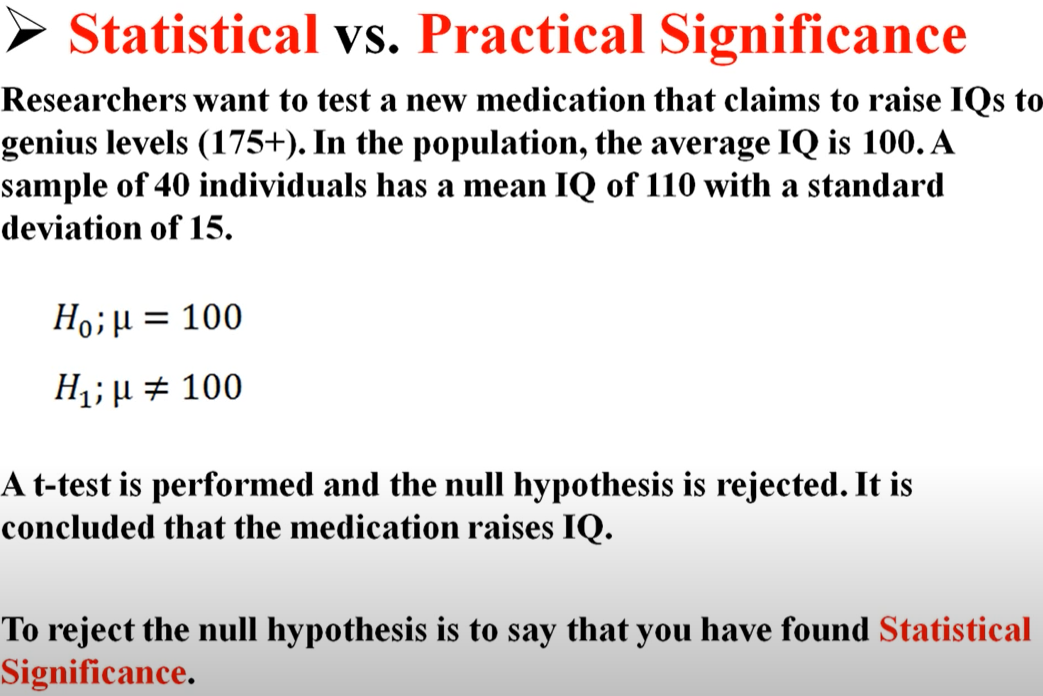
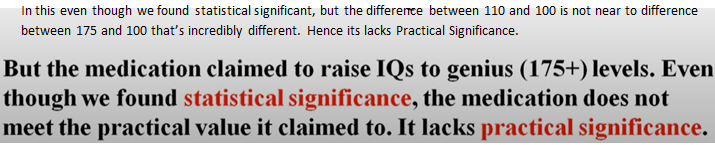
***Statistics Notes – 6***

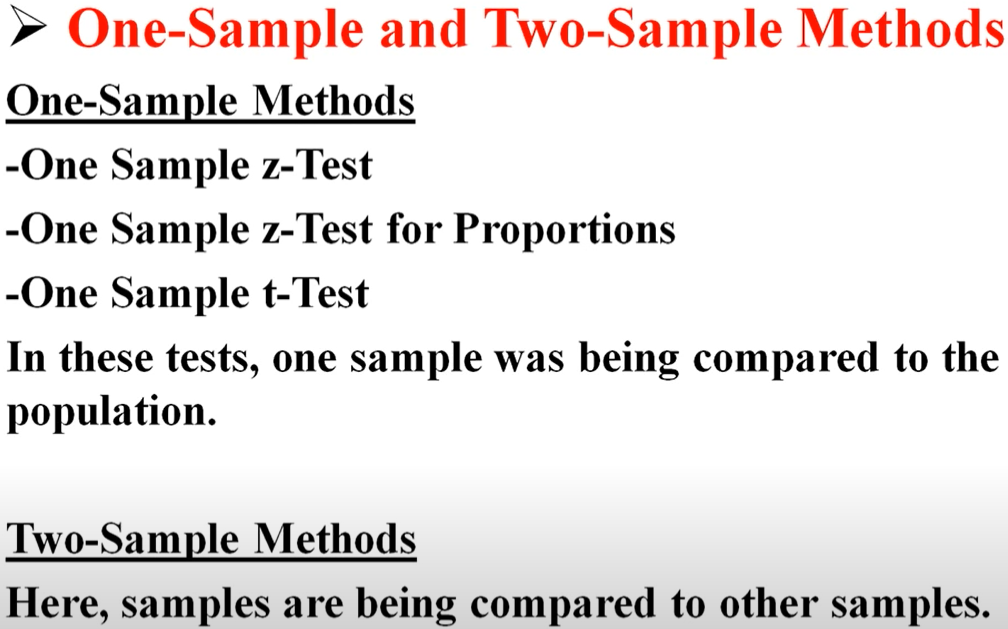
**Statistical Vs. Practical significance**:

