

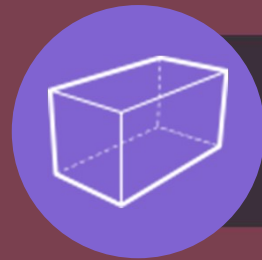
Lab 4: Comparative statistics

Statistical and Geostatistical Data Analysis.

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Comparative Test

Student, Fisher y ANOVA



Comparative test:

- Student test: Compares two means
- Fisher test: Compares two variances
- ANOVA: Compares multiple means



Student test:

- Data distribution may not be exactly Gaussian but the tests are ROBUST.



There are 4 types:

- Compares the mean against a specific value
- Compares 2 means with equal variance
- Compares 2 means with different variances
- Compares 2 means for paired data

Student test

Compares the mean
against a specific
value

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$$

Degrees of freedom: $n - 1$

Student test

Compares means of populations
with the same variance

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

$$H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

Degrees of freedom $n_1 + n_2 - 2$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{S \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

Student test

Compares means of
populations with
different variances

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

$$H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

Degrees of freedom:

$$\frac{\left(\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{(S_1^2/n_1)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{(S_2^2/n_2)^2}{n_2 - 1}\right)}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{S \sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

Student test

Compares means for
paired data

Se define $D = X_1 - X_2$

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{D}}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

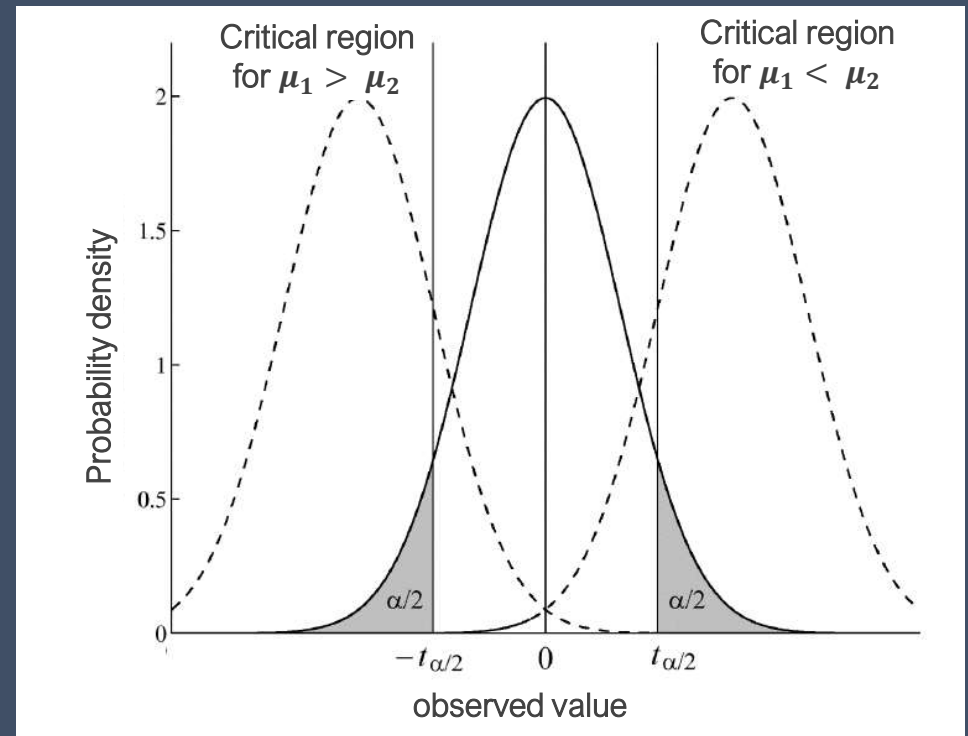
Degrees of freedom: $n - 1$

Student test

Depending on the alternative hypothesis chosen, a one-way test or two-way test will be used.

Alternative hypothesis : $H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$
(One-way test)

Alternative hypothesis : $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$
(Two-way test)



Fisher test

Compares two variances

Consider independent Gaussian variables with $S_1^2 \geq S_2^2$ variances.

$$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$$

Degrees of freedom $n_1 - 1$ y $n_2 - 1$

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$$

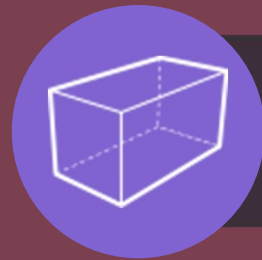
Selecting the sample size

$$n \geq 2 \left(\frac{S z_{\alpha}}{\delta} \right)^2$$

With

- z_{α} : Gaussian threshold (one-way or two-way, depending on the alternative hypothesis) for a significance level $1 - \alpha$.
- S : expected standard deviation.
- δ : minimum difference that should be detected by the test.

Once the value of n has been calculated, one can replace z_{α} by the Student threshold with $2n - 2$ degrees of freedom for the same significance level $1 - \alpha$, then recalculate the value of n .



Problems



Problem 1:

- As a chief metallurgist, you receive the proposal of a seller who claims that sulfide minerals recovery in the flotation process could increase from 89% to 95%, thanks to a new reagent. The proposal seems interesting enough to make an evaluation. To this end, the plant metallurgist performs an experiment with the new reagent for 6 consecutive days and compares the results with those of the 20 days previous to the experiment. (File "*Reactivo planta de flotación.xls*").



Average recovery:

- It is asked to test:
 1. Whether or not the average recovery with the new reagent is equal to 95%.
 2. Whether or not the recovery variances are the same with the two reagents.
 3. Whether or not the average recoveries are the same with the two reagents.



Problem 2:

- Using one hundred duplicated data, sent to two different laboratories, it is of interest to know whether or not there is a significant difference between the laboratories. (File "*Duplicados.xls*").



Problem 3 (proposed):

- One has a set of diamond drill hole and blast hole data, with measurements of the total copper grade (in %). (File "*Leyes de cobre.xls*")
- It is of interest to design a test in order to decide whether or not the two types of measurements have the same quality.