Introduction to Statistics and Data Science using eStat

**Chapter 11 Testing Hypothesis for Categorical Data** 

# 11.1.2 Goodness of Fit Test for Continuous Data

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- 11.1.1 Goodness of Fit Test for Categorical Data
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- 11.2 Testing Hypothesis for Contingency Table
  - 11.2.1 Independence Test
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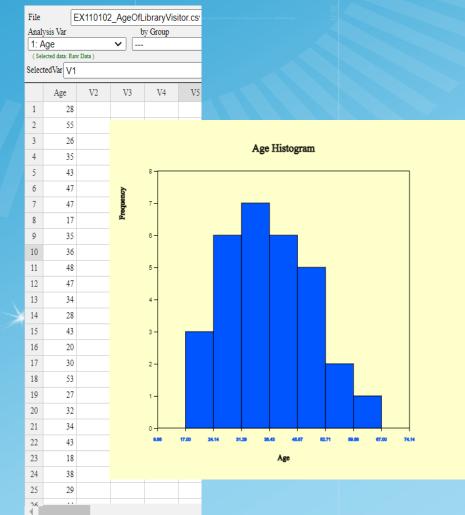
#### 11.1.2 Goodness of Fit Test for Continuous Data

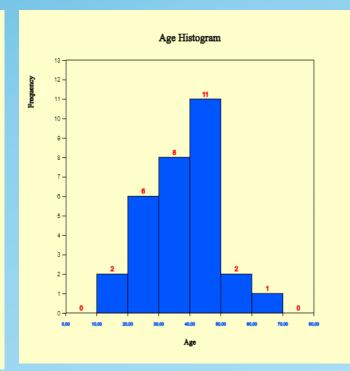
[Example 11.1.2] The age of 30 people who visited a library in the morning is as follows. Test the hypothesis that the population is normally distributed at the significance level of 5%.

28 55 26 35 43 47 47 17 35 36 48 47 34 28 43

20 30 53 27 32 34 43 18 38 29 44 67 48 45 43

# < Answer of Example 11.1.2>





Histogram Frequency Table	Group Name	0	
Interval (Age )		Total	
1	2	2	
[10.00, 20.00)	(6.7%)	(6.7%)	
2	6	6	
[20.00, 30.00)	(20.0%)	(20.0%)	
3	8	8	
[30.00, 40.00)	(26.7%)	(26.7%)	
4	11	11	
[40.00, 50.00)	(36.7%)	(36.7%)	
5	2	2	
[50.00, 60.00)	(6.7%)	(6.7%)	
6	1	1	
[60.00, 70.00)	(3.3%)	(3.3%)	
Total	30 (100%)	30 (100%)	

#### < Answer of Example 11.1.2>

Interval id	Interval	Observed frequency
1	X < 20	2
2	$20 \le X < 30$	6
3	$30 \leq X < 40$	8
4	$40 \leq X < 50$	11
5	$50 \le X < 60$	2
6	$X \geq 60$	1

#### Hypothesis

 $H_0$ : Sample data follow a normal distribution.

 $H_1$ : Sample data do not follow a normal distribution

 $\Rightarrow$ 

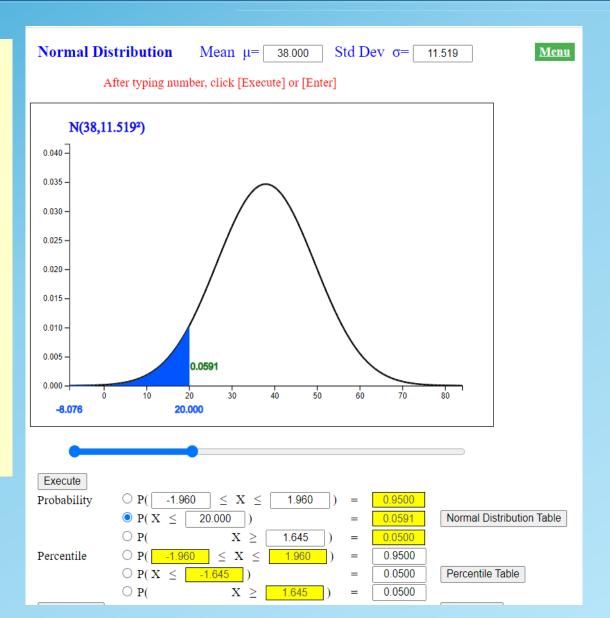
 $H_0$ : Sample data follow  $N(38.000, 11.519^2)$ 

