

ONE SAMPLE T-TEST

This test is used to determine if a population mean (μ) is reasonable based on a sample mean (\bar{x}).

Researchers believe that women (18-24) get less than the RDA of calcium (1200mg/day).

To test this hypothesis at the $\alpha = .05$ significance level, an SRS of 38 women between the ages of 18 and 24 years estimated their daily intakes of calcium (in mg):

808	882	1062	970	909	802	374	416	784	997	651	716
438	1420	1425	948	671	696	1156	684	1933	748	1203	2433
1050	976	572	403	626	774	1253	546	1325	446	465	1269
1255	1100										

P) STATE POPULATION PARAMETER:

H) STATE HYPOTHESES:

A) VERIFY CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR TEST:

- a) Random
- b) Normal population or large sample size or justification for normality after omitting outliers
- c) Independent

T) PUT DATA INTO LIST AND

a) USE TABLE B:

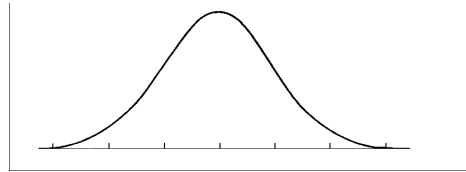
i) Determine mean (\bar{x}) and standard deviation (s)

ii) Calculate t statistic

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} =$$

iii) Determine degrees of freedom

iv) Determine critical t -value and P-value



b) USE CALCULATOR

S) STATE CONCLUSION:

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (Use PAIS):

A 90% confidence interval for the mean daily intake in calcium can be found using:

STAT → TESTS → T Interval = (809, 1043)

We are 90% confident that the average daily intake of calcium for women between the ages of 18 and 24 years old is between 809 mg and 1043 mg (which reinforces the findings of the test that women receive less than 1200 mg of calcium/day).