

## 8장 연습문제

8.1 1)  $t_{0.05}(4)$   $\alpha = 0.05, d.f. = 4$   $\therefore 2.132$

2)  $t_{0.025}(13)$   $\alpha = 0.025, d.f. = 13$   $\therefore 2.160$

3)  $-t_{0.05}(4)$   $\alpha = 0.05, d.f. = 4$   $\therefore -2.132$

4)  $-t_{0.05}(13)$   $\alpha = 0.05, d.f. = 13$   $\therefore -1.771$

8.4  $n=11$   $\alpha=0.01$

1)  $\bar{X} - t_{0.005}(10) \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{11}} = 62.5$

$(\bar{X} - t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X} + t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}})$   $\bar{X} + t_{0.005}(10) \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{11}} = 86.9$

$2\bar{X} = 149.4$   $\bar{X} = 74.7$

$74.7 - 3.169 \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{11}} = 62.5$

$-3.169 \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{11}} = -12.2$

$\hat{\sigma} = 12.7683$

1)  $\bar{X} = 74.7$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$   $t_{0.025}(10) \times \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{11}} = 2.228 \times 3.84 \dots$   
 $= 8.577$

2)  $(74.7 - t_{0.05}(10) \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{11}}, 74.7 + t_{0.05}(10) \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{11}})$   $\therefore \bar{X} = 74.7, 8.577$

$= (74.7 - 1.812 \times 3.85, 74.7 + 1.812 \times 3.85)$

$= (67.7238, 81.6762)$

$\therefore (67.7238, 81.6762)$

8.6  $n=14$ ,  $N=4.1$ ,  $S=1.6$ ,  $\alpha=0.05$

$H_0: \mu = 3.5$

$H_1: \mu > 3.5$

① 검정통계량:  $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{4.1 - 3.5}{1.6/\sqrt{14}} = \frac{0.6}{1.6} \times \sqrt{14} = 1.591$

② 기각역:  $T \geq t_{\alpha} = t_{0.05}(13) = 1.740$

$\therefore$  기각역에 존재하지 않으므로  $H_0$ 이 기각되지 않는다.

8.7 ① 검정통계량: 1.591 (ex 8.6)

② 기각역  $T \leq t_{\alpha/2}, T \geq t_{\alpha/2}$   $t_{\alpha/2} = t_{0.01}(13) = 2.567$

$\therefore T \leq -2.567, T \geq 2.567$

$\therefore$  기각되지 않는다.

8.10  $n=10, \bar{x}=73.2, s=2.74$

$H_0: \mu=70, H_1: \mu > 70$

① 검정통계량  $t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{73.2 - 70}{2.74/\sqrt{10}} = \frac{3.2}{0.864} \approx 3.6931$

② 기각역:  $T > t_{0.05}(9) = 1.833$

$\therefore$  검정통계량이 기각역 안에 존재하므로  $H_0$ 는 기각되고  $H_1$ 에 대해 강력한 증거가 된다.

P-val  $P(T > 3.691) < 0.05$

8.11  $n=25, \bar{x}=68.4, s=6.5$

1)  $H_0: \mu_0=65, H_1: \mu \neq 65$

① 검정통계량:  $t = \frac{68.4 - 65}{6.5/\sqrt{25}} = \frac{3.4}{1.3} = 2.6154$

② 기각역:  $T < -t_{0.025}(24), T > t_{0.025}(24)$   
 $= T < -2.064, T > 2.064$

$\therefore$  검정통계량이 기각역 안에 존재하므로  $H_0$ 는 기각되고  $H_1$ 에 대한 강력한 증거가 된다.

2)  $\alpha=0.05$   $(\bar{x} - t_{0.025}(24) \frac{s}{\sqrt{25}}, \bar{x} + t_{0.025}(24) \frac{s}{\sqrt{25}})$   
 $= (68.4 - 2.064 \times 1.3, 68.4 + 2.064 \times 1.3)$   
 $= (65.7168, 71.0832) \quad \therefore (65.7168, 71.0832)$

3)  $(s \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}}, s \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}})$   
 $= (6.5 \sqrt{\frac{24}{\chi_{0.05}^2(24)}}, 6.5 \sqrt{\frac{24}{\chi_{0.95}^2(24)}}) = (6.5 \sqrt{\frac{24}{36.42}}, 6.5 \sqrt{\frac{24}{13.85}})$   
 $= (5.2765, 8.5565) \quad \therefore (5.2765, 8.5565)$

