

## THE F-TEST OR THE VARIANCE RATIO TEST

The  $F$ -test is named in honour of the great statistician R.A. Fisher. The object of the  $F$ -test is to find out whether the two independent estimates of population variance differ significantly, or whether the two samples may be regarded as drawn from the normal populations having the same variance. For carrying out the test of significance, we calculate the ratio  $F$ .  $F$  is defined as :

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}, \text{ where } S_1^2 = \frac{(X_1 - \bar{X}_1)^2}{n_1 - 1}$$
$$\text{and } S_2^2 = \frac{\Sigma (X_2 - \bar{X}_2)^2}{n_2 - 1}$$

It should be noted that  $S_1^2$  is always the larger estimate of variance, i.e.,  $S_1^2 > S_2^2$

$$F = \frac{\text{Larger estimate of variance}}{\text{Smaller estimate of variance}}$$

$$v_1 = n_1 - 1 \text{ and } v_2 = n_2 - 1$$

$v_1$  = degrees of freedom for sample having larger variance.

$v_2$  = degrees of freedom for sample having smaller variance.

Null hypothesis,  $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$ , i.e., the average weekly food expenditures of the two populations of shoppers are equal.

Alternative Hypothesis,  $H_1 : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ . (Two-tailed)

Test Statistic. Since samples are large, under  $H_0$ , the test statistic is :

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}\right)}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

**14.8.3. Test of Significance for Single Mean.** We have proved that if  $x_i$ , ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) is a random sample of size  $n$  from a normal population with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ , then the sample mean is distributed normally with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2/n$ , i.e.,  $\bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$ . However, this result holds, i.e.,  $\bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$ , even in random sampling from non-normal population provided the sample size  $n$  is large [c.f. Central Limit Theorem]. Thus for large samples, the *standard normal variate* corresponding to  $\bar{x}$  is :

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

Under the *null hypothesis*  $H_0$ , that the sample has been drawn from a population with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ , i.e., there is no significant difference between the sample mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) and population mean ( $\mu$ ), the test statistic (for large samples), is :

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1) \quad \dots(14.9a)$$

•  $\sqrt{n}$

### Tests of Significance of Small Samples :

1. To test the significance of the mean of a random sample

$$t = \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)}{S} \sqrt{n}$$

where  $v = n - 1$

2. To test the significance of the difference of the means of two samples

$$t = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2)}{S} \times \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2}}$$

where  $v = n_1 + n_2 - 2$

3. To test the difference of the means of two samples which are not independent.

$$t = \frac{\bar{d} \sqrt{n}}{S}$$

where  $v = n - 1$

4. To test the significance of an observed correlation coefficient

$$t = \frac{r}{\sqrt{1 - r^2}} \times \sqrt{n - 2}$$

where  $v = n - 2$

The Variance Ratio Test—F-Test :

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$$

$$\text{where } S_1^2 = \frac{\sum (X_1 - \bar{X}_1)^2}{n_1 - 1}$$

and

$$S_2^2 = \frac{\sum (X_2 - \bar{X}_2)^2}{n_2 - 1}$$

# LIST OF FORMULAE

Partial Correlation Coefficients

$$r_{12.3} = \frac{r_{12} - r_{13} r_{23}}{\sqrt{1 - r_{13}^2} \sqrt{1 - r_{23}^2}}$$

$$r_{13.2} = \frac{r_{13} - r_{12} r_{23}}{\sqrt{1 - r_{12}^2} \sqrt{1 - r_{23}^2}}$$

$$r_{23.1} = \frac{r_{23} - r_{12} r_{13}}{\sqrt{1 - r_{12}^2} \sqrt{1 - r_{13}^2}}$$

Multiple Correlation Coefficient

$$R_{1.23} = \sqrt{\frac{r_{12}^2 + r_{13}^2 - 2 r_{12} r_{13} r_{23}}{1 - r_{23}^2}}$$

Multiple Regression of  $X_1$  on  $X_2$  and  $X_3$

$$X_{1.23} = a_{1.23} + b_{12.3} X_2 + b_{13.2} X_3$$

$$b_{12.3} = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \times \frac{r_{12} - r_{13} r_{23}}{1 - r_{23}^2}$$

Partial Regression Coefficient

$$b_{13.2} = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \times \frac{r_{13} - r_{12} r_{23}}{1 - r_{23}^2}$$