## Lesson 5

- Ex. 2.5.1 Constuct difference between results for lab-ass 2 and lab-ass 1.
  a) One sided test: v<sub>+</sub> = 8 ≥ 8; the hypothesis of equal value measurement is rejected. Lab-ass 2 tends to get higher value.
  b) T<sub>-</sub> = 9.5 < 14. the same conclusion as in a).</li>
  c) I<sub>µD</sub> = (A<sub>15</sub>, A<sub>41</sub>) = (4.0, 22.5).
- Ex. 2.5.2 a)  $T_{-} = 10 < 16$ ;  $H_0$  is rejected. b)  $TS = \frac{10-52.5}{\sqrt{253.75}} = -2.67 < -2.33$ ;  $H_0$  is rejected. The results suggest that drug users psychological dependence on heroin decreased.
- Ex. 2.5.3 Kruskal-Wallis test with  $\chi^2$ -approximation: T = 10.29 < 11.32. We can not claim that there is a difference between splicing methods.
- Ex. 2.5.4 a) T = 181 < 184; hypothesis about the same distributions is rejected at the level 0.05.</li>
  b) Number of observations that stand out is 2+5 = 7 ≥ 7; the hypothesis of equal distribution is rejected at the level 0.05. B-components seems to last longer.
- Ex. 2.5.5 We can block design with block=instrument. Test statistic T = 10.89 > 9.49. With high probability there is significant difference between threads.
- Ex. 2.5.6 a)  $I_{\mu_1-\mu_2} = (5.5, 12.0)$ b)  $I_{\mu_1-\mu_2} = (d_{(3)}, d_{(22)}) = (5, 13)$ I both cases the conclusion is that the higher dose gives shorter time to fall asleep.
- Ex. 2.5.7 Wilcoxons rank sum test.  $H_0$ : The same lifetime distribution for A and B  $H_1$ : Different lifetime distribution for A and B  $H_0$  can not be rejected as  $50 < T_{OBS} < 104$ .
- Ex. 2.5.8 Kruskal-Wallis test with  $\chi^2$ -approximation: T = 12.75 > 5.99. With high probability time has impact on results.
- Ex. 2.5.9 a) Friedmans test. T = 10.67 > 9.49. Coppar concentration seems to have impact on results. b) Make differences  $y_{i3} - y_{i5}$ . We obtain  $T_{-} = 0$  with P = 0.125 > 0.05. We can not state that the concentration no. 5 is better than no. 3. We do one sided test as we already in advance could argue that if there was a difference, then it should be that the higher the concentration ab copper inhibits bacteria growth more effectively.