

4.2 Inference using normal and t-distribution

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

KEY WORDS confidence interval 置信区间 • degrees of freedom 自由度

Objective

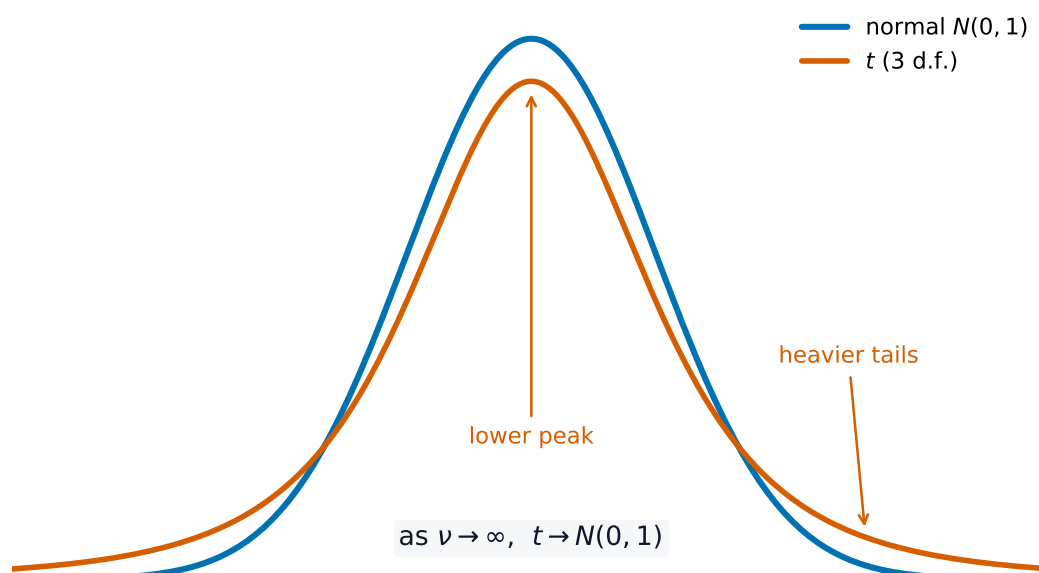
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **inference using the normal and t-distributions** 正态与 t 分布推断 — small-sample **confidence intervals** 置信区间 and **t-tests** t 检验.

You must be able to:

- find a confidence interval $\bar{x} \pm t \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ (with $n - 1$ d.f.)
- carry out a one-sample t-test
- carry out a two-sample / paired t-test (pooled variance where needed)

1 Worked examples

■ Small-sample interval



For a small sample the t-distribution is flatter with heavier tails, so its critical values are larger

$$n = 10, \bar{x} = 50, s = 4, 95\% \text{ (} t = 2.262, 9 \text{ d.f.)}: 50 \pm 2.262 \frac{4}{\sqrt{10}} = 50 \pm 2.86 =$$

(47.1, 52.9).

2 Practice

2.1 State the number of degrees of freedom for a one-sample t-test with $n = 12$. [1]

2.2 State when a t-distribution is used instead of the normal. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A 95% confidence interval based on a small sample uses a t value that is, compared with 1.96: [1]

A	B
C	D

A smaller

B larger

C equal

D zero

3.2 A sample of 8 measurements has $\bar{x} = 20.5$ and $s = 1.2$.

(a) Find a 95% confidence interval for the population mean (use $t = 2.365$, 7 d.f.). [3]

(b) State one assumption needed for this interval to be valid. [1]

3.3 A machine should produce rods of mean length 25 cm. A sample of 6 rods has $\bar{x} = 25.4$ cm and $s = 0.5$ cm. Test at the 5% level (two-tailed, $t_{\text{crit}} = 2.571$) whether the mean differs from 25. [5]
