Decide if the 2 sets of data belong to the same population:

set1	set2
16.38	16.84
19.15	15.46
19.1	14.41
19.28	18.1
19.12	16.99
18.85	15.11
18.1	15.1
19	
17.77	
12.45	

Grubb´s test:

$$G = \frac{\max |Y_i -$$

H0 = There is no outlier in the data set 1.

Ha = There is one outlier in the data set 1.

Max value:	19.28	T (max)=	0.640528
Min value:	12.45	T (min)=	2.576243
Mean:	17.92	critical=	2.29
St. dev.:	2.123247		

H0 is rejected as calculated T (min

Therefore, the value 12,45 is an ou

F-test:

9	7	.=N
0.9160	1.7529	.=variance
18.53	16.00	.=mean

H0 = both variances are equal

F= 1.913621

Fcrit2= 5.599623

H0 is accepted as the calculated F value is lower that critical value.

The variances are equal.

T-test: H0 = the m

dof= 14

T= 4.44019

Tcrit2= 2.144787

H0 is rejected as the ca

Therefore, there is a di

$\frac{|Y_n - \bar{Y}|}{s}$ $G = \frac{\bar{Y} - Y_{min}}{s}$

H0 = There is no outlier in the data set 2.
Ha = There is one outlier in the data set 2.

Max value:	18.1	T (max)=	1.58505
Min value:	14.41	T (min)=	1.20201
Mean:	16.00	critical=	2.02
St. dev.:	1.32398		

) value is higher than critical value. H0 is accepted as both c
ıtlier. Therefore, there are no

eans of the 2 data sets are practicallz equal
Pool varian 1.274689

ılculated T value is higher than the critical value.
fference between the means of the 2 data sets, therefore, they do not belong to the same population.

Tento graf nie je k dispozícii vo vašej verzii programu Excel.

Ak tento tvar upravíte alebo ak zošit uložíte v inom formáte súboru, graf sa natrvalo poškodí.

calculated T values are smaller than critical value.
outliers in the data set 2.