

Uji Hipotesis PROPORSI

i. Hipotesis :

$$a. H_0 : P = P_0$$

$$H_1 : P \neq P_0$$

$$b. H_0 : P = P_0$$

$$H_1 : P > P_0$$

$$c. H_0 : P = P_0$$

$$H_1 : P < P_0$$

ii. Tingkat Signifikansi

iii. Daerah Kritik :

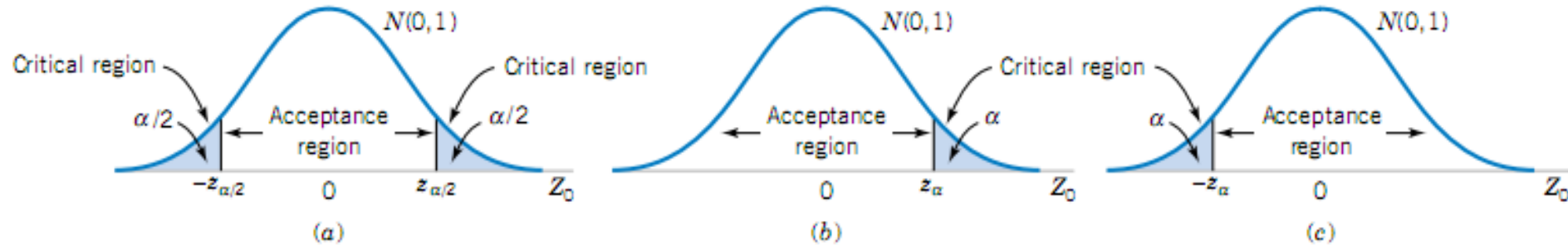


Figure 9-6 The distribution of Z_0 when $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ is true, with critical region for (a) the two-sided alternative $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$, (b) the one-sided alternative $H_1: \mu > \mu_0$, and (c) the one-sided alternative $H_1: \mu < \mu_0$.

iv. Hitungan :

$$Z_0 = \frac{X - np_0}{\sqrt{np_0(1 - p_0)}}$$

Contoh

Seorang apoteker menyatakan bahwa obat penenang buatannya manjur 90%. Ternyata dalam sampel 200 orang, obat tersebut hanya manjur untuk 160 orang. Apakah pernyataan apoteker tsb benar?

i. Hipotesis : $H_0 : P = 0.9$

$$H_1 : P < 0.9$$

ii. Tingkat signifikansi 0.05

iii. Hipotesis H_0 diterima jika: $z \geq -z_\alpha$

$$z \geq -1.64$$

iv. Hitungan

$$Z = \frac{\frac{X}{n} - P_0}{\sqrt{\frac{P_0(1-P_0)}{n}}} = \frac{\frac{160}{200} - 0.9}{\sqrt{\frac{0.9(1-0.9)}{200}}} = -4.717$$

Karena $z = -4.717 < -1.64$ maka H_0 ditolak
d.k.l :

Pernyataan apoteker itu tidak benar