

# SNEDECOR'S $F$ DISTRIBUTION [DEVORE 9.5]

## • SNEDECOR'S $F$ DISTRIBUTION (DEFINITION):

Notation	$F \sim F_{\nu_1, \nu_2}$
Parameters	$\nu_1 \equiv \#$ "Top" dof's ( $\nu_1 = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) $\nu_2 \equiv \#$ "Bottom" dof's ( $\nu_2 = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ )
Support	$\text{Supp}(F) = (0, \infty)$ if $\nu_1 = 1$ $\text{Supp}(F) = [0, \infty)$ otherwise
pdf	$f_F(x; \nu_1, \nu_2) := \frac{(\nu_1/\nu_2)^{\nu_1/2}}{B(\nu_1/2, \nu_2/2)} \cdot x^{(\nu_1/2)-1} \left(1 + \frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2}x\right)^{-(\nu_1+\nu_2)/2}$
cdf	$\Phi_F(x; \nu_1, \nu_2) = \frac{(\nu_1/\nu_2)^{\nu_1/2}}{B(\nu_1/2, \nu_2/2)} \int_0^x \xi^{(\nu_1/2)-1} \left(1 + \frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2}\xi\right)^{-(\nu_1+\nu_2)/2} d\xi$
Mean	$\mathbb{E}[F] = \frac{\nu_2}{\nu_2-2}$ , for $\nu_2 > 2$
Variance	$\mathbb{V}[F] = \frac{2\nu_2^2(\nu_1+\nu_2-2)}{\nu_1(\nu_2-2)^2(\nu_2-4)}$ , for $\nu_2 > 4$
Model(s)	(Used exclusively for Statistical Inference)
$B(\cdot, \cdot) \equiv$ Beta Function	$\xi$ is the lowercase Greek letter "xi"

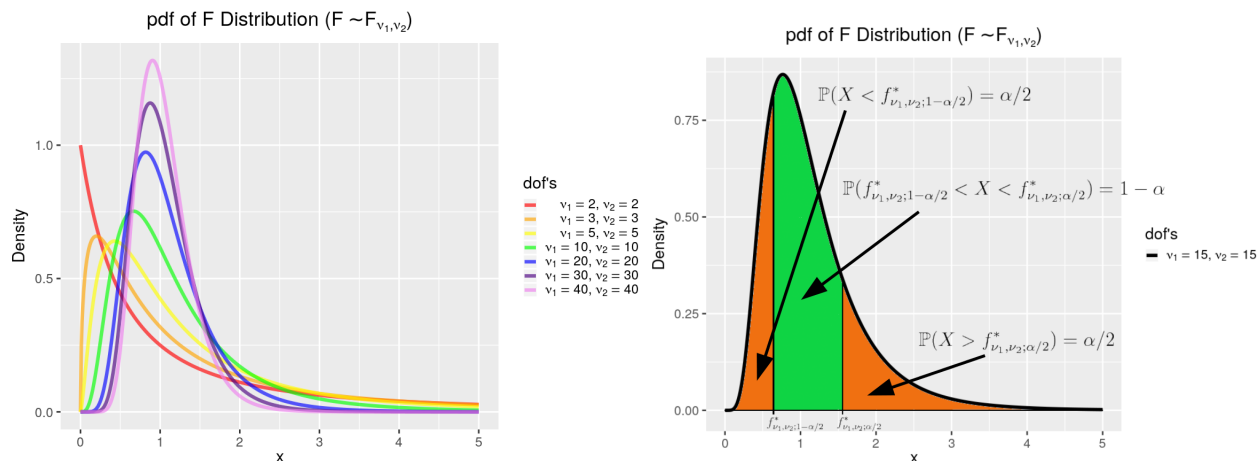
## • SNEDECOR'S $F$ DISTRIBUTION (PROPERTIES):

