided test is fine if one has prior information and makes *a* 1-sided hypothesis.**
- + **For all other cases, use *a* 2-sided test.**
- + **A pair of 1-sided tests with $FPR = \alpha$ is equivalent to one 2-sided test with $FPR = 2\alpha$, i.e., inflation without correction(s). *Just use 2-sided!***
- + **Also, please report chosen test (+ rationale).**

For more gruesome detail, see Chen et al. (2018) in bioRxiv (<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/328567v1>) and in HBM (<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/hbm.24399>)