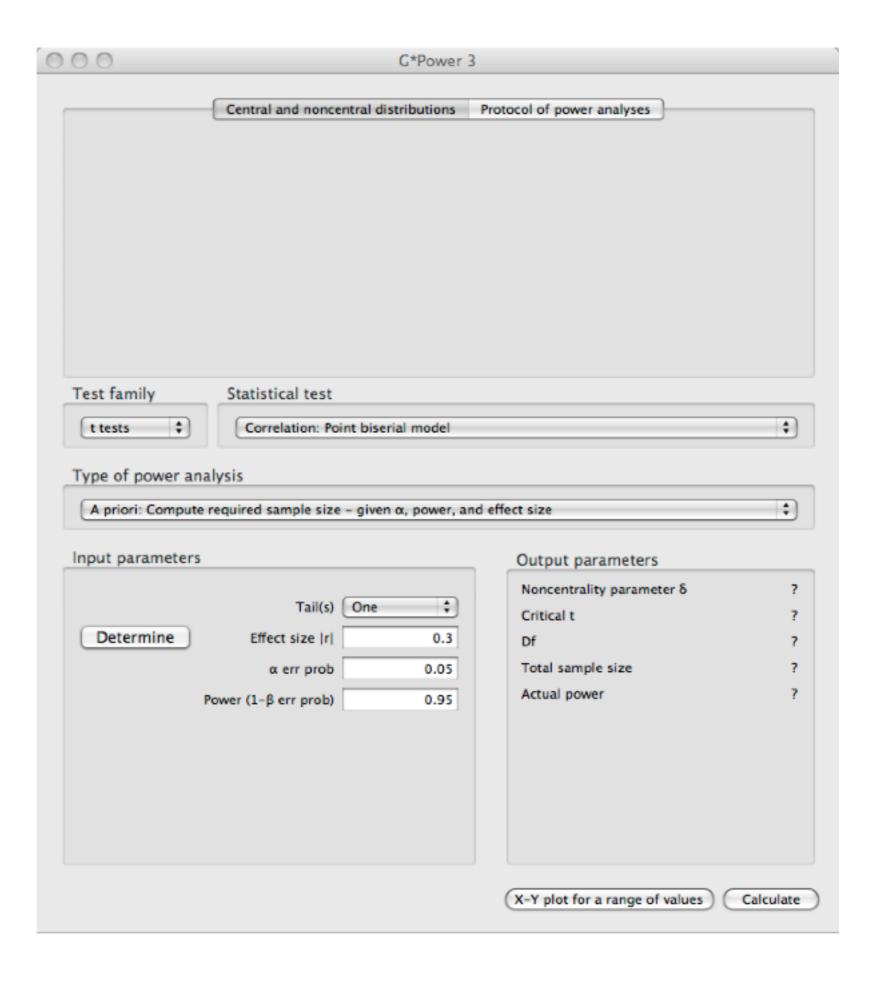
Faul, F., Erdfelder, E., Lang, A.G., & Buchner, A. (2007). G*Power 3: A flexible statistical power analysis program for the social, behavioral, and biomedical sciences. Behavior Research Methods, 39, 175-191.



Let's return to our earlier example.

A clinical psychologist wants to test hypothesis (H1) that people who seek treatment have higher IQs than general population. She wants to use IQs of 25 randomly sampled patients and is interested in a difference of 5 points between the mean of the general population and the mean of her client population.

So,
$$\mu 0 = 100$$
, $\mu 1 = 105$, $\sigma = 15$