```
# SMART PHONE
prob = c(0.4, 0.15, 0.45)
frequency = c(41, 13, 43)
chisq.test(frequency,p=prob)
alpha = 0.05
t = qchisq(alpha, df=2)
#----OUTPUT
prob = c(0.4, 0.15, 0.45)
 frequency = c(41, 13, 43)
 chisq.test(frequency,p=prob)
Chi-squared test for given probabilities
data: frequency
X-squared = 0.29954, df = 2, p-value = 0.8609
> alpha = 0.05
> t = qchisq(alpha, df=2)
> t
[1] 0.1025866
#TV
prob = c(0.5, 0.3, 0.2)
frequency = c(45, 30, 22)
chisq.test(frequency,p=prob)
alpha = 0.05
t = qchisq(alpha, df=2)
#----OUTPUT
prob = c(0.5, 0.3, 0.2)
> frequency = c(45,30,22)
> chisq.test(frequency,p=prob)
Chi-squared test for given probabilities
data: frequency
X-squared = 0.62887, df = 2, p-value = 0.7302
> alpha = 0.05
> t = qchisq(alpha,df=2)
[1] 0.1025866
#DATAPLAN
prob = c(0.36, 0.55, 0.09)
frequency = c(35,53,9)
chisq.test(frequency,p=prob)
alpha = 0.05
t = qchisq(alpha, df=2)
#----OUTPUT
> prob = c(0.36, 0.55, 0.09)
> frequency = c(35,53,9)
```

```
> chisq.test(frequency,p=prob)
Chi-squared test for given probabilities
data: frequency
X-squared = 0.01083, df = 2, p-value = 0.9946
> alpha = 0.05
> t = qchisq(alpha, df=2)
[1] 0.1025866
#MAGAZINE
prob = c(0.36, 0.48, 0.16)
frequency = c(35, 47, 15)
chisq.test(frequency,p-prob)
alpha = 0.05
t = qchisq(alpha,df=2)
#----OUTPUT
> prob = c(0.36, 0.48, 0.16)
> frequency = c(35,47,15)
> chisq.test(frequency,p-prob)
Pearson's Chi-squared test
data: frequency and p - prob
X-squared = 6, df = 4, p-value = 0.1991
Warning message:
In chisq.test(frequency, p - prob) :
 Chi-squared approximation may be incorrect
> alpha = 0.05
> t = qchisq(alpha,df=2)
[1] 0.1025866
```