







## **TOPIC OUTLINE**

**Bartlett's Test** 

One-Way ANOVA

Welch's ANOVA



## **BARTLETT'S TEST**



### **BARTLETT'S TEST**

**Bartlett's Test** is a statistical test used to assess whether **multiple groups** have equal variances.

### **Hypothesis**

$$H_o$$
:  $\sigma_1 = \sigma_1 = \sigma_3 = \cdots \sigma_n$ 

 $H_a$ : at least one  $\neq$  (p-value  $< \alpha$ )

### **Assumptions**

- Continuous data
- Normal data

#### <u>syntax</u>

```
from scipy import stats
b_stat, p_value = stats.bartlett(
    sample_1 data,
    sample_2 data,
    sample_3 data,...sample_n data)
```



## ONE-WAY ANOVA



### ONE-WAY ANOVA

One-Way ANOVA is a statistical test used to compare the means of three or more independent groups to determine if there is a statistically significant difference among them.

### **Hypothesis**

$$H_0$$
:  $\mu_1 = \mu_1 = \mu_3 = \cdots \mu_n$ 

 $H_a$ : at least one  $\neq$  (p-value  $< \alpha$ )

### **Assumptions**

- Continuous data
- Normal data
- Equal variances

#### <u>syntax</u>

```
from scipy import stats

f_stat, p_value = stats.f_oneway(
    sample_1 data,
    sample_2 data,
    sample_3 data,... sample_n data)
```



## WELCH'S ANOVA



### WELCH'S ANOVA

Welch's ANOVA is a variation of the classic one-way ANOVA that does <u>not</u> assume equal variances across groups.

### **Hypothesis**

$$H_o: \mu_1 = \mu_1 = \mu_3 = \cdots \mu_n$$

 $H_a$ : at least one  $\neq$  (p-value  $< \alpha$ )

### **Assumptions**

- Continuous data
- Normal data
- <u>Unequal</u> variances

#### <u>syntax</u>

```
import pingouin as pg
result = pg.welch_anova(
    dv = 'data_values column',
    between = 'group_column',
    data = df)

p_value = result['p-unc'].values[0]
```

note: stuck dataset



### **EXERCISE**

The dataset contains power output measurements from **three hydroelectric** power plants. Verify the maintenance department claim that one of the plants is **underperforming**.

### dataset

"hydroelectric-sample.csv"

### **Solution**

Let  $\alpha = 0.05$ 

### **Hypothesis**

$$H_o: \mu_1 = \mu_1 = \mu_3 = \cdots \mu_n$$

 $H_a$ : at least one  $\neq$  (p-value  $< \alpha$ )



# **LABORATORY**

