CONCEPT: F-TEST

The f-test is used to test the _____ of two populations, which recall is equal to the standard deviation^2.

- $F_{Calculated}$ represents the quotient of the squares of the standard deviations: $$F_{Calculated} = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2}$$

- When calculating the f quotient always set the larger standard deviation as the numerator so that $F \geq 1$
- If $F_{Calculated}$ _____ F_{Table} then the difference will not be significant.

$$t_{Calculated} = \frac{\left|\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2\right|}{s_{pooled}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2}} \qquad s_{pooled} = \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2(n_1 - 1) + s_2^2(n_2 - 1)}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

- If $F_{Calculated}$ _____ F_{Table} then the difference will be significant.

$$t - calculated = \frac{\left|\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2\right|}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} \qquad \left\{ \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1}\right)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{\left(\frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{n_2 - 1}} \right\}$$

Degrees of Freedom for s_2	Degrees of Freedom for s_1													
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	30	∞
2	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5
3	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.84	8.81	8.79	8.74	8.70	8.66	8.62	8.53
4	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.75	5.63
5	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.50	4.36
6	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06	4.00	3.94	3.87	3.81	3.67
7	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.58	3.51	3.44	3.38	3.23
8	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.28	3.22	3.15	3.08	2.93
9	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.07	3.01	2.94	2.86	2.71
10	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.91	2.84	2.77	2.70	2.54
11	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.10	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.79	2.72	2.65	2.57	2.40
12	3.88	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.69	2.62	2.54	2.47	2.30
13	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.02	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71	2.67	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.38	2.21
14	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.39	2.31	2.13
15	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.40	2.33	2.25	2.07
16	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.42	2.35	2.28	2.19	2.01
17	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.45	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.15	1.96
18	3.56	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.11	1.92
19	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.07	1.88
20	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.28	2.20	2.12	2.04	1.84
30	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.84	1.62
∞	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.83	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.46	1.00

PRACTICE: F-TEST CALCULATIONS 1

EXAMPLE 1: In the process of assessing responsibility for an oil spill, two possible suspects are identified. To differentiate between the two samples of oil, the ratio of the concentration for two polyaromatic hydrocarbons is measured using fluorescence spectroscopy. These values are then compared to the sample obtained from the body of water:

	Mean	**Standard Deviation**	**# Samples**
Suspect 1	2.31	0.07_3	4
Suspect 2	2.67	0.09_2	5
Sample	2.45	0.08_8	6

From the above results, should there be a concern that any combination of the standard deviation values demonstrates a significant difference?

Degrees of Freedom for s_2	Degrees of Freedom for s_1													
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	30	∞
2	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5
3	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.84	8.81	8.79	8.74	8.70	8.66	8.62	8.53
4	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.75	5.63
5	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.50	4.36

EXAMPLE 2: Can either (or both) of the suspects be eliminated based on the results of the analysis at the 99% confidence interval?

PRACTICE: F-TEST CALCULATIONS 2

EXAMPLE 1: You are measuring the effects of a toxic compound on an enzyme. You expose five (test tubes of cells to 100 µL of a 5 ppm aqueous solution of the toxic compound and mark them as treated, and expose five test tubes of cells to an equal volume of only water and mark them as untreated. You then measure the enzyme activity of cells in each test tube; enzyme activity is in units of µmol/minute. The following are the measurements of enzyme activity:

Tube	Activity (Treated) (µmol/min)	Tube	Activity (Untreated) (µmol/min)
1	3.25	1	5.84
2	3.98	2	6.59
3	3.79	3	5.97
4	4.15	4	6.25
5	4.04	5	6.10
Average:	3.84	Average:	6.15
Standard Deviation:	0.36	Standard Deviation:	0.29

Is the **variance** of the measured enzyme activity of cells exposed to the toxic compound equal to that of cells exposed to water alone?

EXAMPLE 2: Is the average enzyme activity measured for cells exposed to the toxic compound significantly different (at 95% confidence level) than that measured for cells exposed to water alone?