 $H_1$ : Sample data do not follow  $N(38.000, 11.519^2)$ 

Descriptive Statistics	Analysis Var (Age)	
Observation	30	
Missing Observations	0	
Mean	38.000	
Variance (n)	128.267	
Variance (n-1)	132.690	
Std Dev (n)	11.325	
Std Dev (n-1)	11.519	
Minimum	17.000	
1st Quartile	29.250	
Median	37.000	
3rd Quartile	46.500	
Maximum	67.000	
Range	50.000	
Interquartile Range	17.250	
Coefficient of Variation (n)	29.80 %	
Coefficient of Variation (n-1)	30.31 %	

- < Answer of Example 11.1.2>
- Probability of  $N(38.000, 11.519^2)$

$$P(X < 20) = 0.059$$
 $P(20 \le X < 30) = 0.185$ 
 $P(30 \le X < 40) = 0.325$ 
 $P(40 \le X < 50) = 0.282$ 
 $P(50 \le X < 60) = 0.121$ 
 $P(X \ge 60) = 0.028$ 



# < Answer of Example 11.1.2>

Interval id	Interval	Observed frequency	Expected probability	Expected frequency
1	X < 20	2	0.059	1.77
2	$20 \le X < 30$	6	0.185	5.55
3	$30 \le X < 40$	8	0.325	9.75
4	$40 \le X < 50$	11	0.282	8.46
5	$50 \le X < 60$	2	0.121	3.63
6	$X \ge 60$	1	0.028	0.84

Interval id	Interval	Observed frequency	Expected probability	Expected frequency
1	X < 30	8	0.244	7.32
2	$30 \le X < 40$	8	0.325	9.75
3	$40 \le X < 50$	11	0.282	8.46
4	X ≥ 50	3	0.149	4.47
	Total	30	1.000	30.00

#### <Answer of Example 11.1.2>

Test Statistic

$$\chi_{obs}^{2} = \frac{(O_{1} - E_{1})^{2}}{E_{1}} + \frac{(O_{2} - E_{2})^{2}}{E_{2}} + \frac{(O_{3} - E_{3})^{2}}{E_{3}} + \frac{(O_{4} - E_{4})^{2}}{E_{4}}$$

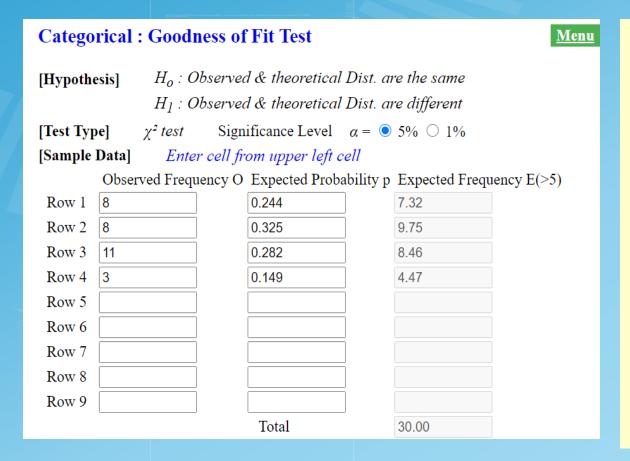
$$= \frac{(8 - 7.32)^{2}}{7.32} + \frac{(8 - 9.75)^{2}}{9.75} + \frac{(11 - 8.46)^{2}}{8.46} + \frac{(3 - 4.47)^{2}}{4.47} = 1.623$$

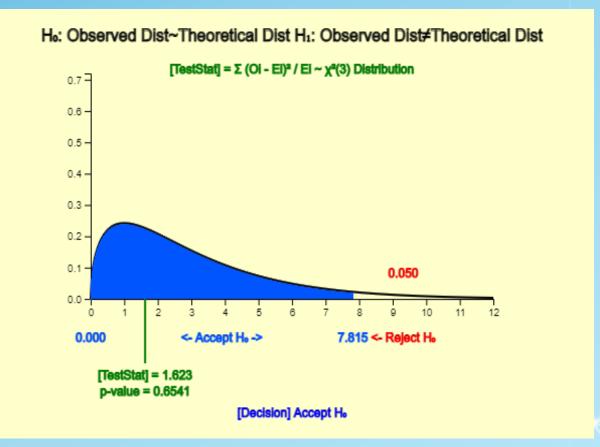
Decision Rule

'If 
$$\chi^2_{obs} > \chi^2_{k-m-1;\alpha}$$
 , reject  $H_0$ '

Since  $\chi^2_{4-2-1;\ 0.05} = 3.841$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected.

# <Answer of Example 11.1.2>







# Thank you