Inference testing using the Chi² test

A teacher wishes to decide, at the 5% level of significance, whether the performance in a problem solving test is independent of the students' year at school. The teacher selected 120 students, 40 from each of Years 8, 9 & 10, and graded their performance in a test as either A or B.

The table above right shows the results of his testing and the hypotheses being tested are:

*H*₀: There is no relationship between grades awarded and years at school. They are independent. *H*_A: There is a relationship.

If H_0 is true then the expected frequencies should be those in the table on the right.

Enter the observed and expected frequencies into columns C1 and C2 of the Statistics aplet.

In the HOME view, perform the calculation shown right. This calculates the individual χ^2 values ready for summing as per the formula $\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$, where O and E are the observed and expected frequencies.

After first changing to the SYMB view to register C3, the required total for C3 can be found in the **STRIS** view. In this case, 1.493.

Changing into the Solve aplet we can enter a formula which will allow us to calculate values from the Chi^2 distribution using the UTPC function.

With a 3x2 contingency table the number of degrees of freedom are 2. To find the critical $\chi^2_{0.05}$ value, we enter values of 2 for D (the degrees of freedom) and 0.05 for P (the probability) and then move the highlight to \vee (the value) and press **ETLYE**. As it turns out, the required critical value is 5.99 and so we would accept the null hypothesis and conclude no relationship.

	Grade		
	awarded		
Year	A	В	Total
8	22	18	40
9	26	14	40
10	27	13	40
Total	75	45	120

	Grade awarded		
Year	A	В	Total
8	25	15	40
9	25	15	40
10	25	15	40
Total	75	45	120

