

22)  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$

$H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \mu_3$

Teste F =  $\frac{S_b^2}{S_w^2}$

$\nearrow n \cdot S_x^2$   $\frac{\sum_{j=1}^K (\bar{x}_j - \bar{\bar{x}})^2}{K-1}$   
 $\searrow S_1^2 + \dots + S_K^2$   
 $\quad \quad \quad K$

$\bar{x}_1 = 19$

$\bar{x}_2 = 19,3$

$\bar{x}_3 = 22,33$

~~Mediana~~

2º)

$\bar{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^K \bar{x}_j}{K} = \frac{19 + 19,3 + \text{~~20,2~~} + 22,33}{K=3} = 20,2$

Média geral

Medias individuais

$S_x^2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^K (\bar{x}_j - \bar{\bar{x}})^2}{K-1}$

$= \frac{(19 - \text{~~20,2~~})^2 + (19,3 - \text{~~20,2~~})^2 + (19,3 - \text{~~20,2~~})^2 + (22,33 - 20,2)^2}{3}$

$= \frac{1,44 + 0,81 + 0,81 + 4,53}{3}$

2

$3,79$

~~3,79~~

$\Rightarrow S_b^2 = n \cdot S_x^2 \Rightarrow S_b^2 = 6 \cdot \text{~~3,79~~} = \text{~~22,77~~}$

(4-) calcular os dp's para cada amostra

$$S_1^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X}_1)^2}{n-1} = \frac{(29-19)^2 + (15-19)^2 + (17-19)^2 + (21-19)^2 + (22-19)^2 + (19-19)^2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 16 + 4 + 4 + 9 + 0}{5} = 6,8$$

$$S_2^2 = \frac{(15-19,3)^2 + (20-19,3)^2 + (23-19,3)^2 + (19-19,3)^2 + (17-19,3)^2 + (22-19,3)^2}{5}$$

$$= (18,49 + 0,49 + 13,69 + 0,09 + 5,29 + 7,29) / 5$$

$$= 9,068$$

$$S_3^2 = \frac{(29-22,3)^2 + (17-22,3)^2 + (24-22,3)^2 + (26-22,3)^2 + (20-22,3)^2 + (18-22,3)^2}{5}$$

$$= (44,89 + 28,09 + 2,89 + 13,69 + 5,29 + 18,49) / 5$$

$$= 22,66$$

$$S_w^2 = \frac{S_1^2 + S_2^2 + S_3^2}{K} = \frac{6,8 + 9,062 + 22,66}{3} = 12,84$$

7

5º) Montar o teste F

$$\text{Teste F} = \frac{S_b^2}{S_w^2} = \frac{22,77}{12,84} = 1,77 //$$

6º) Determinar  $V_1$  e  $V_2$

$$V_1 = K - 1 = 2$$

↑ amostras

$$V_2 = K(n - 1) = 15$$

↓ observações

7º) Procurar na tabela F a célula que cruza  $V_1$  ao nível de significância pretendido ( $\alpha$ ), 1;

8º)

- Vamos usar a tabela  $F_{(0,05)}$ ,  $\alpha = 5\%$
- Se o valor calculado é menor que o valor não rejeita  $H_0$ .

Tabelado: 3,682

Calculado: 1,77