- The  $F_{\nu_1, \nu_2}$  pdf curve is positively skewed.
- Let random variable  $X \sim F_{\nu_1, \nu_2}$ . Then  $\frac{1}{X} \sim F_{\nu_2, \nu_1}$
- Let random variable  $X \sim t_n$ . Then  $X^2 \sim F_{1, n}$
- Let  $X_1, X_2$  be independent rv's such that  $X_1 \sim \chi_{\nu_1}^2$  &  $X_2 \sim \chi_{\nu_2}^2$ . Then  $\frac{X_1/\nu_1}{X_2/\nu_2} \sim F_{\nu_1, \nu_2}$
- Let  $X_1, X_2$  be independent rv's s.t.  $\begin{cases} X_1 \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha_1, \beta_1) \\ X_2 \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha_2, \beta_2) \end{cases}$ . Then  $\frac{\alpha_2 \beta_1 X_1}{\alpha_1 \beta_2 X_2} \sim F_{2\alpha_1, 2\alpha_2}$

## • $F$ -CUTOFFS (AKA $F$ CRITICAL VALUES):

- Value  $f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha/2}^*$  is a  $F$ -cutoff (AKA  $F$  critical value) of  $F_{\nu_1, \nu_2}$  distribution such that  $\mathbb{P}(F > f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^*) = \alpha$ .
- NOTE: Do not confuse  $F$ -cutoff  $f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^*$  with  $F$  percentile  $f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}$ :  $\mathbb{P}(F \leq f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}) = \alpha$
- Lower-tail  $F$ -cutoffs can be found from upper-tail  $F$ -cutoffs:  $f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; 1-\alpha}^* = \frac{1}{f_{\nu_2, \nu_1; \alpha}^*}$  (the order of the dof's switch!)

## • SNEDECOR'S $F$ DISTRIBUTION (EXAMPLE PDF PLOTS):



• **COMPARING TWO POPULATION VARIANCES (MOTIVATION):**

In most (if not all) situations, a higher variance is not desired as it indicates one or more of the following:

- Less Reliability
- Less Stability
- Less Efficiency
- Less Consistency
- More Risk
- More Uncertainty

This is not surprising at all – we’ve encountered similar patterns before:

- We prefer point estimators with smaller variances (e.g. UMVUE’s.)
- Smaller variances lead to narrower CI’s at the same  $\alpha$ -level.
- Smaller variances lead to more powerful hypothesis tests at the same significance level  $\alpha$ .

• **A STATISTIC RELATED TO THE F DISTRIBUTION:**

Let  $\mathbf{X} := (X_1, \dots, X_m)$  be a random sample from a Normal( $\mu_1, \sigma_1^2$ ) population.

Let  $\mathbf{Y} := (Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$  be a random sample from a Normal( $\mu_2, \sigma_2^2$ ) population.

Moreover, suppose random samples  $\mathbf{X}$  &  $\mathbf{Y}$  are independent of each other.

Then the following statistic has an  $F$  distribution:  $\frac{S_1^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_2^2/\sigma_2^2} \sim F_{m-1, n-1}$

