

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing :-

Statistical technique to test some hypothesis about the parent population from which the sample is actually drawn.

Population :

A complete collection of all elements to be studied.

Sample :

A sub collection of elements drawn from a population.

Estimation :-

It is to use the statistics obtained from the sample as estimate of the unknown parameters of the population from which the sample is drawn.

" A hypothesis in statistics is simply a quantitative statement about population "

Procedure for Hypothesis Testing :-

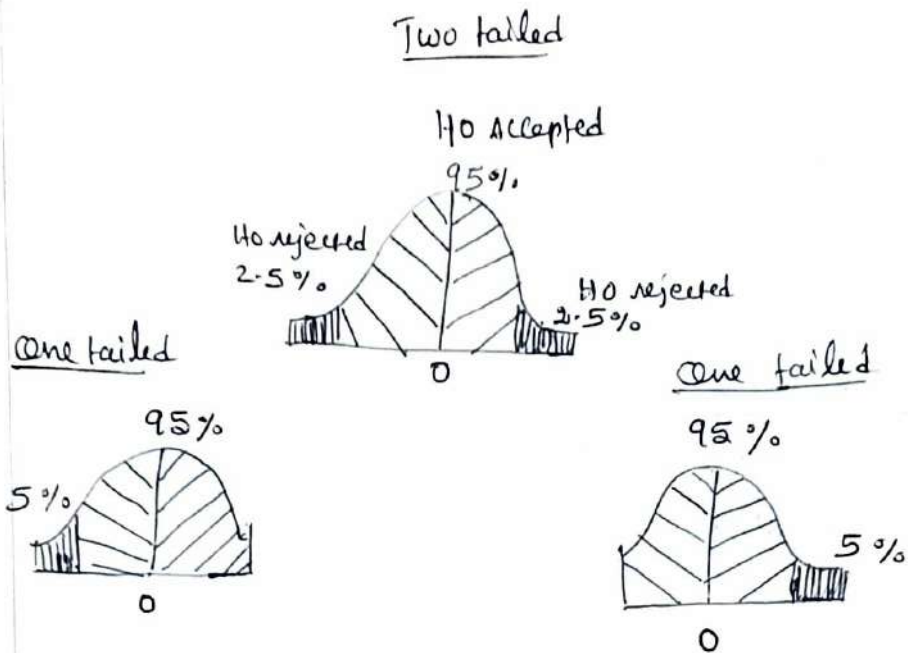
① Set up the Hypothesis :-

H_0 (Null Hypothesis)

H_a / H_1 (Alternative Hypothesis).

② Set up a Suitable Significant level.

Test of validity of H_0 against H_a at certain level of significant i.e 5%, 1% etc.



Level of Significance	10%	5%	1%	0.1%
One tailed	1.65	1.96	2.58	3.29
Two tailed	1.28	1.64	2.33	3.10

Critical Z value (Tabulated)

Z value :-

It is a standardized score that describes how many S.D (σ) an element is from the mean.

③ Setting a test criterion:

selection of appropriate probability distribution for the test. i.e., t-test, χ^2 test, F test etc.

④ Doing Computation:

All calculation part is carried out.

⑤ making Decision:

we have to draw statistical conclusions and take decisions.

Decision	population	Condition
Accept H_0 / Reject H_a	H_0 is true Correct decision	H_0 is false Type II Error
Reject H_0 / Accept H_a	Type I Error	Correct decision

Hypothesis testing:

- * Most of the biological and medical investigations involve experimental studies (or) field studies with an aim to compare
 - (i) a sample statistic with the population parameter (or)
 - ii) statistics of samples from 2 or more populations with specific and distinct characteristics.
- * Comparison of statistics from more than two popn. is also common. In all the comparisons the aim is to assess whether there is significant differences (i) between a sample statistic and the corresponding population parameter (\bar{x} and μ)
 - ii) or between two parameters (μ_1 & μ_2)
 - iii) or between more than two parameters ($\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \dots$)using the statistics of samples ($\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \dots$) from the corresponding populations.
- * When we talk about the "difference" between two sample statistics, and therefore, between the two popn. parameters, we mean a Statistically Significant difference.
- * Differences may be due to 'error' it may be occur due to faulty instrument used to measure a variable.
- * No two random samples from a population will be 'identical'. Some differences are bound to occur.

* Generally, an investigator has a hypothesis, the hypothesis may be that HO(i) Sample mean is lesser than the population mean (or)

ii) $H: \bar{X} < \mu$ 'treated' group is greater than the mean of the 'Control' group, (or) \rightarrow $H: \mu_1 > \mu_2$

iii) The means of more than two groups are not the same. $H: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \mu_3 \neq \mu_4$

* Whenever be the hypothesis an investigator puts forward, its Statistical Significance is obtained by subjecting the null form of the hypothesis to an appropriate test of significance,

Null - Hypothesis: - (H_0).

* The Null form of the hypothesis (H) is called the Null-hypothesis (H_0), which means that there is no significant difference between the mean of the two groups (or) mean of the popn. It is represented as follows.

$$\underline{H_0: \bar{X} - \mu = 0} \quad \text{in other words}$$

$$\underline{H_0: \bar{X} = \mu} \quad (H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0) \quad (\text{or})$$

$$\underline{H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2} \quad (H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4)$$

* verbally the H_0 states that there is no significant difference between ⁽ⁱ⁾ Sample mean and popn. mean. (ii) or between mean of two popn. (iii) or between means of more than two populations.

Alternative Hypothesis:

- * It is a Statement about the popn. parameter (or) parameters, which gives an alternative to the null hypothesis, within the range of pertinent value of the parameter i.e. if H_0 is accepted, what hypothesis is to be rejected and vice versa.
- * An alternative hypothesis is denoted by H_A . The idea of this was originated by Neyman, for instance,

if $H_0: \mu = 0$, the alternative are,

$$H_A: \mu \neq 0,$$

$$H_A: \mu > 0$$

$$H_A: \mu < 0$$

if $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$, the alternative are,

$$H_A: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2,$$

$$H_A: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

$$H_A: \mu_1 < \mu_2$$

Level of Significance:

- * In testing the null-hypothesis, we said the probability of occurrence of the observed difference between sample mean (or) more is calculated.

* This calculated probability is the probability of the occurrence of H_0 , as well. If the probability for the occurrence of H_0 is very low, then we reject it. Otherwise, we fail to reject the H_0 .

* Level of significance is an arbitrarily selected point in the probability scale, below which the probability is considered low, and equal to or above which the probability is considered high.

* Though any point in the probability scale can be selected as the L.S, conventionally 0.05 (5%) or 0.01 (1%) is used in biostatistics.

1) പ്രതിരോധ പരീക്ഷണം (Hypothesis testing)

ഒരു ജനസമൂഹത്തിലെ ചില പ്രത്യേകതകളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള അനുമാനം പരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനായി പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്ന പ്രക്രിയയാണ് പ്രതിരോധ പരീക്ഷണം.

