

$$= \frac{30 \times (5 \times 6 - 10 \times 9)^2}{14 \times 16 \times 15 \times 15}$$

$$= 2.142$$

Critical value : We have  $\alpha = 0.05$  and degree of freedom (df) =

$$\therefore \chi^2_{tab} = \chi^2_{1, 0.05} = 3.841$$

Decision : Since  $\chi^2_{cal} < \chi^2_{tab}$ , we do not reject  $H_0$ . Thus, the median lives of Neon and Helium tubes made by two manufacturers are same.

### > KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV (K-S) TEST [ONE SAMPLE]

Q16. In a certain computer hardware manufacturing industry six different types of machines are working to cut pieces of wires. The number of wires of unequal length recorded in a day is as follows:

Machine	1	2	3	4	5	6
No of wire	2	0	4	8	5	11

$H_0$ : The machines equally cut wires of unequal length

$H_1$ : The machines do not equally cut wires of unequal length. (Two Tailed Test)

Test-statistic : Under  $H_0$ ,

$$D_0 = \text{Maximum } |F_e(x) - F_0(x)|$$

Calculation

Machine	No of wire	$c_{fo}$	$F_0(x)$	$E=np$	$c_{fe}$	$F_e(x)$	$ F_e(x) - F_0(x) $
1	2	2	$2/30$	5	5	$5/30$	$3/30$
2	0	2	$2/30$	5	10	$10/30$	$8/30$
3	4	6	$6/30$	5	15	$15/30$	$9/30$
4	8	14	$14/30$	5	20	$20/30$	$6/30$
5	5	19	$19/30$	5	25	$25/30$	$6/30$
6	11	30	$30/30$	5	30	$30/30$	0

$$\therefore D_0 = 9/30 = 0.3$$

Critical value: We have  $\alpha = 0.05$  and  $n = 30$   
 $D_{n, \alpha}$  (Two-Tailed Test) =  $D_{30, 0.05}$  (Two-tailed)  
 $= 0.242$

Decision: Since  $D_0 < D_{n, \alpha}$ , we reject  $H_0$ . Hence, the machines do not equally cut wires of unequal length.

Q18. A game consists of four pairs of color cards. Twenty chimpanzees of same age were taught the matching game of color cards for a specified period of time. At the end of the training 4 pairs of color cards were given to each chimpanzee for matching. The results were as follows:

Matched set	0	1	2	3	4
Frequency	1	0	5	7	7

Does chimpanzee recognize colors? Use Kolmogorov Smirnov test at 5% level of significance?

$H_0$ : Chimpanzees recognize colors

$H_1$ : Chimpanzees do not recognize colors (Two-tailed test)

Test-statistic: Under  $H_0$ ,

$$D_0 = \text{Maximum } |F_n(x) - F_0(x)|$$

Matched set	Frequency	$C_{F_0}$	$F_0(x)$	$E = np$	$C_{F_n}$	$F_n(x)$	$ F_n(x) - F_0(x) $
0	1	1	$1/20$	4	4	$4/20$	$3/20$
1	0	1	$2/20$	4	8	$8/20$	$7/20$
2	5	6	$6/20$	4	12	$12/20$	$6/20$
3	7	13	$13/20$	4	16	$16/20$	$3/20$
4	7	20	$20/20$	4	20	$20/20$	0

$$\therefore D_0 = \frac{7}{20} = 0.35$$

Critical value : We have  $\alpha = 0.05$  and  $n = 20$

$$\therefore D_{n,\alpha} \text{ (Two tailed test)} = D_{20, 0.05} \text{ (Two Tailed test)} \\ = 0.294$$

Decision : Since  $D_0 > D_{n,\alpha}$ , we reject  $H_0$ . Thus, chimpanzees do not recognize colors.

Q. A random sample of 20 volume based internet have following speed of interconnection in mps:

2.7, 2.9, 3.0, 3.1, 2.8, 3.0, 2.9, 3.0, 2.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.1, 3.0, 2.9, 3.3, 3.0, 2.8, 2.9, 3.0, 2.9.

Apply Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for testing that the internet speed are equally distributed. Use  $\alpha = 5\%$ .

Solution

Creating frequency table of above data

Internet Speed	Frequency	cfo	$F_0(x)$	$E=np$	$Cfe$	$F_0(x)$	$ F_0(x) - F_e(x) $
2.6	1	1	1/20	20/8	20/8		
2.7	1	2	2/20	20/8	20/4		
2.8	2	4	4/20	20/8	3*20/8		
2.9	5	9	9/20	20/8	20/2		
3.0	6	15	15/20	20/8	5*20/8		
3.1	3	18	18/20	20/8	6*20/8		
3.2	1	19	19/20	20/8	7*20/8		
3.3	1	20	20/20	20/8	20		

$H_0$ : Internet speeds are equally distributed.

$H_1$ : Internet speeds are not equally distributed.

