## **Independent Samples Hypothesis Tests for Means**

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$
 or  $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$ 

Note #3:  $H_0$ ALWAYS gets an = ...even if the wording in the problem sounds like it shouldn't

Note #1: Use colons  $\begin{array}{cccc}
\neq & \neq & \neq \\
H_a: \mu_1 &< \mu_2 & \text{or} & \mu_1 - \mu_2 &< 0\\
& & & & & & & & \\
\end{array}$ 

Note #2: Use only PARAMETERS in your hypothesis...although there will be some problems where we'll use words/sentences

Note #4: The symbol used in the alternate will come from the context of the problem

two-sided test, equivalent to a Confidence Interval (CI)
 } - one-sided test

### **Steps in Hypothesis Testing**

- 1. Define the population characteristic (i.e. parameter) about which hypotheses are to be tested.
- 2. State the null hypothesis  $H_0$ .
- 3. State the alternative hypothesis  $H_a$ .
- 4. State the significance level for the test  $\alpha$ .
- 5. Check all assumptions and state name of test.
- 6. State the name of the test.
- 7. State df if applicable (not applicable in proportion land).

Determining *df* will vary depending on the test.

- 8. Display the test statistic to be used without any computation at this point.
- 9. Compute the value of the test statistic, showing specific numbers used.
- 10. Calculate the P value.
- 11. Sketch a picture of the situation.
- 12. State the conclusion in two sentences -1. Summarize in theory discussing  $H_0$ . 2. Summarize in context discussing  $H_a$ .

### **Independent Samples Hypothesis Tests for Means**

#### **Steps in 2 Sample Mean Hypothesis Testing**

- 1.  $\mu_1 = \dots$   $\mu_2 = \dots$ 2.  $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$   $\neq$ 3.  $H_a : \mu_1 < \mu_2$
- 4. State  $\alpha$ .

8/9. 
$$t = \frac{\overline{x_1} - \overline{x_2} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} = #$$

$$df = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(s_1^2/n_1\right)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{\left(s_2^2/n_2\right)^2}{n_2 - 1}}$$

5. <u>Assumptions:</u>

- 1. Random **Independent** Samples OR Treatments Randomly Assigned
- 2. Normality stated

$$n_1 \ge 30, \ n_2 \ge 30$$

Boxplot of raw data for both set of data shows roughly symmetric shape

3.  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  known  $\rightarrow 6$ . 2 Sample Mean *z* Test  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  unknown 7. df = N/A

6. 2 Sample Mean *t* Test 7. df = #

$$df = \frac{\left(V_1 + V_2\right)^2}{\frac{V_1^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{V_2^2}{n_2 - 1}}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{s_1^2}{n_1}$$
  $V_2 = \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}$ 

# **Independent Samples Hypothesis Tests for Means**

#### **Steps in 2 Sample Mean Hypothesis Testing**

- 1.  $\mu_1 = \dots$   $\mu_2 = \dots$ 2.  $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$   $\neq$ 3.  $H_a : \mu_1 < \mu_2$
- 4. State  $\alpha$ .

8/9. 
$$t = \frac{\overline{x_1} - \overline{x_2} - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}} = #$$

>

10. *P* – *value* =

P(t > #) = tcdf(#, 1E99, df)= P(t < #) = tcdf(-1E99, #, df)2P(t > #) = 2 \* tcdf(#, 1E99, df)2P(t < #) = 2 \* tcdf(-1E99, #, df)

12. State the conclusion in two sentences -1. Summarize in theory discussing  $H_0$ . 2. Summarize in context discussing  $H_a$ . 5. Assumptions:

- 1. Random **Independent** Samples OR Treatments Randomly Assigned
- 2. Normality stated
  - $n_1 \ge 30, \ n_2 \ge 30$

Boxplot of raw data for both set of data shows roughly symmetric shape

3.  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  known  $\rightarrow 6$ . 2 Sample Mean z Test  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  unknown 7. df = N/A

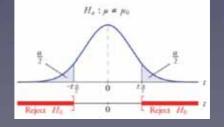
> 6. 2 Sample Mean *t* Test 7. df = #

one-sided tests

two-sided tests

11.





