

means inc on dec  
∴ 2 tail test

T-stats ÷ J test → One Sample t-test.

- ① In the population the average IQ is 100. A team of researchers want to test a new medication to see if it has either a positive or negative effect on intelligence, or no effect at all. A sample of 30 participants who have taken the medication has a mean of 140 with a standard deviation of 20. Did the medication affect intelligence? C.I = 95%  $\alpha = 0.05$   
Population std not given, so t-test

Ans)  $\mu = 100$   $n = 30$   $\bar{x} = 140$   $S = 20$   $C.I = 95\%$   $\alpha = 0.05$   
sample std of sample

① Null Hypothesis  $H_0 : \mu = 100$

Alternate Hypothesis  $H_1 : \mu \neq 100$  {2 Tail Test}

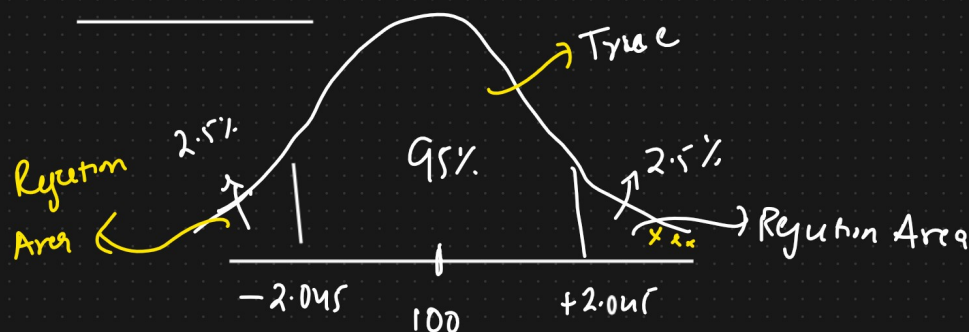
②  $\alpha = 0.05$

③ Degree of freedom

$$dof = n - 1 = 30 - 1 = 29.$$

④ Decision Rule

$\alpha = 0.05$   
 $dof = 29$  } from table  
= 2.045



if t test is less than -2.045 or greater than 2.045, reject the null hypothesis

⑤ Calculate Test statistics

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{140 - 100}{20/\sqrt{30}} = \frac{40}{3.65} = 10.96$$

$$t = 10.96$$

Since

$t = 10.96 > 2.045$  {Reject the Null Hypothesis}

We got ~~more~~ so IQ has inc

Conclusion : Medication used has affected the Intelligence

Medication has increased the Intelligence