8.14  $n=10, \alpha=0.05, \bar{x} - t_{0.025}(9) \frac{s}{\sqrt{10}} = 36.2, \bar{x} + t_{0.025}(9) \frac{s}{\sqrt{10}} = 45.8$

$\bar{x} = 41$

$\bar{x} - 2.262 \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{10}} = 36.2, \frac{s}{\sqrt{10}} = 2.1220$

1)  $\therefore 6.7104$

2)  $(\bar{x} - t_{0.01}(9) \frac{s}{\sqrt{10}}, \bar{x} + t_{0.01}(9) \frac{s}{\sqrt{10}}) = (41 - 2.821 \times 2.1220, 41 + 2.821 \times 2.1220)$   
 $\therefore (35.0138, 46.9861)$

3)  $(s \sqrt{\frac{9}{\chi_{0.01}^2(9)}}, s \sqrt{\frac{9}{\chi_{0.99}^2(9)}}) = (6.7104 \sqrt{\frac{9}{21.6}}, 6.7104 \sqrt{\frac{9}{2.09}}) \therefore (4.3245, 13.9250)$



9장 연습문제)

9.3  $n_1 = 55$   $n_2 = 58$   
 $\bar{x} = 5.64$   $\bar{y} = 5.03$   
 $s_1 = 1.25$   $s_2 = 1.82$

1)  $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

$H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2 = \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$

2)  $\alpha = 0.1$  검정통계량  $n_1, n_2 \geq 30$  (대표본)

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y} - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} = \frac{5.64 - 5.03}{\sqrt{\frac{1.25^2}{55} + \frac{1.82^2}{58}}} = \frac{0.61}{0.2924} = 2.0862$$

가각역  $\therefore \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0 \quad Z \geq Z_\alpha (= Z_{0.1}) = 1.28$

$\therefore$  검정통계량 = 2.0862, 가각역  $k: Z \geq 1.28$

3)  $\therefore$  귀무가설을 기각하므로 대립가설을 지지한다.

$p\text{-val} = P(Z \geq 2.0862) = 0.0183$

4)  $\alpha = 0.1 \quad ((\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - Z_{0.05} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}, (\bar{x} - \bar{y}) + Z_{0.05} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}})$

$((5.64 - 5.03) - 1.645 \times 2.0862, (5.64 - 5.03) + 1.645 \times 2.0862)$

$(-2.8218, 4.0418)$

$\therefore (-2.8218, 4.0418)$

5)  $(\bar{x} \pm Z_{0.025} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1}})$

$5.64 \pm 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{1.25^2}{55}} = 5.64 \pm 0.3304 \quad \therefore 5.64 \pm 0.3304$

9.4 1)  $n_1 = 5$   $n_2 = 4$

$\bar{x} = 8.4$   $\bar{y} = 5$

$s_1^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n_1 - 1} = \frac{(6.4)^2 + (1.8)^2 + (1.4)^2 + (0.6)^2 + (0.4)^2}{4} = \frac{5.2}{4} = \sqrt{1.3} = 1.1402$

$s_2^2 = \frac{\sum (y - \bar{y})^2}{n_2 - 1} = \frac{1 + 9 + 1 + 9}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{20}{3}} = 2.5820$

$s_{pooled}^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} = \frac{5.2 + 20}{7} = 2.6 \quad \therefore 3.6$

2)  $t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y} - \delta_0}{s_{pooled} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{8.4 - 5}{3.6 \sqrt{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1.4}{3.6 \sqrt{\frac{9}{20}}} = 1.1$

자유도 :  $n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 7$

$\therefore 1.1, 7$

9.7. 1)  $n_1 = 12, n_2 = 15$

$\bar{x} = 249, \bar{y} = 233$

$s_1 = 19, s_2 = 45$

$\frac{s_1}{s_2} = \frac{19}{45} = 0.422 < \frac{1}{2} \therefore$  공분산 검정통계치 적용가능

$H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

$H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2 = \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$

검정통계량 :  $\frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y} - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} = \frac{249 - 233}{\sqrt{\frac{19^2}{12} + \frac{45^2}{15}}} = 1.2453$

기각역 :  $t \geq t_{0.05}(11) = t \geq 1.796$

$n_1 - 1 = 11, n_2 - 1 = 14 \therefore$  자유도 (11)

$\therefore H_0$ 를 기각하지 못하고  $H_1$ 가 불가하다.

