## Chapter 9: Introduction to the t statistic





$$z = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sigma_{\overline{X}}}$$
$$t = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{S_{\overline{X}}}$$

- 1. State the hypotheses: • e.g.  $H_o: \mu = 25$   $H_1: \mu \neq 25$  $\alpha = .01$
- 2. Set the criteria for decision
- 3. Collect sample data and compute sample statistic

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- 4. Decision (retain / reject H<sub>o</sub>)
- 5. Conclusion

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Proportion in One Tail						
	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
		Proport	tion in Tv	vo Tails		
df	0.50	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01
1	1.000	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657
2	0.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925
3	0.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841
4	0.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604
5	0.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032
6	0.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707





2.5% -3.182 0 3.182 t

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## Assumptions of t test

- 1. Values in sample must consist of independent observations
- 2. Population sampled must be normal

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## Advantages of t statistic

- 1. You do not need to know the  $\sigma$  (standard deviation) of the population
- 2. Use in situations where we do not have a "known" population to serve as a before treatment standard
- 3. H<sub>o</sub> can come from theory, prediction, or whatever

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## What is the effect of RH Cerebral Brain Damage?

On a standardized spatial skills test, normative data reveal that people typically get  $\mu = 15$  correct solutions. A psychologist selected a sample of n = 7 individuals with right cerebral hemisphere damage to test whether their performance on the spatial skills test is significantly impaired.

Unfortunately he has no information about the standard deviation for the spatial skills test.

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