

### 10.3: Inference for Two Population Means: Variances Not Assumed Equal

If the variable  $x$  is normally distributed in both populations, then  $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$  is also normally distributed. Therefore, the standardized version of  $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$ ,

$$z = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sigma_{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}} = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \text{ is normally distributed.}$$

However, in practice, we usually cannot know the population standard deviations  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$ . We must estimate them from the sample standard deviations. If we replace  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  in the above formula with  $s_1$  and  $s_2$ , then the resulting test statistic is generally not normally distributed—instead, it follows the  $t$ -distribution.

#### Distribution of the Unpooled $t$ -Statistic (the Welsh's $t$ )

If  $x$  is normally distributed in each of two populations (or if both sample sizes are at least 30), then the test statistic

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{s_{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}} = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

assumed 0

approximately follows a  $t$ -distribution with  $\Delta$  degrees of freedom, where

$$\Delta = \frac{\left( \frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2} \right)^2}{\frac{\left( \frac{s_1^2}{n_1} \right)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{\left( \frac{s_2^2}{n_2} \right)^2}{n_2 - 1}}, \text{ rounded down to the nearest integer.}$$

The equation for the degrees of freedom,  $\Delta$ , is known as the Welsh-Satterthwaite equation.

Usually, we're testing the hypothesis that  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ , which is equivalent to  $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$ . In this case, our test statistic  $t$  becomes

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{s_{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}} = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}.$$

When comparing the means of two samples, we assume each sample was taken from a different population. In other words, Sample 1 comes from a population with mean  $\mu_1$ ; Sample 2 comes from a population with mean  $\mu_2$ .

In order to use the procedure below, the following statements should be true:

- We know (or can reasonably assume) that the both populations follow the normal distribution, or have a large sample size ( $n \geq 30$ ).
- Both samples are randomly obtained from their corresponding populations, or individuals are assigned randomly to one of the two groups.
- Observations within each sample are independent of one another.
- For each sample, the sample size is not over 5% of the population.
- The two samples are independent (data points from one sample are not paired with data points in the other sample).

### **Hypothesis Testing for a the Difference of Two Independent Means:**

Step 1: Determine the significance level  $\alpha$ .

Step 2: Determine the null and alternative hypotheses.

Step 3: Using your  $\alpha$  level and hypotheses, sketch the rejection region.

Step 4: Compute the test statistic  $t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{s_{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}} = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$

(1st find  
std error:  $\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$

Step 5: Compute the degrees of freedom

$$\Delta = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{(s_1^2/n_1)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{(s_2^2/n_2)^2}{n_2 - 1}}$$

Step 6: Use a table (Table IV, on page A-6 and A-7) to determine the critical value for  $t$  associated with your rejection region.

Step 7: Determine whether the value of  $t$  calculated from your sample is in the rejection region.

- If  $t$  is in the rejection region, reject the null hypothesis.
- If  $t$  is not in the rejection region, do not reject the null hypothesis.

Step 8: State your conclusion.

**Constructing a confidence interval for the difference between means:**

We can construct a confidence interval for the difference between means for two independent samples.

$$\text{Upper bound: } (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) + t_{\alpha/2} \cdot s_{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2} = (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) + t_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$$

$$\text{Lower bound: } (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - t_{\alpha/2} \cdot s_{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2} = (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - t_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$$

To calculate  $t_{\alpha/2}$ , we use the Student's  $t$ -table, with degrees of freedom  $\Delta$ :

$$\Delta = \frac{\left( \frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2} \right)^2}{\frac{(s_1^2/n_1)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{(s_2^2/n_2)^2}{n_2 - 1}}.$$

Note: For null hypothesis  $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$ , you can use the confidence interval to test the hypothesis:

If the confidence interval for your  $\alpha$  contains 0, then do not reject  $H_0$ .

If the confidence interval for your  $\alpha$  does not contains 0, then reject  $H_0$ .

**Example 1:** Suppose an inventor wants to test the effectiveness of a new produce container intended to extend the life of refrigerated fruit. The inventor buys three dozen apples, and randomly chooses 12 of them to test in the new containers. (Due to limited funding for creation of prototypes, she only had 12 containers.) The other 24 apples were placed in standard bags. The containers and the bags were placed in the refrigerator. She recorded the time it took for each apple to develop observable mold. For the apples in the new containers, the mean time to develop mold was 6.5 days, with a standard deviation of 0.9 days. For the apples in bags, the mean time to develop mold was 5.2 days, with a standard deviation of 1.2 days. Perform a hypothesis test to evaluate whether the new containers helped the apples last longer, using  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Construct the 95% confidence interval for the difference between the means.

**Example 2:** The instructor for a keyboarding classes wishes to determine which of two sets of practice exercises is more effective for his students learning to type. One sample of 34 students used Exercise Set A and had a mean of 48.6 words per minute and a standard deviation of 6.2 words per minute on a typing test. A second sample of 42 students used Exercise Set B and had a mean of 50.9 words per minute and a standard deviation of 8.1 words per minute. Does this sample provide evidence that the two exercise sets resulted in different typing speeds? Use  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Construct the 95% confidence interval.

A = Pop 1  
B = Pop 2

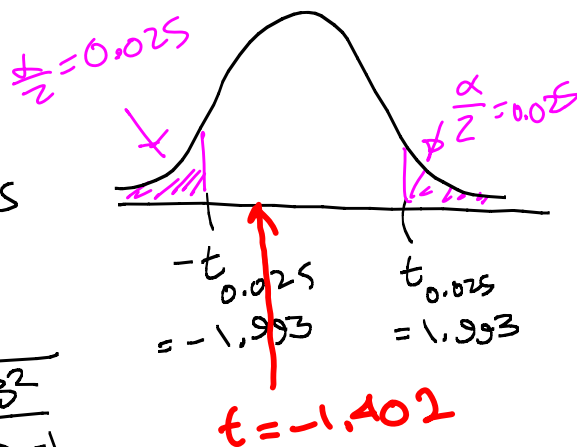
Sample info:  
 $n_1 = 34$   
 $\bar{x}_1 = 48.6$   
 $s_1 = 6.2$

Sample B  
 $n_2 = 42$   
 $\bar{x}_2 = 50.9$   
 $s_2 = 8.1$

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

$$H_a: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

$$\alpha = 1 - 0.95 = 0.05$$



$$df: \Delta = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1}\right)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{\left(\frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)^2}{n_2 - 1}} = \frac{(A + B)^2}{\frac{A^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{B^2}{n_2 - 1}}$$

$$A = \frac{s_1^2}{n_1} = \frac{6.2^2}{34} = 1.13059 \text{ (store in calculator in A)}$$

$$B = \frac{s_2^2}{n_2} = \frac{8.1^2}{42} = 1.56214 \text{ (store in calculator in B)}$$

$$\text{Then } df = \Delta = \frac{(A + B)^2}{\frac{A^2}{33} + \frac{B^2}{41}} = 73.797 \text{ round down to } df = 73.$$

From table, critical value is  $t_{0.025} = 1.993$

Calculate t for our sample:

$$\text{std error} = \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} = \sqrt{A + B} = \sqrt{\frac{6.2^2}{34} + \frac{8.1^2}{42}} \approx 1.64 \text{ (store in C)}$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\text{std error}} = \frac{48.6 - 50.9}{1.64} = -1.402$$

This sample does not provide evidence the groups' typing speeds differ.

Do not reject  $H_0$