2)  $\alpha = 0.05$

$(\bar{x} - \bar{y} \pm t_{0.025}(11) \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}})$

$= 16 \pm 2.201 \times 2.8485$

$= 16 \pm 28.28$

$\alpha = 0.1$

3)  $\bar{x} \pm t_{0.05}(11) \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1}} = 249 \pm 1.796 \times \sqrt{\frac{19^2}{12}}$

$\bar{y} \pm t_{0.05}(14) \sqrt{\frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} = 233 \pm 1.761 \times \sqrt{\frac{45^2}{15}}$

$\therefore 249 \pm 9.8508$  (신약)

$233 \pm 20.4610$  (구약)

9.8 1)  $\bar{d} = \frac{\sum d}{9} = \frac{10.79}{9} = 1.2$

$s_d = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (d - \bar{d})^2}{8}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.9604 + 0.1156 + 3.0625 + 0.36 + 19.5364 + 3.8416 + 1.2544 + 4.0804 + 6.0516}{8}}$

$= 2.2154$

$H_0: \delta = 0$

$H_1: \delta \neq 0$

검정통계량 :  $\frac{\bar{d}}{s_d / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{1.2}{2.2154 / \sqrt{9}} = 1.625$

기각역 :  $|t| \geq t_{\alpha/2} = t_{0.01}(8) = 2.896$

$\therefore H_0$ 를 기각하지 못한다.

2)  $\alpha = 0.1$

$\bar{d} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}} = 1.2 \pm 1.397 \times \frac{2.2154}{3}$

$\therefore 1.2 \pm 1.0316$



9, 10

$$n_1 = 100, n_2 = 100.$$

$$\hat{p}_1 = 0.38 \quad \hat{p}_2 = 0.21$$

$$1) H_0: p_1 - p_2 = 0$$

$$H_1: p_1 - p_2 < 0$$

$$\text{검정통계량} \quad Z = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}\hat{q}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} = \frac{0.17}{\sqrt{0.295 \times 0.705} \sqrt{\frac{1}{50}}} = 2.8359$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{59}{200} = 0.295$$

$$\text{기각역: } Z \leq Z_{\alpha} \quad \alpha = 0.05$$

$$\therefore Z \leq 1.96 \quad \therefore \alpha = 0.05 \text{ 에 대하여 } H_0 \text{ 를 기각하지 못한다.}$$

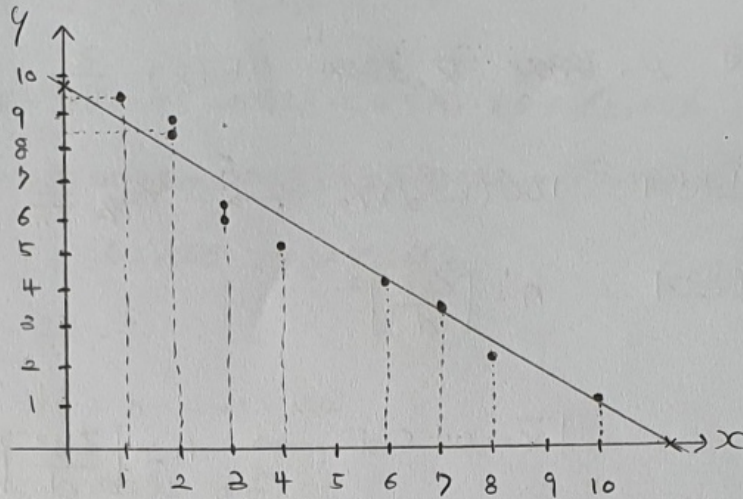
$$2) \left( (\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1 \hat{q}_1}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2 \hat{q}_2}{n_2}} \right)$$

$$(0.17) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{0.38 \times 0.62 + 0.21 \times 0.79}{100}} = 0.17 \pm 0.1251$$

$$\therefore 0.17 \pm 0.1251$$

# 10장, 연습문제

10.3 1) 산점도를 그려라.



2) 최소제곱회귀직선을 구하고 산점도에 직선을 그려라.

$$\bar{x} = 4.6, \bar{y} = 5.816$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{SSE}{n-2}}, SSE = S_{yy} - \frac{S_{xy}^2}{S_{xx}} = 2.039 = 0.505$$

$$S_{xx} = \sum x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 = 292 - 4.6^2 \times 10 = 80.4$$

$$S_{xy} = \sum xy - n\bar{x}\bar{y} = 197.78 - 26.1536 \times 10 = -69.756$$

$$S_{yy} = \sum y_i^2 - n\bar{y}^2 = 400.818 - 5.816^2 \times 10 = 62.56$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{-69.756}{80.4} = -0.8676$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} = 5.816 + 0.8676 \times 4.6 = 9.807$$

$$\therefore \hat{y} = -0.8676x + 9.807$$

3)  $\therefore x=20$ 은 설명변수의 범위를 벗어났으므로, 적용된 회귀선을 사용해서 예측하는 것은 타당하다.

