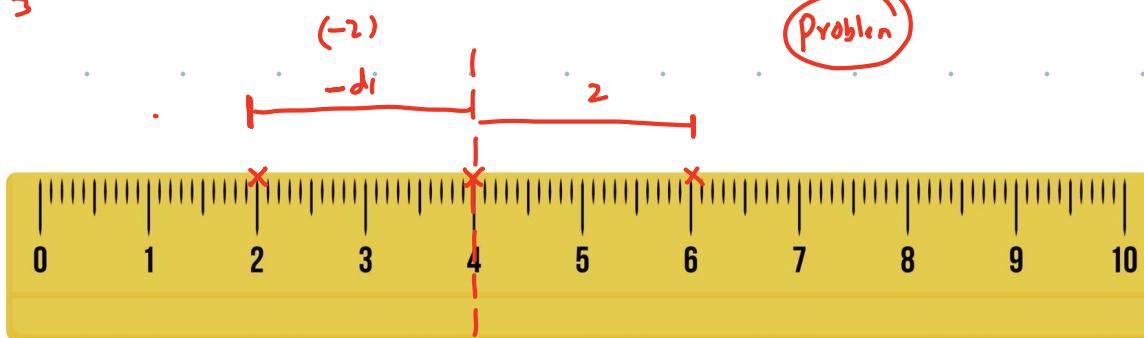


(Recap) MC1 - (Mean / median / mode) (Variance) (Std-dev)

$$\text{Avg} = \frac{a+b+c}{3} = \textcircled{x}$$

$$(\bar{x}) = \frac{2+4+6}{3} \quad (\text{Mean})$$

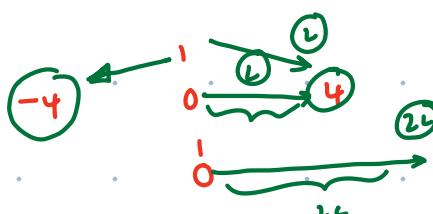


\textcircled{s}
Mean

$$(2-4)$$

$$(-2)$$

$$-6$$

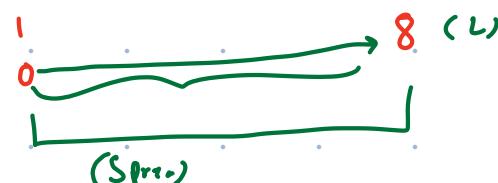


Spread

$$\textcircled{s}/\textcircled{d}$$

$$-8$$

$$\textcircled{s}/\textcircled{d}$$



$$(\text{Variance}) = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

Spread

(Sample variance)

I love v	3000
...	8000
	18,000
	20,000

QVANH

(00)

[2, 4, 8] ↑

[2, 6, 10] ↑

m

Vishnu

Why

but

Variance is in terms of distance squared. Standard Deviation is a better measure to quantify the spread.

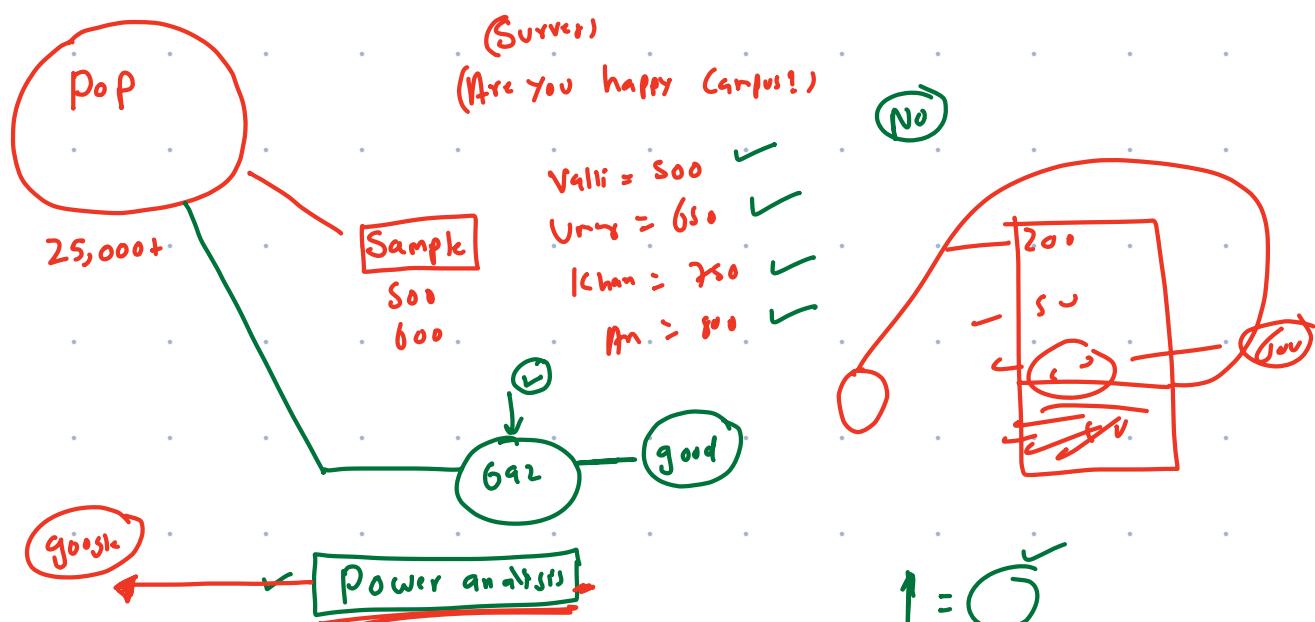
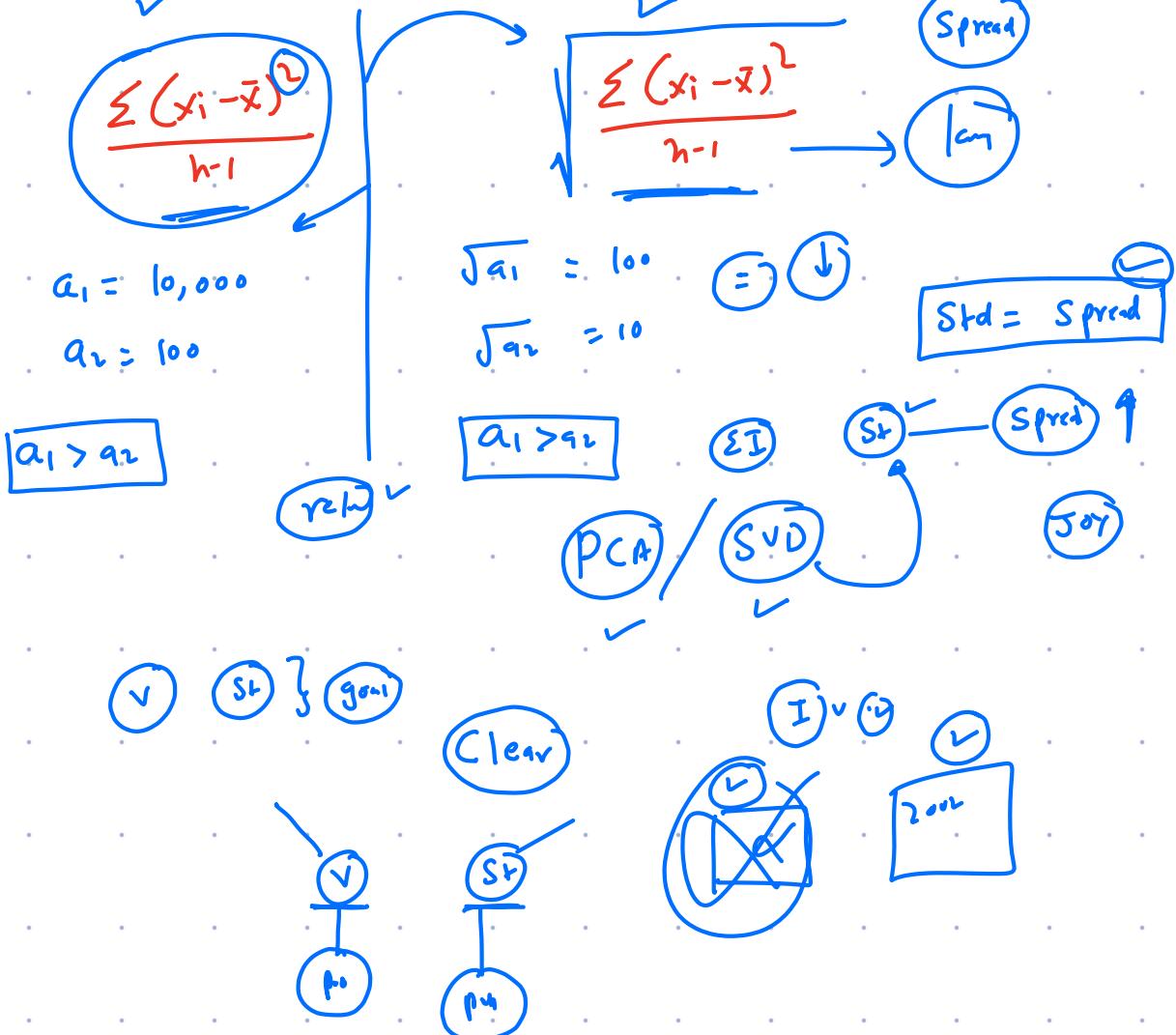
CD
O / Pen-d
G

$$\frac{4-4}{4} = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 - 2.2 \\ 4 - 2.2 \\ \hline 4.4 \end{array}$$