പ്രതിരോധ പരീക്ഷണത്തിൽ

- i) പ്രതിരോധ പ്രതിരോധം
- ii) പ്രതിരോധ പ്രതിരോധം

i) പ്രതിരോധ പ്രതിരോധം (Null hypothesis)

പ്രതിരോധ പ്രതിരോധം എന്നത് ഒരു ജനസമൂഹത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാകാൻ സാധ്യതയുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള അനുമാനമാണ്. പ്രതിരോധ പ്രതിരോധം പ്രതിരോധ പ്രതിരോധം എന്നാണ് അറിയപ്പെടുന്നത്. പ്രതിരോധ പ്രതിരോധം പ്രതിരോധ പ്രതിരോധം എന്നാണ് അറിയപ്പെടുന്നത്.

പ്രതിരോധ പ്രതിരോധം : $H_0 = \mu = \mu_0$ ചിലപ്പോൾ
 $H_0 = \mu = \bar{X}$

2) രണ്ടാം ഘട്ടത്തിൽ (Alternative hypothesis)

മുൻപെ സമരൂപത്തിൽ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ
രണ്ടാം ഘട്ടത്തിൽ (H1) സമരൂപത്തിൽ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ
മുൻപെ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത 1.55 ൽ രണ്ടാം ഘട്ടത്തിൽ
സമരൂപത്തിൽ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ

$$H_0 = \mu = 1.55$$

മുൻപെ രണ്ടാം ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ

- i) $H_1 \quad \mu \neq 1.55$
- ii) $H_1 \quad \mu > 1.55$
- iii) $H_1 \quad \mu < 1.55$

മുൻപെ സമരൂപത്തിൽ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ
മുൻപെ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത രണ്ടാം ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ

മുൻപെ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത രണ്ടാം ഘട്ടത്തിൽ (Significant level)

* മുൻപെ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ
മുൻപെ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ 100 ശതമാനം ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത
മുൻപെ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ
മുൻപെ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ
മുൻപെ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ
മുൻപെ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ചർച്ച ചെയ്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ

* നാല് ലേബററക്കടല അഴ്ത്തുന്നതിന് പ്രത്യേക മിഷനറി
2012 d.f.-ൽ 95% നാല്കൂടുക വെക്കുന്ന
വ്യവസ്ഥയും രാഷ്ട്രീയകമ്മല ഈ കേന്ദ്രക കർമ്മം,
പ്രതിവ വെക്കുന്ന പ്രത്യേക കമ്മിഷൻ വെക്കുക
മിഷനറി വ്യവസ്ഥയും രാഷ്ട്രീയകമ്മല ഈ
കർമ്മം കർമ്മം മിഷനറി പ്രതിവ വെക്കുന്ന
മിഷനറി കർമ്മം.

Chi - Square Test

कार्मनिस बायपोमन

Definition:

"Chi-square test is the test of significance of overall deviation square in the observed and expected frequencies divided by expected frequencies."

Characteristics of χ^2 test:

- The test is based on events or frequencies and not based on mean or S.D. etc,
- The test can be used between one entire set of observed and expected frequencies.
- To draw inferences, this test is applied, especially testing the hypothesis.
- It is a general test and is highly useful in research.

Application of Chi-Square test:

- It is used to test the goodness of fit.
- The test enables to find out whether the difference between the expected and observed value is significant or not.
- If the difference is little then the fit is good, otherwise the fit is poor.

Formula:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

where: O = observed frequencies

E = Expected frequencies

\sum = Sum of

Steps:

1. A hypothesis is established i.e. Null hypothesis.
2. Calculate the difference between observed value and expected value $(O-E)$.
3. Square the deviations calculated $(O-E)^2$
4. Divide the $(O-E)^2$ by its expected frequency $\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$.
5. Add all the values obtained in Step 4.
$$\chi^2 = \sum \left[\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right]$$
6. Find the Chi-Square from χ^2 table at certain level of significance, usually 5% or 1% level.

Inference:

- If the calculated value of χ^2 is greater than the table value of χ^2 at certain degree of level of significance, we reject the hypothesis.
- If the calculated value of χ^2 is zero, the observed values and expected values completely coincide.

- If the calculated value of χ^2 is less than table value at certain degree of level of significance, it is said to be non-significant.
- This implies that the difference between the observed and expected frequencies may be due to fluctuations in sampling.

അനുപാതം അനുസരണം:

സംഭവങ്ങളുടെ സംഭവനം, χ^2 അനുപാതം, ചുരുക്കി
 ചുരുക്കിയതിനു മുമ്പേ അനുപാതം χ^2 അനുപാതം
 അനുപാതം χ^2 അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം.

- χ^2 അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം, അനുപാതം
 - അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം
 അനുപാതം.

- χ^2 അനുപാതം '0' അനുപാതം അനുപാതം
 അനുപാതം അനുപാതം (0) അനുപാതം അനുപാതം
 അനുപാതം അനുപാതം (E) അനുപാതം അനുപാതം
 അനുപാതം. അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം
 അനുപാതം അനുപാതം.

- χ^2 - അനുപാതം അനുപാതം (0) അനുപാതം
 അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം
 അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം

അനുപാതം : $\chi^2 = \sum \left[\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right]$

O - അനുപാതം അനുപാതം
 E - അനുപാതം അനുപാതം അനുപാതം.

(iii) ഒരു ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഹോമോജിനിയസ് χ^2 ഹോമോജിനിയസ് (real for homogeneity) χ^2 ഹോമോജിനിയസ്

അടിസ്ഥാനപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ:

1. ക്രമീകൃത സമതന്ത്രതയുള്ള അളവുകൾ
2. സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിലുള്ള ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ.
3. കോർഡിനേറ്റുകളുടെ ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിലുള്ള ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ $(O-E)$
4. കോർഡിനേറ്റുകളുടെ ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ $(O-E)^2$
5. കോർഡിനേറ്റുകളുടെ ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ $(O-E)^2$ ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ $\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
6. $\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$ കോർഡിനേറ്റുകളുടെ ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ $\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
7. χ^2 ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ $\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$ ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ $\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$ ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ

ഉദാഹരണം: ഒരു ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ 200 കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ 120 കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ 80 കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ $\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$ ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ

ക്രമീകൃത സമതന്ത്രതയുള്ള കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ : $1:1$

കോർഡിനേറ്റുകളുടെ കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ = 200

സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിലുള്ള കോർഡിനേറ്റുകൾ $= \frac{200 \times 1}{2} = 100$

ഗ്രൂപ്പ്	അനുഭവിച്ച അനുഭവങ്ങൾ (O)	എക്സ്പെക്റ്റഡ് അനുഭവങ്ങൾ (E)
മുൻ	120	100
പിൻ	80	100

ഗ്രൂപ്പ്	അനുഭവിച്ച അനുഭവങ്ങൾ (O)	എക്സ്പെക്റ്റഡ് അനുഭവങ്ങൾ (E)	$O-E$	$(O-E)^2$	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
മുൻ	120	100	$120-100 = 20$	400	$= 4$
പിൻ	80	100	$80-100 = -20$	400	$= 4$
					<u>8</u>

അനുഭവിച്ച χ^2 മൂല്യം = 8.00

57. അനുഭവിച്ച χ^2 മൂല്യം = 3.84

17. " " " " = 6.635

df = ഗ്രൂപ്പുകളുടെ എണ്ണം - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1

പരിശോധന:

1%. അനുഭവിച്ച χ^2 മൂല്യം

മുൻപത്തെ മൂല്യം $(6.64 < 8)$ അതുകൊണ്ട്

അനുഭവങ്ങൾ തുല്യമായിരിക്കുമെന്ന് അനുമാനിക്കാം.

