

PH52: Computational Physics
Assignment 3

NAME: RATUL DAS

ROLL No.: 1911128

3) We have mean for the data as:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} (77 + 150 + 210 + 125 + 38)$$

$$= \frac{600}{5} = 120$$

Expected observations for each grade following a normal distribution:

$$0.15 \times 600 = 90 \longrightarrow A$$

$$0.24 \times 600 = 144 \longrightarrow B$$

$$0.38 \times 600 = 228 \longrightarrow C$$

$$0.18 \times 600 = 108 \longrightarrow D$$

$$0.05 \times 600 = 30 \longrightarrow F$$

We know that no. of d.o.f are:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dof} &= N - 1 = 5 - 1 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Calculating χ^2 :

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{[(\text{Expected no.})_i - (\text{observed no.})]^2}{(\text{expected no.})_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi^2 = 8.36$$

With 4 dots,

Significance (in%) level	χ^2_{crit}
5	9.49
10	7.78

$\therefore \chi^2_{crit(5\%)} > \chi^2$ & $\chi^2_{crit(10\%)} < \chi^2$
 \Rightarrow The distribution remains normal for 5%,
but normality is lost for 10%

$$4) \bar{x}_A = \frac{1}{N_A} \sum x_{Ai} = 4.71 \text{ cm}$$

$$\bar{x}_B = \frac{1}{N_B} \sum x_{Bi} = 4.74 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sigma_A^2 = .10$$

$$\sigma_B^2 = .07$$

F-test

$$F = \frac{\sigma_A^2}{\sigma_B^2} = \underline{\underline{1.85}}$$

For $N_A = 13$ & $N_B = 7$,

$$F_{crit} = 2.84$$

$$\therefore F < F_{crit}$$

\therefore The null hypothesis can NOT be rejected,
i.e., both the samples may belong to
the same population

t-test

$$\begin{aligned}\text{We have } \text{dof} &= N_A + N_B - 2 \\ &= \underline{\underline{18}}\end{aligned}$$

We find the variance for both samples :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\text{tot}}^2 &= \frac{(N_A - 1)\sigma_A^2 + (N_B - 1)\sigma_B^2}{N_A + N_B - 2} \\ &= \frac{12 \times 0.01 + 6 \times 0.07}{18} \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.54}}\end{aligned}$$

We have the T value as :

$$T = \frac{\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\text{tot}}^2 \left(\frac{1}{N_A} + \frac{1}{N_B} \right)}} = -\underline{\underline{0.074}}$$

For $N_A = 13$ & $N_B = 7$,

$$T_{\text{crit}} = 2.20$$

$$\therefore |T| < T_{\text{crit}}$$

\therefore The null hypothesis can NOT be rejected,
i.e., both the samples may belong to
the same population

Hence, both the F-test & t-test indicate that
the data belongs to the same population