

Stat 201: Statistics I

Week 9 StatCrunch



Week 9

Inference for Numerical Data

Section 9.1

One sample hypothesis tests for means

Hypothesis tests for a mean in StatCrunch

- Stat → T Stats → One Sample → With Summary
(or → With Data)
- Enter “Sample mean”, “Sample std. dev.” and “Sample size”
(or select column which contains data)
- Select “Hypothesis test for μ ”
- Enter the appropriate values for null and alternative hypotheses.
- Click “Compute!”
- The test statistic and p-value are found in “T-Stat” and “P-value”

Section 9.2

Two sample hypothesis tests for means

Hypothesis tests for two means in StatCrunch

- Stat → T Stats → Two Samples → With Summary
- Enter “Sample mean”, “Sample std. dev.” and “Sample size” for both samples
- Leave “Pool variances” unchecked
- Select “Hypothesis test for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ ”
- The null hypothesis should always be $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$
- Enter the appropriate value for the alternative hypothesis.
- Click “Compute!”
- The test statistic and p-value are found in “T-Stat” and “P-value”

Confidence intervals for difference of means in StatCrunch

- Stat → T Stats → Two Samples → With Summary
- Enter “Sample mean”, “Sample std. dev.” and “Sample size” for both samples
- Leave “Pool variances” unchecked
- Select “Confidence interval for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ ”
- Enter the appropriate confidence level.
 - Remember, for one-sided tests, the confidence level is $(1 - 2\alpha)\%$.
- Click “Compute!”
- The confidence interval bounds are found in “L. Limit” and “U. Limit”

Section 9.3

Hypothesis tests for paired samples

Hypothesis tests for matched pairs in StatCrunch

- Stat → T Stats → Paired
- Select columns of data for both samples
- Select “Hypothesis test for $\mu_D = \mu_1 - \mu_2$ ”
- The null hypothesis should always be $H_0 : \mu_D = 0$
- Enter the appropriate value for the alternative hypothesis.
- Click “Compute!”
- The test statistic and p-value are found in “T-Stat” and “P-value”

Confidence intervals for matched pairs in StatCrunch

- Stat → T Stats → Paired
- Select columns of data for both samples
- Select “Confidence interval for $\mu_D = \mu_1 - \mu_2$ ” item Enter the appropriate confidence level.
 - Remember, for one-sided tests, the confidence level is $(1 - 2\alpha)\%$.
- Click “Compute!”
- The confidence interval bounds are found in “L. Limit” and “U. Limit”