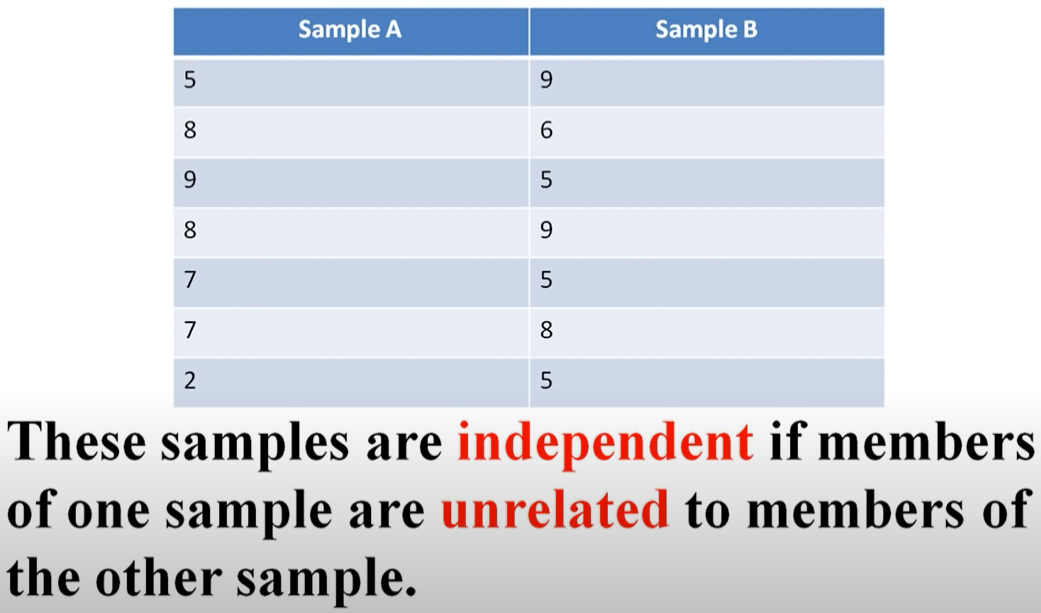


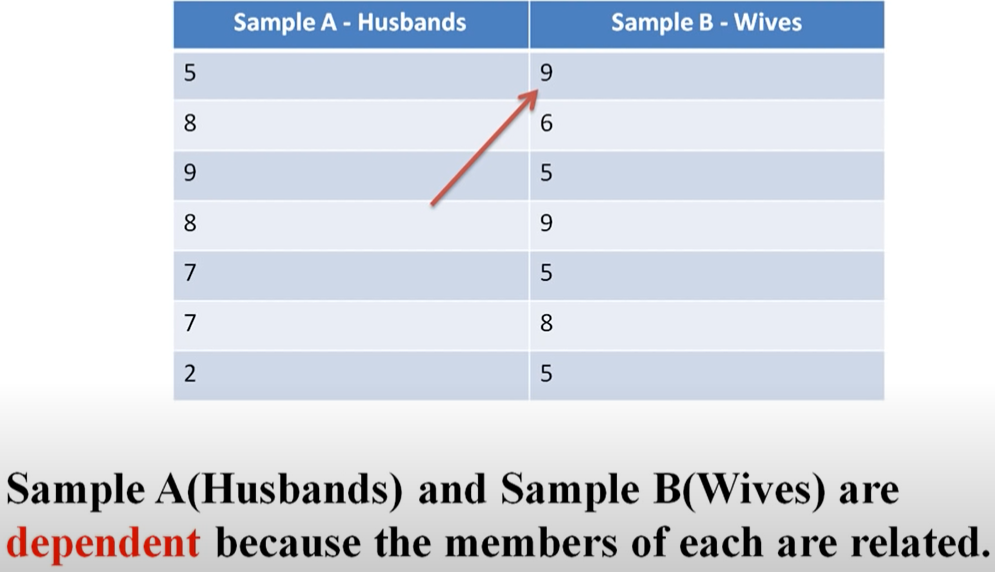


**Independent and Dependent Samples**:

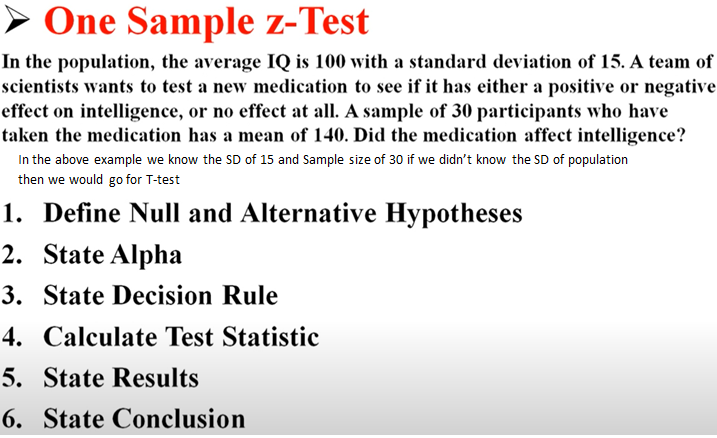
One-Sample and Two-Sample Methods

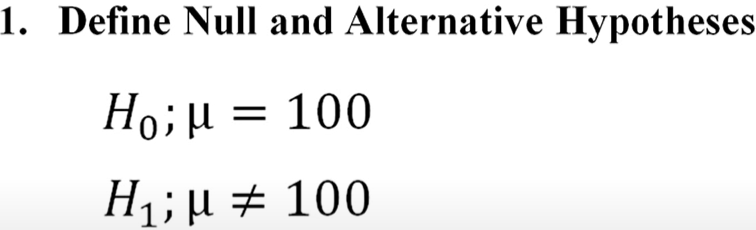
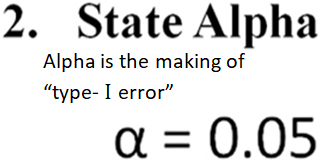


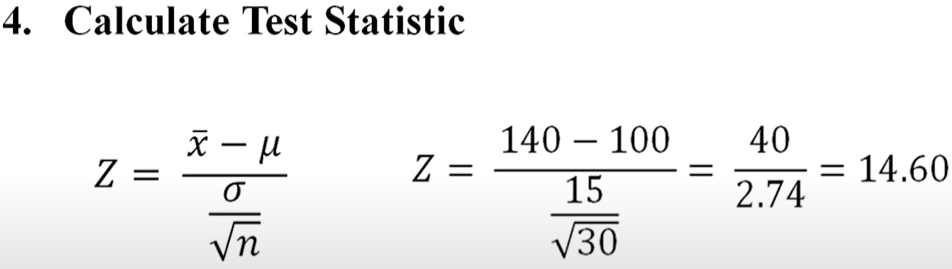
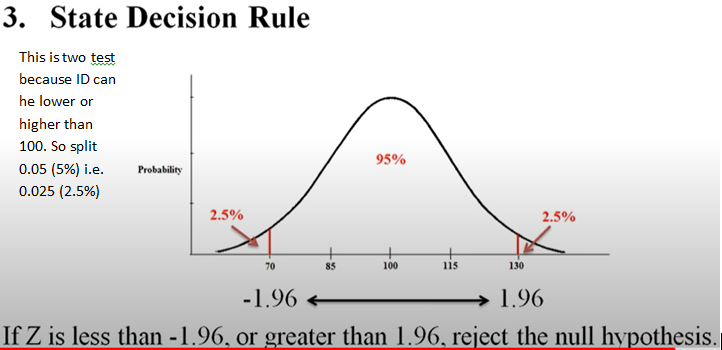