10.4 1) 5년된 자동차의 평균가격에 대한 예측치를 구하고 95% 신뢰구간을 구하여라.

$$x=5, \hat{y} = -0.8676x + 9.807 = 5.469, \alpha = 0.05, n=10$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{신뢰구간} &: \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \cdot x^* \pm t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \cdot S \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x^* - \bar{x})^2}{S_{xx}}} \\ &= 5.469 \pm t_{0.025}(9) \cdot 0.505 \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{(5.469 - 4.6)^2}{80.4}} = 5.469 \pm 0.3778 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x_5^* = 5.469, (5.469 \pm 0.3778)$$

2) 90% 신뢰구간 =  $\alpha = 0.1$

$$\text{신뢰구간} = 5.469 \pm t_{0.05}(9) \cdot 0.505 \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{(5.469 - 4.6)^2}{80.4}} = 5.469 \pm 0.3061$$

$$\therefore x_5^* = 5.469, (5.469 \pm 0.3061)$$



10.8

$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2} + \hat{\beta}_3 x_{i3} + \hat{\beta}_4 x_{i4}$$

$$(1) \hat{y}_i = -8.51 + 2.37 \cdot 16 + 20.2 \cdot 0.5 - 0.828 \cdot 5 + 5.91 \cdot 4.6 = 62.556$$

$$\hat{y}_2 = -8.51 + 2.37 \cdot 25 + 20.2 \cdot 0.8 - 0.828 \cdot 1 + 5.91 \cdot 23 = 79.665$$

$$\therefore y_{ii} = 62.556, y_{iii} = 79.665$$

$$(2) SSE = 82.56 \quad n = 24$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{SSE}{n-4-1}} \quad d.f. = n - 4 - 1 = 22.$$

$$\therefore s = 1.9372, d.f. = 22.$$

$$(3) y \text{의 변동 비율} = \frac{\text{선행변수의 변동}}{\text{전체 y의 변동}} = \frac{925.5}{925.5 + 82.56} = 0.9181$$

$$\therefore 0.9181$$

$$10.9 \quad SE(\hat{\beta}_1) = 0.062, \quad S.E(\hat{\beta}_0) = 2.51.$$

$$(1) \hat{\beta}_1 \text{ 90\% 신뢰구간} : \alpha = 0.1$$

$$2.37 \pm t_{0.05}(22) \cdot S.E(\hat{\beta}_1) = 2.37 \pm 1.717 \cdot 0.062 = 2.37 \pm 0.1065$$

$$\therefore (2.37 \pm 0.1065)$$

$$(2) H_0: \beta_2 = 25$$

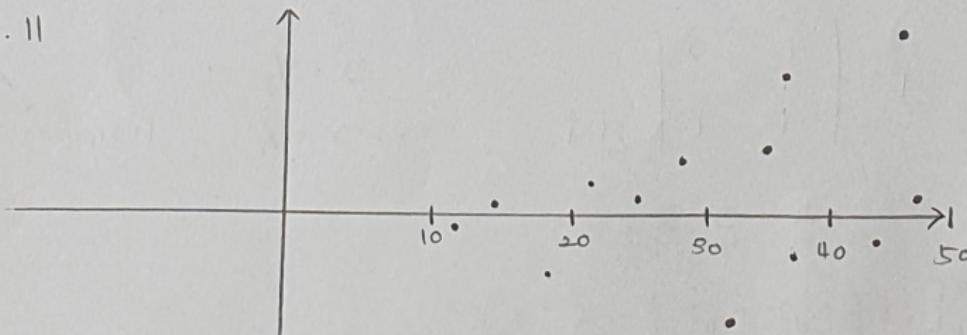
$$H_1: \beta_2 < 25$$

$$\text{표준화계량} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_2 - \beta_{20}}{S.E(\hat{\beta}_2)} = \frac{-4.8}{S.E(\hat{\beta}_2)}$$

