

## 4.16 Various tests

### 4.16.1 Do a test for population mean

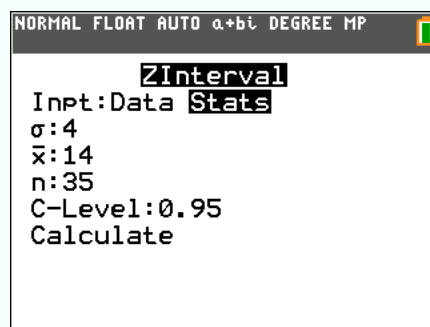
There are two cases when it comes to computing the confidence interval for a normal population: one if  $\sigma$  is known, and the other when  $\sigma$  is unknown.

#### Finding the confidence interval when $\sigma$ is known

Suppose you have to find a 95% confidence interval for a population mean, given the following information:

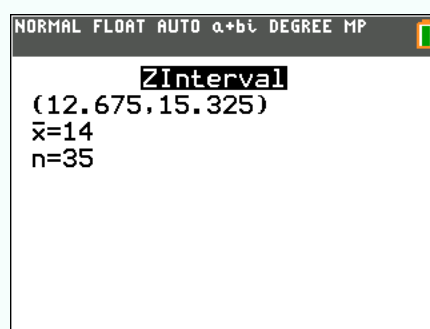
- sample mean  $\bar{x} = 14$ ;
- sample size  $n = 35$ ;
- population standard deviation  $\sigma = 4$ .

Press  , TESTS, **ZInterval** and fill the parameters as follows:



**C-Level** is the 95% given in the question

Press **Calculate**. The following should display:



the first line gives the confidence interval

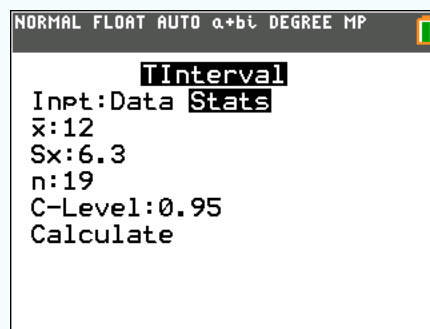
*Tip:* If you are given a data set and not the sample mean and sample size, you can fill a list first, select **data** in the **ZInterval** screen and add the list, putting **Freq: 1**.

### Finding the confidence interval when $\sigma$ is unknown

Suppose you have to find a 95% confidence interval for a population mean, given the following information:

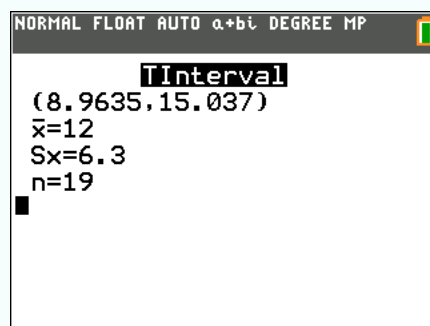
- sample mean  $\bar{x} = 12$ ;
- sample size  $n = 19$ ;
- sample standard deviation  $s = 6.3$ .

Press   , **TESTS**, **TInterval** and fill the parameters as follows:



**C-Level** is the 95% given in the question

Press **Calculate**. The following should display:



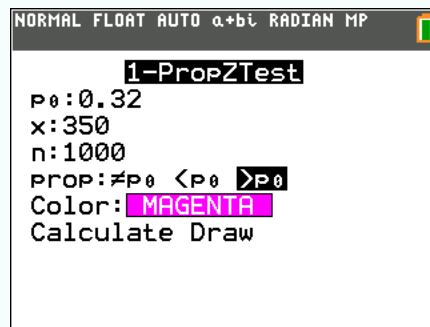
the first line gives the confidence interval

*Tip:* If you are given a data set and not the sample mean, sample size and sample standard deviation, you can fill a list first, select **data** in the **TInterval** screen and add the list, putting **Freq: 1**.

#### 4.16.2 Do a test for proportion of a population

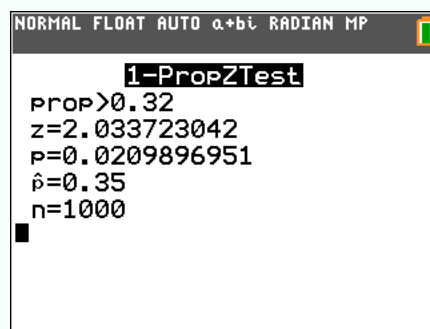
Suppose we want to test that more than 32% of Switzerland ate *fondue* this month. We collect a random sample of 1'000 Swiss, and find out that 350 of them did eat a *fondue*. What can we conclude at a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ ?

Press **list** **stat**, **TESTS**, **1-PropZTest** and fill the parameters as follows:



$P_0$  is the 32%, and  $>P_0$  is  
because  $H_1$ : "more than 32%"

Press **Calculate**. The following should display:



the first line gives the confidence interval



The  $p$ -value being  $0.021 < 0.05$ , we reject the null hypothesis, and conclude that more than 32% of the population ate *fondue* this month.

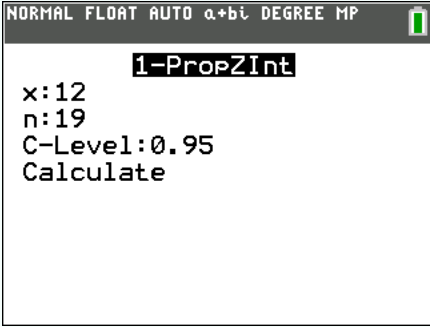
#### 4.16.3 Find the confidence interval for a population proportion

Suppose you have to find a 95% confidence interval for a population proportion, given the following information:

- number of "successes"  $x = 12$ ;

- number of trials  $n = 19$ .

Press  , TESTS, 1-PropZInt and fill the parameters as follows:



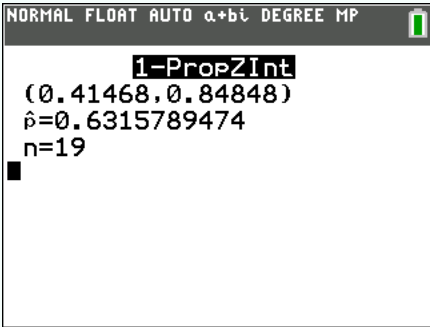
NORMAL FLOAT AUTO a+bi DEGREE MP

**1-PropZInt**

x:12  
n:19  
C-Level:0.95  
Calculate

**C-Level** is the 95% given in the question

Press **Calculate**. The following should display:



NORMAL FLOAT AUTO a+bi DEGREE MP

**1-PropZInt**

(0.41468,0.84848)  
 $\hat{p}=0.6315789474$   
n=19  
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