ഗ്രൂപ്പ് തുല്യ 1:1 അനുപാതത്തിൽ വിഭജിക്കുന്നു.

അനുഭവങ്ങൾ തുല്യമായിരിക്കുമെന്ന് അനുമാനിക്കാം.

Illustration 1: A coin is tossed 100 times of

which head comes 60 times and tail 40 times.
 would you accept the hypothesis that the coin is normal having no bias for either head or tail.

Solution:

Step: 1: Null hypothesis - i.e. the coin is normal having no bias for either head or tail.

2: Level of significance 5%.

3. Determining expected frequencies (E)

possibilities	Observed (O) frequencies	Expected frequencies (E)
Head	60	50
Tail	40	50

4. Fixing the degree of freedom $df = n - 1$

n = number of events or possibilities
 i.e. head and tail $n = 2 - 1 = 1$

5. calculation: $\chi^2 = \sum \left[\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right]$

possibilities	Observed frequency (O)	Expected frequency (E)	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
Head	60	50	60-50=10	=100	$\frac{100}{50} = 2.0$
Tail	40	50	40-50=10	=100	$\frac{100}{50} = 2.0$

Calculated χ^2 value = 4.00

Table value at 5% level for one degree of freedom is $\underline{3.84}$ $\underline{=4}$

Inference: The calculated χ^2 value is greater than the table value. Therefore hypothesis is rejected. In other words the coin is defective with bias for head.

Illustration 2: A cross involving different genes gave rise to F₂ generation of tall and dwarf in the ratio of 110:90. Test by means of Chi-Square whether this value is deviated from the Mendel's monohybrid ratio 3:1

Solution

Steps : 1: Null hypothesis: There is no difference between 110:90 and Mendel's monohybrid ratio 3:1

2. Level of significance 5%.

3. Determining expected frequencies (E)
Mendel's monohybrid ratio Tall : Dwarf = 3:1

Observed total number = 110 + 90 = 200

Expected = Tall and dwarf 3:1
= 150 : 50 = 200

4. Fixing the degrees of freedom

$$df = n - 1, 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\text{Calculation: } \chi^2 = \sum \left[\frac{(O - E)^2}{E} \right]$$

Variables	O	E	O - E	(O - E) ²	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$
Tall	110	150	-40	1600	10.6
Dwarf	90	50	40	1600	32.0

Calculated χ^2 value = $\boxed{42.6}$ $\sum = 42.6$

For 1 df at 5% level of significance the table value = $\boxed{3.84}$

Inference:

The calculated χ^2 value 42.6 is greater than the table value 3.84. Therefore the hypothesis is rejected. In other words the value 110:90 is deviated from Mendel's monohybrid ratio 3:1

Illustration 3: when two heterozygous pea plants are crossed, 1600 plants are produced in the F_2 generation. out of which 940 are yellow round, 260 are yellow wrinkled, 340 are green round and 60 are green wrinkled. By means of χ^2 test whether these values are deviated from Mendel's dihybrid ratio 9:3:3:1.

Solution:

Step 1: Null hypothesis: There is no difference between observed values and Mendel's dihybrid ratio (9:3:3:1).

2: level of significance 5%.

3: Determining expected frequencies (E):
Mendel's dihybrid ratio 9:3:3:1

Yellow Round = 9 Total 1600 $\therefore E = \frac{9}{16} \times 1600 = 900$

Yellow wrinkled = 3 " $\therefore E = \frac{3}{16} \times 1600 = 300$

Green Round = 3 " $\therefore E = \frac{3}{16} \times 1600 = 300$

Green wrinkled = $\frac{1}{16}$ Total 1600 $\therefore E = \frac{1}{16} \times 1600 = \frac{100}{1600}$

4: Fixing the df = n-1 = 4-1 = 3

Calculation: $\chi^2 = \sum \left[\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right]$

Variables	O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
Yellow Round	940	900	40	1600	1.77
Yellow wrinkled	260	300	-40	1600	5.33
Green Round	340	300	40	1600	5.33
Green wrinkled	60	100	-40	1600	16.00
					$\Sigma = 28.43$

calculated χ^2 value = 28.43

For 3 df, at 5% level of significance, Table χ^2 value (7.81)

Inference: The calculated χ^2 value is greater than the table χ^2 value. Therefore the hypothesis is rejected. In other words there is no real independent assortment or the observed value are deviated from Mendel's dihybrid ratio 9:3:3:1.

Illustration 4: A certain drug was administered to 500 people out of a total of 800 included in the sample to test its efficacy against typhoid. The results are given below: Find out the effectiveness of drug against the disease.

	Typhoid	No Typhoid	Total
Administering the drug	200	300	500
without administering the drug	280	20	300
Total	480	320	800

Solution:

- Steps:
- 1: Null hypothesis i.e. the drug is not effective in preventing typhoid
 - 2: level of significance 5%
 - 3: preparing 2×2 Contingency table (O)

	Typhoid	No Typhoid	Total
Drug	200	300	500
NO Drug	280	20	300
Total	480	320	800

4: preparing table for expected frequencies (E)

	Typhoid	No Typhoid	Total
Drug	$\frac{480 \times 500}{800} = 300$	$\frac{320 \times 500}{800} = 200$	500
NO Drug	$\frac{480 \times 300}{800} = 180$	$\frac{320 \times 300}{800} = 120$	300
	480	320	800

5. Fixing the degrees of freedom $df = (r-1)(c-1)$
 where $r = \text{row}$, $c = \text{column} = (2-1)(2-1) = 1$

6. Calculation: $\chi^2 = \sum \left[\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right]$

O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
200	300	-100	10000	33.33
280	180	100	10000	55.55
300	200	100	10000	50.00
20	120	-100	10000	83.33
				$\Sigma = 222.21$

Calculated χ^2 value: 222.21

For 1 df, at 5% level of significance
 - The table χ^2 value = 3.84

Inference:

The calculated χ^2 value (222.21) is greater than the table χ^2 value (3.84). Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. In other words the drug is effective in preventing typhoid.

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x - \bar{x}^2}{n-1}}$$

2) Two independent samples (unpaired t-test)

(Independent Samples)

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{S} \times \sqrt{\frac{n_1 \times n_2}{n_1 + n_2}}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2 + \sum (x_2 - \bar{x}_2)^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

3) Significance coefficient t-Test
(t-test for correlation coefficient)

$$t = \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \times \sqrt{n-2}$$

4) Two dependent samples (unpaired t-test)
(Dependent-Samples)

$$t = \frac{\bar{d} \sqrt{n}}{S}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (d - \bar{d})^2}{n-1}}$$

\bar{d} = Mean of the differences

S = S.D of the differences

n = Size of the sample.