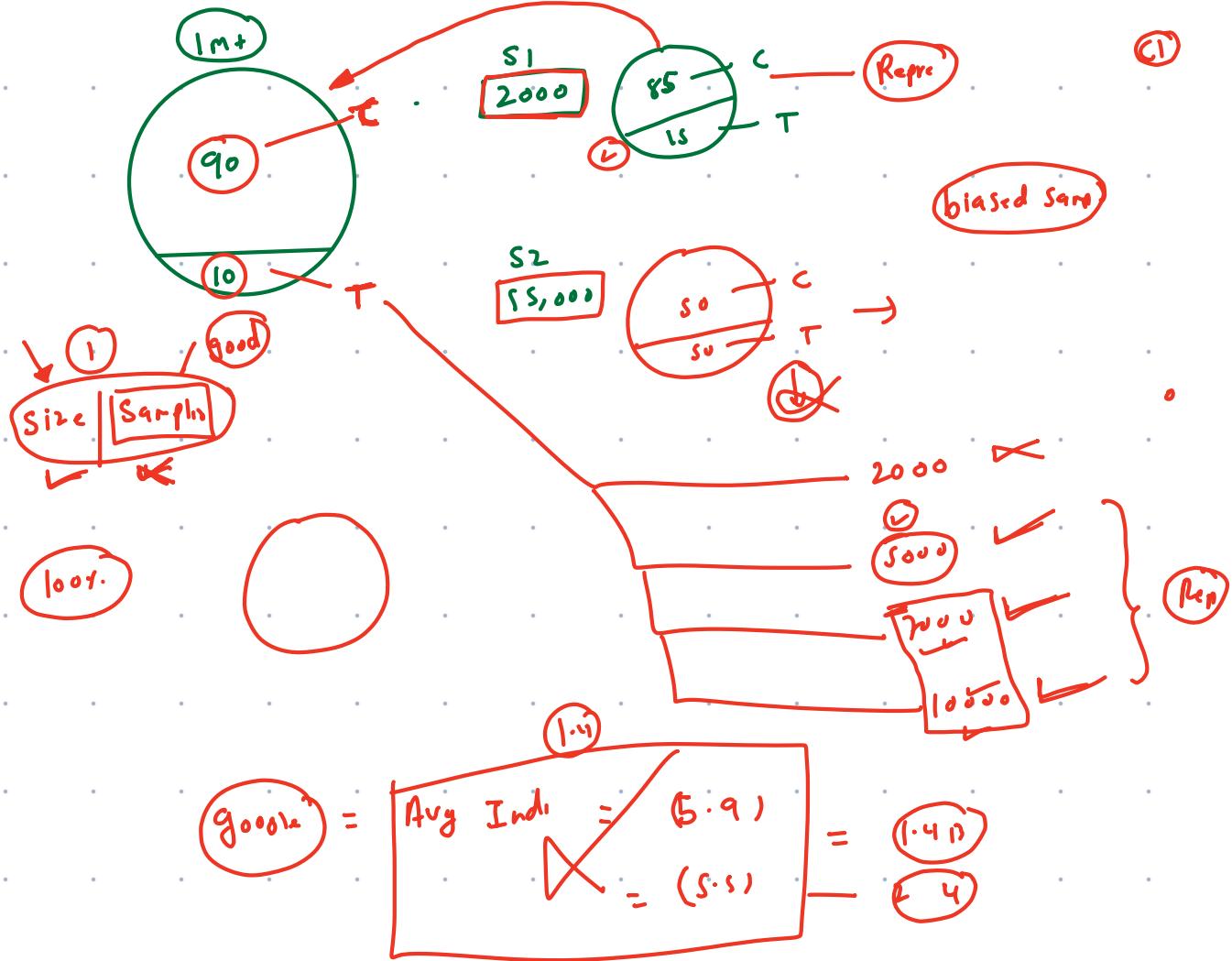
Conn

Mu

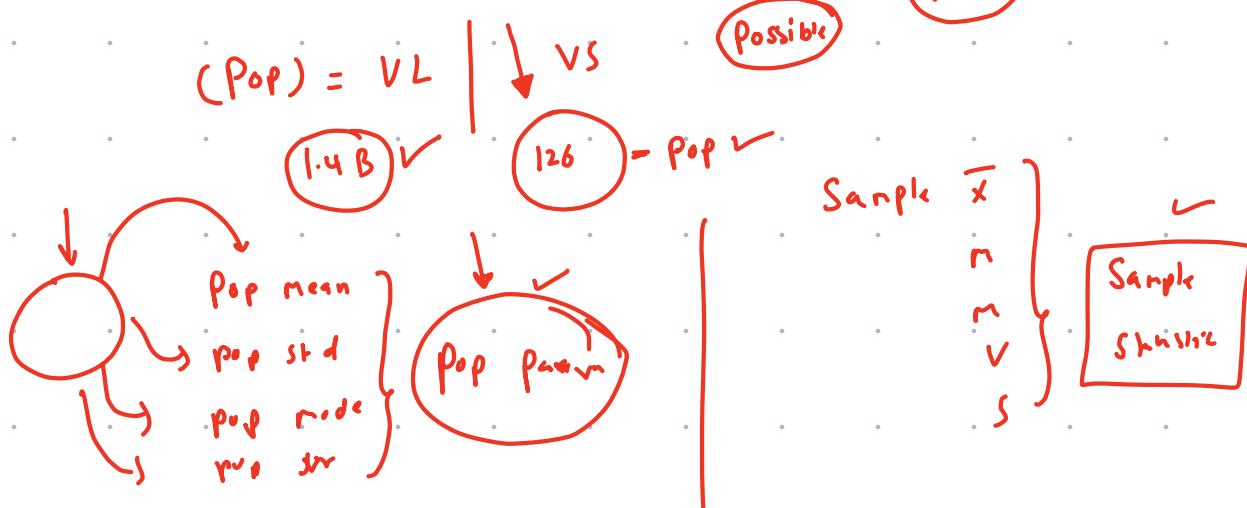
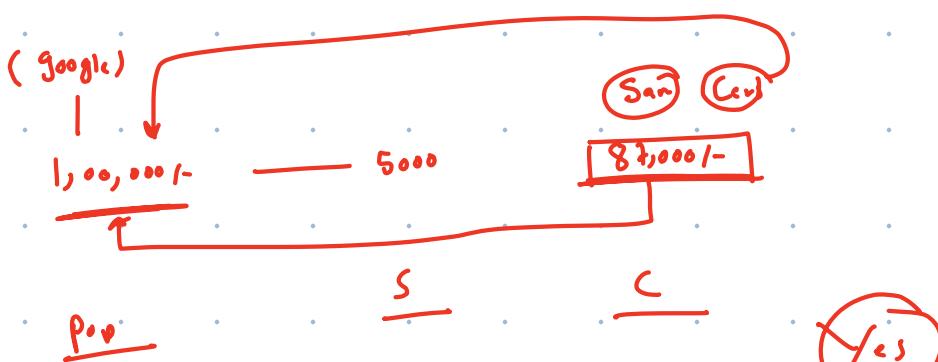


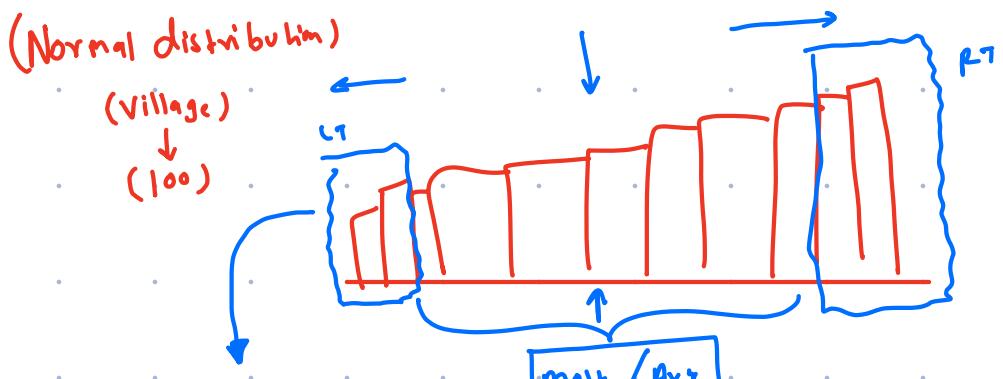
isn't it better to take maximum sample

$$\text{Tor} \cdot S = \text{Tor} \cdot S$$



(P) (P) \Rightarrow VVVVLS



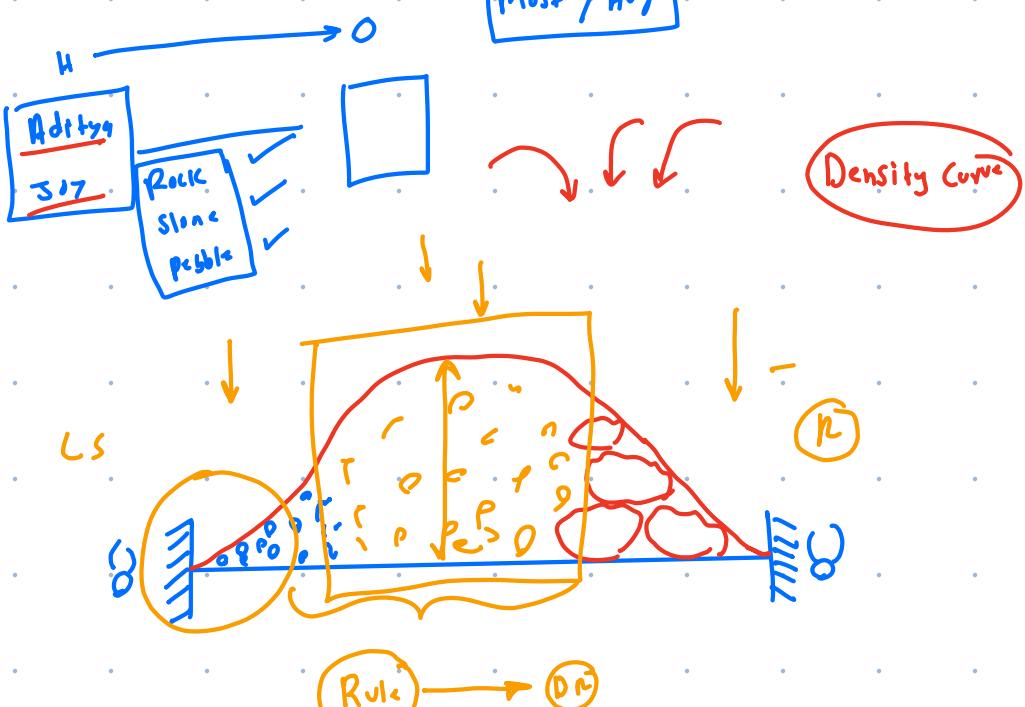


(Recap)

Stat

Pattern

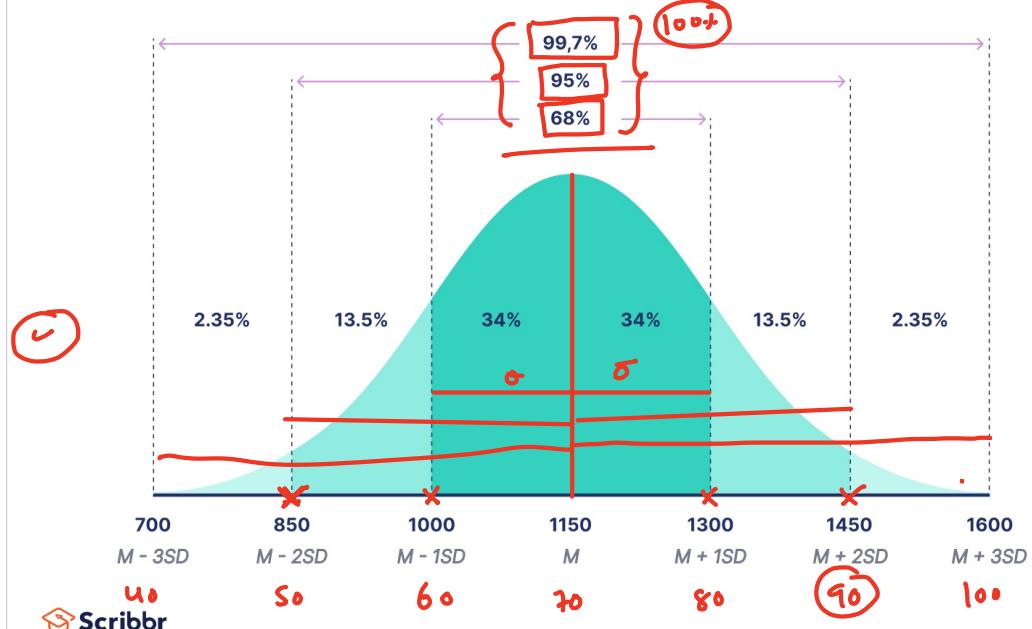
(100)



