

图 7-4-10 A

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$$H: m_A = m_B = m_C = m \quad H_1: \bar{x}_A = \bar{x}_B = \bar{x}_C = \bar{x}$$
$$H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B = \mu_C = \mu$$

例 11-2 求算

$$\bar{x}_A = \bar{x} - \bar{y}, \quad \bar{x}_B = \bar{x}_B - \bar{y}, \quad \bar{x}_C = \bar{x}_C - \bar{y}$$
$$\frac{1}{n} x_A = \bar{x}_A - \bar{y}, \quad \dots, \quad \bar{x}_A = \bar{y}$$
$$x_A = \bar{x}_A - \bar{y}, \quad x_B = \bar{x}_B - \bar{y}, \quad x_C = \bar{x}_C - \bar{y}$$

$\hat{\alpha}_A + \hat{\alpha}_B + \hat{\alpha}_C$  越接近 0,  $\hat{\alpha}_A, \hat{\alpha}_B, \hat{\alpha}_C$  越接近 0, 各樣本平均數差異是越少, 虛無假設越可能成立