Student 't' test

(Basic and fundamental properties)

1. Theoretical work on t-distribution was done by W.S. Gosset; he has published his findings under the pen name "Student". That's why it is called Student's t-test.
2. Student's t-test is used when sample size is 30 or less ($n \leq 30$) and the population standard deviation (σ) is unknown.
3. t-distribution has been derived mathematically under the assumption of a normally distributed population.

$$f(t) = C \left(1 + \frac{t^2}{\nu(\nu-2)} \right)^{-\frac{\nu+1}{2}}$$

where, C = constant required to make the area under the curve equal to unity.

ν = Degree of freedom.

Properties of t-distribution:

- ① The variable t-distribution ranges from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$ ($-\infty < t < +\infty$).
- ② t-distribution will be symmetrical like normal distribution, if power of t is even in probability density function (pdf).

- ③ for large values of ν (i.e. increased sample size n), the t -distribution tends to a Standard normal distribution. This implies that for different ν value and the shape of t -distribution differs.

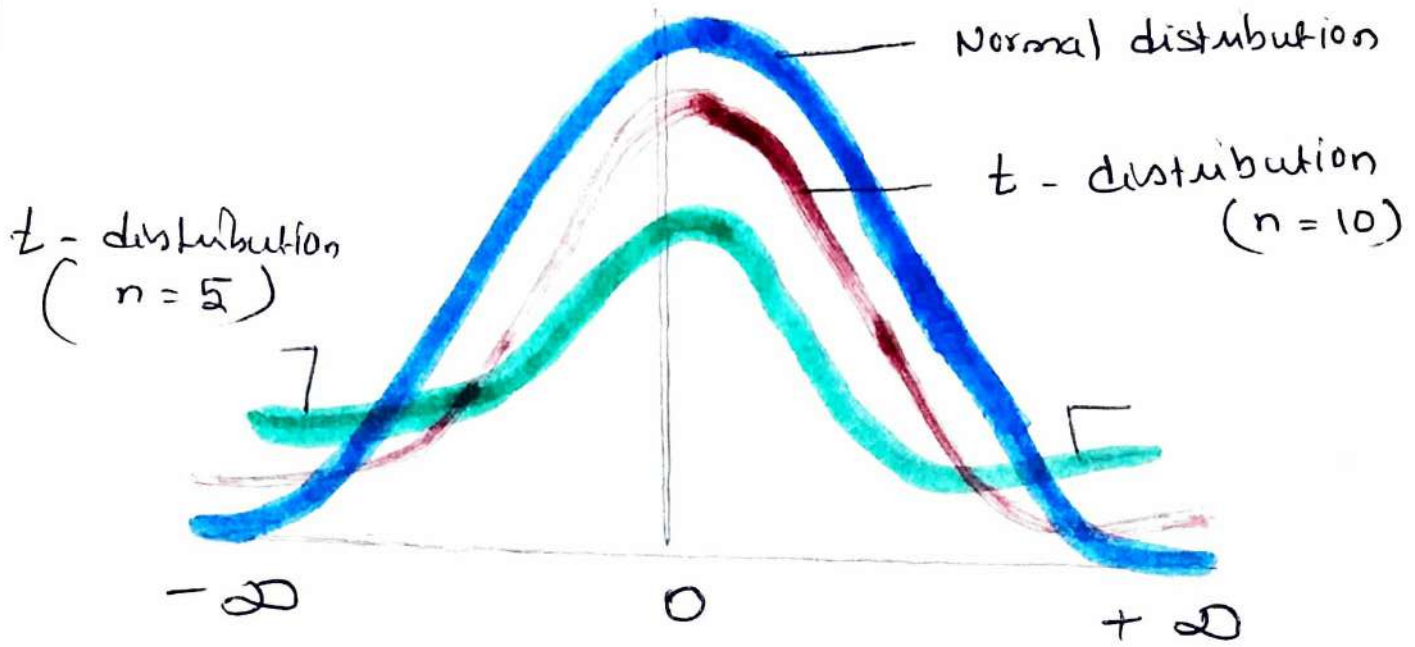
Sample size (n)	df (ν)	t value ($\alpha = 0.025$)
5	4	2.776
10	9	2.262
30	29	2.045
∞	-	1.96

z value 1.96

- ④ The ' t ' distribution is less peaked than normal distribution at the centre and higher peaked in the tails.
- ⑤ The value of y (peak height) attains highest at $t = 0$

t -Distribution Table:

- Gives t value for different level of significance and different degree of freedom.
- Calculated t -value will be compared with tabulated t -value.



Student t-test

- ① To test the Significance of the mean of a random sample (Sample Size is 30 (or) less than 30)

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x} - \mu)}{S} \times \sqrt{n}, \quad S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n-1} \text{ (df)}}$$

\bar{x} = Mean of the sample

μ = Mean of the population

n = Sample Size

S = Standard deviation of the sample

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \mu)^2}{n}}$$

for population

Confidence interval estimate (for α level of significance)

One tailed test $\bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha} \times \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \alpha = 0.05$

Two tailed test $\bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \times \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \alpha = \frac{0.05}{2} = 0.025$

- ② To test the difference between Means of two Two Samples (Independent Samples) (unpaired test)

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{S} \times \sqrt{\frac{n_1 \times n_2}{n_1 + n_2}}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2 + \sum (x_2 - \bar{x}_2)^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \text{ (df)}}$$

$x_1 = \text{Mean of the Sample (1)}$

$x_2 = \text{Mean of Sample (2)}$

$n_1 = \text{Sample Size of Sample (1)}$

$n_2 = \text{Sample Size of Sample (2)}$

$S = \text{Standard deviation (Combined)}$

③ To test the difference between Means of Two Samples (Dependent samples or matched pair observations).

$$t = \frac{\bar{d} \sqrt{n}}{S}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (d - \bar{d})^2}{n-1}} \quad (\underline{\underline{df}})$$

$\bar{d} = \text{Mean of the differences}$

$S = \text{SD of the differences}$

$n = \text{Size of the sample.}$

④ Testing the Significance of an observed Correlation Coefficient.

$$t = \frac{r \times \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \quad (\underline{\underline{df}})$$

$r = \text{Correlation Coefficient}$

$n = \text{Size of the sample.}$

Testing the Significance of the Mean (For Random Sample)

- Q ① The manufacturer of a certain make of LED bulb claims that his bulbs have a mean life of 20 months. A random sample of 7 such bulb gave the following values. Life of bulbs in months:

19, 21, 25, 16, 17, 14, 21, Can you regard the producer's claim to be valid at 1% level of significance?

