



UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

PROGRAMME **DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE**
DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
DIPLOMA IN HOME ECONOMICS
DIPLOMA IN HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION
REMEDIATION IN AGRICULTURE

COURSE CODE: **AEM 201**

TITLE OF PAPER: **ELEMENTARY STATISTICS**

TIME ALLOWED: **TWO HOURS (2HRS)**

REQUIREMENTS: **CALCULATOR, STATISTICAL TABLES AND**
GRAPH PAPER

INSTRUCTIONS: **ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO**
QUESTIONS.

DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR

QUESTION 1

- a) A large organization has been accused of being "ageist", i.e. tending not to employ older people. In response, it publishes the following table showing the age distribution of its current employees.

<i>Age last birthday (years)</i>	<i>Number of employees</i>
15 – 19	240
20 – 24	340
25 – 29	360
30 – 39	420
40 – 49	380
50 – 64	240

- (i) Draw a histogram on graph paper to show the data. (6)
- (ii) State, with reasons, whether the data suggest that the organization is ageist. (2)
- (iii) Explain why the way the data have been presented in the table may be misleading to the casual observer. (2)
- b) Define three different measures of dispersion for a set of data and give one advantage and one disadvantage of each measure. Which of your measures would you recommend in calculating the dispersion of a set of data giving the wages of all employees in a company? Give brief reasons for your choice. (10)

c) The table shows 100 three-digit numbers x that have been generated using the random number function on an electronic calculator.

Values of x

838	114	017	839	129	298	136	886	058	368
250	877	314	554	200	032	114	415	244	479
522	290	983	522	492	715	160	545	636	642
867	260	202	351	322	134	209	164	025	027
984	319	593	161	035	359	999	243	502	993
830	723	314	574	126	426	601	558	692	867
488	102	834	029	750	425	427	465	681	978
558	385	393	398	592	926	337	683	792	659
078	105	957	150	927	789	904	188	102	299
616	610	877	377	737	610	067	878	472	344

You are given that $\sum_{i=1}^{100} x = 47118$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{100} x^2 = 30710404$

- i) Calculate the mean and the standard deviation of this sample of random numbers. (4)
- ii) Group the data into a frequency distribution with 5 classes intervals. (6)
- iii) Calculate the mean and the standard deviation of this grouped frequency distribution. (6)
- iv) Comment on your results in parts (i) and (iii) and explain why they are not identical. (4)

QUESTION 2

Maccal Trans Co. delivers special farm cars to locations in Swaziland from the Lavumisa border gate. The data below give the prices (in E) for a return fare for a driver and cost for a car on each of 10 routes.

Route	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Driver cost (x)	20	23	27	33	28	42	38	23	22	19
Car cost (y)	92	107	124	165	105	163	143	85	100	83

You are given that $\sum_{i=1}^{10} x^2 = 8113$, $\sum_{i=1}^{10} y^2 = 144671$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{10} xy = 34046$

- Find the correlation coefficient between x and y and comment on its value. (5)
- Find the regression line that predicts car cost for a given driver cost and comment on the coefficient values. (6)
- Which route gives the cheapest actual car cost compared to predicted cost and which the most expensive? (4)
- Calculate the error that one can commit when predicting car cost. (5)

QUESTION 3

- a) A fruit grower wishes to test a new spray that a manufacturer claims will reduce the amount of fruit lost due to damage by a certain insect. To test the claim, the grower sprays 100 trees with the new spray and 100 other trees with his standard spray. The yield of fruit was measured, in kg, for each tree. Summary statistics were as follows.

	<i>New spray</i>	<i>Standard spray</i>
<i>Sample yield per tree</i>	249	237
<i>Sample variance</i>	490	410

Construct a 95% confidence interval for the difference between the mean yields for the two sprays and interpret your findings. (8)

- b) The women's co-operative is considering whether making slight adjustments to the candle manufacturing process will reduce the variability in the length of life of the candles produced. Before making a decision, an experiment was conducted in which a number of candles were manufactured using each process and then tested in a laboratory, with the following results.

