



<b>z-score</b>	<b>t-score</b>
$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$	$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$

**Problem 1 – Large Sample,  $\alpha = 0.05$**

Read the problem given on page 1.2.

1.3: Write the null and alternative hypotheses.

1.4: Will you need to find a z-score or *t*-score? Why?

1.6: test statistic: \_\_\_\_\_ critical value: \_\_\_\_\_ 1.7: *P*-value: \_\_\_\_\_

1.8: Do you reject or fail to reject  $H_0$ ? Why?

**Problem 2 – Large Sample,  $\alpha = 0.01$**

Perform the test again, this time with  $\alpha = 0.01$ .

2.1: critical value: \_\_\_\_\_

2.2: Do you reject or fail to reject  $H_0$ ? Why?

**Problem 3 – Small Sample,  $\alpha = 0.05$**

Suppose the sample mean and standard deviation came from a sample of 25 residents instead of 100 residents.

3.2: Will you need to find a z-score or *t*-score? Why?

3.3: test statistic: \_\_\_\_\_ critical value: \_\_\_\_\_ 3.4: *P*-value: \_\_\_\_\_

3.5: Do you reject or fail to reject  $H_0$ ? Why?

**Problem 4 – Extension**

In the *Calculator* application, use the **z Test** or **t Test** from the Stat Tests menu to find the test statistic and  $P$ -value for sample sizes between 25 and 100.

Explain how these values change and why.