## [Write down the MATLAB commands you used.]

- 1. (40%) Given a chi-square probability distribution of **DF=4**, answer the following questions.
- (a) What is the <u>probability density</u> for  $\chi^2$  = 3, 5 and 8, respectively?
- (b) What is the  $\chi^2$  value yielding the <u>right-hand-side tail</u> size equals 0.05?
- (c) What is the size for the <u>right-hand-side tail</u> for  $\chi^2 = 8$ ?
- (d) Determine the area under curve between  $\chi^2 = 3$  to 8.

>> chi2pdf(3,4), chi2pdf(5,4), chi2pdf(8,4)

ans = 0.1673, 0.1026, 0.0366

>> chi2inv(0.95,4) ans = 9.4877

>> 1-chi2cdf(8,4) ans = 0.0916

>> chi2cdf(8,4)-chi2cdf(3,4) ans = 0.4662

2. (60%) Suppose a city has its residents classified as four neighborhoods: A, B, C, and D. A random sample of 650 residents has their occupation recorded as "white collar", "blue collar", or "no collar". The null hypothesis is that each person's neighborhood of residence is independent of the person's occupational classification. The data are tabulated as:

	А	В	С	D	total
White	90	60	104	95	349
collar	e=	e=	e=	e=	343
Blue	30	50	51	20	151
collar	e=	e=	e=	e=	131
No	30	40	45	35	150
collar	e=	e=	e=	e=	130
Total	150	150	200	150	650

- (a) (30%) Fill in the expected number of people (e=\_\_\_\_) in each of the 12 cells. Keep 1D (小數點後一位).
- (b) (10%) Compute the  $\chi^2$  value between the original and expected tables.
- (c) (10%) What is the degree of freedom for the  $\chi^2$  probability density function to use?
- (d) (10%) Determine the p-value for this test. What is your conclusion?
- >> O1=[90 60 104 95];O2=[30 50 51 20];O3=[30 40 45 35];
- >> E1=[150 150 200 150]\*349/650 = **80.5385 80.5385 107.3846 80.5385**
- >> E2=[150 150 200 150]\*151/650 = **34.8462 34.8462 46.4615 34.8462**
- >> E3=[150 150 200 150]\*150/650 = **34.6154 34.6154 46.1538 34.6154**

>> chi2 = sum((O1 - E1).^2./E1) + sum((O2 - E2).^2./E2)+sum((O3 - E3).^2./E3)

chi2 = **24.5712** 

DF = (4-1)\*(3-1) = 6

## >> 1-chi2cdf(chi2,6) = **4.0984e-04**

This is a p-value smaller than 0.05, so we'd reject the null hypothesis that the data is independent. Indeed one person's neighborhood of residence is dependent of the person's occupational classification.