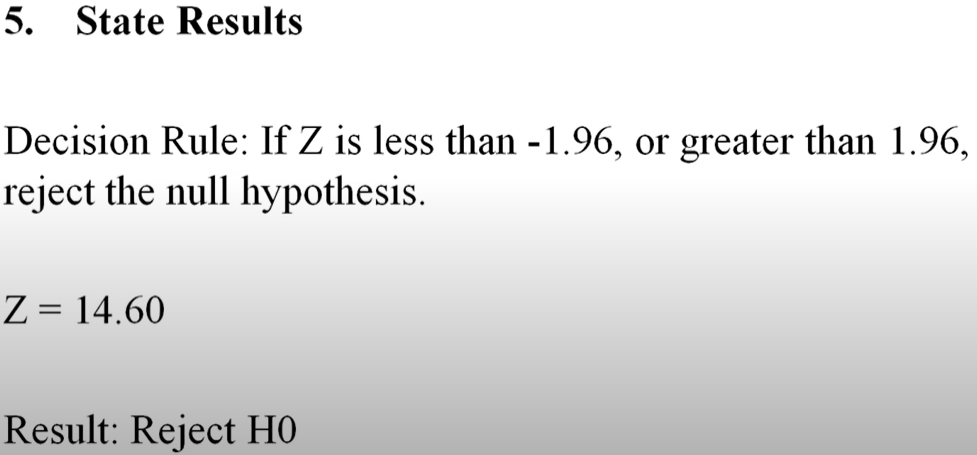


**One Sample Z-Test Regular**:



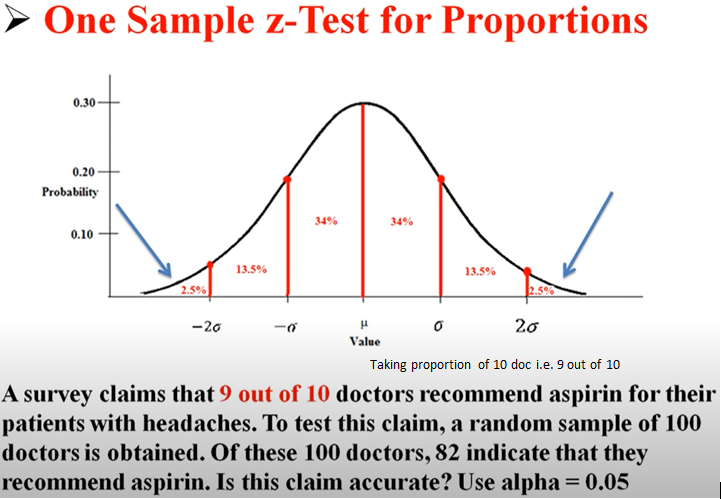
 



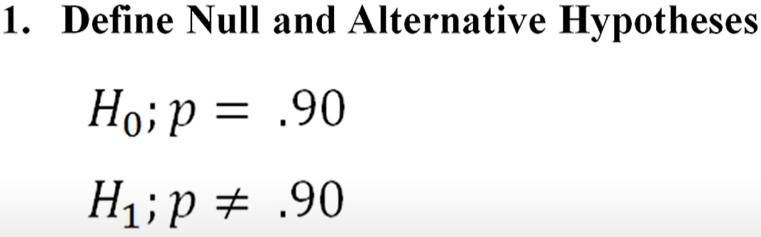
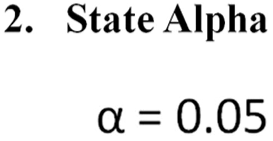




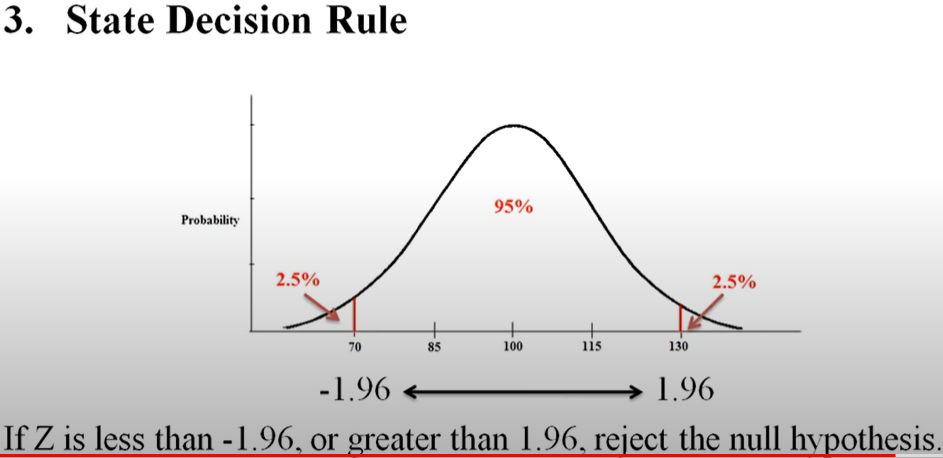
**One Sample z-Test for Proportions**:

