

Large Sample Tests

Test of significance of the difference between the means of two samples.

1. If the samples are drawn from the same population, i.e. if $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma$, then

$$z = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \quad (2)$$

2. If σ_1 and σ_2 are not known and $\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2$, σ_1 and σ_2 can be approximated by the sample SDs s_1 and s_2 . Hence, in such a situation [from (1)],

$$z = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} \quad (3)$$

3. If σ_1 and σ_2 are equal and not known, then $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma$ is

approximated by $\sigma^2 = \frac{n_1 s_1^2 + n_2 s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2}$. Hence, in such a situation,

[from (2)],

$$z = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{n_1 s_1^2 + n_2 s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

i.e.
$$z = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_2} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_1}}} \quad (4)$$

4. The difference in the denominators of the values of z given in (3) and (4) may be noted.