Chapter 8 / **Example 5** χ^2 goodness of fit to the normal distribution

The GDC can work out the values of the chi squared statistic and the *p*-value.

The scores for IQ tests are normally distributed with a mean of 100 and standard deviation of 10. Cinzia gives an IQ test to all 200 IB Diploma Programme students in the school. Her results are shown in the table. Cinzia wants to test if these results are also normally distributed and performs a χ^2 goodness of fit test at the 10% significance level.

Write down her null and alternative hypotheses

Score, x	Frequency
x< 90	5
90 ≤ x < 100	14
100 ≤x< 110	74
110 ≤x< 120	58
120 ≤x< 130	34
130 ≤x	15

normalcdf

normalcdf(⁻1ɛ99.90.100.10) .1586552596 Ans*200 .31.73105191

lower:∎1∈99

upper:90 µ:100

σ:10 Paste

L1(7)=

- **b** Find the expected values.
- c If any expected values are less than 5 then rewrite both tables.
- **d** Write down the number of degrees of freedom.
- The critical value is 6.251.

а

e Find the χ^2 test statistic and the pvalue, and state the conclusion for the test.

First you will enter the observed frequencies in a list.

Press Stat 1:Edit and press enter

Enter the frequencies in the first column.

Press enter or range after each number to move to the next cell.

Note: If the list contains other numbers, you can clear it by pressing [stat] 4:CIrList and press [enter]. The home screen displays CIrList. Press [2nd] 1] [L1] and press [enter]. Press [stat] 1:Edit and press [enter] to return to the table.

To calculate the expected values, you will use the normal cdf function.

Press 2nd vars ([distr]) 2:normalcdf(.

The lower limit is –1E99 which means -1×10^{99} - a very small number. The upper limit is 90, μ is 100 and σ is 10.

To enter E press 2nd , (EE).

Navigate to Paste and press enter.

Multiply the answer by 200 (type \times 200).

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Press stat 1:Edit and press enter Press I to move to the first cell in the second column. Press 2nd (-) ([ans]) and press enter This will enter the expected score.	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 2 5 31.731 74 74 34 15 15 15 14 15 15 12(2)=
Repeat the process to calculate the other expected frequencies and enter them all in the second column. The final interval $130 \le x$ has lower limit 130 and upper limit 1E99.	2/.18103951 normalcdf(120.130.100.10) .0214000948 Ans*200 4.280018958 normalcdf(130.1e99.100.10) .0013499672 Ans*200 .2699934444
There are now 6 entries in each of the lists.	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 2 5 31.731
The last two scores are both less than 5, even when added together, and so you will have to combine them with the one above. You will also have to combine the observed frequencies. Press 2nd [quit] to enter the home screen. Type $L_2(4)+L_2(5)+L_2(6)$ sto+ $L_2(4)$ and $L_1(4)+L_1(5)+L_1(6)$ sto+ $L_1(4)$	4,280018958 normalcdf(130,1E99,100,10) .0013499672 Ans*200 .2699934444 L2(4)+L2(5)+L2(6)+L2(4) 31,73105191 L1(4)+L1(5)+L1(6)+L1(4) .107
Press Stat 1:Edit and delete the last two entries in each list. There are now 4 entries so the degrees of freedom is 3.	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 1 5 31.731 14 68.269 107 31.731 107 31.731 107 31.731 107 31.731 107 31.731 107 107 107 108

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Press 2nd [quit] to enter the home screen.	X2GOF-Test
Press stat. Press \blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright to access the TESTS menu.	Observed:L1
Select D: χ^2 GOF-Test	Expected:L2
Select L ₁ as the observed list, L ₂ as the expected list and enter 3	df:3∎
for df.	Color: BLUE
Use \checkmark to navigate down to Calculate. Press enter.	Calculate Draw
The χ^2 statistic is 245 and the <i>p</i> -value is 9.23×10^{-53} . Since $9.23 \times 10^{-53} < 0.1$ or 245 > 6.251, the null hypothesis is rejected: the scores are not normally distributed with mean of 100 and standard deviation of 10.	X2GOF=Test x ² =244.6847881 p=9.233813E ⁻⁵³ df=3 CNTRB={22.51892368 43.13