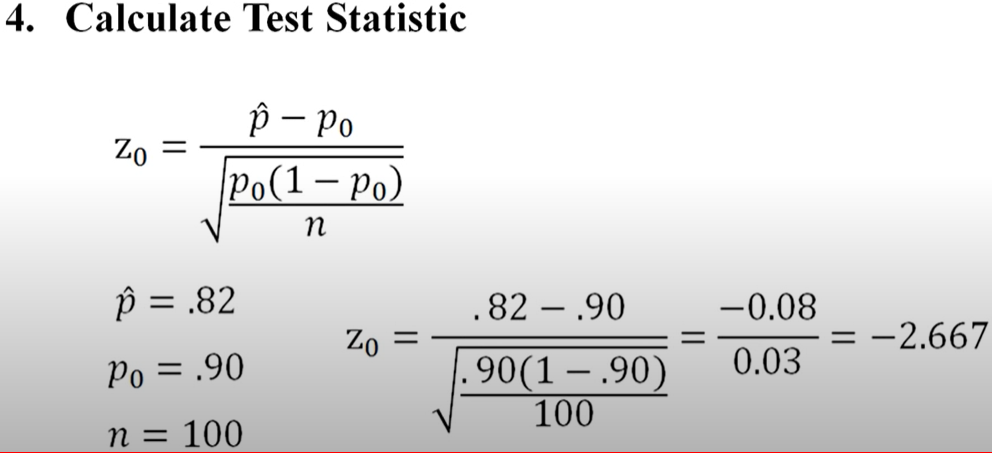


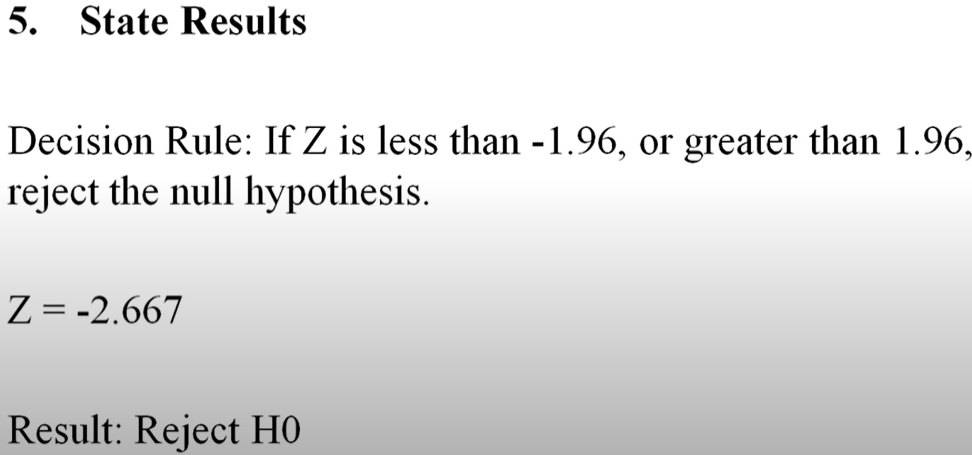
1st it is mention 9 out of 10 doctors and we are taking sample of 100 doctors. So we need to calculate the proportion of mean i.e. 9. So 9/10 = 0.90

