likely, each expected frequency is 10, so each expected frequency does satisfy the requirement of being a value of at least 5. All of the requirements are satisfied.

The claim that the digits do not occur with the same frequency is equivalent to the claim that the relative frequencies or probabilities of the 10 cells (p_0, p_1, \ldots, p_9) are not all equal. (This is equivalent to testing the claim that the distribution of digits is not a uniform distribution.) We will use the critical value method for testing hypotheses (introduced in Section 8-2).

Step 1: The original claim is that the digits do not occur with the same frequency. That is, at least one of the probabilities p_0, p_1, \ldots, p_9 is different from the others.

Step 2: If the original claim is false, then all of the probabilities are the same. That is, $p_0 = p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = p_4 = p_5 = p_6 = p_7 = p_8 = p_9$.

Step 3: The null hypothesis must contain the condition of equality, so we have

$$H_0$$
: $p_0 = p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = p_4 = p_5 = p_6 = p_7 = p_8 = p_9$

 H_1 : At least one of the probabilities is different from the others.

Step 4: No significance level was specified, so we select $\alpha = 0.05$.

Step 5: Because we are testing a claim about the distribution of the last digits being a uniform distribution (with all of the digits having the same probability), we use the goodness-of-fit test described in this section. The χ^2 distribution is used with the test statistic given in the preceding box.

Step 6: The observed frequencies O are listed in Table 11-2. Each corresponding expected frequency E is equal to 10 (because the 100 digits would be uniformly distributed among the 10 categories). The Excel add-in XLSTAT is used to obtain the results shown in the accompanying screen display, and Table 11-3 shows the computation of the χ^2 test statistic. The test statistic is $\chi^2 = 212.800$. The critical value is $\chi^2 = 16.919$ (found in Table A-4 with $\alpha = 0.05$ in the right tail and degrees of freedom equal to k - 1 = 9). The P-value is less than 0.0001. The test statistic and critical value are shown in Figure 11-2.

XLSTAT

Chi-square (Observed value)	212.8000
Chi-square (Critical value)	16.9190
DF	9
p-value	< 0.0001
alpha	0.05

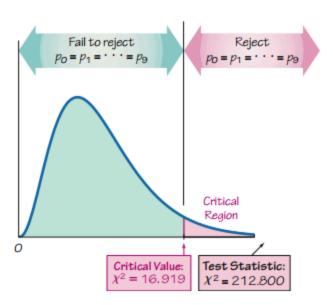


Figure 11-2 Test of $p_0 = p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = p_4 = p_5 = p_6 = p_7 = p_8 = p_9$