

هذا المثال هو لقياس فعالية الموظفين قبل وبعد التدريب.
 البيانات غير متجانسة لأنه ذكر أن التدريب جديد والموظفين جدد فعنا ليسوا
 نفس الموظفين القدامى.

* Example An assembly operation requires a 6 week training period for a new employee to reach maximum efficiency. A new method of training was proposed and a new experiment was carried out to compare the new method with the standard method. A group of (18) new employees was split into two groups at random.

Each group was trained for (6) weeks, one group using the standard method and the other the new method. The time (in minutes) required for each employee to assemble a device was recorded at the end of training period. The Average and Standard deviation of the new method is (30.33) min and (4.15) respectively. Similarly, the mean and Standard deviation of the standard method is (35.22) & (4.94), then:-

- 1) state null & alternative hypothesis
- 2) Test the hypothesis and provide your conclusion (use $\alpha = 0.10$)
- 3) Determine the 95% confidence interval of the difference between the two means.

Sol: new method (n₁) standard method (n₂)

n₁ = 9 < 30 n₂ = 9 < 30

μ₁ = 30.33 μ₂ = 35.22

σ₁ = 4.15 σ₂ = 4.94

(F-test) $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$
 Pooled t-test $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ (1)
 two sample t-test $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$ (2)
 ① البيانات متجانسة
 ② البيانات غير متجانسة
 ③ $\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$
 ④ $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$

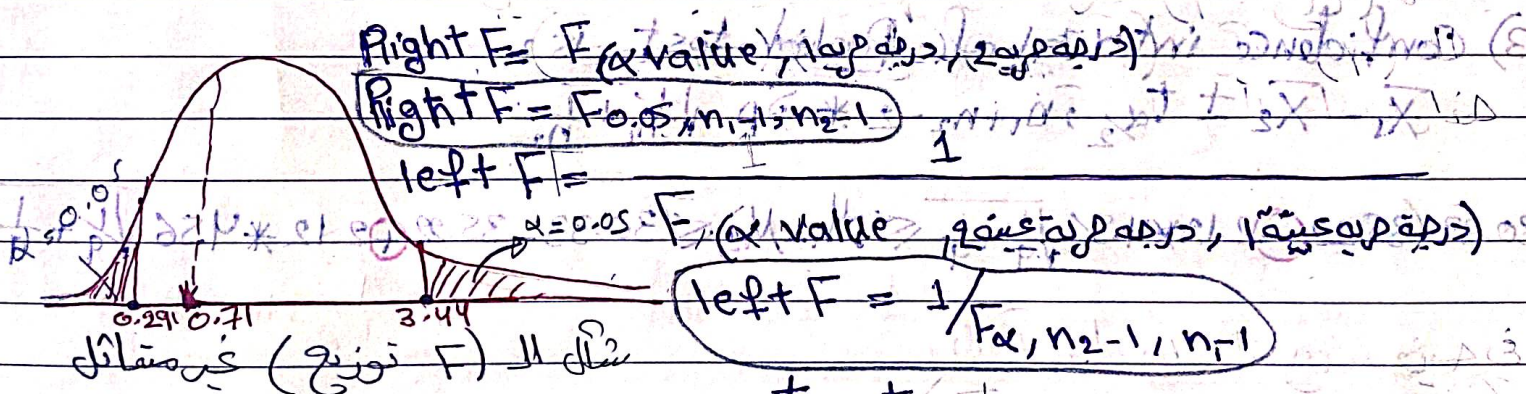
1) F test \rightarrow $H_0 = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} = 1$, $H_a = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \neq 1$

T test \rightarrow $H_0 = \mu_1 = \mu_2$, $H_a = \mu_1 < \mu_2$

2) $\alpha = 10\% = 0.10$, $\frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.05$

$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$ ان في هذه الحالة $n_1 = n_2 = 9$ لهذا تم وضع σ_1^2 في البسط و σ_2^2 في المقام ان قانون ال F هو ان الاخراف المعياري في البسط لا بد في ذلك البسط والاخراف المعياري في المقام لان هذا لا يفرق لان $n_1 = n_2$

$F = \frac{(4.15)^2}{(4.94)^2} = 0.71$



$F_{0.05, 8, 8} = 3.44$

$[8 = 9 - 1 = n - 1]$ درجة حرية

$F_{0.95, 8, 8} = 0.291$

$\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ Failed to reject H_0

Pooled test

$S_p = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1+n_2-2}}$

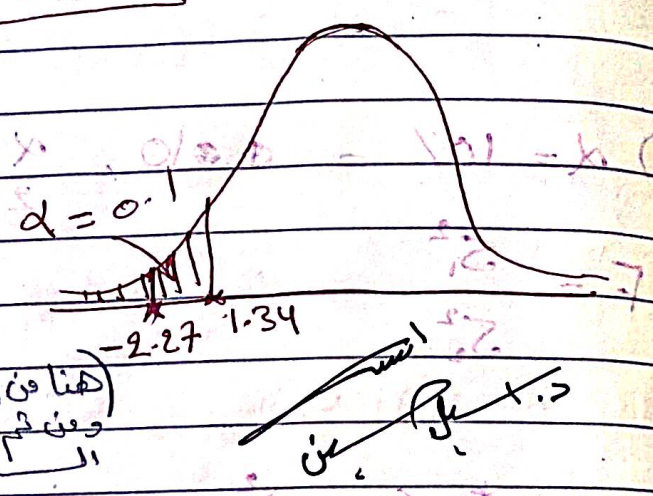
$\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2}{n_1-1} + \frac{(n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_2-1}$

$$\therefore S_p = \frac{(9-1)(4.15)^2 + (9-1)(4.94)^2}{9+9} = \boxed{4.56}$$

$$t^* = \frac{30.33 - 35.22}{4.56 \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9}}} = \boxed{-2.27}$$

$t_{\alpha/2, (n_1+n_2)-2}$

$$t_{0.05, (9+9-2)} = t_{0.05, 16} = \boxed{1.34}$$



$\therefore t^* < t$ (هنا في جدول اخرج $t_{0.05, 16}$ وعند اخرج املها انا t^* الـ t^*)

\therefore Reject $H_0 \Rightarrow \mu_1 < \mu_2$

3) Confidence interval of Pooled test is 2.77 days

$$\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 \pm t_{\alpha/2, n_1+n_2-2} * S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$$

$$30.33 - 35.22 \pm 2.27 * 4.56 \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9}} \leq \mu_1 - \mu_2 \leq 30.33 - 35.22 \pm 2.27 * 4.56 \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9}}$$

[Example 10: $n_1 = 2, n_2 = 3$]
 $\mu_1 = 8, \mu_2 = 20.07$

(Example 1) $\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2$
 two sample t-test

F-test
 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$
 Pooled t-test

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{S_p \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}}$$

$$df = \frac{[S_1^2/n_1 + S_2^2/n_2]^2}{\frac{(S_1^2/n_1)^2}{n_1-1} + \frac{(S_2^2/n_2)^2}{n_2-1}}$$

$$S_p = \frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1+n_2-2}$$

S_1 & S_2 هي اعداد في S pooled هو S_p لانه S^2 هو اعداد في t و S_p هو اعداد في t