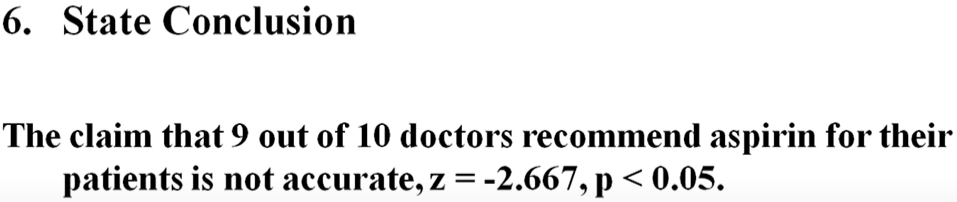
 

We are calculating proportion here

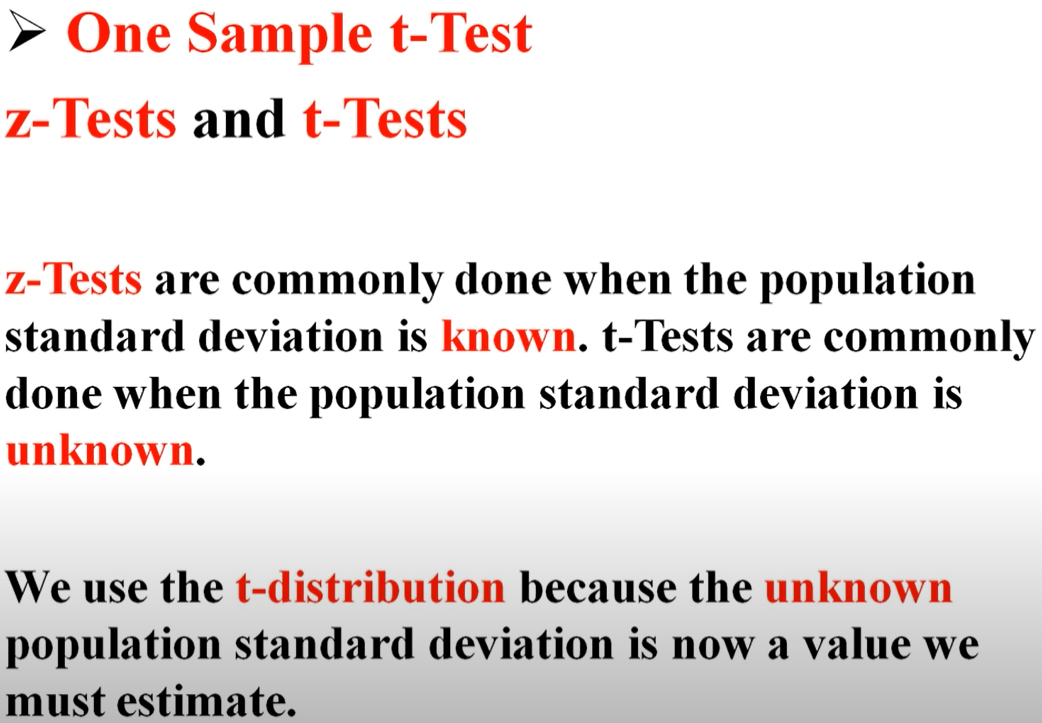


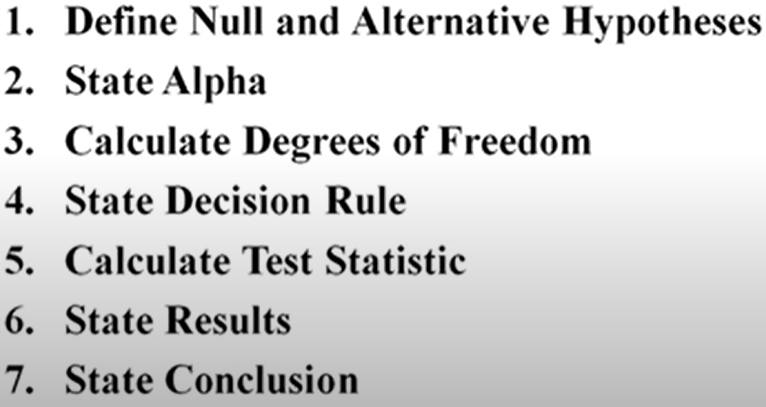