• **F-TEST FOR COMPARING NORMAL POPULATION VARIANCES:**

Population:	Two <u>Normal</u> Populations with unknown $\sigma_+, \sigma_-$	
Realized Samples:	$\mathbf{x} := (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n_+})$ with mean $\bar{x}$ , std dev $s_+$ $\mathbf{y} := (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n_-})$ with mean $\bar{y}$ , std dev $s_-$ Samples $\mathbf{x}$ & $\mathbf{y}$ are independent of each other & $s_+ \geq s_-$	
Test Statistic Values: $W_+(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ & $W_-(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$	$f_+ = \frac{s_+^2}{s_-^2}, \quad f_- = \frac{s_-^2}{s_+^2},$	$\nu_+ = n_+ - 1$ $\nu_- = n_- - 1$
<b>HYPOTHESIS TEST:</b>	<b>REJECTION REGION AT LVL <math>\alpha</math>:</b>	<b>P-VALUE DETERMINATION:</b>
$H_0 : \sigma_+^2 = \sigma_-^2$ vs. $H_A : \sigma_+^2 > \sigma_-^2$	$f_+ \geq f_{\nu_+, \nu_-; \alpha}^*$	$1 - \Phi_F(f_+; \nu_+, \nu_-)$
$H_0 : \sigma_+^2 = \sigma_-^2$ vs. $H_A : \sigma_+^2 \neq \sigma_-^2$	$f_- \leq f_{\nu_+, \nu_-; 1-\alpha/2}^*$ or $f_+ \geq f_{\nu_+, \nu_-; \alpha/2}^*$	$\Phi_F(f_-; \nu_-, \nu_+) + [1 - \Phi_F(f_+; \nu_+, \nu_-)]$

• **F-CI's FOR  $\sigma_+^2/\sigma_-^2$  AND  $\sigma_+/\sigma_-$ :**

Given two normal populations with unknown variances  $\sigma_+^2, \sigma_-^2$ .

Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n_+}$  be a sample taken from 1<sup>st</sup> population with variance  $s_+^2$  and  $\nu_+ = n_+ - 1$ .

Let  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n_-}$  be a sample taken from 2<sup>nd</sup> population with variance  $s_-^2$  and  $\nu_- = n_- - 1$ .

Moreover, the two samples are independent of each other with  $s_+^2 \geq s_-^2$ . Then:

The  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  **F-CI** for  $\sigma_+^2/\sigma_-^2$  is  $\left( \frac{f_+}{f_{\nu_+, \nu_-; \alpha/2}^*}, \frac{f_{\nu_-, \nu_+; \alpha/2}^*}{f_-} \right) = \left( \frac{s_+^2/s_-^2}{f_{\nu_+, \nu_-; \alpha/2}^*}, \frac{f_{\nu_-, \nu_+; \alpha/2}^*}{s_-^2/s_+^2} \right)$

The  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  **F-CI** for  $\sigma_+/\sigma_-$  is  $\left( \sqrt{\frac{f_+}{f_{\nu_+, \nu_-; \alpha/2}^*}}, \sqrt{\frac{f_{\nu_-, \nu_+; \alpha/2}^*}{f_-}} \right) = \left( \sqrt{\frac{s_+^2/s_-^2}{f_{\nu_+, \nu_-; \alpha/2}^*}}, \sqrt{\frac{f_{\nu_-, \nu_+; \alpha/2}^*}{s_-^2/s_+^2}} \right)$

$$(\alpha = 0.1) \quad \text{SNEDECOR'S } F\text{-CUTOFFS, } f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^* \quad \mathbb{P}(F > f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^*) = \alpha, \quad f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; 1-\alpha}^* = \frac{1}{f_{\nu_2, \nu_1; \alpha}^*}$$

