Practice on t-distribution

- Find the area to the right of $t = 2.571$ with d.f. = 5.
- Find the area to the left of $t = 2.571$ with d.f. = 5.
- Find the area to the right of $t = 2.571$ and to the left of $t = -2.571$ with d.f. = 5.
- Approximate the area to the right of $t = 4.3$ with d.f. = 10.
- Approximate the area to the left of $t = 4.3$ with d.f. = 10.
- Approximate the area to the left of $t = -3.3$ with d.f. = 10.
Practice on t-test with calculated t scores (Assuming sampling from normal population)

H₀: µ ≥ 36
H₁: µ < 36
α = 0.05

**p-value approach:**
Sample size = 9, t = 2.896, p-value = _______  Decision rule:

**Critical value approach:**
C.V. = ___________  Decision rule:

**Conclusion:**

H₀: µ ≥ 36
H₁: µ < 36
α = 0.05

**p-value approach:**
Sample size = 9, t = -2.896, p-value = _______  Decision rule:

**Critical value approach:**
Critical value = ___________  Decision rule:

**Conclusion:**

H₀: µ = 36
H₁: µ ≠ 36
α = 0.05

**p-value approach:**
Sample size = 9, t = -2.896, p-value = _______  Decision rule:

**Critical value approach:**
Critical value = ___________  Decision rule:

**Conclusion:**
Practice on t-test with calculated statistics
(Assuming sampling from normal population)

H₀: \( \mu \geq 36 \)
Hₐ: \( \mu < 36 \)
\( \alpha = 0.05 \)

p-value approach:
Sample size = 10, \( \bar{x} = 39.4, \ s = 1.2, \ t = \) __________
p-value = ________  Decision rule:

Critical value approach:
C.V. = __________  Decision rule:

Conclusion:

H₀: \( \mu \leq 36 \)
Hₐ: \( \mu > 36 \)
\( \alpha = 0.05 \)

p-value approach:
Sample size = 10, \( \bar{x} = 39.4, \ s = 1.2, \ t = \) __________
p-value = ________  Decision rule:

Critical value approach:
C.V. = __________  Decision rule:

Conclusion:

H₀: \( \mu = 36 \)
Hₐ: \( \mu \neq 36 \)
\( \alpha = 0.05 \)

p-value approach:
Sample size = 10, \( \bar{x} = 39.4, \ s = 1.2, \ t = \) __________
p-value = ________  Decision rule:

Critical value approach:
C.V. = __________  Decision rule:

Conclusion:
**Practice on t-test with SPSS output data**  
(Assuming sampling from normal population)

H₀: \( \mu = 36 \)  
Hₐ: \( \mu \neq 36 \)  
\( \alpha = 0.05 \)

**p-value approach:**  
Sample size = 10, \( t = 5.896 \), two-sided p-value = .002 given from statistical software  
P-value = ________  Decision rule:

**Critical value approach:**  
C.V. = ____________ Decision rule:

**Conclusion:**

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H₀: \( \mu \geq 36 \)  
Hₐ: \( \mu < 36 \)  
\( \alpha = 0.05 \)

**p-value approach:**  
Sample size = 10, \( t = -5.896 \), two-sided p-value = .002 given from statistical software  
P-value = ________ Decision rule:

**Critical value approach:**  
C.V. = ____________ Decision rule:

**Conclusion:**

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H₀: \( \mu \geq 36 \)  
Hₐ: \( \mu < 36 \)  
\( \alpha = 0.05 \)

**p-value approach:**  
Sample size = 10, \( t = 5.896 \), two-sided p-value = .002 given from statistical software  
P-value = ________ Decision rule:

**Critical value approach:**  
C.V. = ____________ Decision rule:

**Conclusion:**