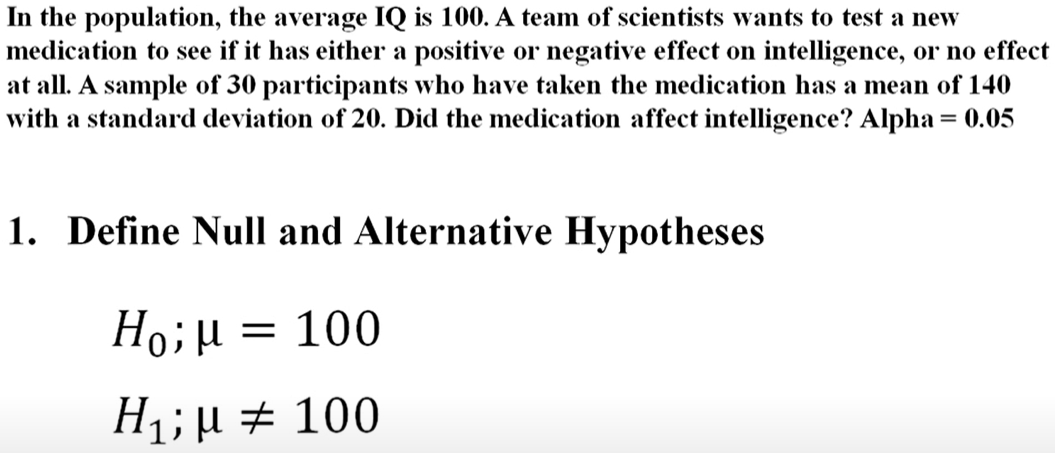


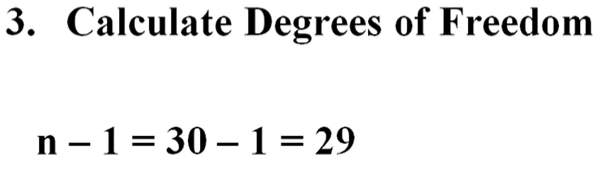


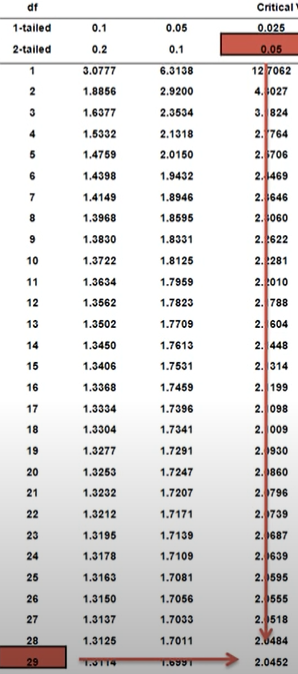
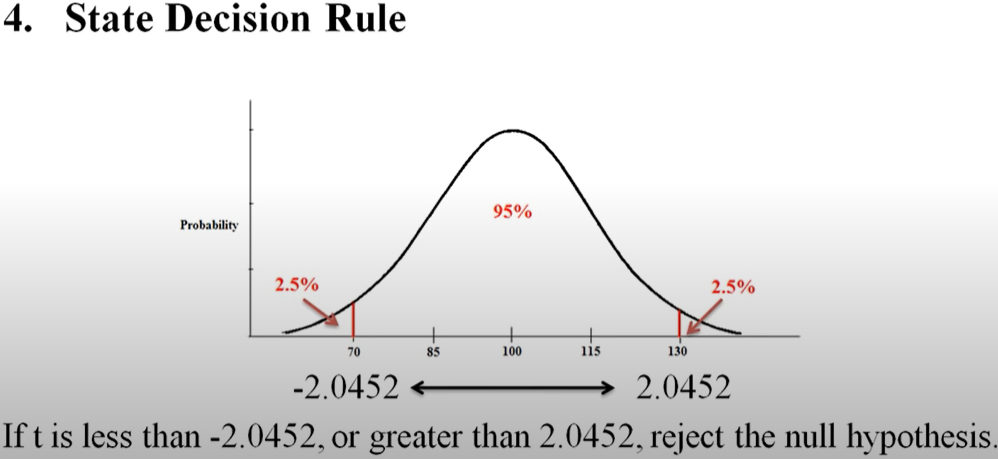
**One Sample t-Test**:

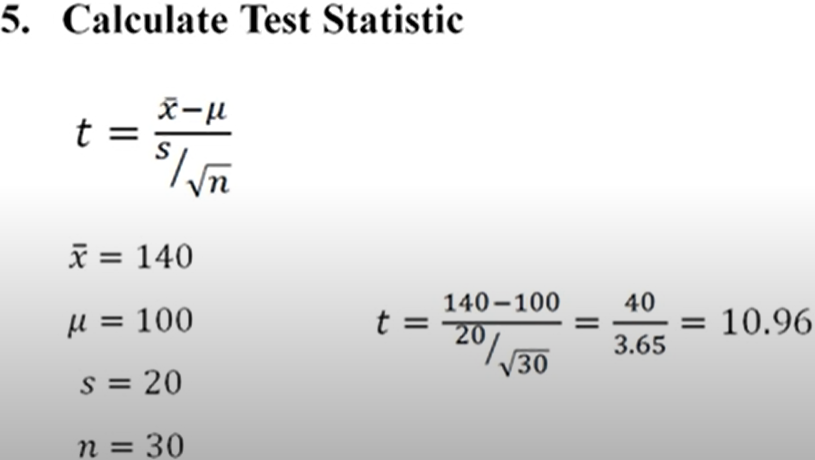


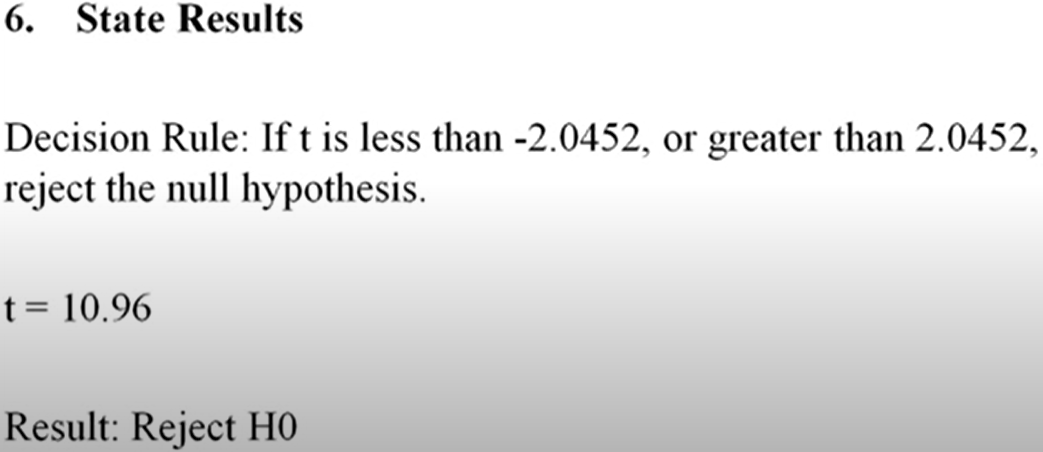








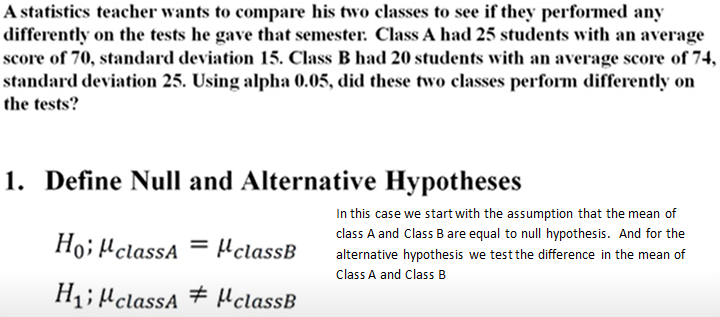


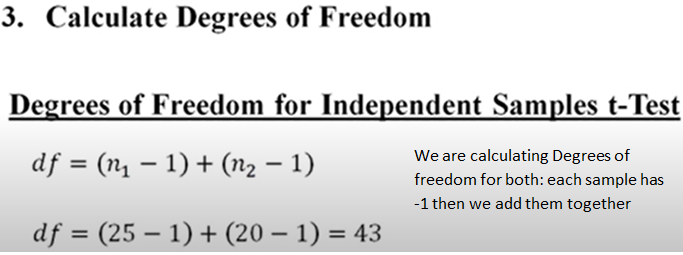


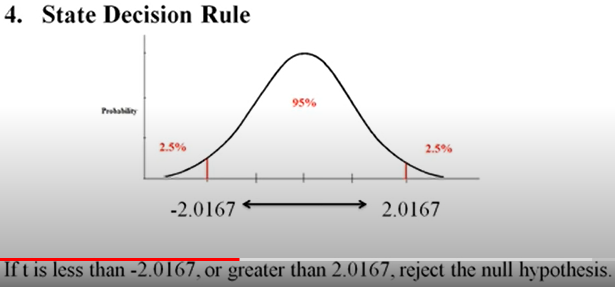
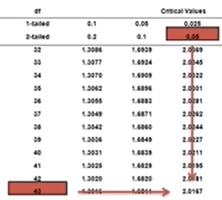


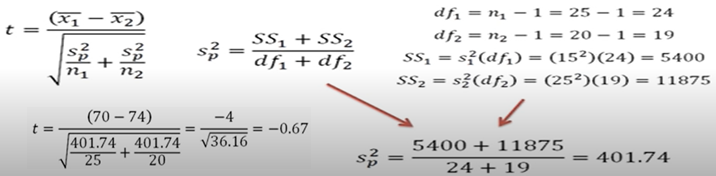
**Independent Sample t-Test**:

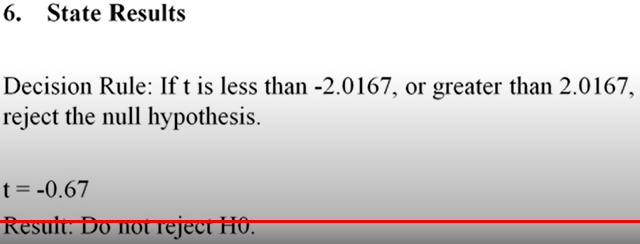
Independent sample t-test where we compare two independent samples.