$\nu_1 \backslash \nu_2$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	18	20	30	40	60
2	9.000	9.162	9.243	9.293	9.326	9.349	9.367	9.381	9.392	9.408	9.425	9.436	9.441	9.458	9.466	9.475
3	5.462	5.391	5.343	5.309	5.285	5.266	5.252	5.240	5.230	5.216	5.200	5.190	5.184	5.168	5.160	5.151
4	4.325	4.191	4.107	4.051	4.010	3.979	3.955	3.936	3.920	3.896	3.870	3.853	3.844	3.817	3.804	3.790
5	3.780	3.619	3.520	3.453	3.405	3.368	3.339	3.316	3.297	3.268	3.238	3.217	3.207	3.174	3.157	3.140
6	3.463	3.289	3.181	3.108	3.055	3.014	2.983	2.958	2.937	2.905	2.871	2.848	2.836	2.800	2.781	2.762
7	3.257	3.074	2.961	2.883	2.827	2.785	2.752	2.725	2.703	2.668	2.632	2.607	2.595	2.555	2.535	2.514
8	3.113	2.924	2.806	2.726	2.668	2.624	2.589	2.561	2.538	2.502	2.464	2.438	2.425	2.383	2.361	2.339
9	3.006	2.813	2.693	2.611	2.551	2.505	2.469	2.440	2.416	2.379	2.340	2.312	2.298	2.255	2.232	2.208
10	2.924	2.728	2.605	2.522	2.461	2.414	2.377	2.347	2.323	2.284	2.244	2.215	2.201	2.155	2.132	2.107
12	2.807	2.606	2.480	2.394	2.331	2.283	2.245	2.214	2.188	2.147	2.105	2.075	2.060	2.011	1.986	1.960
15	2.695	2.490	2.361	2.273	2.208	2.158	2.119	2.086	2.059	2.017	1.972	1.941	1.924	1.873	1.845	1.817
18	2.624	2.416	2.286	2.196	2.130	2.079	2.038	2.005	1.977	1.933	1.887	1.854	1.837	1.783	1.754	1.723
20	2.589	2.380	2.249	2.158	2.091	2.040	1.999	1.965	1.937	1.892	1.845	1.811	1.794	1.738	1.708	1.677
30	2.489	2.276	2.142	2.049	1.980	1.927	1.884	1.849	1.819	1.773	1.722	1.686	1.667	1.606	1.573	1.538
40	2.440	2.226	2.091	1.997	1.927	1.873	1.829	1.793	1.763	1.715	1.662	1.625	1.605	1.541	1.506	1.467
60	2.393	2.177	2.041	1.946	1.875	1.819	1.775	1.738	1.707	1.657	1.603	1.564	1.543	1.476	1.437	1.395

$$(\alpha = 0.05) \quad \text{SNEDECOR'S } F\text{-CUTOFFS, } f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^* \quad \mathbb{P}(F > f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^*) = \alpha, \quad f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; 1-\alpha}^* = \frac{1}{f_{\nu_2, \nu_1; \alpha}^*}$$

$\nu_1 \backslash \nu_2$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	18	20	30	40	60
2	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.40	19.41	19.43	19.44	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.48
3	9.552	9.277	9.117	9.013	8.941	8.887	8.845	8.812	8.786	8.745	8.703	8.675	8.660	8.617	8.594	8.572
4	6.944	6.591	6.388	6.256	6.163	6.094	6.041	5.999	5.964	5.912	5.858	5.821	5.803	5.746	5.717	5.688
5	5.786	5.409	5.192	5.050	4.950	4.876	4.818	4.772	4.735	4.678	4.619	4.579	4.558	4.496	4.464	4.431
6	5.143	4.757	4.534	4.387	4.284	4.207	4.147	4.099	4.060	4.000	3.938	3.896	3.874	3.808	3.774	3.740
7	4.737	4.347	4.120	3.972	3.866	3.787	3.726	3.677	3.637	3.575	3.511	3.467	3.445	3.376	3.340	3.304
8	4.459	4.066	3.838	3.687	3.581	3.500	3.438	3.388	3.347	3.284	3.218	3.173	3.150	3.079	3.043	3.005
9	4.256	3.863	3.633	3.482	3.374	3.293	3.230	3.179	3.137	3.073	3.006	2.960	2.936	2.864	2.826	2.787
10	4.103	3.708	3.478	3.326	3.217	3.135	3.072	3.020	2.978	2.913	2.845	2.798	2.774	2.700	2.661	2.621
12	3.885	3.490	3.259	3.106	2.996	2.913	2.849	2.796	2.753	2.687	2.617	2.568	2.544	2.466	2.426	2.384
15	3.682	3.287	3.056	2.901	2.790	2.707	2.641	2.588	2.544	2.475	2.403	2.353	2.328	2.247	2.204	2.160
18	3.555	3.160	2.928	2.773	2.661	2.577	2.510	2.456	2.412	2.342	2.269	2.217	2.191	2.107	2.063	2.017
20	3.493	3.098	2.866	2.711	2.599	2.514	2.447	2.393	2.348	2.278	2.203	2.151	2.124	2.039	1.994	1.946
30	3.316	2.922	2.690	2.534	2.421	2.334	2.266	2.211	2.165	2.092	2.015	1.960	1.932	1.841	1.792	1.740
40	3.232	2.839	2.606	2.449	2.336	2.249	2.180	2.124	2.077	2.003	1.924	1.868	1.839	1.744	1.693	1.637
60	3.150	2.758	2.525	2.368	2.254	2.167	2.097	2.040	1.993	1.917	1.836	1.778	1.748	1.649	1.594	1.534