Process 1 724 743 705 711 736 699 745 752 740 705

Process 2 725 740 715 732 720 702 740 741 738 725

Using an appropriate statistical test, investigate whether the manufacturer has been successful in reducing the variability in the lifetime of the candles using process 2. Explain your conclusions, stating any assumptions that you made. (12)

QUESTION 4

An insurance company classifies drivers in the agricultural manufacturing sector according to sex and to whether they are under 25 or 25 years and over. It finds that 60% of its drivers are male; 25% of the male drivers and 30% of the female drivers are under 25.

- a) Find the probabilities that a randomly chosen driver is in each of the four categories
- male and under 25,
 - male and 25 or over,
 - female and under 25,
 - female and 25 or over.
- (6)
- b) Hence write down the probabilities of a driver being
- under 25,
 - male given that the driver is under 25,
 - male or under 25 (or both),
 - neither male nor under 25.
- (6)
- c) The probability p of having at least one accident in a year is given in the table for the different classes of drivers whose distribution is as above.

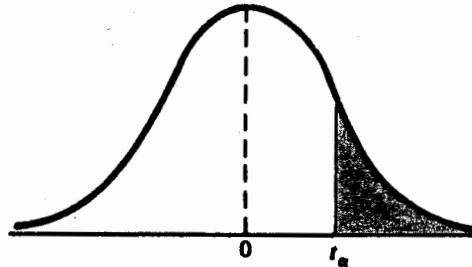
Probability p of one or more accidents for different classes of driver

	<i>under 25</i>	<i>25 or over</i>
<i>male</i>	0.09	0.04
<i>female</i>	0.06	0.02

- Find the probability that a randomly chosen driver has at least one accident in a year.
- If a driver has at least one accident what is the probability that the driver is male and under 25?

(8)

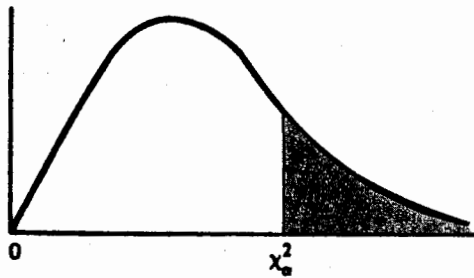
TABLE A.5*
Critical Values of the *t* Distribution



<i>v</i>	α				
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355
9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250
10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169
11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106
12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055
13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012
14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977
15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947
16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921
17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898
18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878
19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861
20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845
21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831
22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819
23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807
24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797
25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787
26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779
27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771
28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763
29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756
inf.	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576

*Table A.5 is taken from Table IV of R. A. Fisher, *Statistical Methods for Research Workers*, Oliver & Boyd Ltd., Edinburgh, by permission of the author and publishers.

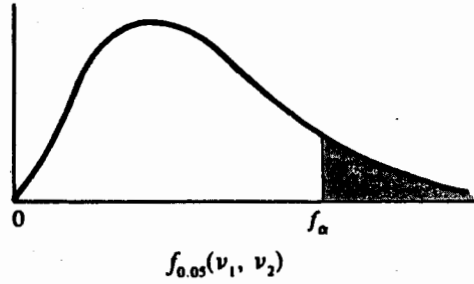
TABLE A.6*
Critical Values of the Chi-Square Distribution