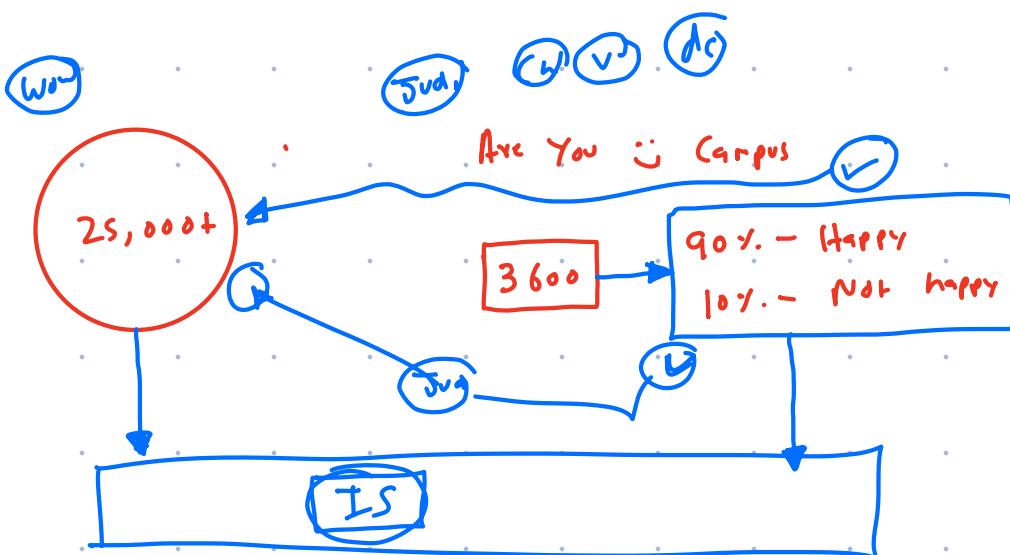
68/95/99.7 Empirical rule

100
↓
70%
Std = 10
Scribbr

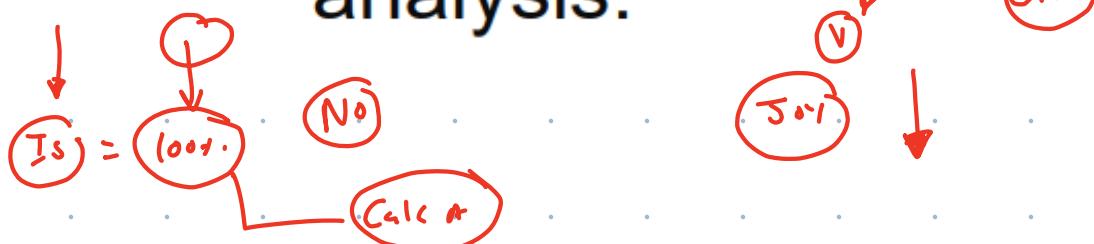
Using the empirical rule in a normal distribution



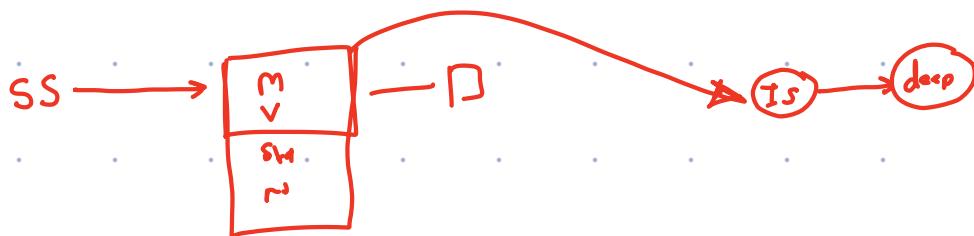
$$(60\% - 80\%) = 68$$

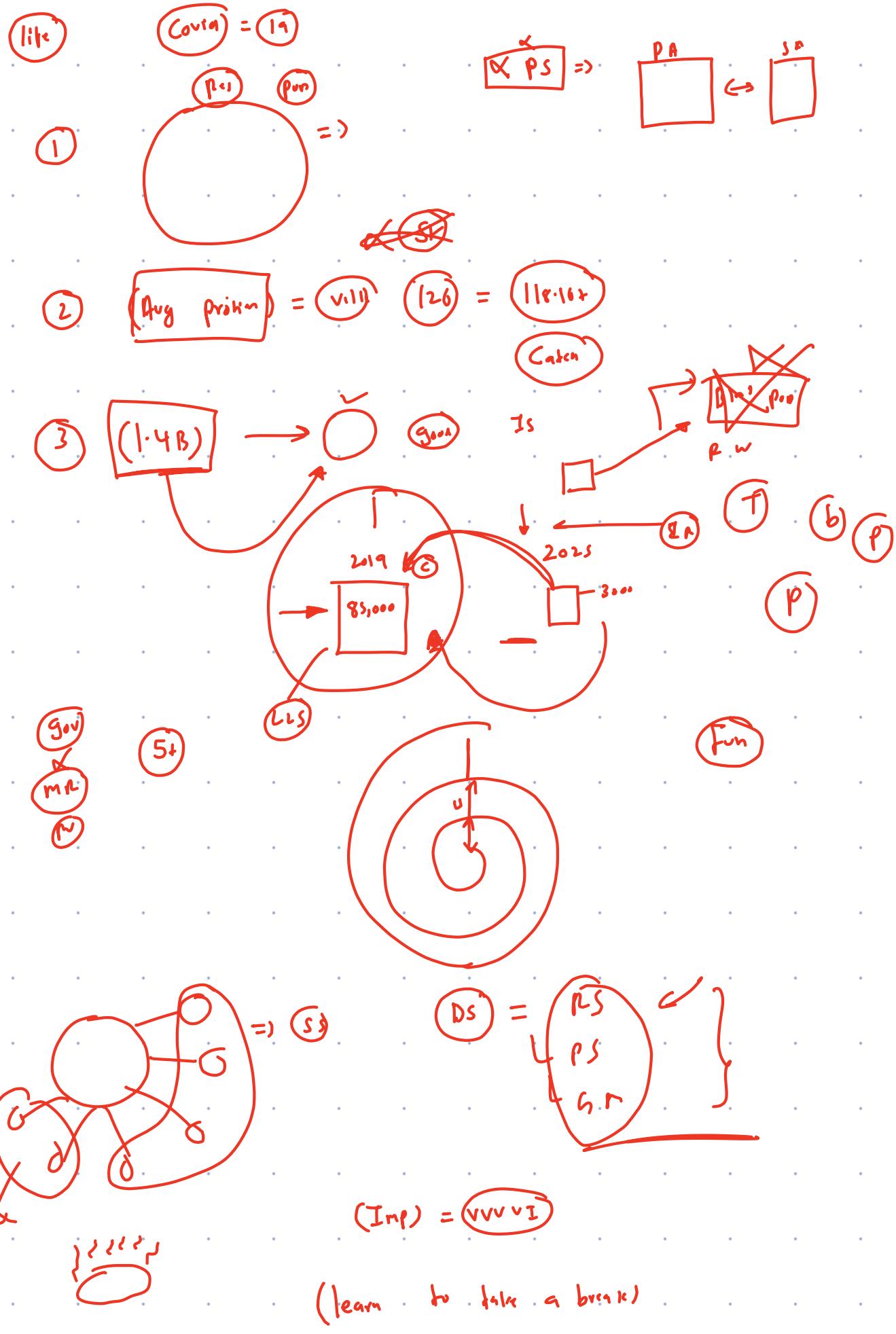


~~While descriptive statistics describes the data, inferential statistics is used to draw conclusions about the population based on statistical findings on sample analysis.~~



what's the diff between inferential and sample statistics







(C.I.)

UB/LB

1.48 → (Avg protein)

162.85

Pop mean (μ)

Judge

How

Prob

$$C.I. = \bar{X} \pm Z \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

\bar{X} = Sample mean

Z = Z Critical value

s = Std dev

n = Sample size

① CI is never calculated you assume
Ex: 95%, 99%, 65%, 99.25%.

(Upper bound)
UB = $\bar{X} + Z \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$

LB = $\bar{X} - Z \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$
lower bound

122 + 14
122 - 14

Pop

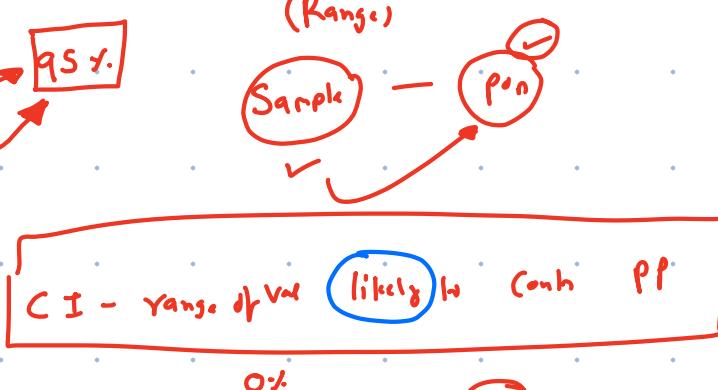
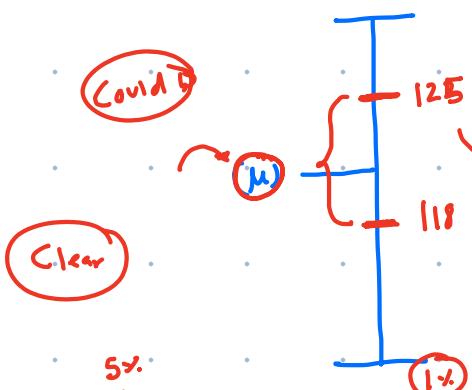
55 Men) → on — 122 grm with std = 14 grm
Interv at 95% Confidence → 99
 $n = 55$
 $Z = 1.96$ → Z-test
Conf

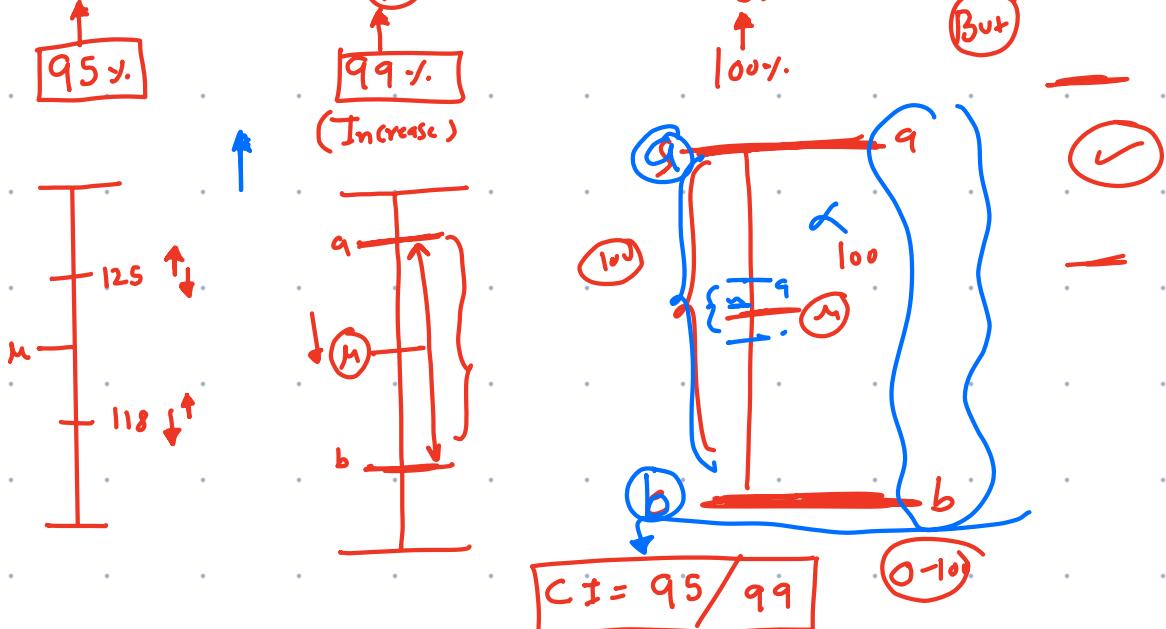
Data: $\bar{X} = 122$ g
 $\sigma = 14$ g

$$UB = \bar{X} + Z \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 122 + 1.96 \left(\frac{14}{\sqrt{55}} \right) = 125 \text{ grm}$$

$$LB = \bar{X} - Z \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 122 - 1.96 \left(\frac{14}{\sqrt{55}} \right) = 118 \text{ grm}$$

C.I.