$$(\alpha = 0.05) \quad \text{SNEDECOR'S } F\text{-CUTOFFS, } f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^* \quad \mathbb{P}(F > f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^*) = \alpha, \quad f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; 1-\alpha}^* = \frac{1}{f_{\nu_2, \nu_1; \alpha}^*}$$

$\nu_1 \backslash \nu_2$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	18	20	30	40	60
2	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.40	19.41	19.43	19.44	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.48
3	9.552	9.277	9.117	9.013	8.941	8.887	8.845	8.812	8.786	8.745	8.703	8.675	8.660	8.617	8.594	8.572
4	6.944	6.591	6.388	6.256	6.163	6.094	6.041	5.999	5.964	5.912	5.858	5.821	5.803	5.746	5.717	5.688
5	5.786	5.409	5.192	5.050	4.950	4.876	4.818	4.772	4.735	4.678	4.619	4.579	4.558	4.496	4.464	4.431
6	5.143	4.757	4.534	4.387	4.284	4.207	4.147	4.099	4.060	4.000	3.938	3.896	3.874	3.808	3.774	3.740
7	4.737	4.347	4.120	3.972	3.866	3.787	3.726	3.677	3.637	3.575	3.511	3.467	3.445	3.376	3.340	3.304
8	4.459	4.066	3.838	3.687	3.581	3.500	3.438	3.388	3.347	3.284	3.218	3.173	3.150	3.079	3.043	3.005
9	4.256	3.863	3.633	3.482	3.374	3.293	3.230	3.179	3.137	3.073	3.006	2.960	2.936	2.864	2.826	2.787
10	4.103	3.708	3.478	3.326	3.217	3.135	3.072	3.020	2.978	2.913	2.845	2.798	2.774	2.700	2.661	2.621
12	3.885	3.490	3.259	3.106	2.996	2.913	2.849	2.796	2.753	2.687	2.617	2.568	2.544	2.466	2.426	2.384
15	3.682	3.287	3.056	2.901	2.790	2.707	2.641	2.588	2.544	2.475	2.403	2.353	2.328	2.247	2.204	2.160
18	3.555	3.160	2.928	2.773	2.661	2.577	2.510	2.456	2.412	2.342	2.269	2.217	2.191	2.107	2.063	2.017
20	3.493	3.098	2.866	2.711	2.599	2.514	2.447	2.393	2.348	2.278	2.203	2.151	2.124	2.039	1.994	1.946
30	3.316	2.922	2.690	2.534	2.421	2.334	2.266	2.211	2.165	2.092	2.015	1.960	1.932	1.841	1.792	1.740
40	3.232	2.839	2.606	2.449	2.336	2.249	2.180	2.124	2.077	2.003	1.924	1.868	1.839	1.744	1.693	1.637
60	3.150	2.758	2.525	2.368	2.254	2.167	2.097	2.040	1.993	1.917	1.836	1.778	1.748	1.649	1.594	1.534

$$(\alpha = 0.025) \quad \text{SNEDECOR'S } F\text{-CUTOFFS, } f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^* \quad \mathbb{P}(F > f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^*) = \alpha, \quad f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; 1-\alpha}^* = \frac{1}{f_{\nu_2, \nu_1; \alpha}^*}$$

