

QMS210: Hypothesis Testing

Smith, D., & Chua, C. (2020). *Business Statistics 15th Custom Edition for Ryerson University*. New York: Pearson Education Inc.

Decision rules for Hypothesis testing:

- If the test statistic is inside the critical value range, do not reject the null hypothesis
- If the test statistic is outside the critical value range, reject the null hypothesis
- **Example:** critical values -1.69, 1.69. We reject if test stat is less than -1.69 or more than 1.69

OR

- If p-value is greater than or equal to α , do not reject the null hypothesis
- If p-value is less than α , reject null hypothesis
- **Note:** α is the level of significance (1- confidence level)
- **Example:** 95% confidence is $\alpha = 0.05$

Critical values

- **Z Tests:** Normal distribution (F5, F1), InvN (F3), tail on right, area is α , $\sigma = 1$, and $\mu = 0$
- **T Tests:** T distribution (F5, F2), InvT (F3), area is α , $df = n - 1$
- **F Tests:** After finding out both samples' standard deviation, F distribution (F5, F4), area is α , $n:df$ is the
 - Degrees of freedom (n-1) of the sample with the higher standard deviation, $d:df$ is the degrees of freedom of the sample with the lower standard deviation (given or found with Calc function)
- **Important:** the area must be divided by 2 for a 2-tailed test. ($\alpha = 0.1$ two tailed test has area 0.05)

Hypothesis Testing: 1 Sample Tests (Chapter 11)

Two Tailed: (differs)

$$H_0: \mu = \#$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq \#$$

Right Tailed: (greater than)

$$H_0: \mu \leq \#$$

$$H_1: \mu > \#$$

Left Tailed: (less than)

$$H_0: \mu \geq \#$$

$$H_1: \mu < \#$$

Note: # is the value being tested (test whether the mean differs from 45, #=45)

Also for proportion tests replace μ with π in format

1 Sample Hypothesis Testing:

(σ known) = Z Test (1-S)

- STAT -> TEST -> Z -> 1-S

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(σ unknown) = T Test (1-S)

- STAT -> TEST -> T -> 1-S

Proportions = Z Test (1- P)

- STAT -> TEST -> Z -> 1-P

Hypothesis Testing: 2 Sample Tests (Chapter 12)

(σ known) = Z Test (2-S)

- *When both σ 1 and σ 2 are known
- STAT -> TEST -> Z -> 2-S

(σ unknown) = T Test (2-S) - Pooled On

- Pooled - **On**: used when both σ 1 and σ 2 are unknown and variance is equal
- STAT -> TEST -> T -> 2-S
- Df = (n1 + n2) - 2

(σ unknown) = T Test (2-S) - Pooled Off

- Pooled - **Off**: used when σ 1 and σ 2 are unknown and variance is not equal
- STAT -> TEST -> T -> 2-S
- Df = must be computed in the calculator by calculating t-test values first

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

$$H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

$$H_0: \mu_1 \leq \mu_2$$

$$H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

$$H_0: \mu_1 \geq \mu_2$$

$$H_1: \mu_1 < \mu_2$$

(σ unknown) = T Test (2-S) Paired

- Paired: used when σ 1 and σ 2 are unknown and the samples are **dependent**
- STAT -> TEST -> T -> 1-S
- Df = n - 1

$$H_0: \mu_D = 0$$

$$H_1: \mu_D \neq 0$$

$$H_0: \mu_D \leq 0$$

$$H_1: \mu_D > 0$$

$$H_0: \mu_D \geq 0$$

$$H_1: \mu_D < 0$$

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Proportion (σ is known): Z Test (2 -P)

- Used to find out if there is a difference between two population proportions. Both σ_1 and σ_2 are known
- STAT -> TEST -> Z -> 2-P

Variance F-Test: F-Test (2-S)

- to determine whether to use pooled variance T test or not pooled variance T test
- STAT -> TEST -> F
- square root the variance provided in the question to get standard deviation
- degrees of freedom: $n_1 - 1$ and $n_2 - 1$

$H_0: =$
 $H_1: \neq$