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Used to test claim about differences between two population means.

- Testing whether customer satisfaction across service companies in US is greater than that for Europe.
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- 1. Paired t-test for differences in means.
  - Used when there is a sense of 'pairing' in the data
- 2. t-test for differences in means 'assuming equal variance'.
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The data can be thought of as a sample from a larger population.

We wish to test whether the monthly dollar sales across the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia are the same.

In other words we wish to check if there is any difference in monthly dollar sales across these two provinces.



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We will be making this inference using the 48 months of sample sales data we have.

Difference in means test



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#### Step 1: Formulate Hypothesis

 $H_0$ :  $\mu_{Alberta} - \mu_{BC} = 0$   $H_A$ :  $\mu_{Alberta} - \mu_{BC} \neq 0$ 



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