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2	39.00	39.17	39.25	39.30	39.33	39.36	39.37	39.39	39.40	39.41	39.43	39.44	39.45	39.46	39.47	39.48
3	16.04	15.44	15.10	14.88	14.73	14.62	14.54	14.47	14.42	14.34	14.25	14.20	14.17	14.08	14.04	13.99
4	10.65	9.979	9.605	9.364	9.197	9.074	8.980	8.905	8.844	8.751	8.657	8.592	8.560	8.461	8.411	8.360
5	8.434	7.764	7.388	7.146	6.978	6.853	6.757	6.681	6.619	6.525	6.428	6.362	6.329	6.227	6.175	6.123
6	7.260	6.599	6.227	5.988	5.820	5.695	5.600	5.523	5.461	5.366	5.269	5.202	5.168	5.065	5.012	4.959
7	6.542	5.890	5.523	5.285	5.119	4.995	4.899	4.823	4.761	4.666	4.568	4.501	4.467	4.362	4.309	4.254
8	6.059	5.416	5.053	4.817	4.652	4.529	4.433	4.357	4.295	4.200	4.101	4.034	3.999	3.894	3.840	3.784
9	5.715	5.078	4.718	4.484	4.320	4.197	4.102	4.026	3.964	3.868	3.769	3.701	3.667	3.560	3.505	3.449
10	5.456	4.826	4.468	4.236	4.072	3.950	3.855	3.779	3.717	3.621	3.522	3.453	3.419	3.311	3.255	3.198
12	5.096	4.474	4.121	3.891	3.728	3.607	3.512	3.436	3.374	3.277	3.177	3.108	3.073	2.963	2.906	2.848
15	4.765	4.153	3.804	3.576	3.415	3.293	3.199	3.123	3.060	2.963	2.862	2.792	2.756	2.644	2.585	2.524
18	4.560	3.954	3.608	3.382	3.221	3.100	3.005	2.929	2.866	2.769	2.667	2.596	2.559	2.445	2.384	2.321
20	4.461	3.859	3.515	3.289	3.128	3.007	2.913	2.837	2.774	2.676	2.573	2.501	2.464	2.349	2.287	2.223
30	4.182	3.589	3.250	3.026	2.867	2.746	2.651	2.575	2.511	2.412	2.307	2.233	2.195	2.074	2.009	1.940
40	4.051	3.463	3.126	2.904	2.744	2.624	2.529	2.452	2.388	2.288	2.182	2.107	2.068	1.943	1.875	1.803
60	3.925	3.343	3.008	2.786	2.627	2.507	2.412	2.334	2.270	2.169	2.061	1.985	1.944	1.815	1.744	1.667

$$(\alpha = 0.01) \quad \text{SNEDECOR'S } F\text{-CUTOFFS, } f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^* \quad \mathbb{P}(F > f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^*) = \alpha, \quad f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; 1-\alpha}^* = \frac{1}{f_{\nu_2, \nu_1; \alpha}^*}$$