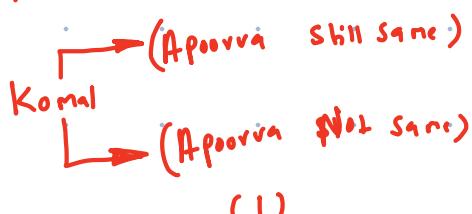


$$(CI) = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \text{slope}$$

(BF)



(Hyp Test)



(I)

No Change (Same)

Exc Chg (Same)

(Hyp)

Null Hyp (H₀)

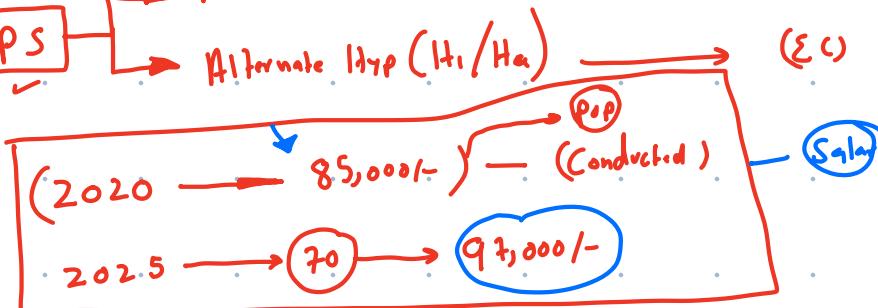
Status quo - (No Change)

Past P F

P S → Alternate Hyp (H₁ / H_a)

(EC)

(Ex)



Study

$$H_0 : \mu = 85,000/-$$

$$H_a : \mu \neq 85,000/-$$

✓

Ex

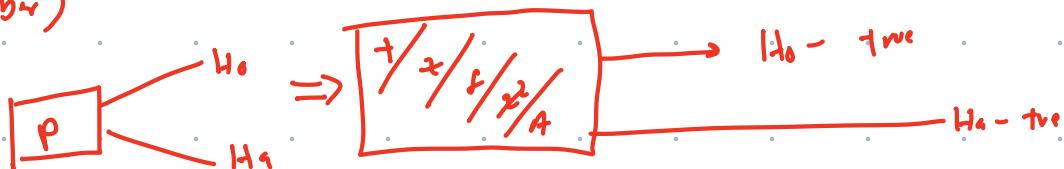
(Choc) → (100 gram) (8+1)

1,00,000/- → 100 → 99.8 gm

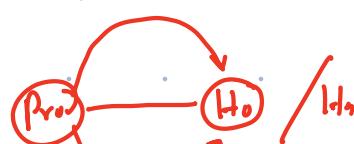
$$H_0 : \mu = 100$$

$$H_a : \mu \neq 100$$

(Remember)



H_0 - T	H_0 - f
H_a - f	H_a - T



$(H_0 \text{ - } \text{Accepted}) / (H_a \text{ - } \text{Rejected})$

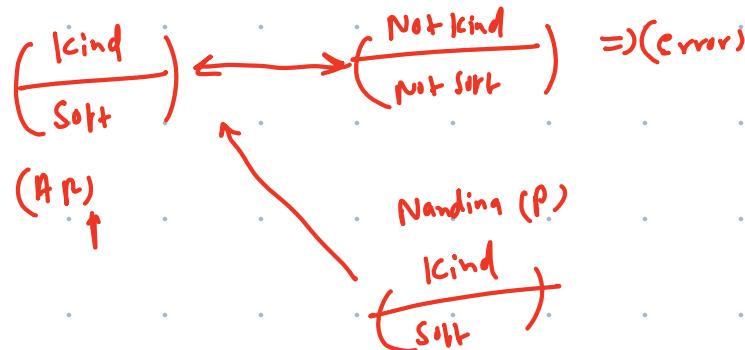
Errors

(ground truth)

Komal

Report (P)

OK



W

Pat: (+)
Doc: (+)
(True positive)

Pat: -
Doc: +
(False positive)

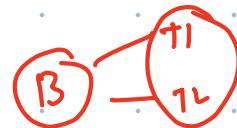
Type-I / $\alpha /$

Type-II

Pat: (+) ✓
Doc: (-) ✓
(False Negative)

Pat: -
Doc: -
(True Negative)

Evo



1000
 $T - II$

(legal) (NG) \rightarrow (G)
 T_I

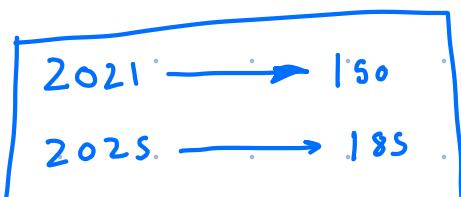
Problem

R	A
$H_0 - T$	$H_0 - T$
$H_a - T$	$H_a - T$
	$H_a - T$ — Type-I
	$H_0 - T$ — Type-II
	✓
	$H_0 : \mu = 150 - P$
R	$H_a : \mu \neq 150$

$$ISL = S_j$$

Ex

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2}$$



$$S \leq 30$$

(T-test)

T-test is a parametric test that compares the means of the two samples. Ideally, a sample for t-test should have less than 30 values. There are a few other assumptions that are taken before we can conduct a t-test.

Sample Groups

Assumptions

1. The samples are independent
2. Homogeneity in sample variances
3. The Data is assumed to be normally distributed.

$\times \text{Stat} \times$

P_C	m_{CT}	P/S	$CI = \bar{x} \pm Z \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$	H_T	E_{H_T}	$T_1 = CPC$	$T_2 = SRS$	\oplus
\downarrow			$U_0 =$	H_0	H_a			
S			$U_1 =$					
\downarrow			$\{ - PP$					

(P home P_{CT})

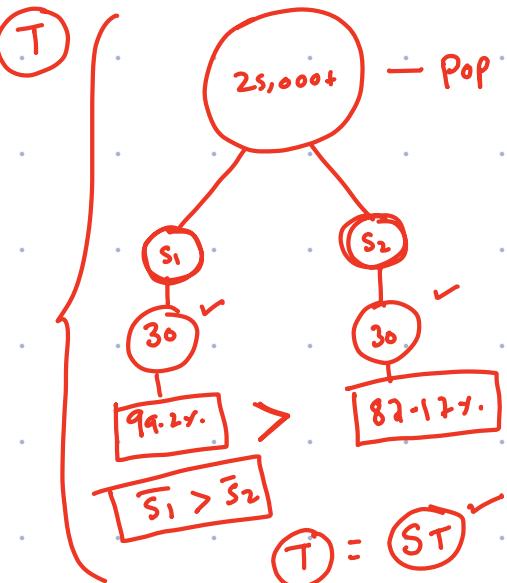
Add

Cup

$(U_B - L_B) \quad 95\%$

$(CI - \bar{x} \pm Z \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}})$

H_T	H_0	H_a	T_1	T_2
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------



① Means Group
② Compare

$a_1 > a_2$
$a_2 > a_1$
$a_1 \neq a_2$
$a_1 \approx a_2$
$a_1 = a_2$
$a_2 >= a_1$

Significant

D + ND log

(N)

