

4. Formulae:-

$$\frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_2} = \frac{1}{f}$$

→ sample mean  $\bar{S}_1 = 26.6$  cm

→ sample mean  $\bar{S}_2 = 13.8$  cm

$$\sigma_{S_1} = 0.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sigma_{S_2} = 0.5 \text{ cm}$$

→ use delta method

→ Z-test for the hypothesis

→ P-value for the test.

→ null Hypothesis:  $H_0: \mu_0 = 9$  cm

Alternative Hypothesis:  $H_a: \mu_1 > 9$  cm

$$\mu_1 = \mu_2$$

$\mu_1 = 9$  cm of focal length

$\mu_2 = 9.1$  cm of focal length

$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \rightarrow$  null hypothesis

$H_a: \mu_1 < \mu_2 \rightarrow$  Alternate hypothesis

(Left tail Test)

$$n_1 = 25$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = 26.6$$

$$\sigma_1 = 0.1$$

$$n_2 = 25$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 13.8$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0.5$$

$\alpha$  is not available, so,  $\alpha = 0.05$



$$z = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

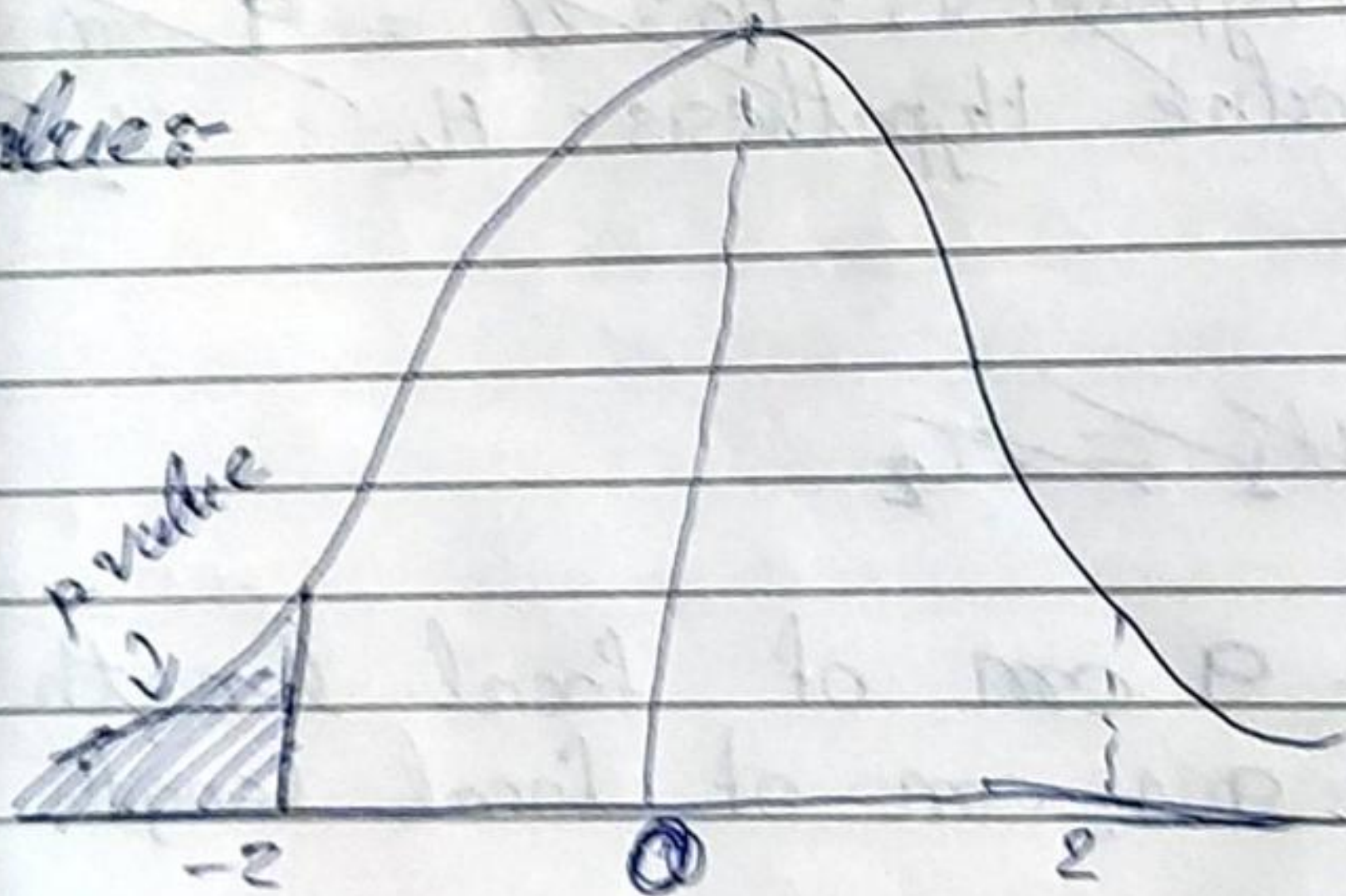
$$= \frac{(26.6 - 18.8) - (9 - 9.1)}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.1)^2}{25} + \frac{(0.5)^2}{25}}}$$

$$= \frac{12.8 - (-0.1)}{\sqrt{\frac{0.01}{25} + \frac{0.25}{25}}}$$

$$= \frac{12.9}{\sqrt{0.26}} = \frac{12.9}{0.51}$$

$$= 25.514326$$

\* P-Values



$$p = 1.0000 \quad (p(x \leq 2) = 1.000)$$

Since,  $p\text{-value} > \alpha$   
 $1.000 > 0.05$

We will accept the null hypothesis.  
 The Avg. of Group-1's population is greater than or equal to the avg. of Group-2's population



→ Here,  $Z_{\text{score}} = 125.514326$   
 &  $Z_{\text{critical}} = -1.6449$  [as 95% critical  
 accepted range]

$Z_{\text{score}} > Z_{\text{critical}}$

So, as per rule  $Z_{\text{score}}$  is greater  
 than  $Z_{\text{critical}}$  we will accept the  
 null hypothesis.

\* Conclusion:-

~~manufacturer was true~~ right.  
 his statement of focal length size is of  
 9.1 cm rather than the 9 cm. is true.

\* Conclusion:-

The statement, focal length size of  
 of lenses is rather than 9 cm.

~~manufacturer must take~~

\* Two sample z-test:

