Section 10.3 — Hypothesis Testing for Population Means (σ unknown)

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Outline

Performing a Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis test for Population Means (σ unknown)

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- 2. Determine which distribution to use for the test statistic and state the level of significance.

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- 3. Gather data and calculate the necessary sample statistics.
- 4. Draw a conclusion and interpret the decision.

Types of Hypothesis Tests

Symbol in H _a	Tail
\neq	Two-tailed test
<	Left-tailed test
>	Right-tailed test

Critical values

Definition (Critical region)

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The <u>critical values</u> are the values that separate the critical region from the values of the test statistic that do not lead to rejection of the null hypothesis. These are determined by α .

p-values

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A *p*-value is the probability of obtaining a sample statistic as extreme or more extreme than the one observed in the data when the null hypothesis is assumed to be true.

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Determining *p*-values

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Left-tailed p-value = area to the left of the test statistic

Right-tailed p-value = area to the right of the test statistic

Two-tailed p-value = twice the area in the tail beyond the test statistic
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Make a decision

Critical value method

If the test statistic is in the critical region, reject H_0 . Otherwise, fail to reject.

p-value method

If p-value $\leq \alpha$, reject H_0 . Otherwise, fail to reject H_0 .

Hypothesis test for Population

Means (σ unknown)

Test Statistic

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$

with

$$df = n - 1$$

Teachers' salaries

Teacher's salaries in one district are very low, so low that educators in that state regularly complain about their compensation. The state mean is \$33,600, but teachers in one district claim that the mean in their district significantly lower. They survey a simple random sample of 22 teachers in the district and calculate the mean salary of \$32,400 with a standard deviation of \$1520. Test the teacher's claim at the 0.01 level of significance.

Children's Clothing

A children's clothing company sells hand-smocked dresses for girls. The length of one particular size dress is designed to be 26 inches. The company regularly tests the lengths of the garments to ensure quality control. If the mean length is found to be significantly longer or shorter than 26 inches, then the machines must be adjusted. The most recent simple random sample of 28 dresses had a mean length of 26.30 inches with a standard deviation of 0.77 inches. Perform a hypothesis test on the accuracy of the machines at the 0.01 level of significance.