Dg
0.01
SW

Data = ST PS

PS

(RA) = (R_{es}) ✓

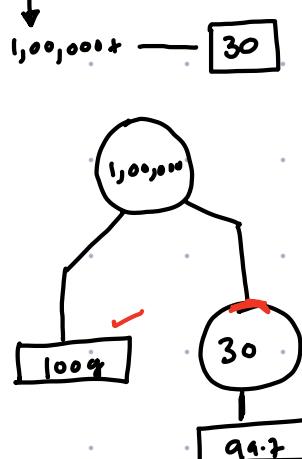
P_{val} = v

T-test

- ① One Sample
- ② Ind " T-test
- ③ Paired T-test

One-Sample-t-test ✓

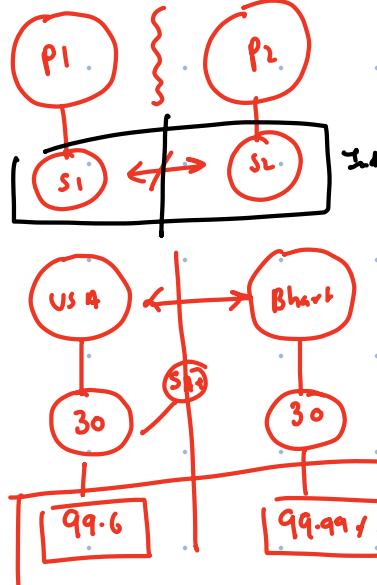
(Chaffect) — Bar = 100g ✓



$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

\bar{x} = Sample mean
 μ = Pop mean
 s = Sample std-dev
 n = Sample size

Ind Sample T-test ✓



$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

Paired T-test

Before

After

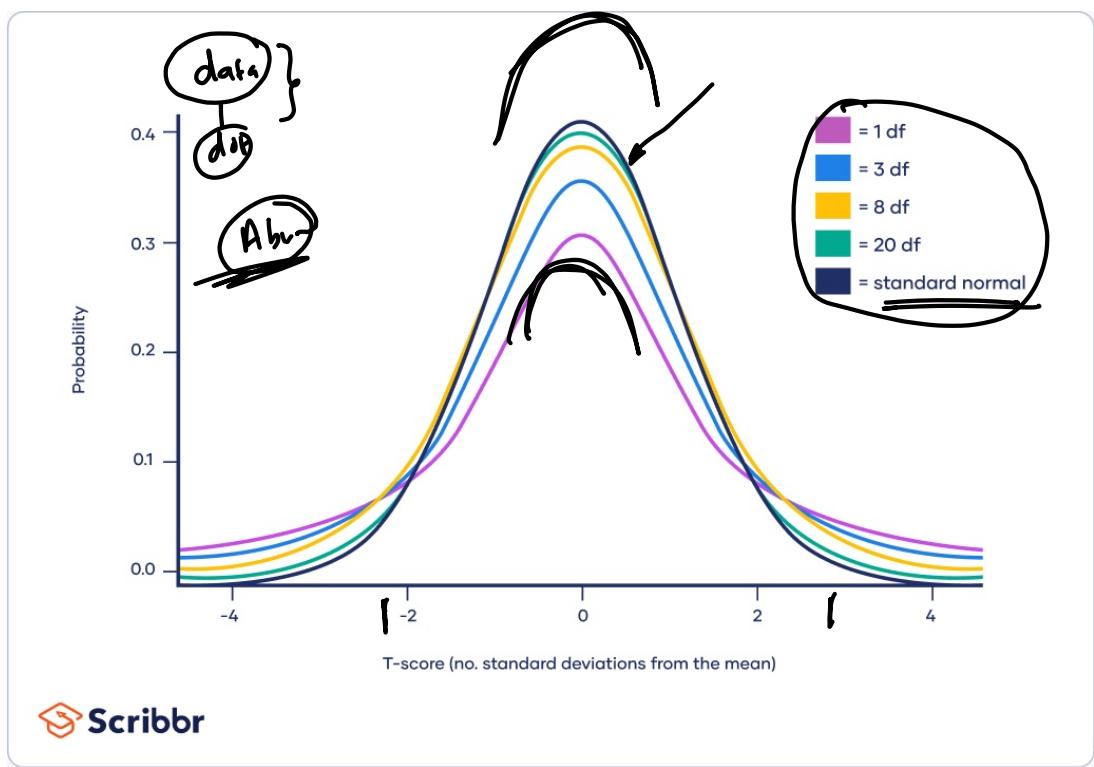
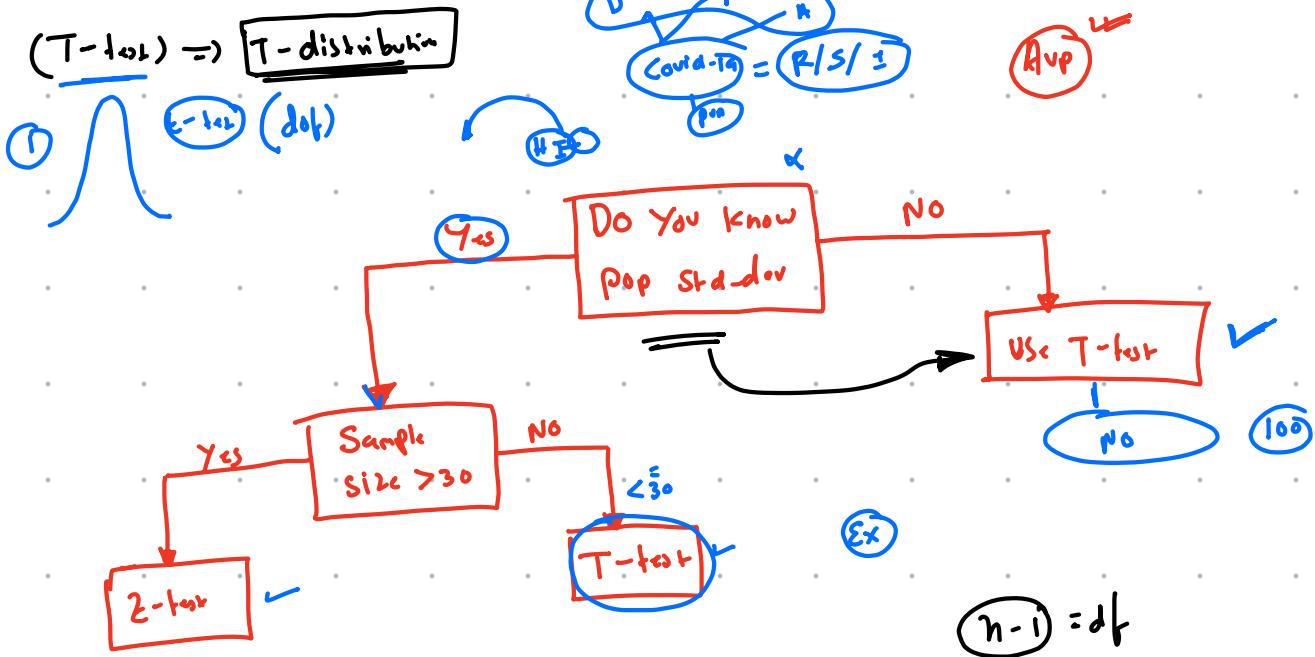
Paired T-test

dict pill

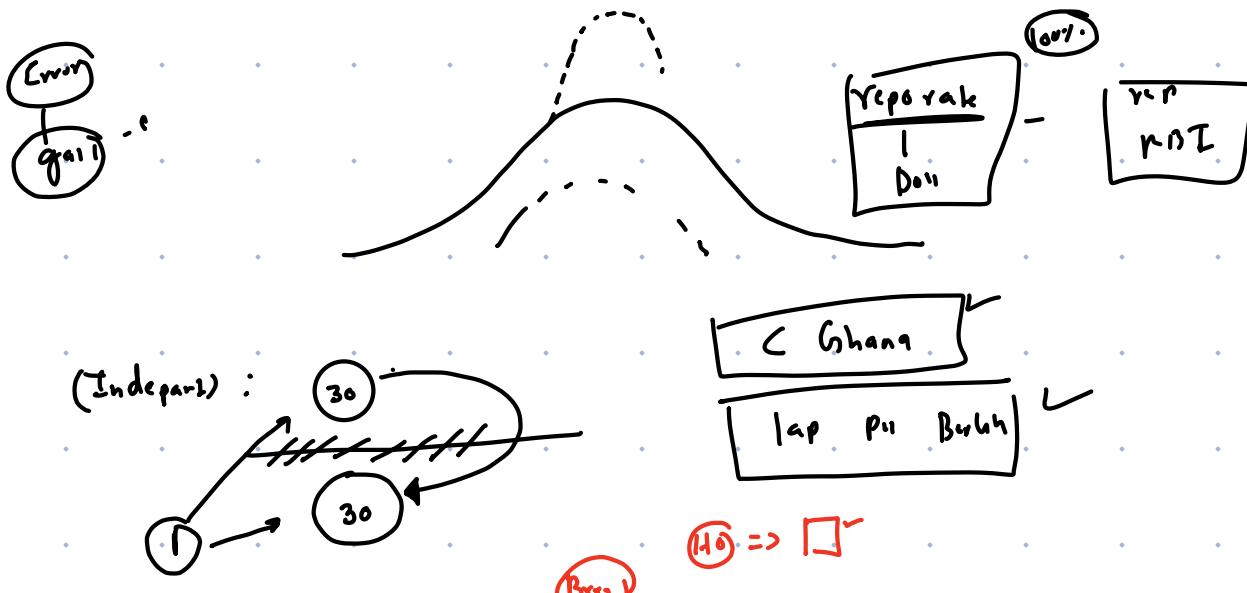
	100	80	5
P ₁	90	70	C
P ₂	65	55	D
			S

effice

$t = \frac{\bar{x}_d}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$



Scribbr



(done) T

13 Mar

$$Pop(n) = 100$$

One-Sample T

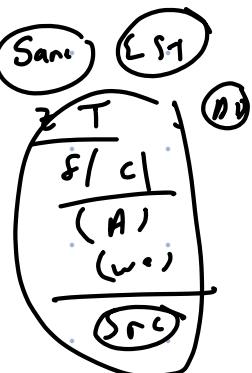
The average salary of a person is hundred dollars back when the survey was conducted in 2020 in fresh survey conducted in 2025 with 30 participants, it was found out that the average salary of a person is one \$40 with a standard deviation of \$20 can you calculate whether this is a significant difference in salary or not at a confidence interval of 95%?

Data $Pop\text{-mean}(\mu) = 100$ | $n = 30$ | $CI = 95\%$
 $Sample\text{ mean}(\bar{x}) = 140$ | $S = 20$

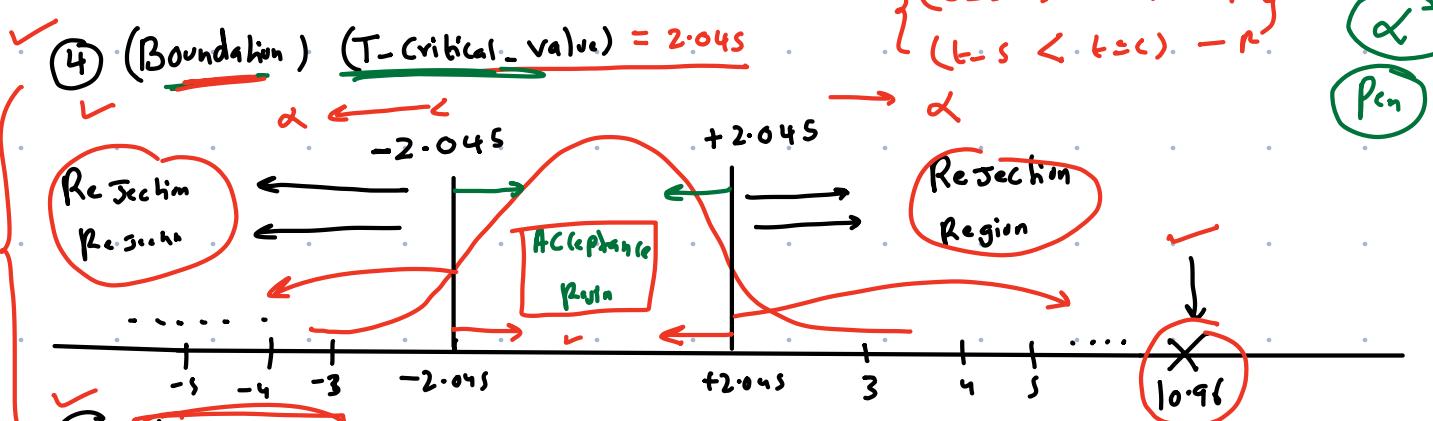
① HYP
 $H_0 : \mu = 100$ (No Significant Change in Salary)
 $H_a : \mu \neq 100$ (Sig Changes in Salaries)
 $\checkmark \rightarrow (\gt, \lt)$ Two-tailed - t-test

$C\delta = 95\% / \alpha = 5\%$

② Significance level (α)
 $\alpha = 100\% - CI\%$
 $= 100 - 95$
 $\alpha = 5\%$ or $\alpha = 0.05$



③ Degrees of freedom $df = n-1$
 $df = 30-1 = 29$



⑤ t-Statistic

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{140 - 100}{\frac{20}{\sqrt{30}}}$$

$$= 10.95$$

Res Ho

NO

CI +

t Table

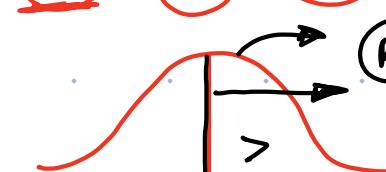
df	0.50	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.001	0.0005
one-tail	0.50	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.001	0.0005
two-tails	1.00	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.002	0.001
1	0.000	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	31.82	63.66	318.31	636.62
2	0.000	0.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	22.327	31.599
3	0.000	0.765	0.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	10.215	12.924
4	0.000	0.711	0.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	7.173	8.610
5	0.000	0.677	0.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5.893	6.869
6	0.000	0.718	0.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.208	5.959
7	0.000	0.711	0.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.785	5.408
8	0.000	0.706	0.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	4.501	5.041
9	0.000	0.703	0.883	1.104	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.297	4.781
10	0.000	0.700	0.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.144	4.587
11	0.000	0.697	0.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.025	4.437
12	0.000	0.695	0.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.930	4.318
13	0.000	0.694	0.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.852	4.221
14	0.000	0.692	0.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.787	4.140
15	0.000	0.691	0.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.733	4.073
16	0.000	0.690	0.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.686	4.015
17	0.000	0.689	0.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.646	3.965
18	0.000	0.688	0.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.610	3.922
19	0.000	0.688	0.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.579	3.883
20	0.000	0.687	0.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.552	3.850
21	0.000	0.686	0.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.527	3.819
22	0.000	0.686	0.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.505	3.792
23	0.000	0.685	0.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.485	3.768
24	0.000	0.685	0.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.467	3.745
25	0.000	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.450	3.725
26	0.000	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.435	3.707
27	0.000	0.684	0.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.421	3.690
28	0.000	0.683	0.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.408	3.674
29	0.000	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.396	3.659
30	0.000	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.385	3.646
40	0.000	0.681	0.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.307	3.551
60	0.000	0.679	0.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	3.232	3.460
80	0.000	0.678	0.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.374	2.639	3.195	3.416
100	0.000	0.677	0.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626	3.174	3.390

One tail

from Bibhu Monanty to Rudra (privately): 11:41 AM
 Sir, how do we decide this is two tailed? what does that mean and is it coming from the assumption we took (>,<) than sample mean?
 from kavita sharma to Rudra (privately): 11:41 AM
 after 30 no. gap is 10 in table why?
 from Kaushal to Everyone: 11:41 AM
 What is source of T - Table? Is there any formula to calculate?