ν	α							
	0.995	0.99	0.975	0.95	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1	0.0 ³ 393	0.0 ³ 157	0.0 ³ 982	0.0 ² 393	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.879
2	0.0100	0.0201	0.0506	0.103	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.597
3	0.0717	0.115	0.216	0.352	7.815	9.348	11.345	12.838
4	0.207	0.297	0.484	0.711	9.488	11.143	13.277	14.860
5	0.412	0.554	0.831	1.145	11.070	12.832	15.086	16.750
6	0.676	0.872	1.237	1.635	12.592	14.449	16.812	18.548
7	0.989	1.239	1.690	2.167	14.067	16.013	18.475	20.278
8	1.344	1.646	2.180	2.733	15.507	17.535	20.090	21.955
9	1.735	2.088	2.700	3.325	16.919	19.023	21.666	23.589
10	2.156	2.558	3.247	3.940	18.307	20.483	23.209	25.188
11	2.603	3.053	3.816	4.575	19.675	21.920	24.725	26.757
12	3.074	3.571	4.404	5.226	21.026	23.337	26.217	28.300
13	3.565	4.107	5.009	5.892	22.362	24.736	27.688	29.819
14	4.075	4.660	5.629	6.571	23.685	26.119	29.141	31.319
15	4.601	5.229	6.262	7.261	24.996	27.488	30.578	32.801
16	5.142	5.812	6.908	7.962	26.296	28.845	32.000	34.267
17	5.697	6.408	7.564	8.672	27.587	30.191	33.409	35.718
18	6.265	7.015	8.231	9.390	28.869	31.526	34.805	37.156
19	6.844	7.633	8.907	10.117	30.144	32.852	36.191	38.582
20	7.434	8.260	9.591	10.851	31.410	34.170	37.566	39.997
21	8.034	8.897	10.283	11.591	32.671	35.479	38.932	41.401
22	8.643	9.542	10.982	12.338	33.924	36.781	40.289	42.796
23	9.260	10.196	11.689	13.091	35.172	38.076	41.638	44.181
24	9.886	10.856	12.401	13.848	36.415	39.364	42.980	45.558
25	10.520	11.524	13.120	14.611	37.652	40.646	44.314	46.928
26	11.160	12.198	13.844	15.379	38.885	41.923	45.642	48.290
27	11.808	12.879	14.573	16.151	40.113	43.194	46.963	49.645
28	12.461	13.565	15.308	16.928	41.337	44.461	48.278	50.993
29	13.121	14.256	16.047	17.708	42.557	45.722	49.588	52.336
30	13.787	14.953	16.791	18.493	43.773	46.979	50.892	53.672

*Abridged from Table 8 of *Biometrika Tables for Statisticians*, Vol. I, by permission of E. S. Pearson and the Biometrika Trustees.

TABLE A.7*
Critical Values of the F Distribution



ν_2	ν_1								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	161.4	199.5	215.7	224.6	230.2	234.0	236.8	238.9	240.5
2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38
3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65
15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39
21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37
22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34
23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32
24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30
25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28
26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27
27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25
28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24
29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22
30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12
60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04
120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.17	2.09	2.02	1.96
∞	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88

*Reproduced from Table 18 of *Biometrika Tables for Statisticians*, Vol. I, by permission of E. S. Pearson and the Biometrika Trustees.

TABLE A.7 (continued)
 Critical Values of the F Distribution
 $f_{0.05}(v_1, v_2)$

v_2	v_1									
	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	∞
1	241.9	243.9	245.9	248.0	249.1	250.1	251.1	252.2	253.3	254.3
2	19.40	19.41	19.43	19.45	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.48	19.49	19.50
3	8.79	8.74	8.70	8.66	8.64	8.62	8.59	8.57	8.55	8.53
4	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.69	5.66	5.63
5	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.53	4.50	4.46	4.43	4.40	4.36
6	4.06	4.00	3.94	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.77	3.74	3.70	3.67
7	3.64	3.57	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.23
8	3.35	3.28	3.22	3.15	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.01	2.97	2.93
9	3.14	3.07	3.01	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.71
10	2.98	2.91	2.85	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54
11	2.85	2.79	2.72	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.40
12	2.75	2.69	2.62	2.54	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.30
13	2.67	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21
14	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.13
15	2.54	2.48	2.40	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.07
16	2.49	2.42	2.35	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.01
17	2.45	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.96
18	2.41	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.97	1.92
19	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.93	1.88
20	2.35	2.28	2.20	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.84
21	2.32	2.25	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.81
22	2.30	2.23	2.15	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.78
23	2.27	2.20	2.13	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.91	1.86	1.81	1.76
24	2.25	2.18	2.11	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.73
25	2.24	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71
26	2.22	2.15	2.07	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	1.69
27	2.20	2.13	2.06	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.73	1.67
28	2.19	2.12	2.04	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71	1.65
29	2.18	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.64
30	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.68	1.62
40	2.08	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.64	1.58	1.51
60	1.99	1.92	1.84	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.39
120	1.91	1.83	1.75	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.50	1.43	1.35	1.25
∞	1.83	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.39	1.32	1.22	1.00

