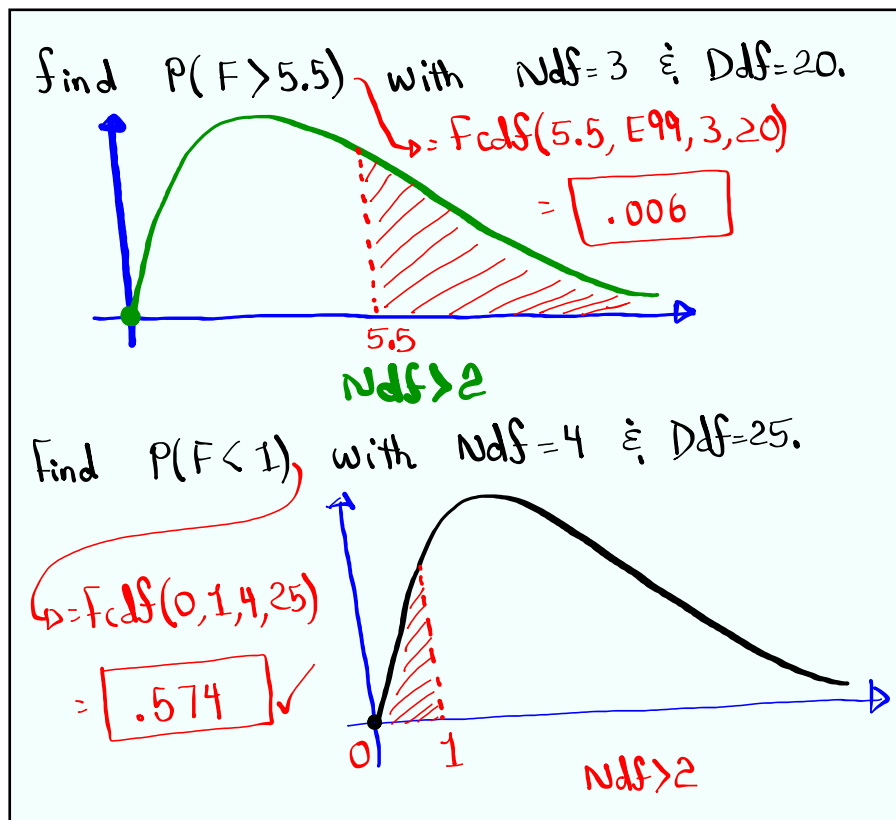


Statistics

Lecture 15



Feb 19-8:47 AM



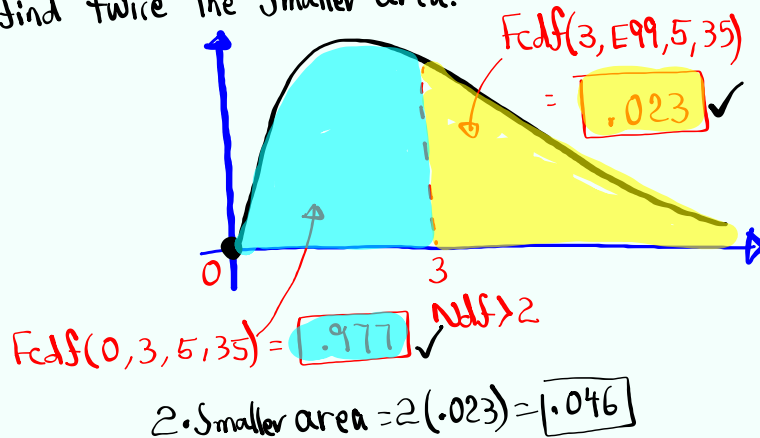
Dec 9-6:50 PM

Given $F=3$, $Ndf=5$ & $Ddf=35$

1) find the area to its right.

2) find the area to its left.

3) find twice the smaller area.



Dec 9-6:56 PM

Use the chart below to test the claim that

$\sigma_1 > \sigma_2$ H_1

NO $\alpha \rightarrow .05$

$H_0: \sigma_1 \leq \sigma_2$

$H_1: \sigma_1 > \sigma_2$ claim, RTT

Sample 1 | Sample 2

$n_1 = 10$

$n_2 = 12$

$S_1 = 7$

$S_2 = 5$

1) $S_1 > S_2$ ✓

2) $Ndf = n_1 - 1 = 9$, $Ddf = n_2 - 1 = 11$

3) CTS $F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = \frac{7^2}{5^2} = 1.96$ ✓

