

the total number of fish in the sample, N .

Let n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k be the number of fish in each of the k classes. Then the observed frequencies are n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k .

The expected frequencies are E_1, E_2, \dots, E_k , where $E_i = N \cdot p_i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$.

The chi-square statistic is calculated as:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(n_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

The degrees of freedom for this test are $k - 1$.

The critical value is determined from the chi-square distribution table for the given level of significance and degrees of freedom.

If the calculated chi-square value is greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Otherwise, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

The test is applied to the data provided in the table below.

The observed frequencies are $n_1 = 10, n_2 = 15, n_3 = 20, n_4 = 25, n_5 = 30, n_6 = 35, n_7 = 40, n_8 = 45, n_9 = 50$.

The expected frequencies are $E_1 = 10, E_2 = 15, E_3 = 20, E_4 = 25, E_5 = 30, E_6 = 35, E_7 = 40, E_8 = 45, E_9 = 50$.

The chi-square statistic is calculated as:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(10-10)^2}{10} + \frac{(15-15)^2}{15} + \frac{(20-20)^2}{20} + \frac{(25-25)^2}{25} + \frac{(30-30)^2}{30} + \frac{(35-35)^2}{35} + \frac{(40-40)^2}{40} + \frac{(45-45)^2}{45} + \frac{(50-50)^2}{50}$$

The degrees of freedom for this test are $9 - 1 = 8$.

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The total number of fish in the sample is $N = 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30 + 35 + 40 + 45 + 50 = 275$.

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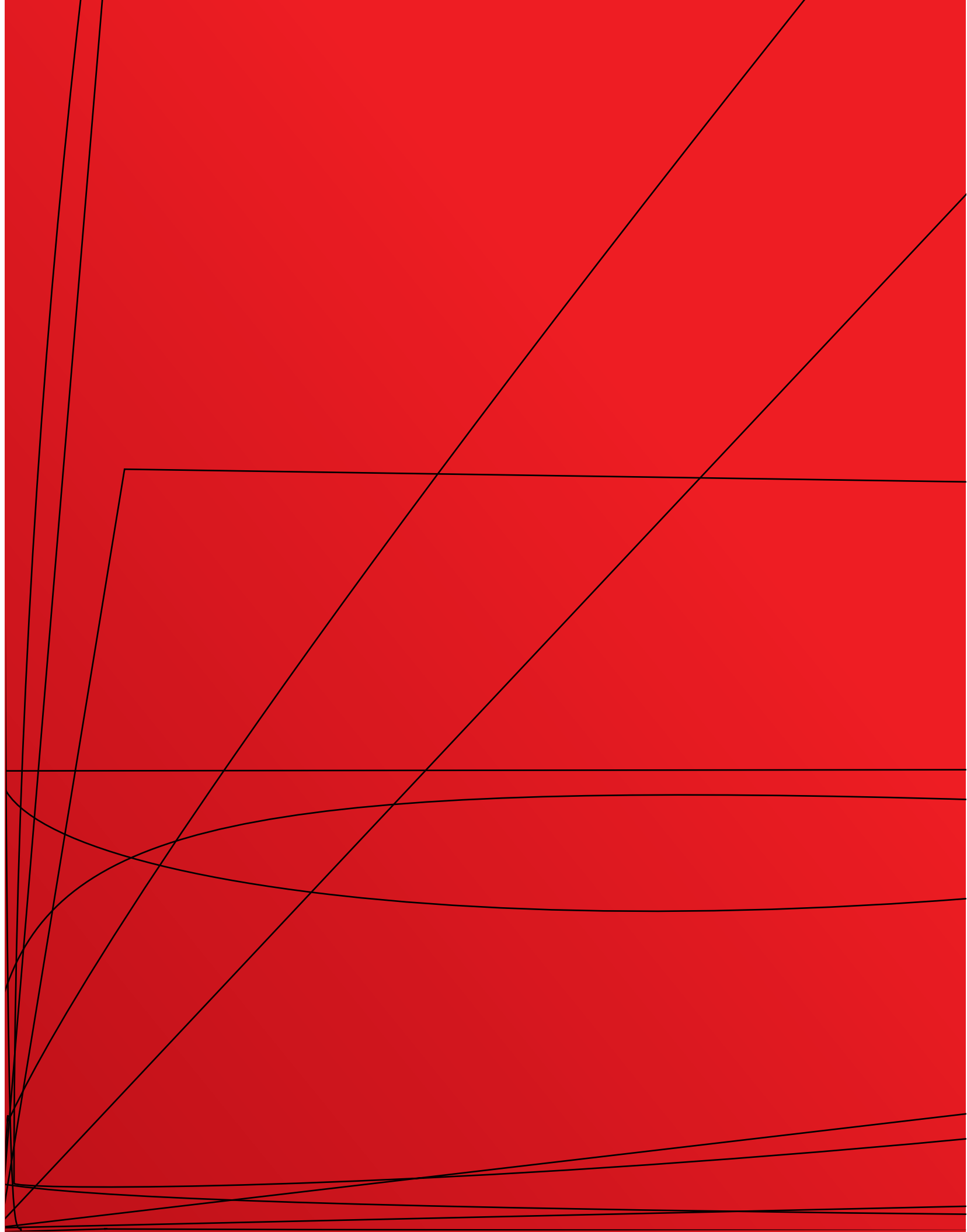
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