Solution:

Given data, popn. mean (μ) = 20 months
Life of Bulbs (in months) : 19, 21, 25, 16, 17, 14, 21

level of significance: 1%.

$$H_0: \mu = \bar{x}$$

$$H_a: \mu \neq \bar{x}$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S} \times \sqrt{n}; \quad S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

Calculation of \bar{x} and S

x	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
19	0	0
21	+2	4
25	+6	36
16	-3	9
17	-2	4
14	-5	25
21	-2	4
		<u>82</u>

$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{133}{7} = 19$
$\sum (x - \bar{x})^2 = 82$
$S = \sqrt{\frac{82}{7-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{82}{6}}$
$S = \sqrt{13.67} = 3.7$
$t = \frac{19 - 20}{3.7} \times \sqrt{7}$

$$t = \frac{1 \times 2.65}{3.7}$$

$t = \boxed{0.716}$ calculated t' value.

$$df(v) = n - 1 = 7 - 1 = 6 \quad t_{0.001} \text{ (tabulated value)}$$

$$t_{0.001} = \boxed{3.707}$$

Accept the hypothesis i.e.

- H_0 is passed and accepted
- There is no difference between the sample mean and population mean life of bulbs.
- claim of the producer is correct.

eg: (2) A random sample of size 15 has 50 as mean, the sum of the squares of the deviation taken from mean is 130,
→ can this sample be regarded as taken from the population having 53 as mean?

→ obtain 95% and 99% Confidence limits of the mean for the population.

Given data,

$$\bar{x} = 50, \mu = 53, n = 15, \sum (x - \bar{x})^2 = 130$$

$$H_0: \mu = \bar{x}, \quad H_a: \mu \neq \bar{x},$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S} \times \sqrt{n}, \quad S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{130}{15-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{130}{14}}$$

$$s = \sqrt{9.29} = \underline{\underline{3.05}}$$

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x} - \mu)}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{50 - 53}{3.05} \times \sqrt{15} = \frac{-3 \times 3.87}{3.05}$$

$$= \frac{11.61}{3.05} = \underline{\underline{3.81}} \text{ (calculated 't' value)}$$

$$V(\text{or}) df = n - 1 = 15 - 1 = 14$$

95% \Rightarrow Limit for 5% (or) α

99% \Rightarrow 1% level of significance
confidence limit

$$t_{0.05}^{(95\%)} = \underline{\underline{2.145}}$$

$$t_{0.01}^{(99\%)} = \underline{\underline{2.977}} \text{ (Two tail test)}$$

(df = 14; level of significance = 1% (two tailed)
5% (two tailed)

Sample mean for 95% confidence limit:

$$= \bar{x} \pm \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \times t_{0.05}$$

$$= 50 \pm \frac{3.05}{\sqrt{15}} \times 2.145 = 50 \pm \frac{3.05}{3.87} \times 2.145$$

$$= 50 \pm \frac{6.54}{3.87} = 50 \pm 1.69$$

$$\text{Limit} = \underline{\underline{48.31}} \text{ to } \underline{\underline{51.69}}$$

Sample mean for 99% confidence limit.

$$\bar{x} \pm \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \times t_{0.001}$$

$$= 50 \pm \frac{3.05}{\sqrt{15}} \times 2.977 = 50 \pm \frac{3.05}{3.87} \times 2.977$$

$$= 50 \pm \frac{9.08}{3.87} = 50 \pm 2.35$$

Limit. 47.65 to 52.35

TV ↓ = CV ↑ = Significant difference

H_0 will be rejected (referred)

i.e., There is a difference between sample mean & popn. mean

For Two Independent Samples (unpaired test)

- Q 1) Two type of drugs were used on 6 and 5 patients for reducing their weight. Drug A was imported and drug B was indigenous. The increase in the weight (in kg) after using the drug for 90 days was given below:

Drug A : 8, 10, 12, 9, 14, 13 - Kg

Drug B : 7, 9, 14, 12, 8. - Kg

Is there a significant difference in the efficacy of the drug?

Solution:

H_0 : Drug A = Drug B

H_a : Drug A \neq Drug B

Given data:

$n_1 = 6$

$n_2 = 5$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{S} \times \sqrt{\frac{n_1 \times n_2}{n_1 + n_2}}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2 + \sum (x_2 - \bar{x}_2)^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

Calculation of \bar{x}_1 , \bar{x}_2 and S:

x_1	$(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)$	$(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2$	x_2	$(x_2 - \bar{x}_2)$	$(x_2 - \bar{x}_2)^2$
8	$8 - 11 = -3$	9	7	$7 - 10 = -3$	9
10	$10 - 11 = -1$	1	9	$9 - 10 = -1$	1
12	$12 - 11 = +1$	1	14	$14 - 10 = +4$	16
9	$9 - 11 = -2$	4	12	$12 - 10 = +2$	4
14	$14 - 11 = +3$	9	8	$8 - 10 = -2$	4
13	$13 - 11 = +2$	4			
<u>66</u>		<u>28</u>	<u>50</u>		<u>34</u>

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{\sum x_1}{n_1} = \frac{66}{6} = 11$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\sum x_2}{n_2} = \frac{50}{5} = 10$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2 + \sum (x_2 - \bar{x}_2)^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{28 + 34}{6 + 5 - 2}} = \sqrt{\frac{66}{9}} = \sqrt{6.88} = \underline{\underline{2.62}}$$

$$t = \frac{11 - 10}{2.62} \times \sqrt{\frac{6 \times 5}{6 + 5}}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2.62} \times \sqrt{\frac{30}{11}} = \frac{1}{2.62} \times \sqrt{2.72}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2.62} \times 1.65 = \frac{1.65}{2.62} = \underline{\underline{0.63}}$$

$$t = \boxed{0.63} \text{ (calculated value)}$$

$$df(0.05) t = n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 6 + 5 - 2 = 9$$
$$t_{0.05} = \boxed{2.262} \text{ (Tabulated value)}$$

H_0 is passed and accepted, so there is no significant difference between the efficacy of Drug A and Drug B

Q.2) Two Laboratories A and B carry out independent estimates of Sugar Content in a chocolate made by a firm named X. A sample is taken from each batch and divided into two parts; and send to the two Laboratories. The Sugar Content obtained by the laboratories are regarded below (in mg/g)

- Lab A : 8, 9, 9, 6, 4, 6
- Lab B : 7, 8, 6, 4, 5, 6

Is there a significant difference between the mean Sugar Content obtained by two laboratories A & B.

