

1. Three different assembly methods have been proposed for a new product. A completely randomized experimental design was chosen to determine which assembly method results in the greatest number of parts produced per hour, and 30 workers were randomly selected and assigned to use one of the proposed methods. The number of units produced by each worker follows:

Method A	97	73	93	100	73	91
Method B	93	100	77	55	82	90
Method C	99	94	59	75	72	86

At the 5% level of significance, is the mean number of parts produced is same with all three different methods? (0.379, do not reject H_0)

2. A trucking firm has three types of trucks. It wished to determine the effect of the type of truck on the operating cost is Rs. Per mile. From the following data can we conclude that all three types of trucks have the same operating cost per mile?

Type A	Type B	Type C
Rs. 73	Rs. 56	Rs. 79
Rs. 83	Rs. 76	Rs. 95
Rs. 76	Rs. 72	Rs. 87
Rs. 68		Rs. 83
Rs. 80		Rs. 94
		Rs. 84

(3.98, reject H_0)