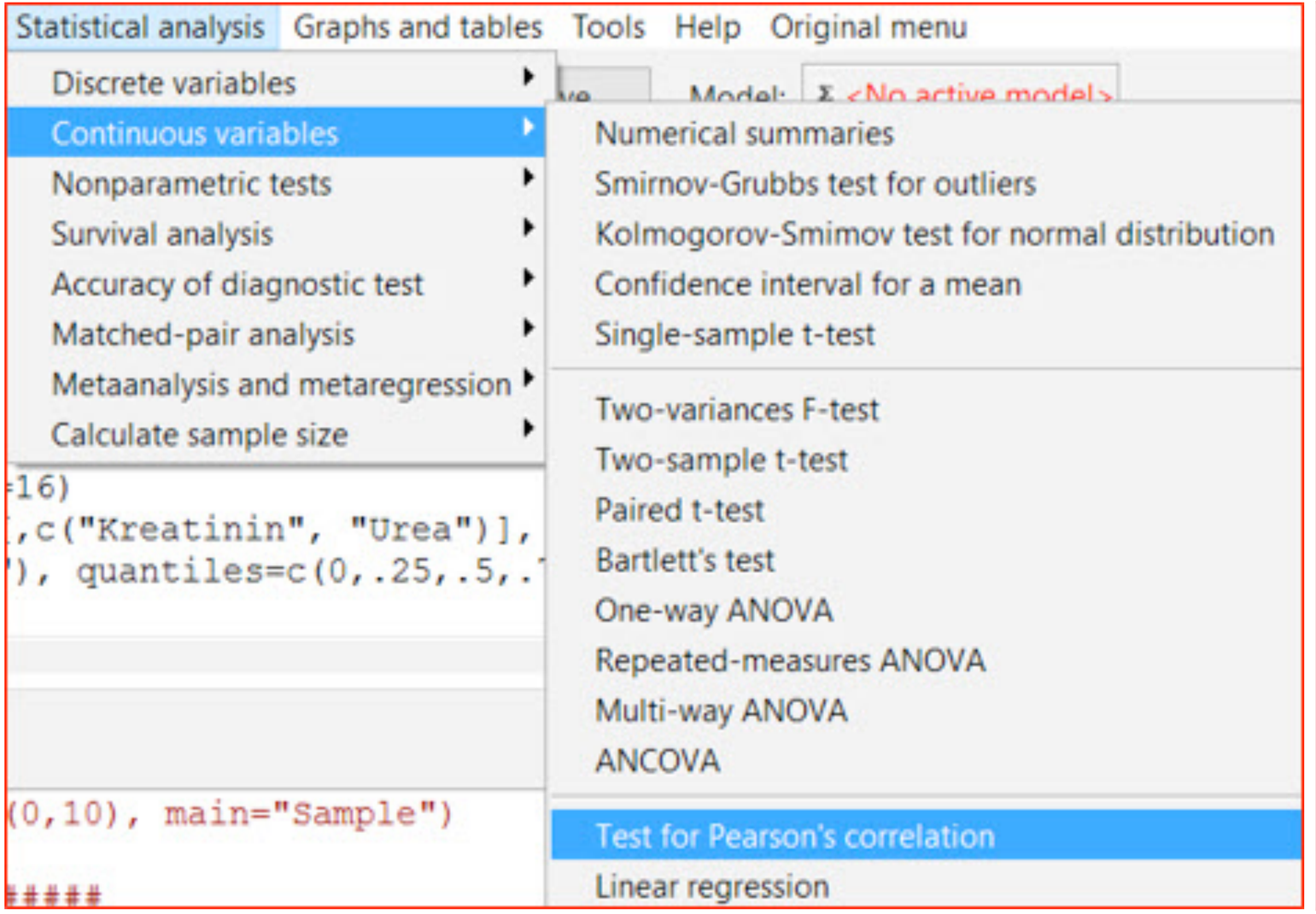
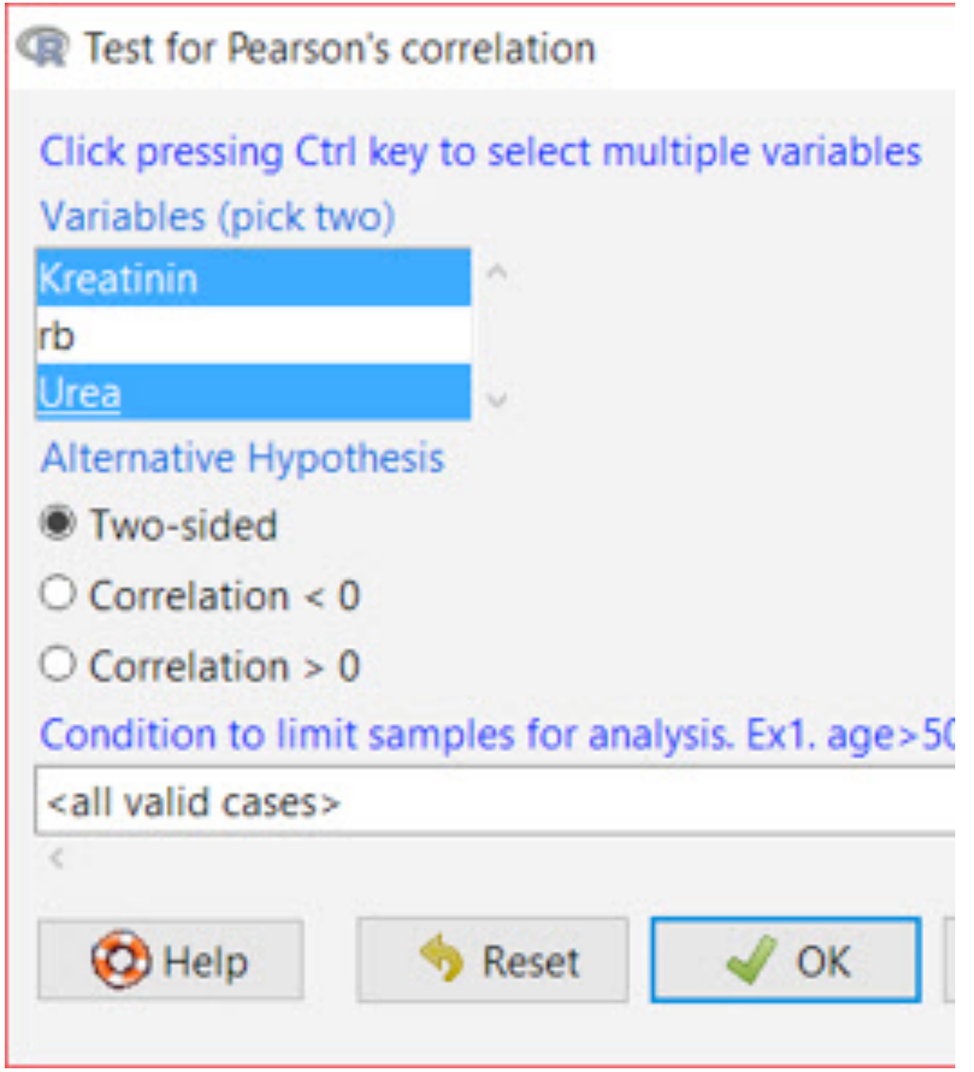