Kausal = 72%

Svr = > = Better



B1000 = 350 kg

(Puspa) = 150



Note: t_c / t_s
 $P_{\text{crit}} / P_{\text{obs}}$
 $P_{\text{value}} < \alpha$

A

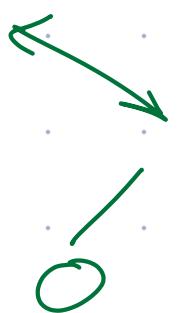
C

datu

$C I = 95\%$

t-Stat

$$d = 5\%$$



$t\text{-Critical value} = 2.048$

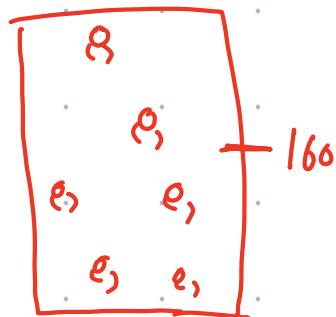
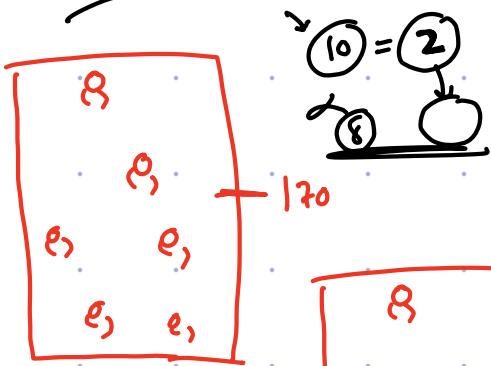
w

✓ effe

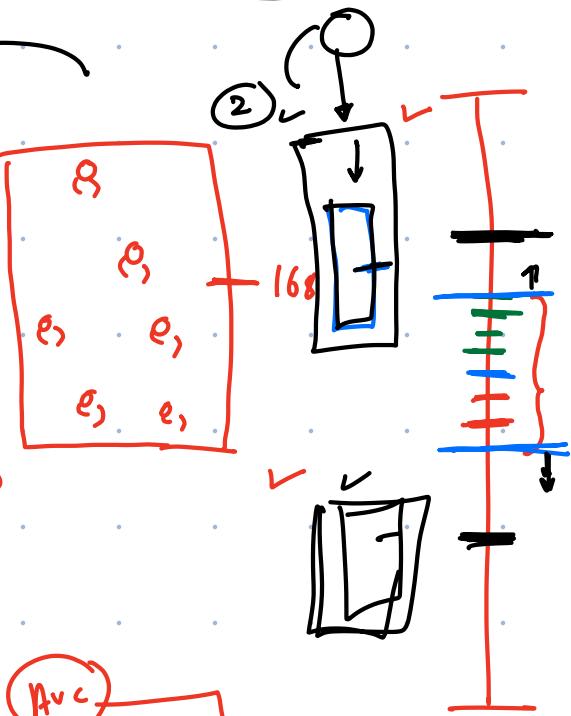
P-value =

$(P\text{-value}) = (\text{Probabil. val})$

Pop



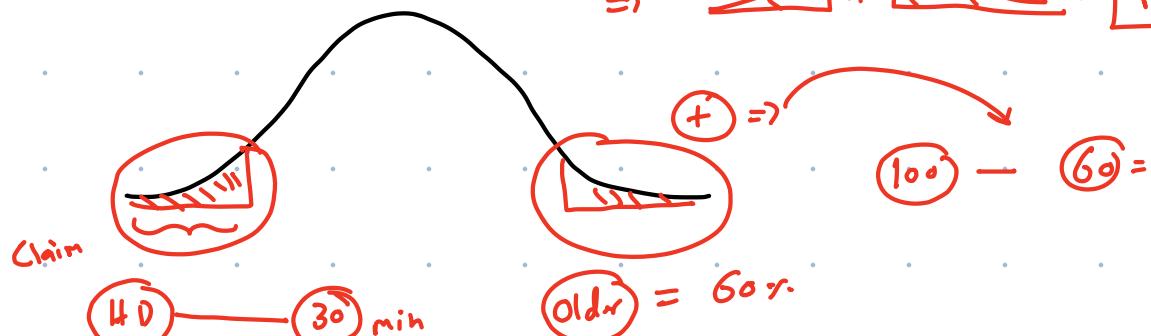
Extreme



$P\text{-value} = 20\% \Rightarrow \checkmark$

Auc

$\Rightarrow \text{AUC} + \text{AUC} = P\text{-value}$



Cal

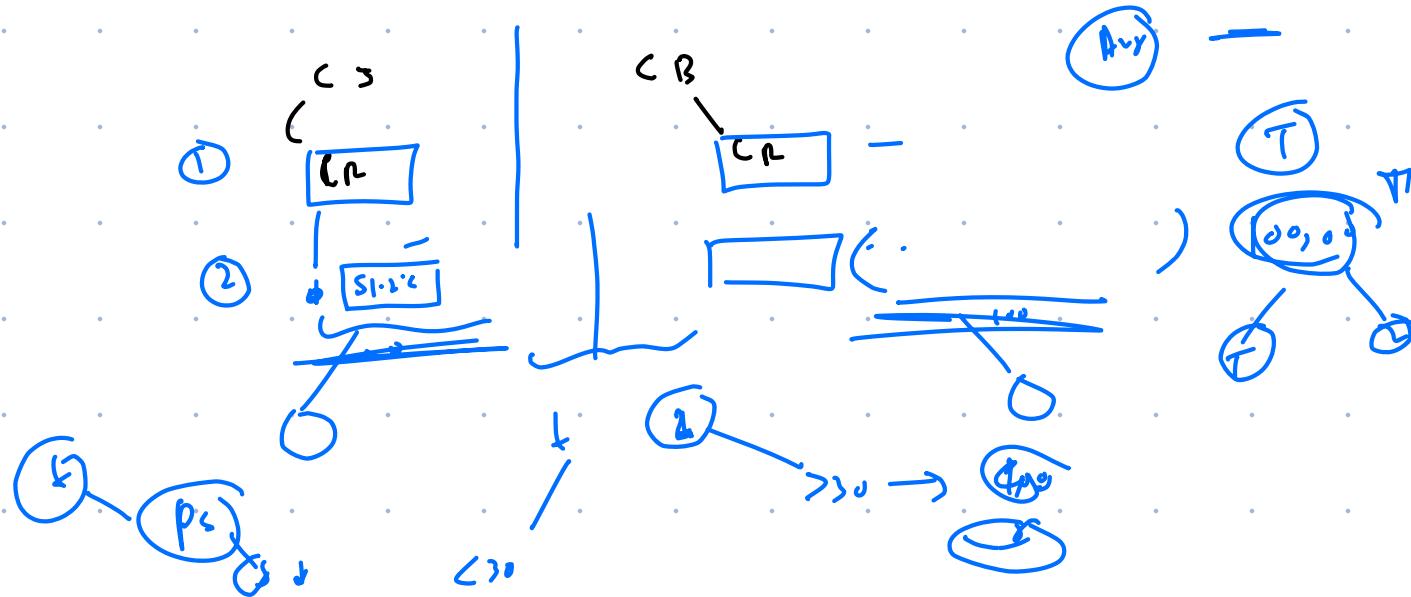
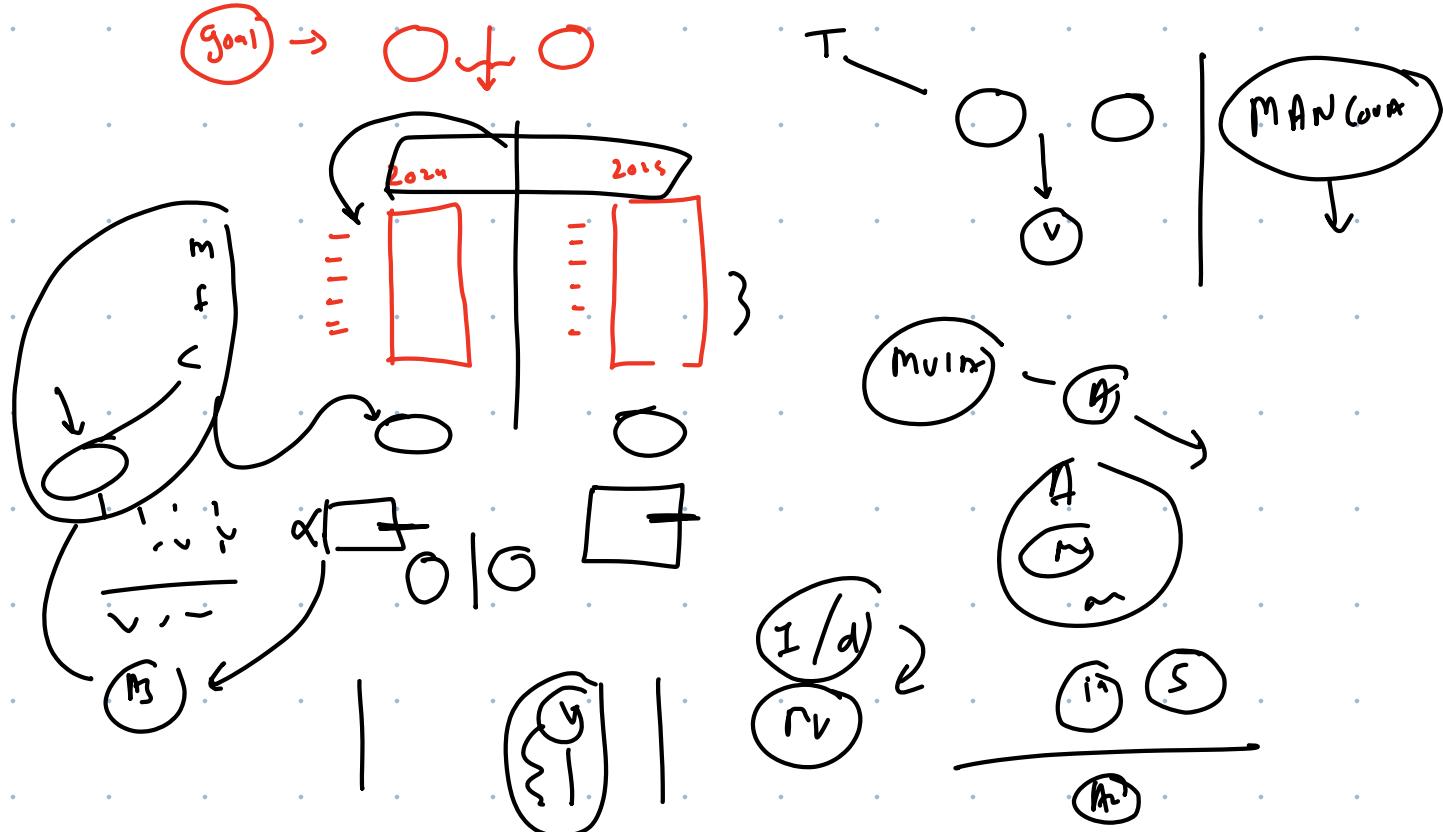
\Rightarrow Fischer Exact Test

PPP

α

α

$$p = \frac{(a+b)!(c+d)!(a+c)!(b+c+d+n)!}{a!b!c!d!n!}$$



T-test ✓

Parametric



Z test ✓

Parametric



(Ex)

Means.

