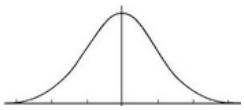
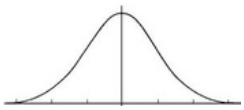
Name: _____ Date_____

Hypothesis Test Checklist

	One Sample Proportion z-Test	One Sample Mean t-test σ - unknown (population standard deviation)
Parameter of Interest (in words)	p = *the proportion of …..*	μ = *the mean number of ….*
Hypothesis	H_0 p H_a p	H_0 μ H_a μ
Assumptions/ Conditions	**Random:** *Data from a random sample or randomized experiment* **Normal:** *np > 10 and n(1-p0) > 10* **Independent:** *Observations; 10% condition if sampling without replacement.*	**Random:** *Data from a random sample or randomized experiment* **Normal:** *Probability distribution Normal of large sample (n ≥ 30)* **Independent:** *Observations; 10% condition if sampling without replacement.*
Name of Test	*1 Sample z-test For Proportion*	*1 Sample t-test For Mean* *****This includes Matched-Pairs t-tests***
Test Statistic	$z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)}{n}}}$ 	$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\frac{s_x}{\sqrt{n}}}$ 
Obtain a *p*-value	**"Calculator Talk":** *normalcdf(lowerbound, upperbound, mean, standard deviation) or Stat - Test - 5* **Correct AP Notation:** *p(z ___)=*	**"Calculator Talk":** *tcdf(lowerbound, upperbound, df) or Stat - Test - 2* **Correct AP Notation:** *p(t ___)=*
Make a Decision	*Choose:* $p < \alpha$ *This Is A Significant Result & Reject H0 @* α *= _____ Level Of Sig,* $p > \alpha$ *Not A Significant Result & Fail To Reject H0 @* α *= ____ Level Of Sig.*	
State Conclusion & Interpret in Context	*There is sufficient evidence to (fail to) reject the null hypothesis at the _____ level of significance. Do not forget to also interpret what this means in the context of the problem!*	

To Consider : 1) What is different about the two tests? What is the same? 2) How do you know which test to use? 3) There is also a 1-Sample Mean z-test σ -known. This test is uncommon. Why?