Use 2-Samp F Test

CTS $F = 1.96$

P-value $P = .145$ ✓

P-value $> \alpha$

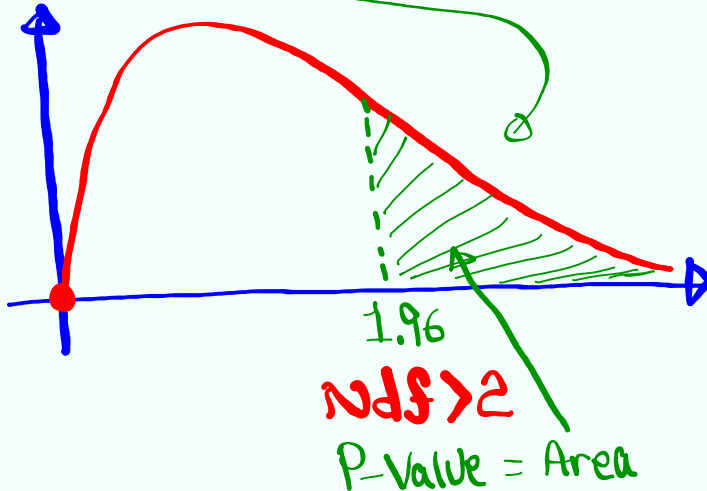
H_0 valid, H_1 invalid

Invalid claim

Reject the claim

Dec 9-7:01 PM

Given CTS $F=1.96$ RTT $Ndf=9$ $Ddf=11$
 Find P-Value.



$$Fcdf(1.96, 9, 11) = \boxed{.145}$$

Dec 9-7:11 PM

8 exams were randomly selected from the morning class, standard deviation of scores was 9.

$$n=8 \quad S=9$$

10 exams were randomly selected from the online class, standard deviation of scores was 6.

$$n=10 \quad S=6$$

use $\alpha=.02$ to test the claim that two population standard deviations are different.

$$\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2$$

H_1

$$H_0: \sigma_1 = \sigma_2$$

$$H_1: \sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2 \text{ claim, TTT}$$

Morning	Online
$n_1=8$	$n_2=10$
$S_1=9$	$S_2=6$

$$1) S_1 > S_2 \checkmark$$

$$2) Ndf = n_1 - 1 = 7, Ddf = n_2 - 1 = 9$$

$$3) CTS F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = 2.25 \checkmark$$

use 2-SampF Test

$$CTS F = 2.25 \checkmark$$

$$P\text{-Value } P = .256$$

$$P\text{-Value} > \alpha$$

$$.256 > .02$$

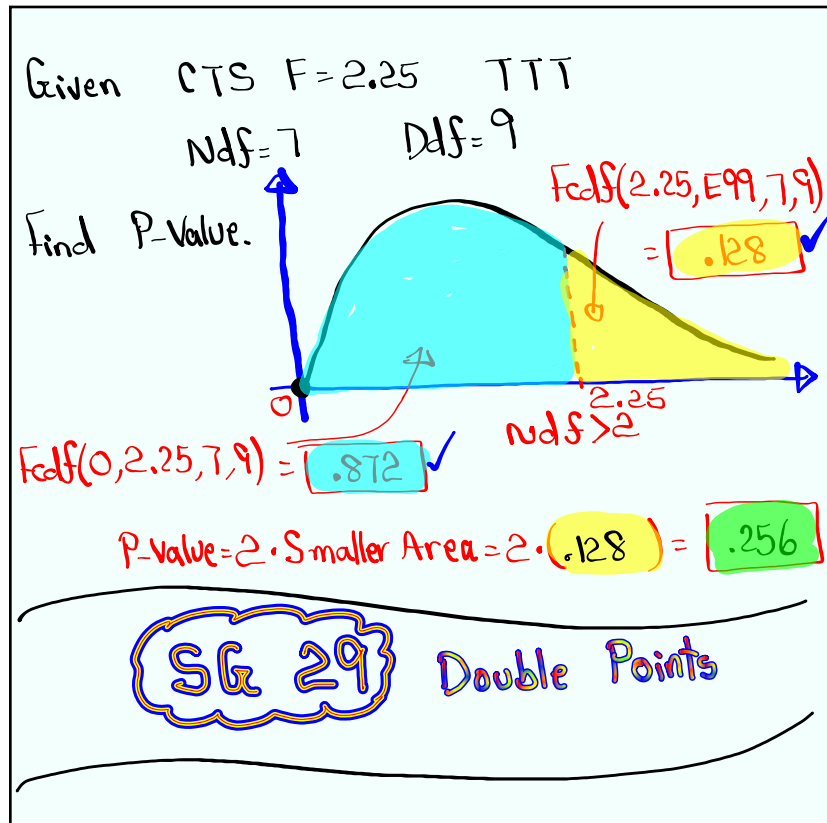
H_0 valid

H_1 invalid

Invalid claim

Reject the claim

Dec 9-7:15 PM



Dec 9-7:26 PM

Comparing at least 3 population Means!