Critical Values of the F Distribution

$$f_{0.01}(v_1, v_2)$$

v_2	v_1									
	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	∞
1	6056	6106	6157	6209	6235	6261	6287	6313	6339	6366
2	99.40	99.42	99.43	99.45	99.46	99.47	99.47	99.48	99.49	99.50
3	27.23	27.05	26.87	26.69	26.60	26.50	26.41	26.32	26.22	26.13
4	14.55	14.37	14.20	14.02	13.93	13.84	13.75	13.65	13.56	13.46
5	10.05	9.89	9.72	9.55	9.47	9.38	9.29	9.20	9.11	9.02
6	7.87	7.72	7.56	7.40	7.31	7.23	7.14	7.06	6.97	6.88
7	6.62	6.47	6.31	6.16	6.07	5.99	5.91	5.82	5.74	5.65
8	5.81	5.67	5.52	5.36	5.28	5.20	5.12	5.03	4.95	4.86
9	5.26	5.11	4.96	4.81	4.73	4.65	4.57	4.48	4.40	4.31
10	4.85	4.71	4.56	4.41	4.33	4.25	4.17	4.08	4.00	3.91
11	4.54	4.40	4.25	4.10	4.02	3.94	3.86	3.78	3.69	3.60
12	4.30	4.16	4.01	3.86	3.78	3.70	3.62	3.54	3.45	3.36
13	4.10	3.96	3.82	3.66	3.59	3.51	3.43	3.34	3.25	3.17
14	3.94	3.80	3.66	3.51	3.43	3.35	3.27	3.18	3.09	3.00
15	3.80	3.67	3.52	3.37	3.29	3.21	3.13	3.05	2.96	2.87
16	3.69	3.55	3.41	3.26	3.18	3.10	3.02	2.93	2.84	2.75
17	3.59	3.46	3.31	3.16	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.83	2.75	2.65
18	3.51	3.37	3.23	3.08	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.75	2.66	2.57
19	3.43	3.30	3.15	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.76	2.67	2.58	2.49
20	3.37	3.23	3.09	2.94	2.86	2.78	2.69	2.61	2.52	2.42
21	3.31	3.17	3.03	2.88	2.80	2.72	2.64	2.55	2.46	2.36
22	3.26	3.12	2.98	2.83	2.75	2.67	2.58	2.50	2.40	2.31
23	3.21	3.07	2.93	2.78	2.70	2.62	2.54	2.45	2.35	2.26
24	3.17	3.03	2.89	2.74	2.66	2.58	2.49	2.40	2.31	2.21
25	3.13	2.99	2.85	2.70	2.62	2.54	2.45	2.36	2.27	2.17
26	3.09	2.96	2.81	2.66	2.58	2.50	2.42	2.33	2.23	2.13
27	3.06	2.93	2.78	2.63	2.55	2.47	2.38	2.29	2.20	2.10
28	3.03	2.90	2.75	2.60	2.52	2.44	2.35	2.26	2.17	2.06
29	3.00	2.87	2.73	2.57	2.49	2.41	2.33	2.23	2.14	2.03
30	2.98	2.84	2.70	2.55	2.47	2.39	2.30	2.21	2.11	2.01
40	2.80	2.66	2.52	2.37	2.29	2.20	2.11	2.02	1.92	1.80
60	2.63	2.50	2.35	2.20	2.12	2.03	1.94	1.84	1.73	1.60
120	2.47	2.34	2.19	2.03	1.95	1.86	1.76	1.66	1.53	1.38
∞	2.32	2.18	2.04	1.88	1.79	1.70	1.59	1.47	1.32	1.00