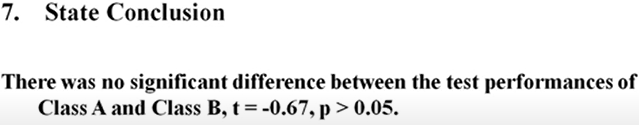




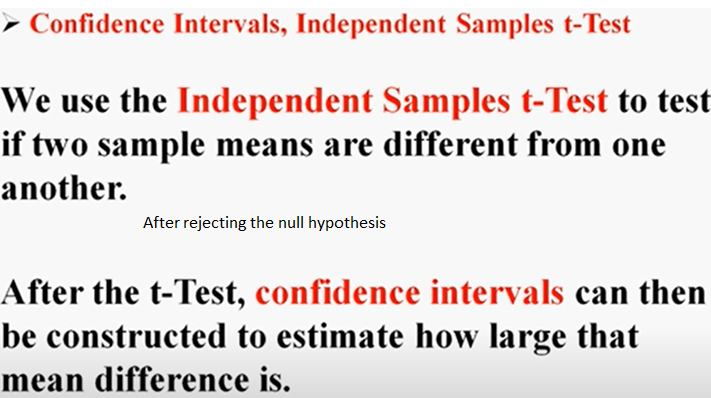


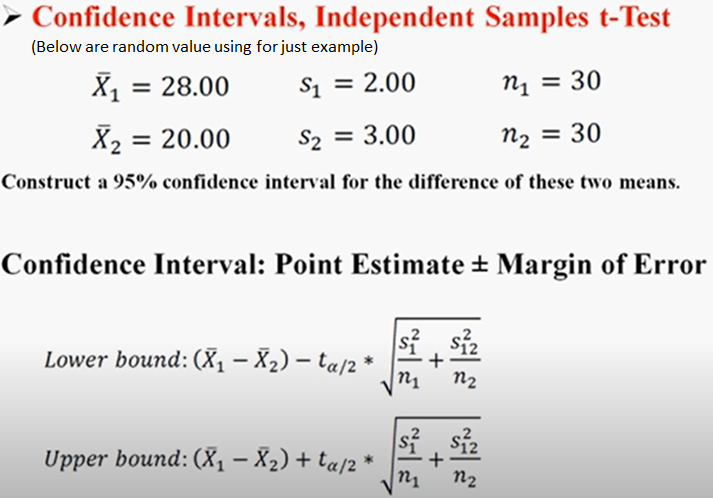






**Constructing Confidence Intervals for Independent Sample t-Test**:





In the Independent sample t-test we use **smaller degree of freedom (*df*) value**. In the below both *df* value are same so we can use any of them. So as per t-table *df* value is 2.0452