$t < 30$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow p_{10}$$

Means ✓

$Z > 30$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} \xrightarrow{\text{Pop Std dev}}$$

(Z-test) -(no-dof) (logic same)

✓

A factory has a machine that dispenses 80 ML of a shampoo in a bottle and an employee believes that the average amount of shampoo is not 80 ML but 78 ML using the sample size of 40 samples and a standard deviation of 2.5 ML, can you state the null and alternate hypothesis at 95% confidence interval and provide enough evidence to support the idea that the machine is working properly or is not working properly

$$\text{Sample-mean} = 78$$

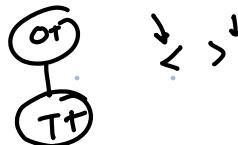
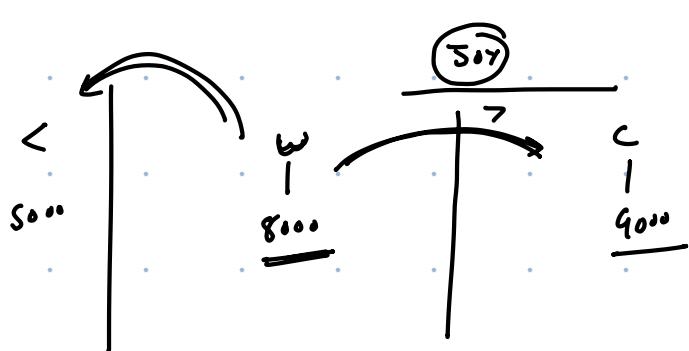
$$\text{Pop-mean} = 80$$

$$\text{Std-dev} = 2.5$$

$$n = 40$$

$$> 30 \rightarrow Z = 1.96$$

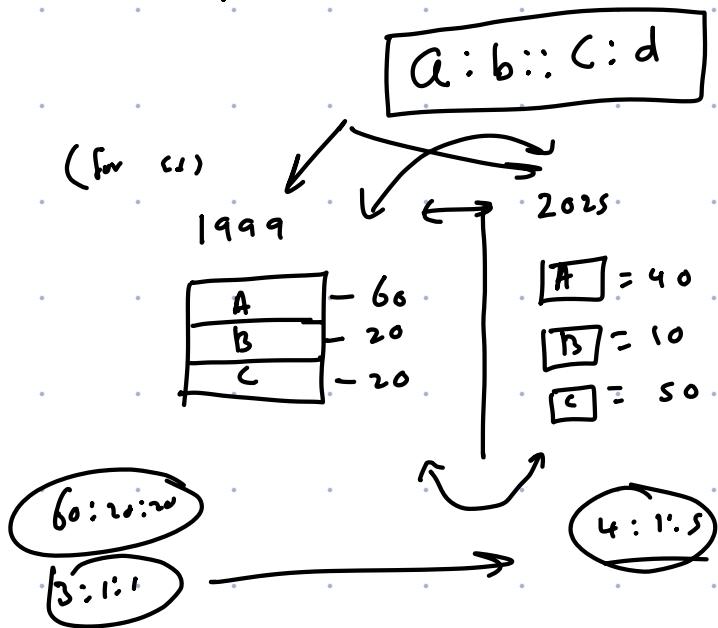
$$CI = 95\%$$



(Z test for prop)

(Ratio) (\leq prop)

(Cup tea) $\frac{2w}{lr}$ (2:1) $a:b::c:d$



T-test ✓

Parametric



Means

$t < 30$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} \checkmark$$

Z test ✓

Parametric



Means ✓

$Z > 30$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} \xrightarrow{\text{Pop Std dev}}$$

F-test

Parametric



Variance

No rule

$$F = \frac{\text{Var1}}{\text{Var2}} \quad [\text{Var1} > \text{Var2}]$$

In a sample survey conducted **in** Bangalore, it was found that **960** people out of **1860** were vegetarian **and** rest were non-vegetarian. Can you find out whether both vegetarian **and** non-vegetarian are **equally popular** **in** Bangalore at **1%** level of significance

$$Z = \frac{\hat{P} - P}{\sqrt{\frac{P \cdot Q}{n}}}$$

\hat{P} = Sample prop = $(960/1860)$
 P = Prop of Success = S_0
 Q = " " Failure = S_D
 $P + Q = 100\%$ or $P + Q = 1$

② SCM - Old - Classical

Statistical Model - New = Con Structur

$$\frac{960}{1860} = S_I \checkmark$$

49 - NV

$$\frac{460}{1860} = 24\%$$

foreign

$$C_I = 9.9$$

$$\alpha = 1\%$$

$$C_I = 9.5 \checkmark$$

$$\alpha = 5\%$$

good

		Size	Sample mean	SSD : (Sum of Squared Deviation)
0	10	15 gm	90	
1	13	14 gm	108	
2	9.5% C.I.	$\bar{X}_0 - \bar{X}_P$		$df = n-1 =$

① Hyp $H_0: \sigma_0^2 = \sigma_P^2$ (var are same)

$H_a: \sigma_0^2 \neq \sigma_P^2$ (var are sig diff)
 $(<, >)$ (two-tailed t-test)

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{Var-Oveto} = \frac{\text{SSD}}{n-1} = \frac{90}{10-1} = \frac{90}{9} = 10$$

$$\text{Var-Partie} = \frac{\text{SSD}}{n-1} = \frac{108}{13-1} = \frac{108}{12} = 9$$

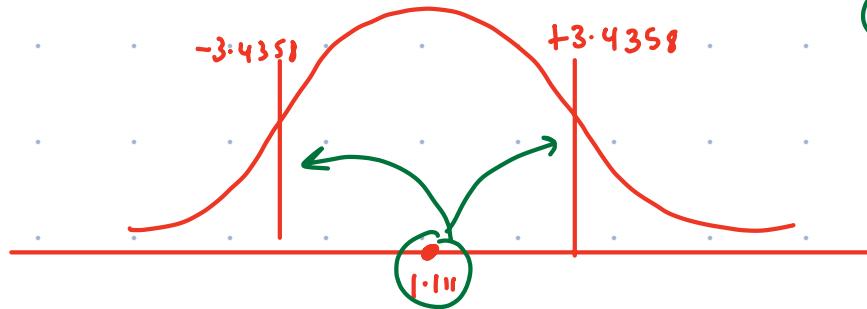
$\boxed{\text{Var-Oveto} > \text{Var-Partie}}$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad F_{\text{Stat}} = \frac{\text{Var-Oveto}^{(9)}}{\text{Var-Partie}^{(12)}} = \frac{10}{9} = \boxed{1.111}$$

$$(F_{\text{Stat}})_{\alpha=0.05}^{(9,12)} = \boxed{1.111}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \text{Boundary: } \boxed{F_{\text{critical-value}} = 3.4358}$$

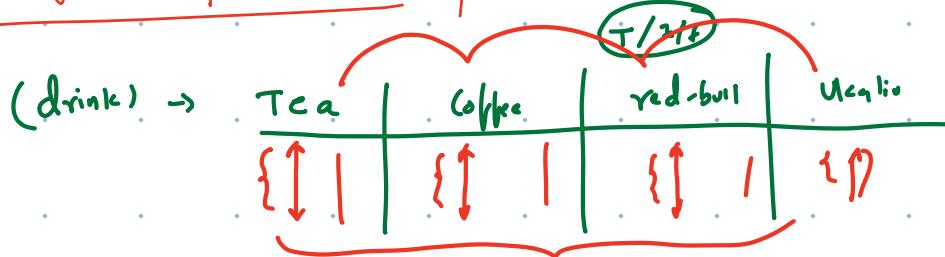
Accept H_0
Clear



Numerator Degrees of Freedom

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	647.7890	799.5000	864.1630	899.5833	921.8479	937.1111	948.2169	956.6562	963.2846
2	38.5063	39.0000	39.1655	39.2484	39.2982	39.3315	39.3552	39.3730	39.3869
3	17.4434	16.0441	15.4392	15.1010	14.8848	14.7347	14.6244	14.5399	14.4731
4	12.2179	10.6491	9.9792	9.6045	9.3645	9.1973	9.0741	8.9796	8.9047
5	10.0070	8.4336	7.7636	7.3879	7.1464	6.9777	6.8531	6.7572	6.6811
6	8.8131	7.2599	6.5988	6.2272	5.9876	5.8198	5.6955	5.5996	5.5234
7	8.0727	6.5415	5.8898	5.5226	5.2852	5.1186	4.9949	4.8993	4.8232
8	7.5709	6.0595	5.4160	5.0526	4.8173	4.6517	4.5286	4.4333	4.3572
9	7.2093	5.7147	5.0781	4.7181	4.4844	4.3197	4.1970	4.1020	4.0260
10	6.9367	5.4564	4.8256	4.4683	4.2361	4.0721	3.9498	3.8549	3.7790
11	6.7241	5.2559	4.6300	4.2751	4.0440	3.8807	3.7586	3.6638	3.5879
12	6.5538	5.0959	4.4742	4.1212	3.8911	3.7283	3.6065	3.5118	3.4358
13	6.4143	4.9653	4.3472	3.9959	3.7667	3.6043	3.4827	3.3880	3.3120
14	6.2979	4.8567	4.2417	3.8919	3.6634	3.5014	3.3799	3.2853	3.2093
15	6.1995	4.7650	4.1528	3.8043	3.5764	3.4147	3.2934	3.1987	3.1227
16	6.1151	4.6867	4.0768	3.7294	3.5021	3.3406	3.2194	3.1248	3.0488
17	6.0420	4.6189	4.0112	3.6648	3.4379	3.2767	3.1556	3.0610	2.9849
18	5.9781	4.5597	3.9539	3.6083	3.3820	3.2209	3.0999	3.0053	2.9291
19	5.9216	4.5075	3.9034	3.5587	3.3327	3.1718	3.0509	2.9563	2.8801
20	5.8715	4.4613	3.8587	3.5147	3.2891	3.1283	3.0074	2.9128	2.8365
21	5.8266	4.4199	3.8188	3.4754	3.2501	3.0895	2.9686	2.8740	2.7977
22	5.7863	4.3828	3.7829	3.4401	3.2151	3.0546	2.9338	2.8392	2.7628
23	5.7498	4.3492	3.7505	3.4083	3.1835	3.0232	2.9023	2.8077	2.7313
24	5.7166	4.3187	3.7211	3.3794	3.1548	2.9946	2.8738	2.7791	2.7027
25	5.6864	4.2909	3.6943	3.3530	3.1287	2.9685	2.8478	2.7531	2.6766
26	5.6586	4.2655	3.6697	3.3289	3.1048	2.9447	2.8240	2.7293	2.6528
27	5.6331	4.2421	3.6472	3.3067	3.0828	2.9228	2.8021	2.7074	2.6309
28	5.6096	4.2205	3.6264	3.2863	3.0626	2.9027	2.7820	2.6872	2.6106
29	5.5878	4.2006	3.6072	3.2674	3.0438	2.8840	2.7633	2.6686	2.5919
30	5.5675	4.1821	3.5894	3.2499	3.0265	2.8667	2.7460	2.6513	2.5746
40	5.4239	4.0510	3.4633	3.1261	2.9037	2.7444	2.6238	2.5289	2.4519
60	5.2856	3.9253	3.3425	3.0077	2.7863	2.6274	2.5068	2.4117	2.3344

