## Formulas and t-Table for Unit 2 Exam

|  |                                    | Confidence Intervals  |      |   | Hypothesis Testing   |   |  |
|--|------------------------------------|---|------|---|--|---|--|
| Situation  |                                    | Estimate  | C.V. | SE <sub>estimate</sub>  | Hypothesis   | Test-statistic (df)   | Notes  |
| X = measurement in sample<br>$\mu = POPULATION MEAN$ | 1 SAMPLE                           | $ar{x}$<br>Sample mean  | ± z* | $SE_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$                                      | $H_0: \mu_x = \mu_0$ $H_a: \mu_x [\neq > <] \mu_0$   | $z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$   | Use if you know the population SD or when sample is very large   |
|  |                                    |   | ± t* | $SE_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$   |  | $t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s / \sqrt{n}}$ $df = n - 1$   | Use with a small sample or using the sample's SD instead of the population's $d=\bar{X}/_{SE_{\bar{X}}}$   |
|  | MATCHED PAIRS $(n = \# of pairs)$  | $D = x_1 - x_2$   | ± t* | $SE_{\overline{D}} = \frac{s_D}{\sqrt{n}}$                                    | $H_0: \mu_D = \mu_0$ $H_a: \mu_D[\neq > <] \mu_0$  | $t = \frac{\overline{D} - \mu_0}{s_D / \sqrt{n}}$ $df = n - 1$  | "Direct-Differences Method" First must subtract all pairs to create a new variable D and then find $s_D$ which is the SD of D's  |
|  |                                    | $\overline{D} = \overline{x_1} - \overline{x_2}$                              | ± t* | $SE_{\bar{D}} = \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2 + s_2^2}{n} - \frac{2rs_1s_2}{n}}$          | or-<br>$H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$<br>$H_a: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \ne > < ] 0$  | $t = \frac{df = n - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{\overline{D} - \mu_0}{\int_{0}^{1} \frac{s_1^2 + s_2^2}{n} - \frac{2rs_1s_2}{n}}}}$ $df = n - 1$ | "Correlation Method" Instead of subtracting all pairs, find each variables' M & SD, as well as the r between the variables in the sample   |
|  | 2 INDEPENDENT SAMPLES (not paired) | $\overline{D} = \overline{x_1} - \overline{x_2}$ Difference in 2 sample means | ± z* | $SE_{\bar{D}} = \sqrt{\frac{{\sigma_1}^2}{n_1} + \frac{{\sigma_2}^2}{n_2}}$   |  | $z = \frac{\overline{D}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$   | Know both populations SD or when samples are large   |
|  |                                    |   | ±t*  | $SE_{\overline{D}} = \sqrt{\frac{{S_1}^2}{n_1} + \frac{{S_2}^2}{n_2}}$        | $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$ $H_a: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \ne 0$  | $t = \frac{\overline{D}}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}}$ $\min(n's) - 1 < df_{SV}$ $< n_1 + n_2 - 2$                 | "Separate Variances t-test" Use with equal n's –or- if violated HOV (var.equal = FALSE). Also use with equal n's if the larger sample as the smaller SD $d=\overline{D}/SE_{\overline{D}}$                       |
|  |                                    |   |      | $SE_{\overline{D}} = \sqrt{s_p^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}$ | $s_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$ $s_p^2 \xrightarrow{n_1 = n_2, s_1^2 + s_2^2} \frac{s_1^2 + s_2^2}{2}$ | $t = \frac{\overline{D}}{\sqrt{s_p^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}}$ $df_{pooled} = n_1 + n_2 - 2$                    | "Pooled Variance t-test" Assumes the populations have equal SD's (test HOV w/Levene's Test, var.equal = TRUE). Also use then the n's are not equal and the larger sample has the larger SD $d=\overline{^D}/s_p$ |

$$\delta = \text{"expected t or z" } (\textbf{population } parameters)$$

$$1 \ group: \ \delta = \frac{\mu}{\sigma} \sqrt{n} \quad \overset{d = \frac{\mu}{\sigma}}{\longrightarrow} \quad \delta = d\sqrt{n}$$

$$2 \ groups: \ \delta \overset{n_1 = n_2}{\Longrightarrow} \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \quad \overset{d = \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\sigma}}{\longrightarrow} \quad \delta = d\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\delta = d\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}$$

