

MATH 8452

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HW # 4

1) The # of possibilities to consider is  $\frac{6!}{2!2!2!} = \frac{1}{3!} = 15$

1	2	3	KW
1, 2	3, 4	5, 6	$\frac{12}{6 \times 7} \{2(1.5-3.5)^2 + 2(3.5-3.5)^2 + 2(5.5-3.5)^2\} = 4.57$
1, 2	3, 5	4, 6	3.71
1, 2	3, 6	4, 5	3.43
1, 3	2, 4	5, 6	3.71
1, 3	2, 5	4, 6	2.57
1, 3	2, 6	4, 5	2
1, 4	2, 3	5, 6	3.43
1, 4	2, 5	3, 6	1.14
1, 4	2, 6	3, 5	0.86
1, 5	2, 3	4, 6	2
1, 5	2, 4	3, 6	0.86
1, 5	2, 6	3, 4	0.29
1, 6	2, 3	4, 5	1.14
1, 6	2, 4	3, 5	0.29
1, 6	2, 5	3, 4	0

KW	probability	KW	probability
4.57	$\frac{1}{15}$	1.14	$\frac{2}{15}$
3.71	$\frac{2}{15}$	0.86	$\frac{2}{15}$
3.43	$\frac{2}{15}$	0.29	$\frac{2}{15}$
2.57	$\frac{1}{15}$	0	$\frac{1}{15}$
2	$\frac{2}{15}$		

5) They are 4 value total, and which sample is which will matter.  $\Rightarrow$  they are  $\frac{4!}{2!1!1!} = 12$

possibility	JT Value
1 2 3 4	$1+2+2=5$
1 3 2 4	$1+2+1=4$
1 4 2 3	3
2 1 3 4	4
2 3 1 4	3
2 4 1 3	2
3 1 2 4	3
3 2 1 4	2
3 4 1 2	1
4 1 2 3	2
4 2 1 3	1
4 3 1 2	0

JT Value	probability
0	$\frac{1}{12}$
1	$\frac{2}{12}$
2	$\frac{3}{12}$
3	$\frac{3}{12}$
4	$\frac{2}{12}$
5	$\frac{1}{12}$



- 7)  $H_0$ : The three population are the same  
 $H_a$ : The three population are not all the same

$$\frac{5!}{2!2!1!} \cdot \frac{1}{2!} = 15$$

0, 5, 10, 15, 20

permutation

$$TS = \frac{0^2}{1} + \frac{15^2}{2} + \frac{35^2}{2} = 725$$

0, 5, 10, 15, 20

650

0, 5, 15, 10, 20

0, 5, 20, 10, 15

625

5, 0, 10, 15, 20

687.5

5, 0, 15, 10, 20

587.5

5, 0, 20, 10, 15

537.5

10, 0, 5, 15, 20

725

10, 0, 15, 5, 20

525

10, 0, 20, 5, 15

500

15, 0, 5, 10, 20

687.5

15, 0, 10, 5, 20

587.5

15, 0, 20, 5, 10

537.5

20, 0, 5, 10, 15

725

20, 0, 15, 5, 10

625

20, 0, 10, 5, 15

650

Test statistic:  $10^2 + 35^2 + 5^2 = 725$

p value:  $P(TS \geq 725 | H_0) = \frac{3}{15} = 0.2$

Since the p-value is  $0.2 \leq \alpha = 0.2$ , we

reject  $H_0$ , and ~~cannot~~ conclude  $H_a$ , that is,

We have enough evidence at 0.2 level to conclude that three population are all the same.