

UTAustinX: UT.7.20x Foundations of Data Analysis - Part 2



Week 3: Hypothesis Testing (Two Group Means) > Lecture Videos > Independent Samples t-test

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Readings

Reading Check due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC

Lecture Videos

Comprehension Check due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC



1. An instructor for an animal learning course observes that some students are very comfortable working with rats during their animal training sessions. She suspects that these students may have experience with pets that gives them an advantage when training their rats. To test her hypothesis, she divides her students into two groups: those that currently have a pet at home, and those that don't. Below are the rats' performances for each group. Higher means indicate better performance.

6	Independent Samples t-test Lecture Videos UT.7.20x Courseware edX		
R Tutorial Videos	Rats' scores for students with pets Rats' scores f	<u>for</u>	
Pre-Lab	students without pets		
Pre-Lab Pre-Lab due May 03,			
2016 at 17:00 UTC	n = 10	n	
	= 15		
Lab Lab due May 03, 2016			
at 17:00 UTC	mean = 78		
Dualdana Cat	mean = 66		
Problem Set Problem Set due May	mean – oo		
03, 2016 at 17:00 UT 🗗	ad = 12 FC	ـ ام	
		sd =	
	12.04		
	(1/1 point)		
	1a. What is the alternative hypothesis for this test?		
	$_{\odot}$ $\mu_{pet~owners} > \mu_{no~pets}$		
	\circ $\mu_{pet\ owners}\ \le\ \mu_{no\ pets}$		
	\circ $\mu_{pet\ owners}\ \geq\ \mu_{no\ pets}$		
		=	
	\circ $\mu_{pet\ owners}=\mu_{no\ pets}$		
	1		
	(3/3 points)		
	1b. Solve for each missing component of the t-test equation:		
	$t - \frac{78 - A}{}$		
	$t = \frac{78 - A}{\sqrt{\frac{(12.56)^2}{B} + \frac{(C)^2}{15}}}$		
	$\sqrt{-B}$ T 15		
	A		
	A=		
	66 ✓ Answer: 66		
	66		
	B=		

10	✓ Answer: 10		
10	•		
C=			
12.04	✓ Answer: 12.04		
12.04			
(1/1 point) 1c. What is the t-statistic approximately ?			
O 3.76			
0.99			
② 2.18 ✓			
O -1.79			
(1/1 point) 1d. What is the t-critical value for this test, assuming df = $n_{smallest}$ - 1 and $lpha=0.05$?			
0 1.065			
● 1.833			
O 2.262			
O 3.023			

(1/1 point)

1e. What is the appropriate conclusion for this test?

- The sample size was too small to conduct a t-test, so we cannot draw a conclusion from these results.
- Having pets did not make a difference in how well students trained their rats.
- The rats of students with pets performed significantly better than the rats of the other students. ✓
- Students with pets at home were able to encourage their rats to perform better, probably because they had previously trained a dog.

(1/1 point)

1f. How would the p-value for this test be reported?

o p > 0.05

o p < 0.025

p < 0.05
 ✓</p>

o p > 0.025

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