## IT2120 - Probability and Statistic

## Lab Sheet 10

```
Exercise
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i)

Null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) - Customers choose all four snack types (A, B, C, D) with equal probability, (pA =pB=pC=pD=0.25)

Alternative hypothesis  $(H_1)$  - At least one snack type has a different probability

ii)

```
1 setwd("C:\\Users\\Malith Kanishka\\Desktop\\IT24610814")
  4
  5 # Observed frequencies
  6 observed <- c(120, 95, 85, 100)
  8 # Expected frequencies
  9 total <- sum(observed)</pre>
 10 expected <- rep(total / 4, 4)</pre>
 11
 12 # Chi-squared test
 13 chisq_test <- chisq.test(observed, p = rep(1/4, 4))
 15
 16 chisq_test
 17
> setwd("C:\\Users\\Malith Kanishka\\Desktop\\IT24610814")
> getwd()
[1] "C:/Users/Malith Kanishka/Desktop/IT24610814"
> # Observed frequencies
> observed <- c(120, 95, 85, 100)</pre>
> # Expected frequencies
> total <- sum(observed)</pre>
> expected <- rep(total / 4, 4)</pre>
> # Chi-squared test
> chisq_test <- chisq.test(observed, p = rep(1/4, 4))</pre>
> chisq_test
        Chi-squared test for given probabilities
data: observed
X-squared = 6.5, df = 3, p-value = 0.08966
```

Data	
O chisq_test	List of 9
Values	
expected	num [1:4] 100 100 100 100
observed	num [1:4] 120 95 85 100
total	400

## iii)

If p-value < 0.05 - reject  $H_0$ 

If p-value  $\geq 0.05$  - don't reject  $H_0$ 

P values is 0.08966 greater than 0.05, so doesn't reject H0, there we can decide that at east one snack type has a different probability