## Goodness of Fit

## -Observed vs. Expected Counts

- $\chi^{2}$
- $\chi^{2}$-Goodness of Fit Hypothesis Test - Requirements


## Observed vs. Expected

A craps player suspects that the casino is using weighted dice. A die throw is observed 300 times and the outcomes are shown below.

|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Observed | 45 | 50 | 58 | 40 | 53 | 54 |
| Expected | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |

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$$
\chi^{2}=\sum \frac{(O-E)^{2}}{E} \quad \frac{(45-50)^{2}}{50}=0.5 \ldots
$$

## $\chi^{2}$ Hypothesis Test

$\mathrm{H}_{0}: p_{1}=p_{2}=p_{3}=p_{4}=p_{5}=p_{6}$
$\mathrm{H}_{1}$ : At least two of the proportions differ from each other


Requirements: Data were randomly selected and all of the expected counts are at least 5.

## TI 83+/TI 84 Calculator

## Tl 83+

- Download the app at www.aw.com/triola
- Press PRGM -> X2GOF -> ENTER
- Enter observed and expected into L1 and L2


## TI 84

${ }^{\bullet}$ STAT -> TESTS -> $\chi^{2}$ GOF-Test

- Enter observed and expected into L1 and L2


## Hypothesis Test

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$\mathrm{H}_{0}: p_{1}=p_{2}=p_{3}=p_{4}=p_{5}=p_{6}$
$\mathrm{H}_{1}$ : At least two of the proportions differ from each other
$\alpha=0.05$
P-Value $=0.51$

There is insufficient evidence to make a conclusion about the die having any one number more likely to occur than any other.

## Goodness of Fit

South Lake Tahoe is $62 \%$ White, $23 \%$ Hispanic, 7\% Asian, and 8\% Other. A survey of 350 LTCC students found that 245 were White, 55 were Hispanic, 36 were Asian, and 14 were Other. What can be concluded at the 0.05 level of significance?

## Goodness of Fit

Bedford's Law States that the leading digits of numbers follows this distribution

| Digit | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Percent | 30.1 | 17.6 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.6 |

The IRS suspects that a business is making up numbers in its tax return. They look at the 348 leading digits of all the numbers from the return and come up with the following frequency table. What can be concluded at the 0.05 level of significance?

| Digit | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Frequency | 48 | 52 | 35 | 40 | 34 | 50 | 47 | 20 | 22 |

