

11.7: Test of a Single Variance (Not Included in the Course)

A test of a single variance assumes that the underlying distribution is **normal**. The null and alternative hypotheses are stated in terms of the population variance (or population standard deviation). The test statistic is:

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} \quad (11.7.1)$$

where:

- n = the total number of data
- s^2 = sample variance
- σ^2 = population variance

You may think of s as the random variable in this test. The number of degrees of freedom is $df = n - 1$. **A test of a single variance may be right-tailed, left-tailed, or two-tailed.** Example will show you how to set up the null and alternative hypotheses. The null and alternative hypotheses contain statements about the population variance.

Example 11.7.1

Math instructors are not only interested in how their students do on exams, on average, but how the exam scores vary. To many instructors, the variance (or standard deviation) may be more important than the average.

Suppose a math instructor believes that the standard deviation for his final exam is five points. One of his best students thinks otherwise. The student claims that the standard deviation is more than five points. If the student were to conduct a hypothesis test, what would the null and alternative hypotheses be?

Answer

Even though we are given the population standard deviation, we can set up the test using the population variance as follows.

- $H_0 : \sigma^2 = 5^2$
- $H_a : \sigma^2 > 5^2$

Exercise 11.7.1

A SCUBA instructor wants to record the collective depths each of his students dives during their checkout. He is interested in how the depths vary, even though everyone should have been at the same depth. He believes the standard deviation is three feet. His assistant thinks the standard deviation is less than three feet. If the instructor were to conduct a test, what would the null and alternative hypotheses be?

Answer

$$H_0 : \sigma^2 = 3^2$$
$$H_a : \sigma^2 < 3^2$$

Example 11.7.2

With individual lines at its various windows, a post office finds that the standard deviation for normally distributed waiting times for customers on Friday afternoon is 7.2 minutes. The post office experiments with a single, main waiting line and finds that for a random sample of 25 customers, the waiting times for customers have a standard deviation of 3.5 minutes.

With a significance level of 5%, test the claim that **a single line causes lower variation among waiting times (shorter waiting times) for customers.**

Answer

Since the claim is that a single line causes less variation, this is a test of a single variance. The parameter is the population variance, σ^2 , or the population standard deviation, σ .

Random Variable: The sample standard deviation, s , is the random variable. Let s = standard deviation for the waiting times.

- $H_0 : \sigma^2 = 7.2^2$

- $H_a : \sigma^2 < 7.2^2$

The word "less" tells you this is a left-tailed test.

Distribution for the test: χ^2_{24} , where:

- n = the number of customers sampled
- $df = n - 1 = 25 - 1 = 24$

Calculate the test statistic:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{(25-1)(3.5)^2}{7.2^2} = 5.67$$

where $n = 25$, $s = 3.5$, and $\sigma = 7.2$.

Graph:

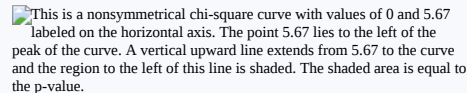
This is a nonsymmetrical chi-square curve with values of 0 and 5.67 labeled on the horizontal axis. The point 5.67 lies to the left of the peak of the curve. A vertical upward line extends from 5.67 to the curve and the region to the left of this line is shaded. The shaded area is equal to the p-value.

Figure 11.7.1.

Probability statement: $p\text{-value} = P(\chi^2 < 5.67) = 0.000042$

Compare α and the p -value:

$\alpha = 0.05$ ($p\text{-value} = 0.000042$) $\alpha > p\text{-value}$

Make a decision: Since $\alpha > p\text{-value}$, reject H_0 . This means that you reject $\sigma^2 = 7.2^2$. In other words, you do not think the variation in waiting times is 7.2 minutes; you think the variation in waiting times is less.

Conclusion: At a 5% level of significance, from the data, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that a single line causes a lower variation among the waiting times **or** with a single line, the customer waiting times vary less than 7.2 minutes.

