

## CONCEPT: DETECTION OF GROSS ERRORS

Grubbs test is used to detect a single outlier in a single variable data set that follows some type of normal distribution.

### Grubbs Test

$$G_{\text{Calculated}} = \frac{|\text{Questionable value} - \bar{x}|}{s}$$

$$G_{\text{Table}} < G_{\text{Calculated}} \quad \therefore \text{Disregard Value}$$

$$G_{\text{Table}} > G_{\text{Calculated}} \quad \therefore \text{Hold Value}$$

| Number<br>of Observations | G <sub>Table</sub> or G <sub>Critical</sub> |                  |                  |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|
|                           | (90% Confidence)                            | (95% Confidence) | (99% Confidence) |
| 3                         | 1.153                                       | 1.154            | 1.155            |
| 4                         | 1.463                                       | 1.481            | 1.496            |
| 5                         | 1.671                                       | 1.715            | 1.764            |
| 6                         | 1.822                                       | 1.887            | 1.973            |
| 7                         | 1.938                                       | 2.020            | 2.139            |
| 8                         | 2.032                                       | 2.127            | 2.274            |
| 9                         | 2.110                                       | 2.215            | 2.387            |
| 10                        | 2.176                                       | 2.290            | 2.482            |

The Q-Test is another method used in finding outliers in very small, normally distributed, data sets.

- The number of measurements is normally between 3 to 7 values.

### Q-Test

$$Q_{\text{Calculated}} = \frac{\text{Gap}}{\text{Range}} = \frac{|x_1 - x_{n+1}|}{r}$$

$$x_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$r = \text{range (largest - smallest value in data set)}$$

$$Q_{\text{Table}} < Q_{\text{Calculated}} \quad \therefore \text{Disregard Value}$$

$$Q_{\text{Table}} > Q_{\text{Calculated}} \quad \therefore \text{Retain Value}$$

| Number<br>of Observations | Q <sub>Table</sub> or Q <sub>Critical</sub> |                  |                  |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|
|                           | (90% Confidence)                            | (95% Confidence) | (99% Confidence) |
| 3                         | 0.941                                       | 0.970            | 0.994            |
| 4                         | 0.765                                       | 0.829            | 0.926            |
| 5                         | 0.642                                       | 0.710            | 0.821            |
| 6                         | 0.560                                       | 0.625            | 0.740            |
| 7                         | 0.507                                       | 0.568            | 0.680            |
| 8                         | 0.468                                       | 0.526            | 0.634            |
| 9                         | 0.437                                       | 0.493            | 0.598            |
| 10                        | 0.412                                       | 0.466            | 0.568            |

## **PRACTICE: DETECTION OF GROSS ERRORS CALCULATIONS 1**

**EXAMPLE 1:** Wishing to measure the amount of caffeine in a cup of coffee you pour ten cups. From the data provided perform a Q-test to determine if the outlier can be retained or disregarded.

| Caffeine per cup of coffee |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Cup of Coffee              | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
| ppm of coffee              | 81 | 83 | 78 | 82 | 72 | 79 | 77 | 81 | 82 | 78 |

**EXAMPLE 2:** White blood cells are the defending cells of the human immune system and fight against infectious diseases.

Provided below is the “normal” white blood cell counts for a healthy adult woman. Determine if the current white blood cell count is reasonable by Grubbs test.

| "Normal" Days                  | Today                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 5.1×10 <sup>6</sup> cells / μL |                                |
| 5.4×10 <sup>6</sup> cells / μL |                                |
| 4.9×10 <sup>6</sup> cells / μL | 6.1×10 <sup>6</sup> cells / μL |
| 5.2×10 <sup>6</sup> cells / μL |                                |
| 5.3×10 <sup>6</sup> cells / μL |                                |
| 5.0×10 <sup>6</sup> cells / μL |                                |