

Recipe for Success: Confidence Interval for a Paired T-test

1. Define parameter μ_d in context

2. Write the Conditions

1. Random Sample
2. $n < 10\%$ of the population
3. Differences are independent
4. The differences are Normal or $n > 30$

If data is given, draw a boxplot/ histogram-to show normality

3. Write the formula for the Test

$$\bar{x}_d \pm t^* \frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}$$

t^* = the number of standard deviations a value is from the mean & is based on the Confidence Level

$$\mu_d = 0$$

\bar{x}_d = the mean of the sample differences

s_d = the standard deviation of the sample differences

n = the number of sample differences

4. Enter the Data if Given

- Stat Edit
- Enter Data in columns L_1 & L_2

5. Find \bar{x}_d

- Stat Edit
- At the top of L_3 type $2^{nd} L_1 - 2^{nd} L_2$

6. Identify & label all inputs.

- s_d come from the problem or the data
- \bar{x}_d comes from the problem or the data
- n comes from the problem or the data
- $df = n - 1$ (*df is the degrees of freedom*)

7. Calculate t^*

- 2^{nd} Vars
- Inverse t
- Area = $\frac{(1 - \text{Confidence level})}{2}$
- $df = n - 1$

8. Plug in and calculate the Confidence Interval

- STAT
- TESTS
- 8: T Interval

9. Write the Interval

10. Write the Conclusion

We are _____% confident that the true population mean difference for

_____ lies within the interval _____.

Restate the definition of the mean differences

11. Explain the meaning of the confidence level-if asked

In repeated sampling we expect this method to capture the true population mean difference

for _____ % of the time

Restate the definition of the mean differences

Recipe for Success: Hypothesis Test for a Paired T-test

1. Write your Hypothesis

- Null $H_0: \mu_d = 0$
- Alternative $H_A: \mu_d \neq$ or $<$ or > 0

2. Define parameter μ_d in context & write the conditions

1. Random Sample

2. $n < 10\%$ of the population

3. Differences are independent

4. The differences are Normal or $n > 30$

If data is given, draw a boxplot or histogram-to show normality

3. Write the Equation

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_d - \mu_d}{\frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

t = the number of standard deviations a value is from the mean

$\mu_d = 0$

\bar{x}_d = the mean of the sample differences

s_d = the standard deviation of the sample differences

n = the number of sample differences

4. Enter Data (if given)

- Stat Edit

- Enter Data in columns L_1 & L_2

- At the top of L_3 type 2^{nd} $L_1 - 2^{nd}$ L_2

5. Find \bar{x}_d

6. List & Label all of input values

n, \bar{x}_d, s_d

$\mu_d = 0$ & $df = n - 1$

- Stat Calc

- 1-Var Stats press Enter

- List type 2^{nd} L_3

7. Plug values into the equation

8. Calculate the t and the p-value

$\mu_d = 0$

$df = n - 1$

- Stat Tests

- 2:T-Test Enter

- Highlight Data if data is used otherwise highlight **STATS**

- s_d come from the problem or the data

- \bar{x}_d comes from the problem or the data

- n comes from the problem or the data

- Choose \neq or $<$ or $>$ (look for key words)

9. State the Decision

- The p-value is _____

- If the p-value is less than alpha, Reject the Null

- If the p-value is greater than alpha, Fail to reject the Null

10. Write the Conclusion

Reject the Null: Our p-value is _____. We reject the Null. There is sufficient evidence at

alpha = _____ to suggest that the true population mean differences for

_____ is _____

Restate the definition of the mean differences Restate $H_A \neq$ or $<$ or $>$ mean differences

Fail to Reject the Null: Our p-value is _____. We Fail to reject the Null. There is not sufficient evidence at alpha = _____ to suggest that the true population mean difference for

_____ is _____

Restate the definition of the mean difference Restate $H_A \neq$ or $<$ or $>$ mean difference