TABLE A.7 (continued)
 Critical Values of the F Distribution
 $f_{0.01}(v_1, v_2)$

v_2	v_1								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	4052	4999.5	5403	5625	5764	5859	5928	5981	6022
2	98.50	99.00	99.17	99.25	99.30	99.33	99.36	99.37	99.39
3	34.12	30.82	29.46	28.71	28.24	27.91	27.67	27.49	27.35
4	21.20	18.00	16.69	15.98	15.52	15.21	14.98	14.80	14.66
5	16.26	13.27	12.06	11.39	10.97	10.67	10.46	10.29	10.16
6	13.75	10.92	9.78	9.15	8.75	8.47	8.26	8.10	7.98
7	12.25	9.55	8.45	7.85	7.46	7.19	6.99	6.84	6.72
8	11.26	8.65	7.59	7.01	6.63	6.37	6.18	6.03	5.91
9	10.56	8.02	6.99	6.42	6.06	5.80	5.61	5.47	5.35
10	10.04	7.56	6.55	5.99	5.64	5.39	5.20	5.06	4.94
11	9.65	7.21	6.22	5.67	5.32	5.07	4.89	4.74	4.63
12	9.33	6.93	5.95	5.41	5.06	4.82	4.64	4.50	4.39
13	9.07	6.70	5.74	5.21	4.86	4.62	4.44	4.30	4.19
14	8.86	6.51	5.56	5.04	4.69	4.46	4.28	4.14	4.03
15	8.68	6.36	5.42	4.89	4.56	4.32	4.14	4.00	3.89
16	8.53	6.23	5.29	4.77	4.44	4.20	4.03	3.89	3.78
17	8.40	6.11	5.18	4.67	4.34	4.10	3.93	3.79	3.68
18	8.29	6.01	5.09	4.58	4.25	4.01	3.84	3.71	3.60
19	8.18	5.93	5.01	4.50	4.17	3.94	3.77	3.63	3.52
20	8.10	5.85	4.94	4.43	4.10	3.87	3.70	3.56	3.46
21	8.02	5.78	4.87	4.37	4.04	3.81	3.64	3.51	3.40
22	7.95	5.72	4.82	4.31	3.99	3.76	3.59	3.45	3.35
23	7.88	5.66	4.76	4.26	3.94	3.71	3.54	3.41	3.30
24	7.82	5.61	4.72	4.22	3.90	3.67	3.50	3.36	3.26
25	7.77	5.57	4.68	4.18	3.85	3.63	3.46	3.32	3.22
26	7.72	5.53	4.64	4.14	3.82	3.59	3.42	3.29	3.18
27	7.68	5.49	4.60	4.11	3.78	3.56	3.39	3.26	3.15
28	7.64	5.45	4.57	4.07	3.75	3.53	3.36	3.23	3.12
29	7.60	5.42	4.54	4.04	3.73	3.50	3.33	3.20	3.09
30	7.56	5.39	4.51	4.02	3.70	3.47	3.30	3.17	3.07
40	7.31	5.18	4.31	3.83	3.51	3.29	3.12	2.99	2.89
60	7.08	4.98	4.13	3.65	3.34	3.12	2.95	2.82	2.72
120	6.85	4.79	3.95	3.48	3.17	2.96	2.79	2.66	2.56
∞	6.63	4.61	3.78	3.32	3.02	2.80	2.64	2.51	2.41