$$\text{기각역} = T < -t_{0.05}(22) = T < -1.717$$

$$\therefore S.E(\hat{\beta}_2) \text{ 에 대한 정보가 없다.}$$

10.11

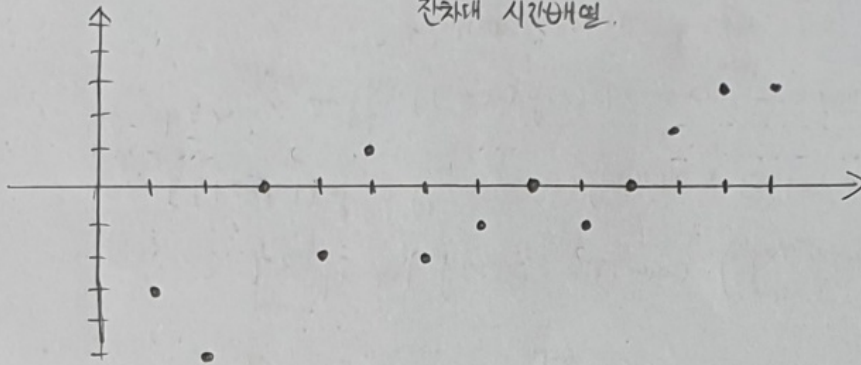


$\hat{y}$ 가 증가함에 따라  $x$ 가 증가하고 있으므로,

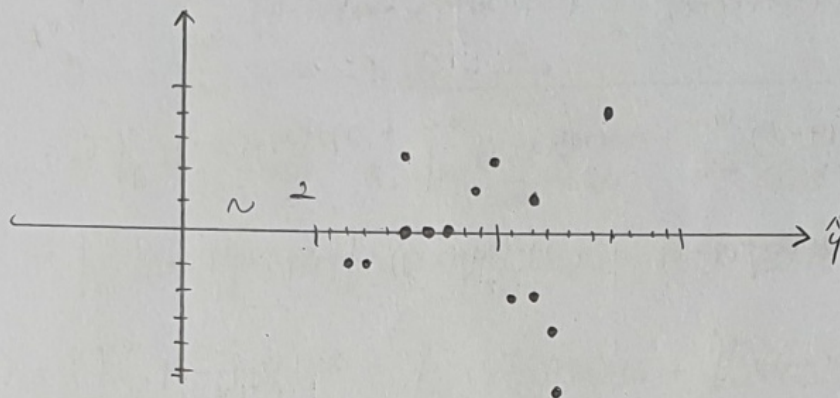
등변 가정의 충족을 알 수 없다.

10.12.

전차대 시간배열.



전차대 예측값.



∴  $\hat{y}$ 가 증가함에 따라 전차대 증가하는도 들은 가정에 모순이 있다.

$t$ 가 증가함에 따라 양의 상관관계를 보이는 독립성을 의심해야 한다.



# 11장 연습문제

11.2.

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{4}{104} \quad \hat{p}_2 = \frac{14}{104} \quad \hat{p}_3 = \frac{63}{104} \quad \hat{p}_4 = \frac{23}{104}$$

배우불안      불안      만족      매우만족

여성(1)	3	9	40	12	64
남성(2)	1	5	23	11	40

총계 = 104

$$\alpha = 0.05, \text{ 자유도} = 3,$$

$$H_0 : P_{11} = P_{21}, P_{12} = P_{22}, P_{13} = P_{23}, P_{14} = P_{24}$$

$$n_1 \hat{p}_1 = \frac{4}{104} \times 64 \quad n_2 \hat{p}_1 = \frac{4}{104} \times 40 \quad 2.5, 1.5$$

$$n_1 \hat{p}_2 = \frac{14}{104} \times 64 \quad n_2 \hat{p}_2 = \frac{14}{104} \times 40 \quad 8.6, 5.4$$

$$n_1 \hat{p}_3 = \frac{63}{104} \times 64 \quad n_2 \hat{p}_3 = \frac{63}{104} \times 40 \quad 38.8, 24.2$$

$$n_1 \hat{p}_4 = \frac{23}{104} \times 64 \quad n_2 \hat{p}_4 = \frac{23}{104} \times 40 \quad 14.2, 8.8$$

$$\frac{(3-2.5)^2}{2.5} \quad \frac{(9-8.6)^2}{8.6} \quad \frac{(40-38.8)^2}{38.8} \quad \frac{(12-14.2)^2}{14.2} \quad 0.1 \quad 0.0186 \quad 0.0371 \quad 0.3408$$

$$\frac{(1-1.5)^2}{1.5} \quad \frac{(5-5.4)^2}{5.4} \quad \frac{(23-24.2)^2}{24.2} \quad \frac{(11-8.8)^2}{8.8} \quad 0.1666 \quad 0.0296 \quad 0.0595 \quad 0.55$$

$$\chi^2_{\text{계산}} : 1.3022$$

$$\chi^2_{\text{비교}} : \chi^2 \geq \chi^2_{0.05}(3) \quad \chi^2 \geq 7.81$$

$\therefore H_0$ 를 기각하지 못하므로 여성과 남성의 만족도 차이가 없음을 지지한다.

