Hipóteses	Pressupostos	Estatística de teste	Critério para rejeitar H_0	
$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ $\begin{cases} H_A: \mu \neq \mu_0 \\ H_A: \mu > \mu_0 \\ H_A: \mu < \mu_0 \end{cases}$	X ~ N (μ; σ²) σ² conhecida	$Z = \dfrac{\overline{X} - \mu_o}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$	$\lvert z_c \rvert > z_{\alpha/2}$ $z_c > z_\alpha$ $z_c < -z_\alpha$	1
	X ~ N (μ; σ²) σ² desconhecida	$T = \dfrac{\overline{X} - \mu_o}{S / \sqrt{n}}$ $\quad \nu = n - 1$	$\lvert t_c \rvert > t_{\alpha/2,\nu}$ $t_c > t_{\alpha,\nu}$ $t_c < -t_{\alpha,\nu}$	2
$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ $\begin{cases} H_A: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \\ H_A: \mu_1 > \mu_2 \\ H_A: \mu_1 < \mu_2 \end{cases}$	X_i ~ N (μ_i; σ_i^2) σ_i^2 conhecidas Amostras indep.	$Z = \dfrac{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2}{\sqrt{\dfrac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \dfrac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$	$\lvert z_c \rvert > z_{\alpha/2}$ $z_c > z_\alpha$ $z_c < -z_\alpha$	3
	X_i ~ N (μ_i; σ_i^2) σ_i^2 desconhecidas, mas iguais Amostras indep.	$T = \dfrac{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2}{\sqrt{\left(\dfrac{1}{n_1} + \dfrac{1}{n_2}\right) S^2}}$ $\quad \nu = (n_1 - 1) + (n_2 - 1)$ $S^2 = \dfrac{(n_1 - 1) S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1) S_2^2}{(n_1 - 1) + (n_2 - 1)}$	$\lvert t_c \rvert > t_{\alpha/2,\nu}$ $t_c > t_{\alpha,\nu}$ $t_c < -t_{\alpha,\nu}$	4
	X_i ~ N (μ_i; σ_i^2) σ_i^2 desconhecidas, mas desiguais Amostras indep.	$T = \dfrac{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2}{\sqrt{\dfrac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \dfrac{S_2^2}{n_2}}}$ $\quad \nu = \dfrac{\left(S_1^2/n_1 + S_2^2/n_2\right)^2}{\dfrac{(S_1^2/n_1)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \dfrac{(S_2^2/n_2)^2}{n_2 - 1}}$	$\lvert t_c \rvert > t_{\alpha/2,\nu}$ $t_c > t_{\alpha,\nu}$ $t_c < -t_{\alpha,\nu}$	5
$H_0: \mu_d = 0$ $\begin{cases} H_A: \mu_d \neq 0 \\ H_A: \mu_d > 0 \\ H_A: \mu_d < 0 \end{cases}$	X_i ~ N (μ_i; σ_i^2) Amostras dep. (pareadas)	$T = \dfrac{\bar{d}}{S_d / \sqrt{n}}$ $\quad \nu = n - 1$	$\lvert t_c \rvert > t_{\alpha/2,\nu}$ $t_c > t_{\alpha,\nu}$ $t_c < -t_{\alpha,\nu}$	6
$H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$ $\begin{cases} H_A: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2 \\ H_A: \sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2 \\ H_A: \sigma^2 < \sigma_0^2 \end{cases}$	X ~ N (μ; σ²)	$Q = \dfrac{(n-1) S^2}{\sigma_0^2}$ $\quad \nu = n - 1$	$q_c < q'_{\alpha/2;\nu}$ *ou* $q_c > q_{\alpha/2;\nu}$ $q_c > q_{\alpha;\nu}$ $q_c < q'_{\alpha;\nu}$	7
$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ $\begin{cases} H_A: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2 \\ H_A: \sigma_1^2 > \sigma_2^2 \end{cases}$	X_i ~ N (μ_i; σ_i^2) Amostras indep.	$F = \dfrac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \rightarrow \dfrac{maior}{menor}$	$f_c > f_{\alpha/2, n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1}$ $f_c > f_{\alpha, n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1}$	8
$H_0: \pi = \pi_0$ $\begin{cases} H_A: \pi \neq \pi_0 \\ H_A: \pi > \pi_0 \\ H_A: \pi < \pi_0 \end{cases}$	np > 5 e n(1-p) > 5	$Z = \dfrac{p - \pi_0}{\sqrt{\dfrac{\pi_0 (1 - \pi_0)}{n}}}$	$\lvert z_c \rvert > z_{\alpha/2}$ $z_c > z_\alpha$ $z_c < -z_\alpha$	9
$H_0: \pi_1 = \pi_2$ $\begin{cases} H_A: \pi_1 \neq \pi_2 \\ H_A: \pi_1 > \pi_2 \\ H_A: \pi_1 < \pi_2 \end{cases}$	$n_i p_i$ > 5 e $n_i(1-p_i)$ > 5	$Z = \dfrac{p_1 - p_2}{\sqrt{\dfrac{p_1 (1 - p_1)}{n_1} + \dfrac{p_2 (1 - p_2)}{n_2}}}$	$\lvert z_c \rvert > z_{\alpha/2}$ $z_c > z_\alpha$ $z_c < -z_\alpha$	10