Confidence Intervals

Parameter	Assumptions	Endpoints
μ	$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ or n large σ^2 known	$\bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$
μ	$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ σ^2 unknown	$\bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$
$\mu_x - \mu_y$	$N(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$ $N(\mu_y, \sigma_y^2)$ σ_x^2, σ_y^2 known	$\bar{x} - \bar{y} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_x^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_y^2}{m}}$
$\mu_x - \mu_y$	Variations unknown, large samples	$\bar{x} - \bar{y} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{s_x^2}{n} + \frac{s_y^2}{m}}$
$\mu_x - \mu_y$	$N(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$ $N(\mu_y, \sigma_y^2)$ $\sigma_x^2 = \sigma_y^2$, unknown	$\bar{x} - \bar{y} \pm t_{\alpha/2}(n+m-2) s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}}$ $s_p = \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)s_x^2 + (m-1)s_y^2}{n+m-2}}$
$\mu_0 = \mu_x - \mu_y$	X and Y normal, but dependent	$\bar{d} \pm t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}$ $\frac{(n-1)s^2}{X_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{X_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1)}$
σ^2	$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$\frac{s^2/s_0^2}{F_{\alpha/2}(n-1, m-1)}, F_{\alpha/2}(m-1, n-1) \frac{s^2}{s_0^2}$
$\frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_y^2}$	$N(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$ $N(\mu_y, \sigma_y^2)$	$\frac{s_x^2/s_y^2}{F_{\alpha/2}(n-1, m-1)}, F_{\alpha/2}(m-1, n-1) \frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2}$
p	$b(n, p)$ n is large	$\frac{y}{n} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{(y/n)(1-y/n)}{n}}$
$p_1 - p_2$	$b(n_1, p_1)$ $b(n_2, p_2)$	$\frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}}{\hat{p}_1 = y_1/n_1, \hat{p}_2 = y_2/n_2}$

Tests of Hypotheses

Hypotheses	Critical Region
$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ $H_1: \mu > \mu_0$ σ^2 known	$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \geq z_{\alpha}$
$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ $H_1: \mu > \mu_0$ σ^2 unknown	$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \geq t_{\alpha}(n-1)$
$H_0: \mu_x - \mu_y = 0$ $H_1: \mu_x - \mu_y > 0$ σ_x^2, σ_y^2 known	$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y} - 0}{\sqrt{\sigma_x^2/n + \sigma_y^2/m}} \geq z_{\alpha}$
$H_0: \mu_x - \mu_y = 0$ $H_1: \mu_x - \mu_y > 0$ Variances unknown, large samples	$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y} - 0}{\sqrt{s_x^2/n + s_y^2/m}} \geq z_{\alpha}$
$H_0: \mu_x - \mu_y = 0$ $H_1: \mu_x - \mu_y > 0$ $\sigma_x^2 = \sigma_y^2$, unknown	$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y} - 0}{s_p \sqrt{1/n + 1/m}} \geq t_{\alpha}(n+m-2)$ $s_p = \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)s_x^2 + (m-1)s_y^2}{n+m-2}}$
$H_0: \mu_0 = 0$ $H_1: \mu_0 > 0$	$t = \frac{\bar{d} - 0}{s_d/\sqrt{n}} \geq t_{\alpha}(n-1)$
$H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$ $H_1: \sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2$	$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} \geq \chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1)$
$H_0: \sigma_x^2/\sigma_y^2 = 1$ $H_1: \sigma_x^2/\sigma_y^2 > 1$	$F = \frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2} \geq F_{\alpha}(n-1, m-1)$
$H_0: p = p_0$ $H_1: p > p_0$	$z = \frac{y/n - p_0}{\sqrt{p_0(1-p_0)/n}} \geq z_{\alpha}$
$H_0: p_1 - p_2 = 0$ $H_1: p_1 - p_2 > 0$	$z = \frac{y_1/n_1 - y_2/n_2 - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{y_1 + y_2}{n_1 + n_2} \left(1 - \frac{y_1 + y_2}{n_1 + n_2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}} \geq z_{\alpha}$