- (i) The sample sizes are equal; i.e., n1 = n2 = n(say), and
- (ii) The sample observations (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) and (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) are not completely independent but they are dependent in pairs.

Let di = Xi - Yi (i = 1, 2,n) denote the difference in the observations for the ith unit.

 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ ie the increments are just by chance

H₁: $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ ($\mu_1 > \mu_2$ (or) $\mu_1 < \mu_2$)

$$t_0 = \left| \frac{\overline{d}}{S/\sqrt{n}} \right|$$

where
$$\overline{d} = \frac{\sum d}{n}$$
 and $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (d-\overline{d})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum d^2 - \frac{(\sum d)^2}{n} \right]$

Expected value:

$$t_e = \frac{\overline{d}}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$
 follows t-distribution with $n-1$ d.f

Paoblems:

1.

To test the desirability of a certain modification in typists desks, 9 typists were given two tests of as nearly as possible the same nature, one on the desk in use and the other on the new type. The following difference in the number of words typed per minute were recorded:

	Typists	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I
1	Increase in									
ማ	number of words	2	4	0	3	-1	4	-3	2	5

Do the data indicate the modification in desk promotes speed in typing? Ho: M= 12 (left + ci) (one tail) 4 2 16 $\frac{1}{2}\int \xi d^2 - (\xi d)$

2.62

 $\frac{1.778^{\circ}}{3/v_{h}} = \frac{1.778^{\circ}}{2.62/v_{q}} = 2.52$ trable (the tail + 5% LUS) = 1.86 df=n-1=9-1=8 t = 2.02 7, 1.86 (table) Ho is nyester paired -> dorta two pairs to de diffe in peixs large digo. of propertion.

Small 8 comples: t-less) shyle shuply.

-- less) otifi. of means of two sumply.

Y paired 1-test F- Kest chi squae test sondepenu of attainntugordnes a, fit. Chay Mud. 4. ANOVA - Analysis & Varianc.