

# ONE SAMPLE T-CONFIDENCE INTERVALS



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• **Goal:** use the t-distribution to identify the confidence interval for the average height of 18 year olds (in inches) in a certain population, using a random sample of size 25.

n	Sample mean	S	Sample min	Sample max
25	67.73	2.00	63.48	71.80

- Question: Are the independence and normality conditions satisfied?
- Answer:
- Independence is satisfied since the sample is random.
- n < 30, but we do not see any clear outliers (rule of thumb: all observations within 2.5 standard deviations of the mean), so it is reasonable to conclude that the normality condition is satisfied.

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• Question: What is the standard error SE for the average height in our sample?

Answer:

$$SE = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2.0}{\sqrt{25}} = 0.4$$

• Question: What is the appropriate degrees of freedom df in this example?

Answer:

$$df = n - 1 = 25 - 1 = 24$$

• We now know that  $\bar{x} = 67.73$ , SE = 0.4, and df = 24. We'd like to now construct a 95% confidence interval around  $\bar{x}$ .

#### **Categorical Data**

$$I = (\hat{p} - z^* \times SE, \quad \hat{p} + z^* \times SE)$$

Found  $z^*$  as the number for which  $\mathbb{P}(|x| \le z^*) = 0.95$  under a standard normal distribution

#### **Numerical Data**

$$I = (\bar{x} - t_{df}^{\star} \times SE, \quad \bar{x} + t_{df}^{\star} \times SE)$$

 $t_{df}^{\star}$  is the number for which  $\mathbb{P}(|x| \le t_{df}^{\star}) = 0.95$  under a t-distribution with df degrees of

• Using software, or tables, we find that  $t_{df}^{\star}=2.1$ 

- Question: Having found  $\bar{x}=67.73$ , SE=0.4, and df=24, compute and interpret the 95% confidence interval for the average height in our sample of 18 year olds.
- Answer: We can construct the confidence interval as

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{24}^{\star} \times SE = 67.73 \pm 2.10 \times 0.4$$

So

$$I = (66.89, 68.57)$$

• We are 95% confident that the average height of 18 year olds in a population that resembles our sample is between 66.89 and 68.57 inches.

- There are 4 steps to constructing a confidence interval for a one sample mean:
  - **Prepare:** Identify or calculate  $\bar{x}$ , s, n, and determine the confidence level to be used.
  - Check: Verify the conditions that  $\bar{x}$  is nearly normal.
  - Calculate: If  $\bar{x}$  is nearly normal, calculate  $SE = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ , and identify the value of  $t_{df}^{\star}$  to use. This should depend on df = n 1, and on the confidence level.
  - Conclude: Interpret the confidence interval in the context of the problem.