SG 33

Method: ANOVA

(Analysis of Variance)

 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \dots = \mu_K$ H_1 : At least one mean is different. **RTT** $K \rightarrow \# \text{ of groups}$ $\Rightarrow Ndf = K - 1$ $n \rightarrow \text{Total Sample Size}$ $\Rightarrow Ddf = n - K$ CTS $F =$ $\Rightarrow$ **STAT**P-Value $P =$ **TESTS****ANOVA** () L1, L2, L3, ...

First we store data elements from each group into L1, L2, L3, ...

Proceed with testing chart & P-Value Method.

Dec 9-7:36 PM

I randomly selected students from 3 different colleges. Here are their ages:

ELAC			Mt. SAC			Chaffey		
23	27	20	19	28	33	20	30	32
18	30	32	25	24		28	25	24

No $\alpha \rightarrow .05$
Test the claim that all pop. means are the same.
 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$ claim

$K=3$ $ndf=k-1=2$ H_1 : At least one mean is different. RTT

$n=17$ $Ddf=n-k=14$

ELAC $\rightarrow L1$ (STAT) (TESTS) (ANOVA) L1, L2, L3
Mt. SAC $\rightarrow L2$
Chaffey $\rightarrow L3$ (enter)

CTS $F = .132$

P-value $p = .877$

P-value $> \alpha$
 $.877 > .05$

H_0 valid H_1 invalid

valid claim

FTR the claim

Dec 9-7:43 PM

I randomly selected exams from 4 classes. Here are the scores.

L1 In-Person	L2 Monday only	L3 Tuesday only	L4 online
73 85 90	78 92 68	86 96 75	94 98 100
65 70 80	88 60 80	70 80 90	88 95 100
		65	90

use $\alpha = .1$ to test the claim that not all pop. means are the same.

$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4$

H_1 : At least one mean is different. claim, RTT

$K=4$ $ndf=k-1=3$ ANOVA(L1, L2, L3, L4)

$n=26$ $Ddf=n-k=22$ CTS $F = 5.132$
P-value $P = .008$

P-value $\leq \alpha$
 $.008 \leq .1$

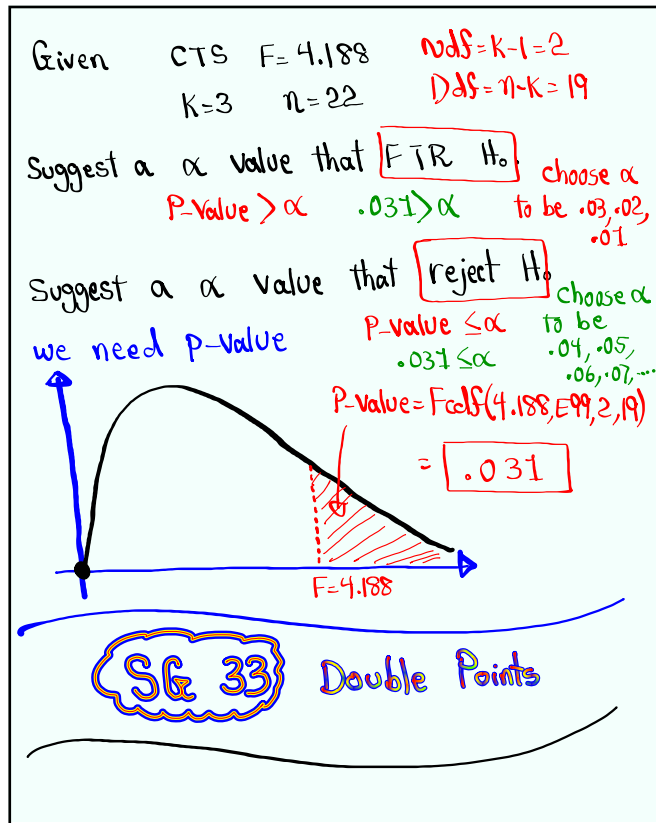
H_0 invalid

H_1 valid

valid claim

FTR the claim

Dec 9-7:55 PM



Dec 9-8:08 PM