Module 20 prep

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Goodness-of-Fit Test

1. a goodness-of-fit test used as compared to when a chi-square test is used when a single categorical variable has been recorded and the frequency of individuals in the levels of this variable are to be compared to a theoretical distribution.
2. The null hypothesis in a goodness-of-fit test is the distribution of individuals follows the “theoretical distribution”.
3. The statistic in a goodness-of-fit test is the observed frequency table.
4. The test statistic in a goodness-of-fit test is χ2 =E cells(Observed−Expected)2/Expected.
5. The degrees-of-freedom is computed for a goodness-of-fit test by the number of levels minus 1.
6. The assumptions of a goodness-of-fit test are the expected value in each level is ≥ 5.
7. The characteristics define when a goodness-of-fit test will be used are must be acategorical response, contain one population and comparing to a theoretical distribution.
8. The formula used to construct a confidence interval for the population proportion in one level is p^±Z∗sqrt p^(1−ˆ p)/n.
9. The R function do you use to construct an observed table from raw data is ( obs <- xtabs.
10. The R function used to construct an observed table from data that has already been summarized is ( obs <- c
11. The R function is used to perform a goodness-of-fit test is ( gof <-chisq.test(freq1,p=exp.p, rescale.p=TRUE,correct=FALSE) ).