STEP	Sample Proportions	Sample Means
State	H_0: p = ___ H_A: p (<, >, ≠) ___ Where p = the true proportion of _____. $\hat{p}$ = ___ α = ___ (0.05 unless stated otherwise)	H_0: μ = ___ H_A: μ (<, >, ≠) ___ Where μ = the true mean of _____. $\bar{x}$ = ___ units α = ___ (0.05 unless stated otherwise)
Plan	Check the following conditions: **Random**: Check to make sure the sample was taken randomly. **10% condition**: Check to make sure that 10 times our sample is less than the entire population. **Large Counts**: $n\hat{p} \geq 10$ $n\hat{q} \geq 10$ *Because our conditions are met, we will use a <u>1-sample z-test for the population proportion p</u>.*	Check the following conditions: **Random**: Check to make sure the sample was taken randomly. **10% condition**: Check to make sure that 10 times our sample is less than the entire population. **Normal/Large**: n ≥ 30 If n < 30, we must look at a graph of our data: • Rough sketch • No strong skewness • No outliers *Because our conditions are met, we will use a <u>1-sample t-test for the population mean μ</u>.*
Do	STAT > TESTS > OPTION 5 1-PropZTest: p_0: x: n: prop: test statistic (z) = p-value = DRAW A PICTURE WITH LABELS & SHADING	STAT > TESTS > OPTION 2 T-Test: μ_0: $\bar{x}$: Sx: n: μ: test statistic (t) = p-value = df = DRAW A PICTURE WITH LABELS & SHADING
Conclude **OR**	Because our P-value = ____ is greater than the significance level α = ___, we fail to reject H_0. There is not convincing evidence that (alternative hypothesis). Because our P-value = ____ is less than the significance level α = ___, we reject H_0. There is convincing evidence that (alternative hypothesis).	Because our P-value = ____ is greater than the significance level α = ___, we fail to reject H_0. There is not convincing evidence that (alternative hypothesis). Because our P-value = ____ is less than the significance level α = ___, we reject H_0. There is convincing evidence that (alternative hypothesis).