T-test ✓	Z-test ✓	F-test
Parametric ✓	Parametric ✓	Parametric ✓
○ - ○ (2)	○ - ○ (2)	○ ○
Means	Means ✓	Variance
t < 30	Z > 30	(No var)
$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$ ✓	$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \xrightarrow{\text{POP std dev}}$	$F = \frac{\text{Var1}}{\text{Var2}}$ [Var1 > Var2]



④ = at once

T/Z/F

○○

$\frac{W}{B}$ A

ANOVA ↴

{ ① > 2 groups
② Var / mean }

(ANOVA) ↑

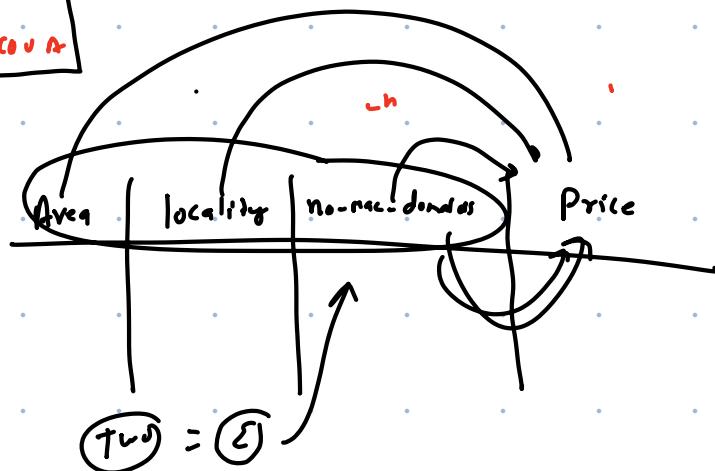
ANCOVA
MANOVA
MANCOVA

ANOVA

One-way
Two-way ↴ MC TUO 100% MC

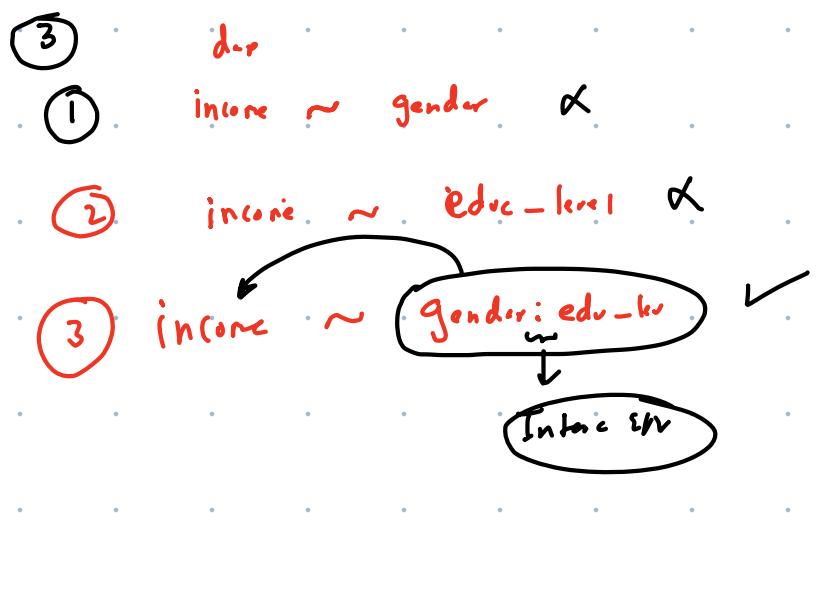
dep

Sales



	gender	education_level	income
0	m	hs	30000
1	f	bs	50000
2	m	bs	45000
3	f	ms	60000
4	m	hs	32000
5	f	bs	55000
6	m	ms	48000
7	f	hs	33000
8	m	bs	52000
9	f	ms	47000

$\alpha = 0.05$



	df	sum_sq	mean_sq	F	PR(>F)
gender	1.0	1.444000e+08	1.444000e+08	4.676923	0.096605
education_level	2.0	6.775810e+08	3.387905e+08	10.972971	0.023767
gender:education_level	2.0	4.119048e+06	2.059524e+06	0.066705	0.936490
Residual	4.0	1.235000e+08	3.087500e+07	NaN	NaN

gender = p-value = $0.0966 > 0.05$
 (Accept H_0) = $g - I$ \times NI
 No Sx

EL p-value = $0.023 < 0.05$

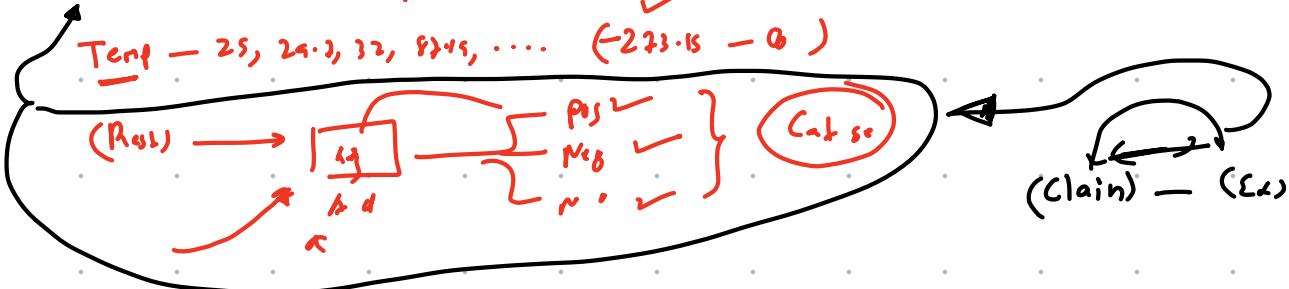
$(R_{\text{Residual}}) = (S) =$

$(T / z / f / 2p / AN / ^o / +)$
 (Parametric)

(χ^2_c) - (Chi-Square) }
 ① goodness of fit
 ② Test of independence }

100's 1000's

(No - it is non-parametric) ②



$$CI = 95\%, \alpha = 5\%$$

Riya → Riya's paradise

Likert

	M	T	W	Th	F
Ob	23	16	14	19	28
Ex	20	20	20	20	20

① $H_0 : Ob = Ex$ (purchase)

$H_a : Ob \neq Ex$ (Do not purchase)

② $df = 5 - 1$
 $= 4$

$\chi^2_c - \text{critical} = 9.488$

③ $\chi^2_{\text{stat}} = \sum \frac{(Ob - Ex)^2}{Ex} = \frac{(23-20)^2}{20} + \frac{(16-20)^2}{20} + \frac{(14-20)^2}{20} + \frac{(19-20)^2}{20} + \frac{(28-20)^2}{20}$

= $\circlearrowleft 6.3$



ACG

Degrees of freedom (df)	Significance level (α)							
	.99	.975	.95	.9	.1	.05	.025	.01
1	-----	0.001	0.004	0.016	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635
2	0.020	0.051	0.103	0.211	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210
3	0.115	0.216	0.352	0.584	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.345
4	0.297	0.494	0.711	1.064	7.779	9.488	11.143	13.277
5	0.554	0.831	1.145	1.610	9.236	11.070	12.833	15.086
6	0.872	1.237	1.635	2.204	10.645	12.592	14.449	16.812
7	1.239	1.690	2.167	2.833	12.017	14.067	16.013	18.475
8	1.646	2.180	2.733	3.490	13.362	15.507	17.535	20.090
9	2.088	2.700	3.325	4.168	14.684	16.919	19.023	21.666
10	2.558	3.247	3.940	4.865	15.987	18.307	20.483	23.209
11	3.053	3.816	4.575	5.578	17.275	19.675	21.920	24.725
12	3.571	4.404	5.226	6.304	18.549	21.026	23.337	26.217
13	4.107	5.009	5.892	7.042	19.812	22.362	24.736	27.688
14	4.660	5.629	6.571	7.790	21.064	23.685	26.119	29.141
15	5.229	6.262	7.261	8.547	22.307	24.996	27.488	30.578
16	5.812	6.908	7.962	9.312	23.542	26.296	28.845	32.000
17	6.408	7.564	8.672	10.085	24.769	27.587	30.191	33.409
18	7.015	8.231	9.390	10.865	25.989	28.869	31.526	34.805
19	7.633	8.907	10.117	11.651	27.204	30.144	32.852	36.191
20	8.260	9.591	10.851	12.443	28.412	31.410	34.170	37.566
21	8.897	10.283	11.591	13.240	29.615	32.671	35.479	38.932
22	9.542	10.982	12.338	14.041	30.813	33.924	36.781	40.289
23	10.196	11.689	13.091	14.848	32.007	35.172	38.076	41.638
24	10.856	12.401	13.848	15.659	33.196	36.415	39.364	42.980
25	11.524	13.120	14.611	16.473	34.382	37.652	40.646	44.314
26	12.198	13.844	15.379	17.292	35.563	38.885	41.923	45.642
27	12.879	14.573	16.151	18.114	36.741	40.113	43.195	46.963
28	13.565	15.308	16.928	18.939	37.916	41.337	44.461	48.278
29	14.256	16.047	17.708	19.768	39.087	42.557	45.722	49.588
30	14.953	16.791	18.493	20.599	40.256	43.773	46.979	50.892
40	22.164	24.433	26.509	29.051	51.805	55.758	59.342	63.691
50	29.707	32.357	34.764	37.689	63.167	67.505	71.420	76.154
60	37.485	40.482	43.188	46.459	74.397	79.082	83.298	88.379

- B
- Top

$$= \textcircled{72}$$

A diagram consisting of two black-outlined circles, one on the left and one on the right, separated by a small blue dot in the center.

f_1 f_2

$$\textcircled{Coy} = \underline{\textcircled{O} \textcircled{O}}$$

• snap

$$\text{Br} = \checkmark$$

Svver

1

1

bs

A simple line drawing of a large oval containing three smaller ovals, each with a dot inside. The word "prach" is written above the large oval.

Shorter

A hand-drawn diagram illustrating the cell cycle. It features two large ovals representing cells. The left cell contains a circle labeled 'M' with a plus sign, indicating mitosis. The right cell contains a circle labeled 'S', indicating synthesis or DNA replication. Between the two cells, there are three arrows pointing upwards, representing the progression of the cycle.

Gisn chea

12

A hand-drawn diagram consisting of two ovals. The top oval contains the text "No SWI". A small arrow points from the bottom right of the "No SWI" oval down towards the bottom oval. The bottom oval contains the text "12t".

113
r₂
M₂
L₂



beard and h

A 1

$$(Be \subset b) = Pr$$

$$CP = G_{SUC}$$

