I. Short Review

1. Confidence Interval

 $CI = \overline{X} \pm Z(ort)\sigma_X$: Calculate σ_X , Find Z(ort), and Interpretation.

If N < 30, use t value (Degree of Freedom and $\frac{\alpha}{2}$; $\alpha = 1$ – 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(H₀); H₀: $\mu = \mu_0$
- Alternative Hypothesis(Ha or $_{1,\,\text{etc.}}$); Ha: $\mu \neq (\text{or} >, <) \mu_0$
- Reject H₀: 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 ∏error : Fail to reject the null when it is false.
- Level of significance : the probability of making a Type I error ; α =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 \sim .

3. Test for Proportion

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

□. Problems

1. In our factory, the measurement machine was out of order. So it got repaired. After that, we used the machine, and we had 5 sample data 78, 83, 68, 72, 88. Before a trouble, the mean of measurement was 70. Can we conclude the machine is same as before?

2. The# of birth defect of city A in Texas was 68 among 36000 in 2009. The birth defect rate of Texas was 0.0016. Can we say the rate of birth defect in city A was more or less than the average rate of Texas?