In 2nd DISTR, use $\chi^2\text{cdf}$. The syntax is (lower, upper, df) for the parameter list. For Example, $\chi^2\text{cdf}(-1E99, 5.67, 24)$. The $p\text{-value} = 0.000042$

Exercise 11.7.2

The FCC conducts broadband speed tests to measure how much data per second passes between a consumer's computer and the internet. As of August of 2012, the standard deviation of Internet speeds across Internet Service Providers (ISPs) was 12.2 percent. Suppose a sample of 15 ISPs is taken, and the standard deviation is 13.2. An analyst claims that the standard deviation of speeds is more than what was reported. State the null and alternative hypotheses, compute the degrees of freedom, the test statistic, sketch the graph of the p -value, and draw a conclusion. Test at the 1% significance level.

Answer

$$H_0 : \sigma^2 = 12.2^2$$

$$H_a : \sigma^2 > 12.2^2$$

$$df = 14$$

$$\chi^2\text{test statistic} = 16.39$$

Figure 11.7.2.

The p -value is 0.2902 so we decline to reject the null hypothesis. There is not enough evidence to suggest that the variance is greater than 12.2².

In 2nd DISTR, use $\chi^2\text{cdf}$. The syntax is (lower, upper, df) for the parameter list. $\chi^2\text{cdf}(16.39, 10^99, 14)$. The $p\text{-value} = 0.2902$.

References

1. “AppleInsider Price Guides.” Apple Insider, 2013. Available online at http://appleinsider.com/mac_price_guide (accessed May 14, 2013).
2. Data from the World Bank, June 5, 2012.

Chapter Review

To test variability, use the chi-square test of a single variance. The test may be left-, right-, or two-tailed, and its hypotheses are always expressed in terms of the variance (or standard deviation).

Formula Review

$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1) \cdot s^2}{\sigma^2}$ Test of a single variance statistic where:

n : sample size

s : sample standard deviation

σ : population standard deviation

$df = n - 1$ Degrees of freedom

Test of a Single Variance

- Use the test to determine variation.
- The degrees of freedom is the number of samples $- 1$.
- The test statistic is $\frac{(n-1) \cdot s^2}{\sigma^2}$, where n = the total number of data, s^2 = sample variance, and σ^2 = population variance.
- The test may be left-, right-, or two-tailed.

Use the following information to answer the next three exercises: An archer’s standard deviation for his hits is six (data is measured in distance from the center of the target). An observer claims the standard deviation is less.

Exercise 11.7.3

What type of test should be used?

Answer

a test of a single variance

Exercise 11.7.4

State the null and alternative hypotheses.

Exercise 11.7.5

Is this a right-tailed, left-tailed, or two-tailed test?

Answer

a left-tailed test

Use the following information to answer the next three exercises: The standard deviation of heights for students in a school is 0.81. A random sample of 50 students is taken, and the standard deviation of heights of the sample is 0.96. A researcher in charge of the study believes the standard deviation of heights for the school is greater than 0.81.

Exercise 11.7.6

What type of test should be used?

Exercise 11.7.5

State the null and alternative hypotheses.

Answer

$H_0 : \sigma^2 = 0.81^2$;

$$H_a : \sigma^2 > 0.81^2$$

Exercise 11.7.6

$df =$ _____

Use the following information to answer the next four exercises: The average waiting time in a doctor's office varies. The standard deviation of waiting times in a doctor's office is 3.4 minutes. A random sample of 30 patients in the doctor's office has a standard deviation of waiting times of 4.1 minutes. One doctor believes the variance of waiting times is greater than originally thought.

Exercise 11.7.7

What type of test should be used?

Answer

a test of a single variance

Exercise 11.7.8

What is the test statistic?

Exercise 11.7.9

What is the p -value?

Answer

0.0542

Exercise 11.7.10

What can you conclude at the 5% significance level?

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