Solution

$$H_0: \text{Lab A} = \text{Lab B}$$

$$H_a: \text{Lab A} \neq \text{Lab B}$$

Given data, C Sugar Content in chocolate in mg (g)

$$\text{Lab A: } 8, 9, 9, 6, 4, 6 \quad = n_1 = 6$$

$$\text{Lab B: } 7, 8, 6, 4, 5, 6 \quad = n_2 = 6$$

Calculation of \bar{x}_1 , \bar{x}_2 and S.

x_1	$(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)$	$(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2$	x_2	$(x_2 - \bar{x}_2)$	$(x_2 - \bar{x}_2)^2$
8	$8 - 7 = 1$	1	7	$7 - 6 = 1$	1
9	$9 - 7 = 2$	4	8	$8 - 6 = 2$	4
9	$9 - 7 = 2$	4	6	$6 - 6 = 0$	0
6	$6 - 7 = -1$	1	4	$4 - 6 = -2$	4
4	$4 - 7 = -3$	9	5	$5 - 6 = -1$	1
6	$6 - 7 = -1$	1	6	$6 - 6 = 0$	0
<u>42</u>		<u>20</u>	<u>36</u>		<u>10</u>

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{\sum x_1}{n_1} = \frac{42}{6} = \boxed{7}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\sum x_2}{n_2} = \frac{36}{6} = \boxed{6}$$

$$S = \frac{\sum (x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2 + \sum (x_2 - \bar{x}_2)^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$S = \frac{20 + 10}{6 + 6 - 2} = \frac{30}{10} = \sqrt{3} = \underline{\underline{1.732}}$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{S}$$

$$t = \frac{7 - 6}{1.732} \times \sqrt{\frac{6 \times 6}{6 + 6}} = \frac{1}{1.732} \times \frac{36}{12}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{1.732} \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{1.732} \times 1.732 = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$t = \boxed{1} \text{ (calculated value)}$$

$$v(df) = n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 6 + 6 - 2 = 10$$

$$t_{0.005} = \boxed{2.228} \text{ (tabulated 't' value)}$$

H_0 is correct and accepted. So, there is no significant difference between the sugar content obtained by lab A and lab B.

For two Dependent Samples (paired test)

Q1) A drug is given to 8 patients and the difference in their blood pressure were recorded to be:

Before Drug A: 112, 113, 118, 120, 119, 113, 110, 122

After Drug A: 116, 120, 117, 125, 126, 111, 111, 117,

Is it reasonable to believe that the drug has no effect on change of blood pressure?

Solution:

$$H_0: \text{Blood pressure before drug A} = \text{BP After drug A}$$

$$H_a: \text{BP before drug A} \neq \text{BP After drug A}$$

Given data:

$$t = \frac{\bar{d} - \bar{J}_n}{S}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (d - \bar{d})^2}{n-1}}$$

Calculation of \bar{d} and S

Before drug	After drug	d	$(d - \bar{d})$	$(d - \bar{d})^2$
112	116	116-112 = +4	4 - 2 = 2	4
113	120	120-113 = +7	= 5	25
118	117	117-118 = -1	= -3	9
120	125	125-120 = +5	= +3	9
119	126	126-119 = +7	= 5	25
113	111	111-113 = -2	= -4	16
110	111	111-110 = +1	= -1	1
122	117	117-122 = -5	= -7	49
		<u>16</u>		<u>138</u>

$$\bar{d} = \frac{\sum d}{n} = \frac{16}{8} = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{138}{8-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{138}{7}} = \sqrt{19.71} = \underline{\underline{4.44}}$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{d} \times \sqrt{n}}{S} = \frac{2 \times \sqrt{8}}{4.44} = \frac{2 \times 2.83}{4.44} = \frac{5.66}{4.44} = \underline{\underline{1.275}}$$

$$t = \boxed{1.275} \text{ (calculated value)}$$

$$df = n - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$$

$$t_{0.05} = \boxed{2.365} \text{ (Tabulated 't' value)}$$

H_0 is correct and accepted. So, drug has no significant role in the change of the blood pressure.

Q(2) 7 Students were given intensive Coaching and 5 tests were conducted in a month, the scores of test 1 and 2 are given below:

Test 1: 52, 43, 52, 27, 36, 43, 61
 Test 2: 63, 41, 62, 36, 31, 53, 70

Does the Scores from 1 to 2 Show an improvement?

Solution:

H_0 : marks before Coaching = marks after Coaching

H_0 : marks before Coaching \neq marks after Coaching

Given data:

$n = 7, \bar{d} = \frac{\sum d}{n}, s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (d - \bar{d})^2}{n-1}}$

Marks in Test (1)	Marks in Test (2)	d	(d - \bar{d})	(d - \bar{d}) ²
52	63	11	5	25
43	41	-2	-8	64
52	62	10	4	16
27	36	9	3	9
36	31	-5	-11	121
43	53	10	4	16
61	70	9	3	9
		<u>42</u>		<u>260</u>

$\bar{d} = \frac{\sum d}{n} = \bar{d} = \frac{42}{7} = \underline{\underline{6}}$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (d - \bar{d})^2}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{260}{7-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{260}{6}} = \sqrt{43.33} = \underline{6.58}$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{d} \times \sqrt{n}}{S} = \frac{6 \times \sqrt{7}}{6.58} = \frac{6 \times 2.65}{6.58} = \frac{15.9}{6.58} = \underline{2.416}$$

$$L = \boxed{2.416} \text{ (calculated } t \text{ value)}$$

$$df = n-1 = 7-1 = 6$$

$$t_{0.05} = \boxed{2.447} \text{ (Table } t \text{ value)}$$

H_0 is correct and accepted. There is no improvement in the marks after intensive coaching.

For Observed Coefficient:

Q 1 A random sample of 27 pair of observations from a normal population gives a correlation coefficient of 0.55.

Is it likely that the variables in the population are uncorrelated?

Solution:

H_0 : Correlation = Not significant

H_a : Correlation \neq Not significant

Given data,

$$n = 27, \quad r = 0.55$$

$$t = \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \times \sqrt{n-2}$$

r = Correlation coefficient

n = Sample size.

$$t = \frac{0.55}{\sqrt{1-(0.55)^2}} \times \sqrt{27-2}$$

$$t = \frac{0.55}{\sqrt{1-0.3025}} \times \sqrt{25} = \frac{0.55}{\sqrt{0.6975}} \times 5 = \frac{2.75}{0.835}$$

$$t = \boxed{3.293} \text{ (calculated value)}$$

$$df = n-2 = 27-2 = 25$$

$$t_{0.05} = \boxed{2.060} \text{ (Tabulated 't' value)}$$

H_0 failed and rejected, so variable in the population are uncorrelated.

Q (2)

Is a Correlation Coefficient of 0.6 Significant? If obtained from a random sample of 11 pair of values from a normal population.

Given data,

$$n = 11, \quad r = 0.6$$

H_0 : Correlation = Not Significant

H_a : Correlation \neq Not Significant

$$t = \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \times \sqrt{n-2}$$

r = Correlation Coefficient
 n = Sample Size.

$$t = \frac{0.6}{\sqrt{1-(0.6)^2}} \times \sqrt{11-2}$$

$$t = \frac{0.6}{\sqrt{1-(0.36)}} \times \sqrt{9} = \frac{0.6}{\sqrt{0.64}} \times 3 = \frac{0.6}{0.8} \times 3 = \frac{1.8}{0.8}$$

$$t = \boxed{2.25} \text{ (calculated 't' value)}$$

$$df = n-2; 11-2 = 9$$

$$t_{0.05} = \boxed{2.262} \text{ (table value)}$$

H_0 is passed and accepted. So, Correlation coefficient is not significant.

ii) തുല്യത (കോൺസ്ട്രെയ്ൻഡ്) മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി
 പരസ്പരം തുല്യതയെ അർത്ഥം ചെയ്യുന്ന കോൺസ്ട്രെയ്ൻഡ് ചെയ്യുക
 $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma_3^2 = \sigma_4^2$ അല്ല

iii) തുല്യതയെ അർത്ഥം ചെയ്യുന്ന മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി
 അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അനുസരിച്ചു.

മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി ചെയ്യുന്ന കോൺസ്ട്രെയ്ൻഡ് ചെയ്യുക:

- i) ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗ മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി ചെയ്യുന്ന കോൺസ്ട്രെയ്ൻഡ് ചെയ്യുക
 (One way ANOVA)
- ii) രണ്ടു മാർഗ്ഗ മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി ചെയ്യുന്ന കോൺസ്ട്രെയ്ൻഡ് ചെയ്യുക
 (Two way - ANOVA)

ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗ മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി ചെയ്യുക:

മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു കോൺസ്ട്രെയ്ൻഡ് ചെയ്യുന്ന കോൺസ്ട്രെയ്ൻഡ് ചെയ്യുക

കോൺസ്ട്രെയ്ൻഡ് ചെയ്യുക:

- ① തുല്യതയെ അർത്ഥം ചെയ്യുന്ന മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി ചെയ്യുന്ന കോൺസ്ട്രെയ്ൻഡ് ചെയ്യുക
- ② മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി ചെയ്യുന്ന മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി ചെയ്യുന്ന കോൺസ്ട്രെയ്ൻഡ് ചെയ്യുക
- ③ മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി ചെയ്യുന്ന മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി ചെയ്യുന്ന കോൺസ്ട്രെയ്ൻഡ് ചെയ്യുക
 (SS between)
- ④ മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി ചെയ്യുന്ന മനുഷ്യപ്രകൃതി ചെയ്യുന്ന കോൺസ്ട്രെയ്ൻഡ് ചെയ്യുക
 (MS between)

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

- The term ANOVA was first proposed by R.A. Fisher.
- Analysis of Variance refers to the examination of differences among the samples.
- It is an extremely useful technique concerning research in Biology.
- It is used to examine the significance of the difference amongst more than two sample means at the same time.
- The analysis of variance has been classified into
 - One way classification
 - Two-way classification

Principle:

We take two estimates of population variance i.e., one based on between samples variance and the other within samples variance. Then these two estimates of population variance are compared with 'F' test as follows

$$F = \frac{\text{Variance between samples}}{\text{Variance within samples}}$$

The value of F is to be compared to the F-limit for a given degrees of freedom. If the calculated F value exceeds the F-table value we can say that there are significant variance between the sample means.

Steps involved in the Analysis are:

Step: 1

Find out the means of each samples

$$\bar{X}_1, \bar{X}_2, \bar{X}_3, \bar{X}_4 \dots \bar{X}_k$$

Step: 2

Find out the Combined mean of the samples

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\bar{X}_1 + \bar{X}_2 + \bar{X}_3 + \bar{X}_4 + \dots + \bar{X}_k}{\text{No. of Samples}}$$

Step: 3

Sum of Squares between the samples (or) SS-between

$$\therefore \text{SS-between} = n_1(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x})^2 + n_2(\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x})^2 + n_3(\bar{x}_3 - \bar{x})^2 + n_4(\bar{x}_4 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + n_k(\bar{x}_k - \bar{x})^2$$

n = number of items in the corresponding samples.

Step: 4

Mean square between the samples (or) MS-between.

$$\therefore \text{MS-between} = \frac{\text{SS-between}}{\text{degrees of freedom between the samples.}}$$

Step: 5

Sum of squares within the samples (or) SS-within

$$\therefore \text{SS within} = \sum (x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2 + \sum (x_2 - \bar{x}_2)^2 + \sum (x_3 - \bar{x}_3)^2 + \sum (x_4 - \bar{x}_4)^2 + \dots + \sum (x_k - \bar{x}_k)^2$$

Step: 6

Mean square within the samples (or) M-S within.

$$\therefore \text{M-S within} = \frac{\text{SS-within}}{\text{degrees of freedom within the samples}}$$

Step: 7 make ANOVA Table:

Source of Variation	Sum of square (SS)	Degree of freedom	Mean square (MS)
Between sample			
within samples			
Total			

Step: 8 Find out F-value

$$F = \frac{\text{Variance between samples}}{\text{Variance within samples}} = \frac{\text{MS between}}{\text{MS within}}$$

If the calculated F-value is less than F-table value, there is no significant.

Illustration: ANOVA - One way.

A certain manure was used on four plots of land A, B, C and D. Four beds were prepared in each plot and the manure used. The output of the crop in the beds of plots A, B, C and D is given below

A	B	C	D
6	15	9	8
8	10	3	12
10	4	7	1
8	7	1	3

using ANOVA find out whether the difference in the means of the production of crops of the plots is significant or not.

Solution:

Step 1: Find out the means of each samples.

Sample I (x_1)	Sample II (x_2)	Sample III (x_3)	Sample IV (x_4)
6	15	9	8
8	10	3	12
10	4	7	1
8	7	1	3
Total: 32	36	20	24

\bar{x} 8 9 5 6

Step: 2 Find out the Combined mean of the samples.

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{X} &= \frac{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 + \bar{x}_3 + \bar{x}_4}{\text{No. of samples}} = \frac{8 + 9 + 5 + 6}{4} \\ &= \frac{28}{4} = 7 \quad \bar{X} = 7\end{aligned}$$

Step: 3 Sum of Squares between the samples

(or) SS-between

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{SS between} &= n_1(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x})^2 + n_2(\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x})^2 + n_3(\bar{x}_3 - \bar{x})^2 + n_4(\bar{x}_4 - \bar{x})^2 \\ &= 4(8-7)^2 + 4(9-7)^2 + 4(5-7)^2 + 4(6-7)^2 \\ &= 4(1)^2 + 4(2)^2 + 4(-2)^2 + 4(-1)^2 \\ &= 4(1) + 4(4) + 4(4) + 4(1) \\ &= 4 + 16 + 16 + 4 \\ &= 40 \end{aligned}$$

Step: 4 Mean Square between the samples

(or) M.S.-between

$$\therefore \text{M.S.-between} = \frac{\text{SS-between}}{\text{degree of freedom between the samples}}$$

