

I . Short Review

1. Confidence Interval

CI = $\bar{X} \pm Z(\text{or } t)\sigma_X$: Calculate σ_X , Find $Z(\text{or } t)$, and Interpretation .

If $N < 30$, use t value (Degree of Freedom and $\frac{\alpha}{2}$; $\alpha = 1 - \text{Confidence Interval}$)

2. Hypothesis Test

- The difference between true mean or proportion and sample mean or proportion is statistically significant ? => Test H_0
- Null Hypothesis(H_0) ; $H_0 : \mu = \mu_0$
- Alternative Hypothesis(H_a or H_1 , etc.) ; $H_a : \mu \neq$ (or $>$, $<$) μ_0
- Reject H_0 : we believe, at a certain level of statistical significance, that the relationship is not due to sampling error and really reflects a true difference in the population.
- Type I error : Reject the null when it is true. Type II error : Fail to reject the null when it is false.
- Level of significance : the probability of making a Type I error ; $\alpha=0.05$.

- Test

Step1 : Determine Appropriate Test Statistic

Step2 : Formulate the Null Hypothesis. $H_0 : \mu = \mu_0$

Step3 : Calculate Appropriate Test Statistics(Z or t) / Step 4 : Find Critical Value

Step 5: Compare Z_{obs} (or t) to Z_{crit} (or t) and Decision

Step 6 : Interpretation : At the 0.05 level of significance, we can rule out sampling error as the only cause for difference ~.

3. Test for Proportion

- $N \geq 200$: Z test, otherwise binomial distribution test
- $H_0 : \pi = \pi_0$ (π : population proportion, p : sample proportion)
- $Z = \frac{p - \pi_0}{\sigma_\pi}$; $\sigma_\pi = \sqrt{\frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{N}}$

