MATH 210 - Review Sheet - Test #3 (updated 4/11/01)

6.1 <u>Concepts</u> - Point estimate, confidence interval, margin of error (m), confidence level (C), relationship of margin of error to sample size (n) and confidence level.

Calculations

- a. Construct a C% confidence interval for a population mean μ (when σ is *known*).
- b. Determine the required sample size for a given confidence level and margin of error.
- 6.2 <u>Concepts</u> Null and alternative hypotheses, significance level (α), P-value (P)

<u>Calculations</u> - Compute z-score and P-value for test of a population mean μ (when σ is *known*).

- 6.3,4 <u>Concepts</u>
 - a. What are Type I and Type II errors?
 - b. What is the relationship of α to Type I error?
 - c. When would you use a fixed α ? When might you just report the P-value?
 - d. When would you use a very low α ?
 - e. What is the "power" of a test?
- 7.1 <u>Concepts</u>
 - a. Compare and contrast a "Student's *t*" distribution with a normal distribution. What is similar? What is different? How does this relate to confidence intervals?
 - b. When do we use each of these distributions in relation to population *means*?
 - c. What is the meaning of "robust?" Are t-procedures robust?

Calculations

- a. Construct confidence intervals and do hypothesis tests for a population mean μ (when σ is *unknown*).
- b. Analyze data using "matched pairs" methodology.
- 7.2 Given a specific objective, describe either a Matched Pairs Experiment or a Randomized-Comparative Experiment to assess a cause-and-effect relationship.
 - a. Justify your choice of experimental designs.
 - b. Describe how the experiment would be set up.
 - c. Describe how the statistical analysis would be done.

Calculations

- a. Construct confidence intervals for the difference in two populations means.
- b. Conduct hypothesis tests comparing two population means (using the t-statistic).
- 8.1 <u>Calculations</u>
 - a. Construct a confidence interval for a population proportion.
 - b. Determine the sample size needed for a given confidence level and margin of error.
 - c. Conduct a hypothesis test for a single population proportion.