There are four samples so the degrees of freedom are $4-1 = 3$

$$\therefore \text{M.S.-between} = \frac{40}{3} = 13.33$$

Step: 5 Sum of Squares within the samples (or) SS-within

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{SS-within} &= \sum (x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2 + \sum (x_2 - \bar{x}_2)^2 + \sum (x_3 - \bar{x}_3)^2 \\ &\quad + \sum (x_4 - \bar{x}_4)^2 \end{aligned}$$

x_1	$(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)$ $\bar{x}_1 = 8$	$(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2$	x_2	$(x_2 - \bar{x}_2)$ $\bar{x}_2 = 9$	$(x_3 - \bar{x}_3)^2$
6	$6-8 = -2$	4	15	$15-9 = 6$	36
8	$8-8 = 0$	0	10	$10-9 = 1$	1
10	$10-8 = 2$	4	4	$4-9 = -5$	25
8	$8-8 = 0$	0	7	$7-9 = -2$	4
		8			66

x_3	$(x_3 - \bar{x}_3)$ $\bar{x}_3 = 5$	$(x_3 - \bar{x}_3)^2$	x_4	$(x_4 - \bar{x}_4)$ $\bar{x}_4 = 6$	$(x_4 - \bar{x}_4)^2$
9	$9 - 5 = 4$	16	8	$8 - 6 = 2$	4
3	$3 - 5 = -2$	4	12	$12 - 6 = 6$	36
7	$7 - 5 = 2$	4	1	$1 - 6 = -5$	25
1	$1 - 5 = -4$	16	3	$3 - 6 = -3$	9
		40			74

$$\therefore SS\text{-within} = 8 + 36 + 40 + 74 = 188$$

Step : 6 - Mean Square within the samples
(or) MS within

$$\therefore MS\text{-within} = \frac{SS\text{-within}}{\text{degree of freedom within the samples}}$$

There are 16 items within the 4 samples

$$\therefore \text{degrees of freedom } 16 - 4 = 12$$

$$\therefore MS\text{-within} = \frac{188}{12} = \underline{15.66}$$

Step : 7 make ANOVA Table :

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares SS	Degree of freedom (df)	Mean Square (MS)
Between Sample	40	3	13.33
within Sample	188	12	15.66
Total	228	15	

Step 8: Find out (F value)

$F = \frac{\text{Variance between Samples}}{\text{Variance within Samples}}$

$$= \frac{13.33}{15.66} = 0.851$$

The table value of F for $V_1 = 3$ and $V_2 = 10$ at 5% level of significance = 3.49

$$0.851 < 3.49$$

Step 9: Inference:

The calculated value (0.851) is lesser than the table value (3.49). Therefore the difference in the means of the production of crops of the plots is not significant.

$$0.851 < 3.49$$

Conclusion: There is no significant difference in the means of the production of crops of the plots.

SPSS ന്റെ തന്ത്രപരമായ ഉപയോഗം
ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന രീതികൾ പற்றിച്ച് രചനാ രീതികൾ.

1. ഹിസ്റ്ററി രേഖാപ്പെടുത്തൽ

ഇത് നാശപ്പെടാതെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു

i) രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ ഹിസ്റ്ററി:

രേഖപ്പെടുത്തലില്ലാതെ ഹിസ്റ്ററി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു
പുനർനിർമ്മാണത്തിന് സാധ്യമാണ്. ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

ii) രേഖപ്പെടുത്തലില്ലാതെ ഹിസ്റ്ററി:

രേഖപ്പെടുത്തലില്ലാതെ, ഹിസ്റ്ററി, E-രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ, രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ,
രേഖപ്പെടുത്തലില്ലാതെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

iii) രേഖപ്പെടുത്തലില്ലാതെ ഹിസ്റ്ററി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ:

രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ (രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ)

iv) രേഖപ്പെടുത്തലില്ലാതെ ഹിസ്റ്ററി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ

2. രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ:

രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ

രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ

3. രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ: documentation.

SPSS - ന്റെ ഉപയോഗം:

1. SPSS- ന്റെ ഉപയോഗം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ
രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ. രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ
രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

2. ചിത്രാലയം ഉപയോഗിച്ച് തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത കലനം ഉപയോഗിച്ച്
3. തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
4. കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക (spread sheet)
 കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
5. കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക.
6. കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 i) കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 ii) കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 iii) കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 iv) കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക
 v) കലനം കണ്ടറിയുക

Introduction to statistical package-SPSS.

What is SPSS?

SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) is among the most widely used programs for statistical analysis in social science. SPSS can take data from almost any type of file and use them to generate tabulated reports, charts, and plots of distributions and trends, descriptive statistics, and conduct complex statistical analyses.

1. It is developed by Norman H. Nie and C. Hadlai Hull of IBM Corporation in the year 1968.
2. Long produced by SPSS Inc., it was acquired by IBM in 2009. Current versions (post 2015) have the brand name: IBM SPSS Statistics
3. It is compatible with Windows, Linux, UNIX About & Mac operating systems.
4. The original SPSS manual Nie, Bent & Hull, 1970 has been described as one of "sociology's most influential books" for allowing ordinary researchers to do their own statistical analysis.
5. In addition to statistical analysis, data management (case selection, file reshaping, creating derived data) and data documentation (a metadata dictionary is stored in the data file) are features of the base software. Statistics included in the base software:
 - Descriptive statistics: Cross tabulation, Frequencies, Descriptives, Explore, Descriptive Ratio Statistics.
 - Bivariate statistics: Means, t-test, ANOVA, Correlation (bivariate, partial, distances), Nonparametric tests, Bayesian
 - Prediction for numerical outcomes: Linear regression.
 - Prediction for identifying groups: Factor analysis, cluster analysis (two-step, K-means, hierarchical).
 - Geo spatial analysis, simulation R extension (GUI), Python.
6. The many features of SPSS Statistics are accessible via pull-down menus or can be programmed with a proprietary 4GL *command syntax language*.
7. Command syntax programming has the benefits of reproducible output, simplifying repetitive tasks, and handling complex data manipulations and analyses.
8. SPSS is among the most widely used programs for statistical analysis in social science and Market research. Government, Higher education, Consumer packaged goods, Retail, Manufacturing, Healthcare, Insurance, Finance, Banking, Telecommunications.
9. It offers complete plotting, reporting and presentation features.

10. It provides in-depth statistical capabilities.
11. It includes a full range of data, management system and editing tools.
12. It is easy to learn and use
13. Features of SPSS:
 - Importing data from other file formats
 - Importing data from an ASCII file
 - Opening existing SPSS system files
 - Creating new SPSS data files
 - Getting data into SPSS
14. One can have only one data file open at a time.
 - One can create new data files or modify existing ones.
 - This window displays the content of the data file.
 - The data editor offers a simple and efficient spreadsheet like facility for entering data and browsing the working data file.
15. Entering Data Editor. Displays variable definition information, including defined variable and value labels, data type, etc., Displays the actual data values or defined value labels.
16. This editor provides two views of the data, DATA VIEW
17. We can edit text, swap data in rows and columns.
18. Output can be modified in many ways with is editor, and can create multidimensional tables. Ex: Editing Data PIVOT TABLE EDITOR.
19. High-resolution charts and plots can be modified in chart windows. Text output not displayed in pivot tables can be modified with the text output editor.

Advantages:

SPSS offers a user friendliness that most packages are only now catching up to. It is popular, and though that is certainly not a reason for choosing a statistical package, many data sets are easily loaded into it and other programs can easily import SPSS files.

Disadvantage:

- It is expensive, sometimes ridiculously so, and even when you do buy your really only leasing, and its license is definitely not user friendly.
- Its menu offerings are typically the most basic of an analysis and sometimes lacking even then, and it makes doing an inappropriate analysis very easy.
- For academic use SPSS lags notably behind SAS, R and even perhaps others that are on the more mathematical rather than statistical side for modern data analysis.