$\nu_1 \backslash \nu_2$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	18	20	30	40	60
2	99.00	99.17	99.25	99.30	99.33	99.36	99.37	99.39	99.40	99.42	99.43	99.44	99.45	99.47	99.47	99.48
3	30.82	29.46	28.71	28.24	27.91	27.67	27.49	27.35	27.23	27.05	26.87	26.75	26.69	26.50	26.41	26.32
4	18.00	16.69	15.98	15.52	15.21	14.98	14.80	14.66	14.55	14.37	14.20	14.08	14.02	13.84	13.75	13.65
5	13.27	12.06	11.39	10.97	10.67	10.46	10.29	10.16	10.05	9.888	9.722	9.610	9.553	9.379	9.291	9.202
6	10.92	9.780	9.148	8.746	8.466	8.260	8.102	7.976	7.874	7.718	7.559	7.451	7.396	7.229	7.143	7.057
7	9.547	8.451	7.847	7.460	7.191	6.993	6.840	6.719	6.620	6.469	6.314	6.209	6.155	5.992	5.908	5.824
8	8.649	7.591	7.006	6.632	6.371	6.178	6.029	5.911	5.814	5.667	5.515	5.412	5.359	5.198	5.116	5.032
9	8.022	6.992	6.422	6.057	5.802	5.613	5.467	5.351	5.257	5.111	4.962	4.860	4.808	4.649	4.567	4.483
10	7.559	6.552	5.994	5.636	5.386	5.200	5.057	4.942	4.849	4.706	4.558	4.457	4.405	4.247	4.165	4.082
12	6.927	5.953	5.412	5.064	4.821	4.640	4.499	4.388	4.296	4.155	4.010	3.909	3.858	3.701	3.619	3.535
15	6.359	5.417	4.893	4.556	4.318	4.142	4.004	3.895	3.805	3.666	3.522	3.423	3.372	3.214	3.132	3.047
18	6.013	5.092	4.579	4.248	4.015	3.841	3.705	3.597	3.508	3.371	3.227	3.128	3.077	2.919	2.835	2.749
20	5.849	4.938	4.431	4.103	3.871	3.699	3.564	3.457	3.368	3.231	3.088	2.989	2.938	2.778	2.695	2.608
30	5.390	4.510	4.018	3.699	3.473	3.304	3.173	3.067	2.979	2.843	2.700	2.600	2.549	2.386	2.299	2.208
40	5.179	4.313	3.828	3.514	3.291	3.124	2.993	2.888	2.801	2.665	2.522	2.421	2.369	2.203	2.114	2.019
60	4.977	4.126	3.649	3.339	3.119	2.953	2.823	2.718	2.632	2.496	2.352	2.251	2.198	2.028	1.936	1.836

$$(\alpha = 0.005) \quad \text{SNEDECOR'S } F\text{-CUTOFFS, } f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^* \quad \mathbb{P}(F > f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; \alpha}^*) = \alpha, \quad f_{\nu_1, \nu_2; 1-\alpha}^* = \frac{1}{f_{\nu_2, \nu_1; \alpha}^*}$$

$\nu_1 \backslash \nu_2$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	18	20	30	40	60
2	199.0	199.2	199.2	199.3	199.3	199.4	199.4	199.4	199.4	199.4	199.4	199.4	199.4	199.5	199.5	199.5
3	49.80	47.47	46.19	45.39	44.84	44.43	44.13	43.88	43.69	43.39	43.08	42.88	42.78	42.47	42.31	42.15
4	26.28	24.26	23.15	22.46	21.97	21.62	21.35	21.14	20.97	20.70	20.44	20.26	20.17	19.89	19.75	19.61
5	18.31	16.53	15.56	14.94	14.51	14.20	13.96	13.77	13.62	13.38	13.15	12.98	12.90	12.66	12.53	12.40
6	14.54	12.92	12.03	11.46	11.07	10.79	10.57	10.39	10.25	10.03	9.814	9.664	9.589	9.358	9.241	9.122
7	12.40	10.88	10.05	9.522	9.155	8.885	8.678	8.514	8.380	8.176	7.968	7.826	7.754	7.534	7.422	7.309
8	11.04	9.596	8.805	8.302	7.952	7.694	7.496	7.339	7.211	7.015	6.814	6.678	6.608	6.396	6.288	6.177
9	10.11	8.717	7.956	7.471	7.134	6.885	6.693	6.541	6.417	6.227	6.032	5.899	5.832	5.625	5.519	5.410
10	9.427	8.081	7.343	6.872	6.545	6.302	6.116	5.968	5.847	5.661	5.471	5.340	5.274	5.071	4.966	4.859
12	8.510	7.226	6.521	6.071	5.757	5.525	5.345	5.202	5.085	4.906	4.721	4.595	4.530	4.331	4.228	4.123
15	7.701	6.476	5.803	5.372	5.071	4.847	4.674	4.536	4.424	4.250	4.070	3.946	3.883	3.687	3.585	3.480
18	7.215	6.028	5.375	4.956	4.663	4.445	4.276	4.141	4.030	3.860	3.683	3.560	3.498	3.303	3.201	3.096
20	6.986	5.818	5.174	4.762	4.472	4.257	4.090	3.956	3.847	3.678	3.502	3.380	3.318	3.123	3.022	2.916
30	6.355	5.239	4.623	4.228	3.949	3.742	3.580	3.450	3.344	3.179	3.006	2.885	2.823	2.628	2.524	2.415
40	6.066	4.976	4.374	3.986	3.713	3.509	3.350	3.222	3.117	2.953	2.781	2.661	2.598	2.401	2.296	2.184
60	5.795	4.729	4.140	3.760	3.492	3.291	3.134	3.008	2.904	2.742	2.570	2.450	2.387	2.187	2.079	1.962