11.6

D 표 (1)

시험판결

	예	아니오
백인	0.11	0.89
흑인	0.22	0.77

$$d.f = 1, \alpha = 0.05$$

$$H_0: P_{11} = P_{21}, P_{12} = P_{22}$$

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{64}{515} \quad \hat{p}_2 = \frac{451}{515}$$

$$n_1 \hat{p}_1 = \frac{64}{515} \times 467 \quad n_2 \hat{p}_1 = \frac{64}{515} \times 48 \quad 58.03 \quad 408.97$$

$$n_1 \hat{p}_2 = \frac{451}{515} \times 467 \quad n_2 \hat{p}_2 = \frac{451}{515} \times 48 \quad 5.97 \quad 42.03$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{검정통계량} \quad \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} &= \frac{(64-58.03)^2}{58.03} + \frac{(451-408.97)^2}{408.97} + \frac{(11-5.97)^2}{5.97} + \frac{(37-42.03)^2}{42.03} \\ &= 0.6142 + 4.3194 + 4.23 + 0.602 = 9.7656 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{기각역} : \chi^2 \geq \chi^2_{0.05}(1) = \chi^2 \geq 3.84$$

$\therefore$  귀무가설을 기각하므로 인종간 판결 차이가 있다.

표 ii)

시험판결

	예	아니오
백인	0	1
흑인	0.027	0.973

$$d.f = 1, \alpha = 0.05 \quad H_0: P_{11} = P_{21}, P_{12} = P_{22}$$

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{4}{159} \quad \hat{p}_2 = \frac{155}{159}$$

$$n_1 \hat{p}_1 = \frac{4}{159} \times 16 \quad n_2 \hat{p}_1 = \frac{4}{159} \times 143 \quad 0.4 \quad 15.6$$

$$n_1 \hat{p}_2 = \frac{155}{159} \times 16 \quad n_2 \hat{p}_2 = \frac{155}{159} \times 143 \quad 3.6 \quad 139.4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{검정통계량} \quad \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} &= 0 + \frac{0.4^2}{3.6} + \frac{0.4^2}{15.6} + \frac{0.4^2}{139.4} = 0.004 + 0.01 + 0.001 \\ &= 0.4105 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{기각역} \quad \chi^2 \geq \chi^2_{0.05}(1) = \chi^2 \geq 3.84$$

$\therefore$  귀무가설을 기각하지 못하므로 판결 차이가 없다.



2)

사형판결

	예	아예	
백인	53 (0.11)	430 (0.89)	483
흑인	15 (0.079)	176 (0.921)	191

$$H_0: P_{11} = P_1 \cdot P_{.1}, P_{12} = P_1 \cdot P_{.2}, P_{21} = P_2 \cdot P_{.1}, P_{22} = P_2 \cdot P_{.2}$$

$$\frac{483 \times 68}{(483+191)} \quad \frac{430 \times 606}{483+191} \quad 48.73 \quad 434.27$$

$$\frac{191 \times 68}{483+191} \quad \frac{191 \times 606}{483+191} \quad 19.27 \quad 171.73$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(53-48.73)^2}{48.73} + \frac{(430-434.27)^2}{434.27} + \frac{(15-19.27)^2}{19.27} + \frac{(176-171.73)^2}{171.73}$$

$$= 0.374 + 0.042 + 0.946 + 0.106 = 1.468$$

$$\text{기각역: } \chi^2 \geq \chi^2_{0.05}(1) = \chi^2 \geq 3.84$$

$\therefore$  귀무가설을 기각하지 못하느 판별차이가 없다.

3)  $\therefore$  표 (1)의 경우 성별에 따라 차이가 있으나 (2)의 경우 차이가 없었다.

합친 표에 대해서는 판별차이가 없었고, 비록 이 경우에도 (1)과 (2)의

경우는 흑인의 사형판결 비율이 높으나 합친표는 전체의 비율을 보았다.

분할표의 분석과 통합표의 분석이 일치하지 않음을 알 수 있다.