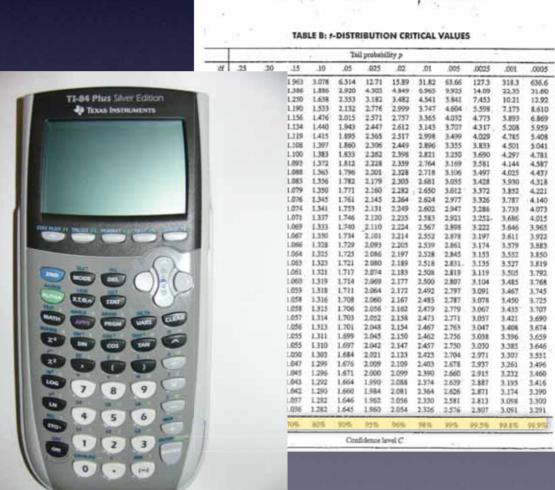
# **Confidence** Intervals

# General CI Formula Statistic ± (Critical Value)(Standard Deviation)

2 Sample Mean z CI Formula

$$\left(\overline{x}_1 - \overline{x}_2\right) \pm z \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}$$

Use Table or Calculator to get the *z* critical value



## **Confidence** Intervals

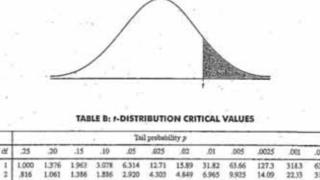
# General CI Formula Statistic ± (Critical Value)(Standard Deviation)

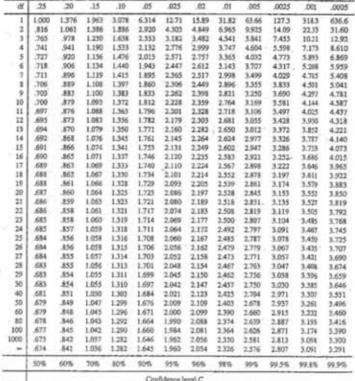
2 Sample Mean t CI Formula

$$\left(\overline{x}_1 - \overline{x}_2\right) \pm t \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$$

 $df = \# \leftarrow \text{get from calculator}$ 

Use Table to get the *t* critical value





## **Interpretation for Independent Samples Confidence Intervals for Means**

We are \_\_\_\_% confident that  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ , the true mean difference of \_\_\_\_\_, is between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.

Interpretation for the Confidence Level of Independent Samples Confidence Interval for Means We used a method to construct this estimate that in the long run will successfully capture the true value of  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  \_\_\_\_% of the time. <u>ALWAYS</u> check your assumptions and interpret your interval, even you are not specifically asked to in the problem. Just do it. Seriously.

General Work Flow -1. Assumptions2. Construction of Interval3. Interpretation(s)

1. Suppose we compare the data on two samples, *A* and *B*, and come up with the following data:  $n_A = n_B = 10, \overline{x}_A = 25, s_A = 3.21, \overline{x}_B = 22.2, s_B = 3.09$ . Find a 99% confidence interval for the difference between the means. Assume the samples are independent.

(a) (-1.26, 6.86) (b) (-1.78, 7.38) (c) (-1.67, 7.27) (d) (-0.83, 6.43) (e) None of the above

$$\left(\overline{x}_{1} - \overline{x}_{2}\right) \pm t \sqrt{\frac{s_{1}^{2}}{n_{1}} + \frac{s_{2}^{2}}{n_{2}}}$$
  $\left(25 - 22.2\right) \pm 2.878 \sqrt{\frac{3.21^{2}}{10} + \frac{3.09^{2}}{10}}$ 

While we truncated the stated *df* to 17, for the purposes of calculating your *t*-value, you use the raw result from the calculator.

$$(25-22.2) \pm 2.898 \sqrt{\frac{3.21^2}{10}} + \frac{3.09^2}{10}$$
$$df = 17?$$

$$\overset{\text{NORMAL FLOAT AUTO REAL RADIAN MP}}{3.21^2 \times 10^2 \times 1.03041}$$
$$3.09^2 \times 10^2 \times 10^$$

 $df = \# \leftarrow \text{get from calculator}$ 

NORMAL FLOAT AUTO REAL DEGREE MP
3.21 <sup>2</sup> /10→V
1.03041
3.09 <sup>2</sup> /10→W
0.95481
$(V+W)^{2}/(V^{2}/9+W^{2}/9)$
17.9739343
 invT(.995,F)
2.878925497

Normality assumption was unable to be verified. Sometimes the CB is inconsistent with this.