Statistical analysis
Graphs and tables
Tools
Help
Original menu
Discrete variables
Continuous variables
Nonparametric tests
Survival analysis
Accuracy of diagnostic test
Matched-pair analysis
Metaanalysis and metaregression
Calculate sample size
Model:
<No active model>
Numerical summaries
Smirnov-Grubbs test for outliers
Kolmogorov-Smimov test for normal distribution
Confidence interval for a mean
Single-sample t-test
Two-variances F-test
Two-sample t-test
Paired t-test
Bartlett's test
One-way ANOVA
Repeated-measures ANOVA
Multi-way ANOVA
ANCOVA
Test for Pearson's correlation
Linear regression
=16)
,c("Kreatinin", "Urea")],
'), quantiles=c(0,.25,.5,.
(0,10), main="Sample")
#####


Test for Pearson's correlation
Click pressing Ctrl key to select multiple variables
Variables (pick two)
Kreatinin
rb
Urea
Alternative Hypothesis
Two-sided
Correlation < 0
Correlation > 0
Condition to limit samples for analysis. Ex1. age>50
<all valid cases>
Help
Reset
OK

Da li postoji povezanost depresije i sistolne arterijske tenzije? Testirati za nivo značajnosti 0.05.

rb	skor	ta
1	23	139
2	19	109
3	26	113
4	23	128
5	19	124
6	17	105
7	23	116
8	26	135
9	20	120
10	19	124