

## Chapter 6 and Chapter 7

	chapter 7	chapter 6	
Assumptions	Test statistics (T.S.)	Confidence Interval (C.I.)	
	T. S. = $\frac{\text{Estimator} - \text{hypothesized parameter}}{\text{(standard error)}}$	$\text{Estimator} \pm (\text{reliability coefficient})(\text{standard error})$ $\text{Estimator} \pm \text{margin error}$	
<b>Single population mean (<math>\mu</math>)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal + <math>\sigma^2</math> Known</li> <li>• Non-normal + <math>\sigma^2</math> Known + <math>n \geq 30</math> (large)</li> </ul>	$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$	$\bar{X} \pm Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal + <math>\sigma^2</math> Unknown + <math>n &lt; 30</math> (small)</li> </ul>	$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S / \sqrt{n}}$	$\bar{X} \pm t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}$  $df = n - 1$
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-normal + <math>\sigma^2</math> Unknown + <math>n \geq 30</math> (large)</li> </ul>	$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S / \sqrt{n}}$	
<b>Difference between Two Population Means (<math>\mu_1 - \mu_2</math>)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal + <math>\sigma_1^2</math> and <math>\sigma_2^2</math> Known</li> <li>• Non-normal + <math>\sigma_1^2</math> and <math>\sigma_2^2</math> Known + <math>n_1, n_2 \geq 30</math> (large)</li> </ul>	$Z = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - \mu_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$	$(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}$
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal + <math>\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2</math> Unknown, equal + <math>n_1, n_2 &lt; 30</math> (small)</li> </ul>	$T = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) - \mu_0}{\sqrt{\frac{S_p^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_p^2}{n_2}}}$  $S_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$	$(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{S_p^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_p^2}{n_2}}$  $df = n_1 + n_2 - 2$  $S_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$
	Related population	$T = \frac{\bar{D}}{S_D / \sqrt{n}}$	$\bar{D} \pm t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{S_D}{\sqrt{n}}, df = n - 1$

	Assumptions	chapter 7	chapter 6
<b>Population Proportion ( P )</b>	$n \geq 30$ (large)	$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0 q_0}{n}}}$ $q_0 = 1 - p_0$ $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$	$\hat{p} \pm Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$ $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$
<b>Difference between Two Population Proportion <math>P_1 - P_2</math></b>	$n_1 \geq 30$ (large) $n_2 \geq 30$ (large)	$Z = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}\hat{q}}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}\hat{q}}{n_2}}}$ $\bar{p} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{n_1 + n_2}$	$(\hat{P}_1 - \hat{P}_2) \pm Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{P}_1 \hat{Q}_1}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{P}_2 \hat{Q}_2}{n_2}}$ $\hat{p}_1 = \frac{x_1}{n_1}, \hat{p}_2 = \frac{x_2}{n_2}$

	Sample	Population
<b>Size</b>	$n$	$N$
<b>Mean</b>	$\bar{x}$	$\mu$
<b>Variance</b>	$S^2$	$\sigma^2$
<b>Standard deviation</b>	$S$	$\sigma$
<b>Proportion</b>	$\hat{p}$	$P$