



UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER

PROGRAMME: DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE
DIPLOMA IN AGRIC EDUCATION
DIPLOMA IN HOME ECONOMICS
DIPLOMA IN HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION
REMEDIAL AGRICULTURE

COURSE CODE: AEM 201

TITLE OF PAPER: ELEMENTARY STATISTICS

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

REQUIREMENTS: CALCULATOR, STATISTICAL TABLES AND
GRAPH PAPER

INSTRUCTION: 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) Following is the class frequency distribution of the data on birth weight of some babies;

Classes	Frequency f
60.5-80.5	9
80.5-100.5	20
100.5-120.5	25
120.5-140.5	37
140.5-160.5	8
Total	99

Compute (approximate) mean, variance and the standard deviation of the birth weight. Calculate the coefficient of skewness and make a comment on the distribution of the data.

(20)

- b) EFG Sugar Mills employs 72,000 people in its local operations. The Human Resources Director is eager to compare the distribution of salaries within the company with those in other companies operating in the country.

**Distribution of salaries in EFG Sugar Mills, year ending
31 December 2002**

Salary	Number of employees
Under E10,000	6200
E10, 000 but under E15, 000	12000
E15, 000 but under E20, 000	15600
E20, 000 but under E25, 000	14200
E25, 000 but under E30, 000	11900
E30, 000 but under E40, 000	7000
E40, 000 but under E50, 000	3500
E50, 000 but under E100, 000	1500
E10,000 or more	100
Total	72000

QUESTION 1 (Cont.)

- i) Estimate, by calculation, the median, and the inter- quartile range of this distribution.

(10)

- ii) The corresponding values for the country sugar industry as a whole are as follows:

Median: E23,200

Upper Quartile: E32,300

Lower Quartile: E15,700

Comment briefly on the similarities and differences between the data for the country as a whole and your calculations for EFG Sugar Mills. Suggest how they might have arisen.

(5)

- iii) Explain why it may be preferable to use the median, quartiles and percentiles for describing the location and dispersion of this distribution, rather than the mean and the standard deviation.

(5)

QUESTION 2

A Elementary statistics lecturer conducted a study to investigate the relationship between performance of his students on exams and their anxiety. Ten students from his class were selected for the experiment. Just prior to taking the final exam, the 10 students were given an anxiety questionnaire. Here are final exam and anxiety scores for the 10 students:

Student	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Anxiety			28	41	35	39	31	42	50	46	45	37
Final exam	82	58	63	89	92	64	55	70	51	72		

- a) Determine the strength of the relationship between exam scores and anxiety. (8)
- b) Construct a regression equation for predicting the dependent variable, and calculate the standard error. (12)

QUESTION 3

- a) Explain the meaning of the following statistical terms used in hypothesis tests.

- (i) Type I error. (2)
- (ii) Type II error. (2)
- (iii) Level of significance. (2)

- b) A farmer wishes to investigate whether the inclusion of a chicken food additive would affect the number of eggs laid by his chickens. To examine the impact of the food additive, the farmer selected a random sample of 24 chickens, all of similar age, and randomly allocated 12 to receive the normal food for three weeks and 12 to receive the normal food together with the food additive for three weeks. The number of eggs laid by each chicken during this period was recorded as follows.

QUESTION 3 (Cont)

<i>Normal food only</i>	<i>Normal food and additive</i>
9	18
16	17
13	15
11	14
14	17
18	16
14	14
12	11
12	13
15	18
14	16
12	15

Using an appropriate statistical test, investigate whether the inclusion of the food additive in the diet has any effect on the number of eggs laid by the chickens. (14)

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
 - i) male and under 25,
 - ii) male and 25 or over,
 - iii) female and under 25,
 - iv) female and 25 or over.

(6)

- b) Hence write down the probabilities of a driver being
 - i) under 25,
 - ii) male given that the driver is under 25,
 - iii) male or under 25 (or both),
 - iv) neither male nor under 25.

(6)

QUESTION 3 (Cont)

<i>Normal food only</i>	<i>Normal food and additive</i>
9	18
16	17
13	15
11	14
14	17
18	16
14	14
12	11
12	13
15	18
14	16
12	15

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(14)

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- ii) male and 25 or over,
- iii) female and under 25,
- iv) female and 25 or over.

(6)

b) Hence write down the probabilities of a driver being

- i) under 25,
- ii) male given that the driver is under 25,
- iii) male or under 25 (or both),
- iv) 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.

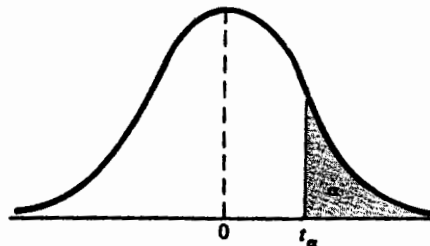
Probability p of one or more accidents for different classes of driver

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

- i) Find the probability that a randomly chosen driver has at least one accident in a year.
- ii) 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

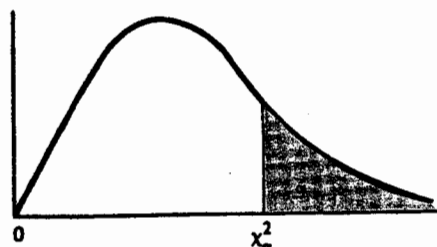


ν	α				
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355
9	1.383	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.

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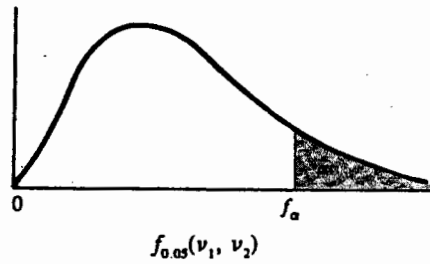
TABLE A.6*
Critical Values of the Chi-Square Distribution



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.

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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

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

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TABLE A.7 (continued)
Critical Values of the F Distribution

$$f_{0.01}(\nu_1, \nu_2)$$

ν_2	ν_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

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	$\bar{x} - \bar{y} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_x^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_y^2}{m}}$
$\mu_x - \mu_y$	Variances 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	$\bar{d} \pm t_{\alpha/2, (n-1)} \frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}$
σ^2	$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2, (n-1)}} \leq \sigma^2 \leq \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2, (n-1)}}$
$\frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_y^2}$	$N(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$ $N(\mu_y, \sigma_y^2)$	$\frac{s_x^2/s_y^2}{F_{\alpha/2, (n-1), m-1}} \leq \frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_y^2} \leq \frac{s_x^2/s_y^2}{F_{1-\alpha/2, (n-1), m-1}}$
p	$b(n, p)$ n is large	$\frac{y}{n} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{(y/n)(1-y/n)}{n}}$
$p_1 - p_2$	$b(n_1, p_1)$ $b(n_2, p_2)$	$\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}$ $\hat{p}_1 = y_1/n_1, \hat{p}_2 = y_2/n_2$

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