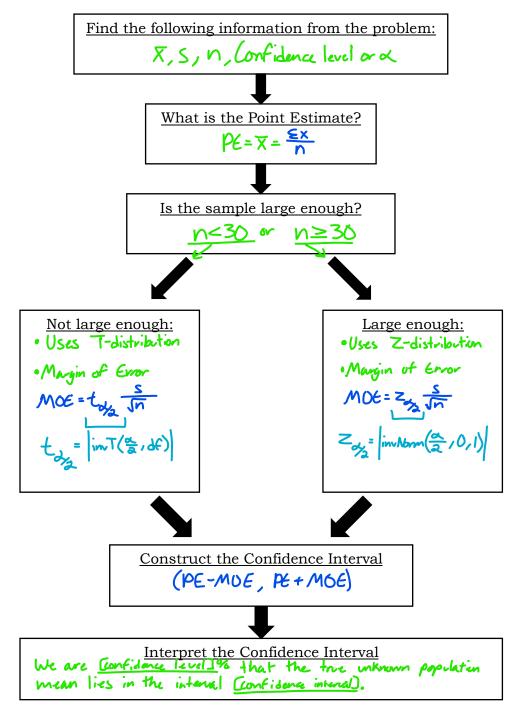
Confidence Interval Population Mean



Via Calculator





Not large enough

• Uses T Internal

(Start → Tests → T Internal)

• When given data, need:

- List (input in calc.)

- Confidence level

• When given starts, need:

- X -S - N

- Confidence level

Large enough

Vises Z Internal

(Stat > Tests > Z Internal)

When given date, need:

- List(in calc) - S

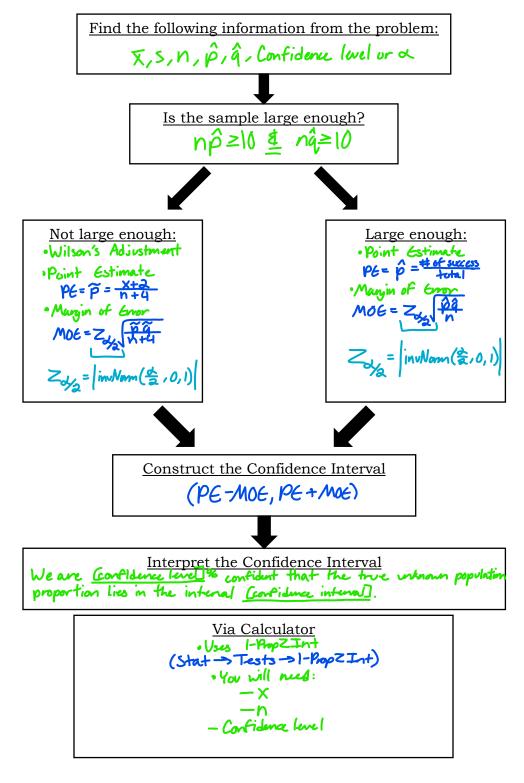
- Confidence level

When given stats need:

