

Hypothinis Testing And Statistical Analysis

- (1) L Test } => Average => t table -> L score And p value

 (2) + Test } => t table
- (3) (HI SQUARE =) Categorical Data
- (9) ANNOVA = Variance

- 1) The average heights of all residents in a city is 168cm. A doctor believes the mean to be diffuent. He measured the height of 36 individuals and found the average height to be 169.5 cm.
- (a) Stak mill and Alkinak Hypothosis
- (b) At a 95% confidence level, is there enough evidence to reject the wil hypotheris.

- a) Null hypothesis to U = 168cm
- 6) Almare hypomos 11, u x 168cm { 2 Tail Just }

c) (.E:095 K:1-095=005

Duision Boundary



- OZ test
- 2) P value

1-025=0.9750

$$\frac{X-510\pi = \frac{M}{1}-4}{T}$$

$$= \frac{169.5 - 168}{3.9/\sqrt{36}} = 2.31$$

If 2-test value is less than -1.96 or graper +1.96 We Reject the NUII Kypo Thesis

Ase

We Accept Null Hypothesis

2.31> +1.96 {We Right the NUI Hyporness}.

2 P-Value



1 - Area under the curve oft 2:31 1-0.98956

p value = 0.01044 + 0.01044 = 0.02088//.

if P-value < Significance

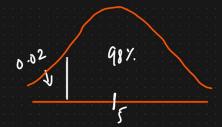
0.02088 < 0.05 { Ryest the NUI Hypothenis}

- (2) A factory manufactores bulbs with a average warranty of 5 years with standard deviation of 0.50. A worker believes that the bulb will matterchow in less than 5 years. He tests a sample of 40 bulbs and find the average time to be 4.8 years.
- (a) Stare null and alkenge hypothesis
- (b) At a 2% significance level, is those enough evidence to support the idea that the warranty should be revised?

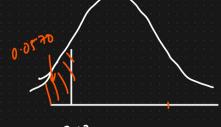
- O Null Hypotheris No & M=5
- 2) Alternate Hypothinis Hit M < 5 {1 Tail Test}
- 3 Devision Boundary

(·I = 0.98

d=1-0.98=0.02.



4) P value



-2.53

Area Under the Curve of -2.13

7 value 1's = 0.0870

P-value : 0.0570.

if P-varue < Significance

0.0570 < 0.02 = Falsc

We accept the Null Hypothenis?

Conduin: The Warranty needs to be surred