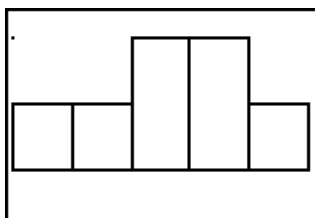


2-Sample t-Tests – Given Data

L1	L2	L3	1
260	175		
300	130		
255	200		
275	225		
290	240		
300	-----		
L1(9)=			

Enter the data you're given into **L1** and **L2**.



Check the Nearly Normal condition – unimodal and roughly symmetric – for *both* sets of data, one at a time!

```
2-SampTTest
Inpt: DATA Stats
List1: L1
List2: L2
Freq1: 1
Freq2: 1
μ1: ≠ < μ2 > μ2
↓Pooled: Yes Yes
```

Under **STAT, TESTS**, choose **4:2-SampTTest**.

Tell the calculator you want to use the stored **Data**. Indicate where the data are and select the **Frequency**.

Choose the correct tail test, select **No** for Pooled, and **Calculate**.

```
2-SampTTest
μ1≠μ2
t=3.766049006
P=.0060025794
df=7.622947934
x1=281.875
↓x2=211.4285714
```

The t and the p -value magically appear! 😊

```
2-SampTInt
(26.937, 113.96)
df=7.622947934
x1=281.875
x2=211.4285714
Sx1=18.3103211
↓Sx2=46.4322343
```

Now get the confidence interval using **STAT, TESTS, 0:2-SampTInt**.

2-Sample t-Tests – No Given Data

```
2-SampTTest
Inpt:Data Stats
x1:80
Sx1:5
n1:26
x2:74
Sx2:6
↓n2:32
```

Tell the calculator you want to enter the **Stats** that you have. Enter the mean (\bar{x}), the standard deviation (Sx), and the sample size (n) of each of the two samples.

Choose the correct tail test, select **No** for Pooled, and **Calculate**.

```
2-SampTTest
μ1≠μ2
t=4.153727991
P=1.1289501E-4
df=55.95304534
x1=80
↓x2=74
```

The t and the p-value magically appear! ☺

```
2-SampTInt
Inpt:Data Stats
x1:80
Sx1:5
n1:26
x2:74
Sx2:6
↓n2:32
```

Now get the confidence interval using **STAT, TESTS, 0:2-SampTInt**.