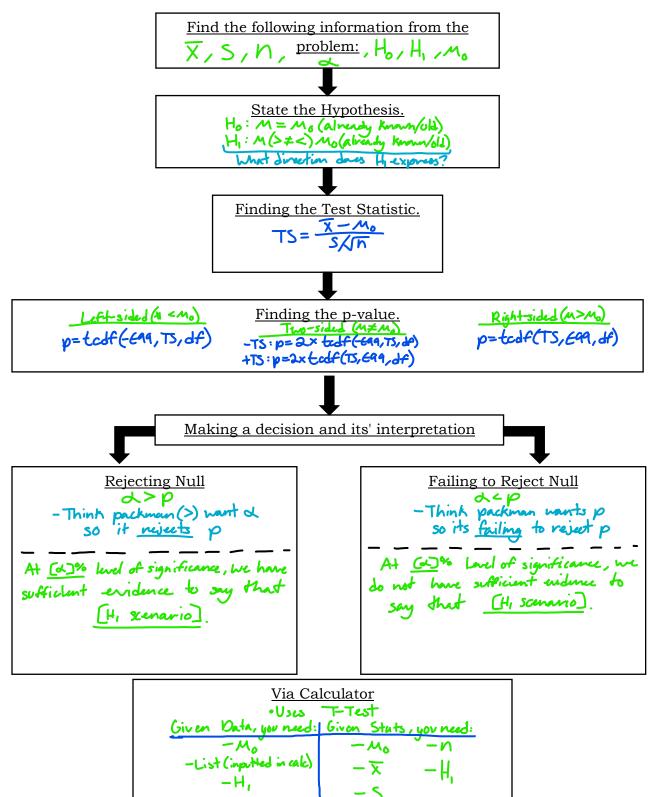
- X - S - N

- Confidence level

Confidence Interval Population Proportion



One Sample Population Mean



One Sample Population Proportion Find the following information from the problem: n, Ho, H, d State the Hypothesis. Ho: p= po (klrsady kronn/old) Hi:p(> x <) po (already known/old), What direction does the express Finding the Test Statistic. Left-sided (p<p0) Finding the p-value. Right-sided (p>pu) Two-sided (p = po) p=normalcof(-649, TS, 0,1) p=normal cof(15,694,0,1) -TS: p=2xnmalcdf(-644,75,0,1) +TS: p=2x normaledf(TS, E99,0,1) Making a decision and its' interpretation Rejecting Null Failing to Reject Null 0×2 &<P -Think packman (>) munts a so it rejects ρ -Think packman (2) wantsp so it fails to reject p At (a) " larel of significance, we At (2)% land of significance, we do have sufficient evidence to my that not have sufficient oridence to say that (Hi scenario). (H1 scenario). Via Calculator ·Uses 1-Prop Z Test (Stut > Tests > |-PropZTest) · You will need: $-\rho_{o}$ -X $-\dot{n}$ $-\dot{H}$,

Two Sample Paired Testing

Find the following information from the problem: n, Ho, H, ~ Diff. W., d, Sa State the Hypothesis. Ho: Mo = do or Mo = 0 What direction does H. express? Finding the Test Statistic. $TS = \frac{d - d_n}{S_a / n}$ Left-sided (M20) Finding the p-value. Right-sided (Ma>0) Two-sided (M2 = 0) 0=tcdf(-649,TS,df) p=tcdf(TS, E99, df) _TS: p= 2x tedf(-691, TS, df) +TS: p= 2x tedf(TS, 699, df) Making a decision and its' interpretation Rejecting Null Failing to Reject Null d>p ocp -Think puckman munts p so it fails to resect p -Thinh packman wants & At (a)% level of significance, we do At Ga]% lavel of significance, we not have sufficient evidence to say have sufficient instance to say that that the (H, scenario) differ. the (H. scenario) differs. Via Calculator ·Because 2 paired focuses on the difference column, we use T-Test! (Stat > Tests > T-Test)
Given Deta: 1 Given Sta -do -Wiff. cd. (in cale) -H,

-H.



Find the information from the problem. Set As: X,s,n; Set Bs: X,s,n; Ho; H,; X

Determine if the variances are equal.

Finding out via Bartlett's F-Test

1) Which S is bigger? -> Stigger > Smaller 2) State Hypotheses: Ho: 0= 03 Hi: 03 > 03

3) Test Statistic: TS=F= (5%) (5%)
L) p-value: p=fcdf (TS,699, dfg, dfs)

586 Decision & Interpret

A > p (Rejecting)

At (100 L.O.S., we have sufficient evidence to say that the variances are unequal.

You are told whether they are in the problem.



Make note of whether the scenario is pooled or non-pooled.



State the Hypothesis.

Ho: MB = MS Kuping order from ,H1:MB(>ZC)Ms Bartletts it applicable Direction H, expresses?



Find the Test Statistic and p-value via Calculator.

· Formulas are to long, so we use 2-SampTTest for TS&P.

(Stat -> Tests -> 2-SampTTest) -May be asked to find pralue for pooled using tedf.

Edf(lower, upper, no+ns-2)

Given data: Lists(in calc), H1, & pooled? are needed.

· Given stats: XB, SB, NB, Xs, Ss, ns, H, 18 pooled? are needed.



Making a decision and its' interpretation



Rejecting Null

4>p -Think pademan wants of so it <u>rejects</u> p

At 60% L.O.S., we have sufficient evidence to say that (H, scenario)

Failing to Reject Null

Think packman want p so it fails to reject p

At @ L.O.S., we do not have sufficient evidence to say that (H, scenario).