Chi-squared tests 6C

1 H_0: The observed data can be modelled by a discrete uniform distribution. (The dice is not biased.)
H_1: The observed data cannot be modelled by a discrete uniform distribution. (The dice is biased.)
The number of degrees of freedom $\nu = 5$ (six data cells with a single constraint on the total)
From the tables: $\chi_5^2(5\%) = 11.070$

$$\sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} = \frac{4^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 3^2}{12} = 4.333\ldots$$

As 4.333 is less than 11.070, there is not enough evidence to reject H_0 at the 5% level and to suggest that the dice is not fair.

2 H_0: Probability of drawing a winning ticket is 0.2
H_1: Probability of drawing a winning is not 0.2

The number of degrees of freedom $\nu = 1$ (2 data cells with a single constraint on the total)
From the tables: $\chi_1^2(5\%) = 3.841$

The observed and expected results are:

Result	**Winning**	**Losing**	**Total**
Observed (O_i)	15	105	120
Expected (E_i)	24	96	120
$\frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$	3.375	0.84375	4.21875

As 4.21875 is greater than 3.841, reject H_0; there is evidence at the 5% significance level that the probability of drawing a winning ticket is not 20%

3 H_0: The observed data is drawn from the travel agent's expected distribution.
H_1: The observed data is not drawn from the travel agent's distribution.

The number of degrees of freedom $\nu = 2$ (three data cells with a single constraint on the total)
From the tables: $\chi_2^2(2.5\%) = 7.378$

$$\sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} = \frac{6^2}{10} + \frac{13^2}{60} + \frac{7^2}{30} = 8.05$$

As 8.05 is greater than 7.378, reject H_0; there is evidence at the 2.5% significance level that the expected distribution does not fit the data.

4 a The expected values in the final three data columns are all less than 5, so these categories must be merged. The adjusted table has five columns (0, 1, 2, 3, $\geqslant$ 4) with a single constraint on the total, and therefore there are four degrees of freedom.

b H_0: Data is drawn from the expected distribution.
H_1: Data is not drawn from the expected distribution.

From the tables: $\chi_4^2(5\%) = 9.488$

The observed and expected results are:

Dogs	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**$\geqslant 4$**	**Total**
Observed (O_i)	45	19	11	8	17	100
Expected (E_i)	55	20	10	7	8	100
$\frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$	1.818	0.05	0.1	0.143	10.125	12.236

As 12.236 is greater than 9.488, reject H_0; there is evidence at the 5% significance level that the expected distribution does not fit the data.

5 H_0: Birth weights from 2000 can be used as a model for birth weights in 2015.
H_1: Birth weights from 2000 cannot be used as a model for birth weights in 2015.

The number of degrees of freedom $\nu = 5$ (six data cells with a single constraint on the total)
From the tables $\chi_5^2(5\%) = 11.070$

Calculate the expected results by multiplying the total number of observations (687 660) by the percentage in each weight band in the year 2000. The observed and expected results are:

Weight (g)	**<1500**	**1500 –1999**	**2000 –2499**	**2500 –2999**	**3000 –3499**	**$\geqslant$ 3500**	**Total**
Observed (O_i)	7286	9304	32 121	112 535	244 472	281 942	687 660
Expected (E_i)	8939.58	10 314.9	34 383	113 464	245 495	275 064	687 660
$\frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$	305.9	99.1	148.8	7.6	4.3	172.0	737.6

As 737.6 is greater than 11.070, reject H_0; there is evidence at the 5% significance level that distribution seen in the 2000 data does not provide a good model for the 2015 data.