Compare parametric and non-parametric statistics:

NON-PARAMETRIC:

			Q-test:	H0 = The	ere is no outlier in the data set.
Data set	sorted	Q		H1 = The	ere is one outlier in the data set.
30.1	30.1	0.351			
32.56	32.56			alpha=	0.05
33.33	33.33			range=	7
34.1	34.1			N=	8
34.45	34.45			Qcrit=	0.526
35.12	35.12				
35.14	35.14			The calcu	culated value 0,351 is smaller than the critical valu
37.1	37.1	0.280		Therefor	ore, the null hypothesis is accepted, no outlier pre

N	Q _{crit} (CL:90%)	Q _{orit} (CL:95%)	Q _{orit} (CL:99%)
3	0.941	0.970	0.994
4	0.765	0.829	0.926
5	0.642	0.710	0.821
6	0.560	0.625	0.740
7	0.507	0.568	0.680
8	0.468	0.526	0.634
9	0.437	0.493	0.598
10	0.412	0.466	0.568

PARAMETRIC:

	<mark>Grubb´s test:</mark> H0 = There is no outlie	r in the data set.
Data set	H1 = There is one outli	er in the data set.
30.1		
32.56	Max value= 37.1	T (max)= 1.500788
33.33	Min value= 30.1	T (min)= 1.874478
34.1	Mean= 33.99	critical= 2.1266
34.45	St. dev.= 2.073911	
35.12		Both calculated values are lower tl
35.14		Therefore, the null hypothesis is a
37.1	- -	17
	$G=rac{\max Y_i-ar{Y} }{s}$ $G=rac{Y}{s}$	$\frac{-Y_{min}}{s}$

CONCLUSION:

Non-parametric tests are more suitable as there is a small sample of data and it is not normally distributed

Confidence interval:

Data set sorted

30.1 32.56 33.33 34.1 34.45 35.12

<30,1;35,14>

ıe 0,526. sent.

35.14 37.1

n	j	k	p	
$n \leq 5$: no confidence interval possible.				
6	1	6	0.969	
7	1	7	0.984	
8	1	7	0.961	
9	2	8	0.961	
10	2	9	0.979	
11	2	10	0.988	
12	3	10	0.961	
13	3	11	0.978	
14	3	11	0.965	
15	4	12	0.965	
16	4	12	0.951	
17	5	13	0.951	
18	5	14	0.969	
19	5	15	0.981	
20	6	15	0.959	

37.1

Confidence interval - Student:

han the critical value 2,1266. ccepted, there is no outlier.

Data set	$\sqrt{x} - t_{(\alpha, n)}$
30.1	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
32.56	N=
33.33	Mean=
34.1	St. dev.=
34.45	
35.12	t=
35.14	alpha=

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