

Name: _____

1. Problem

An experiment has $n_1 = 4$ plants in the treatment group and $n_2 = 3$ plants in the control group. After some time, the plants' heights (in cm) are measured, resulting in the following data:

	value1	value2	value3	value4
sample 1:	1.28	1.18	1.01	0.67
sample 2:	1.82	1.73	1.76	

- Determine degrees of freedom.
- Determine t^* for a 96% confidence interval.
- Determine SE .
- Determine a lower bound of the 96% confidence interval of $\mu_2 - \mu_1$.
- Determine an upper bound of the 96% confidence interval of $\mu_2 - \mu_1$.
- Determine $|t_{\text{obs}}|$ under the null hypothesis $\mu_2 - \mu_1 = 0$.
- Determine a lower bound of the two-tail p -value.
- Determine an upper bound of two-tail p -value.
- Do you reject the null hypothesis with a two-tail test using a significance level $\alpha = 0.04$? (yes or no)

1. (a)

					2
--	--	--	--	--	---

 .

0	0	0
---	---	---

(b)

					4
--	--	--	--	--	---

 .

8	5	0
---	---	---

(c)

					0
--	--	--	--	--	---

 .

1	3	7
---	---	---

(d)

					0
--	--	--	--	--	---

 .

0	7	6
---	---	---

(e)

					1
--	--	--	--	--	---

 .

4	0	4
---	---	---

(f)

					5
--	--	--	--	--	---

 .

4	1	8
---	---	---

(g)

					0
--	--	--	--	--	---

 .

0	2	0
---	---	---

(h)

					0
--	--	--	--	--	---

 .

0	4	0
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(i)

yes

1. Solution

These data are unpaired. We might as well find the sample means and sample standard deviations (use a calculator's built-in function for standard deviation).

$$\bar{x}_1 = 1.03$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 1.77$$

$$s_1 = 0.268$$

$$s_2 = 0.0458$$

We make a conservative estimate of the degrees of freedom using the appropriate formula.

$$df = \min(n_1, n_2) - 1 = \min(4, 3) - 1 = 2$$

We use the t table to find t^* such that $P(|T| < t^*) = 0.96$

$$t^* = 4.85$$

We use the SE formula for unpaired data.

$$SE = \sqrt{\frac{(s_1)^2}{n_1} + \frac{(s_2)^2}{n_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(0.268)^2}{4} + \frac{(0.0458)^2}{3}} = 0.137$$

We find the bounds of the confidence interval.

$$CI = (\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x}_1) \pm t^* SE$$

$$CI = (0.076, 1.404)$$

We find t_{obs} .

$$t_{\text{obs}} = \frac{(\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x}_1) - (\mu_2 - \mu_1)_0}{SE} = \frac{(1.77 - 1.03) - 0}{0.137} = 5.42$$

We find $|t_{\text{obs}}|$.

$$|t_{\text{obs}}| = 5.42$$

We use the table to determine bounds on p -value. Remember, $df = 2$ and $p\text{-value} = P(|T| > |t_{\text{obs}}|)$.

$$0.02 < p\text{-value} < 0.04$$

We should consider both comparisons to make our decision.

$$|t_{\text{obs}}| > t^*$$

$$p\text{-value} < \alpha$$

Thus, we reject the null hypothesis. Also notice the confidence interval does not contain 0.

- (a) 2
- (b) 4.85
- (c) 0.137
- (d) 0.076
- (e) 1.404
- (f) 5.418
- (g) 0.02
- (h) 0.04
- (i) yes