Test-Statistic : Under  $H_0$ ,

$$D_0 = \text{Maximum } |F_e(x) - F_0(x)|$$

PTO

Calculation  
Tabulating above data as follows:

Internet speed	Frequency	$c f_0$	$F_0(x)$	$E=np$	$c f_e$	$F_e(x)$	$ F_e(x) - F_0(x) $
2.6	1	1	$1/20$	2.5	2.5	$2.5/20$	$1.5/20$
2.7	1	2	$2/20$	2.5	5	$5/20$	$3/20$
2.8	2	4	$4/20$	2.5	7.5	$7.5/20$	$3.5/20$
2.9	5	9	$9/20$	2.5	10.0	$10/20$	$1/20$
3.0	6	15	$15/20$	2.5	12.5	$12.5/20$	$2.5/20$
3.1	3	18	$18/20$	2.5	15.0	$15/20$	$3/20$
3.2	1	19	$19/20$	2.5	17.5	$17.5/20$	$1.5/20$
3.3	1	20	$20/20$	2.5	20.0	$20/20$	0

$$\therefore D_0 = \frac{3.5}{20} = 0.175$$

Critical value: We have,  $\alpha = 0.05$  and  $n = 20$ .  
 $\therefore D_{n,\alpha}$  (Two tailed test) =  $D_{20, 0.05}$  (Two tailed test)  
 $= 0.294$

Decision: Since  $D_0 < D_{n,\alpha}$ , we accept  $H_0$ . Thus, internet speeds are equally distributed.

[TWO SAMPLES]

[EQUAL CASE]

Q12. Amount of time required to design website by software developers A and B are found as follows:

Time (hrs)	0-4	4-8	8-12	12-16	16-20
No. of websites designed by A	2	7	12	5	4
No. of websites designed by B	6	9	8	4	3

Does A take more time than B to design website? Use Kolmogorov-Smirnov test at 5% level of significance.

Solution

$H_0$ : A doesn't take more time than B to design website  
 $H_1$ : A takes more time than B to design website  
 (One Tailed Test)

Test-statistic: Under  $H_0$ ,

$$D_0 = \text{Maximum } |F(x) - F(y)|$$



### Calculation

Time (hrs)	$f_x$	$f_y$	$c f_x$	$F(x)$	$c f_y$	$F(y)$	$ F(x) - F(y) $
0-4	2	6	2	2/30	6	6/30	4/30
4-8	7	9	7	9/30	15	15/30	6/30
8-12	12	8	12	21/30	23	23/30	2/30
12-16	5	4	20	26/30	27	27/30	1/30
16-20	4	3	30	30/30	30	30/30	0
	$n_1 = 30$	$n_2 = 30$					

$$\therefore D_0 = 6/30 = 0.2$$

Critical value: We have  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $n_1 = 30$ ,  $n_2 = 30$

$$\therefore D_{(n_1, n_2), \alpha} = D_{(30, 30), 0.05}$$

$$= 9/30 = 0.3$$

Decision: Since  $D_0 < D_{(n_1, n_2), \alpha}$ , we do not reject  $H_0$ . Thus, A doesn't take more time than B to design website.

[UNEQUAL CASE]  
(LARGE SAMPLE)

Q13: Two independent samples of 26 junior programming and 25 senior programming smokers selected from a software company used to smoke following number of cigarettes per day.

Number of cigarettes	0-2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	10-12	12-14
Number of junior programmer	7	6	4	2	2	3	2
Number of senior programmer	5	4	6	3	4	2	1

Using Kolmogorov Smirnov test identify if there is any significance between junior and senior programmer. Use 0.05 level of significance.

### Solution

$H_0$ : There is no significance between junior and senior programmer.

$H_1$ : There is a significance between junior and senior programmer. (Two tailed test)

Test-statistic: Under  $H_0$ ,

$$D_0 = \text{Maximum } |F(x) - F(y)|$$

## Calculation

No. of cigarettes	$f_x$	$f_y$	$Cf_x$	$F(x)$	$Cf_y$	$F(y)$	$ F(x) - F(y) $
0-2	7	5	7	7/26	5	5/25	0.069
2-4	6	4	13	13/26	9	9/25	0.14
4-6	4	6	17	17/26	15	15/25	0.053
6-8	2	3	19	19/26	18	18/25	0.010
8-10	2	4	21	21/26	22	22/25	0.072
10-12	3	2	24	24/26	24	24/25	0.036
12-14	2	1	26	26/26	25	25/25	0

$$n_1 = 26 \quad n_2 = 25$$

$$D_0 = 0.14$$

Critical values: We have,  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $n_1 = 26$ ,  $n_2 = 25$   
 $\therefore D_{(n_1, n_2), \alpha}$  (Two tailed test) =  $D_{(26, 25), 0.05}$  (Two tailed test)

$$= 1.36 \sqrt{\frac{n_1 + n_2}{n_1 n_2}}$$

$$= 1.36 \sqrt{\frac{26 + 25}{26 \times 25}}$$

$$= 1.36 \sqrt{\frac{51}{650}}$$

$$= 0.380$$

Decision: Since  $D_0 < D_{(n_1, n_2), \alpha}$ , we do not reject  $H_0$ .

Thus, there is no significance between junior and senior programmer.