**EX 9.5.1:** A manufacturing plant produces a certain type of brake pad used in big rig trucks.

A sample of 11 day-shift workers showed that the mean # of brake pads produced was 56 with a std dev of 4.2.

A sample of 16 night-shift workers showed that the mean # of brake pads produced was 48 with a std dev of 7.1.

Assume that the two samples are independent and the two corresponding populations are normally distributed.

Does the data suggest differing variability in the # brake pads produced by day-shift workers and night-shift workers?

(Use significance level  $\alpha = 0.01$ )

(a) Identify  $\sigma_+$ ,  $\sigma_-$  and state the appropriate null hypothesis  $H_0$  & alternative hypothesis  $H_A$ .

(b) Compute the two  $F$ -test statistic values,  $f_+$  &  $f_-$ , for this hypothesis test.

(c) Identify the two appropriate  $F$ -cutoffs,  $f_{\nu_+, \nu_-; 1-\alpha/2}^*$  &  $f_{\nu_+, \nu_-; \alpha/2}^*$ , and lookup their table values.

(d) Use software to compute the appropriate P-value.

(e) Using the computed  $F$ -cutoffs, render the appropriate decision.

(f) Using the computed P-value, render the appropriate decision.

(g) Construct the 99%  $F$ -CI for  $\sigma_+^2/\sigma_-^2$ .

(h) Construct the 99%  $F$ -CI for  $\sigma_+/\sigma_-$ .

**EX 9.5.2:** A manufacturing plant produces a certain type of brake pad used in big rig trucks.

A sample of 21 day-shift workers showed that the mean # of brake pads produced was 58 with a variance of 95.45.

A sample of 31 night-shift workers showed that the mean # of brake pads produced was 63 with a variance of 26.58.

Assume that the two samples are independent and the two corresponding populations are normally distributed.

Does the data suggest differing variability in the # brake pads produced by day-shift workers and night-shift workers?

(Use significance level  $\alpha = 0.05$ )

(a) Identify  $\sigma_+^2, \sigma_-^2$  and state the appropriate null hypothesis  $H_0$  & alternative hypothesis  $H_A$ .

(b) Compute the two  $F$ -test statistic values,  $f_+$  &  $f_-$ , for this hypothesis test.

(c) Identify the two appropriate  $F$ -cutoffs,  $f_{\nu_+, \nu_-; 1-\alpha/2}^*$  &  $f_{\nu_+, \nu_-; \alpha/2}^*$ , and lookup their table values.

(d) Use software to compute the appropriate P-value.

(e) Using the computed  $F$ -cutoffs, render the appropriate decision.

(f) Using the computed P-value, render the appropriate decision.

(g) Construct the 95%  $F$ -CI for  $\sigma_+^2/\sigma_-^2$ .

(h) Construct the 95%  $F$ -CI for  $\sigma_+/\sigma_-$ .