

Type	Condition	Hypothesis	Statistic	Notes
Population Mean	σ is known n is large ($n > 30$)	$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0 / \mu > \mu_0 / \mu < \mu_0$	$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$	Z follows the the standard normal distribution.
	σ is known n is small ($n \leq 30$)	$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0 / \mu > \mu_0 / \mu < \mu_0$	$t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$	t follows the t distribution with $n - 1$ d.o.f.
	σ is unknown n is large ($n > 30$)	$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0 / \mu > \mu_0 / \mu < \mu_0$	$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$	Z follows the the standard normal distribution.
	σ is unknown n is small ($n \leq 30$)	$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0 / \mu > \mu_0 / \mu < \mu_0$	$t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$	t follows the t distribution with $n - 1$ d.o.f.
Population Proportion		$H_0: \pi = \pi_0$ $H_1: \pi \neq \pi_0 / \pi > \pi_0 / \pi < \pi_0$	$Z = \frac{p - \pi}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{n}}}$	Z follows the the standard normal distribution.
Difference between Population Proportions		$H_0: \pi_1 - \pi_2 = 0$ $H_1: \pi_1 - \pi_2 \neq 0 / \pi_1 - \pi_2 > 0 / \pi_1 - \pi_2 < 0$	$Z = \frac{p_1 - p_2 - (\pi_1 - \pi_2)}{\sqrt{P(1-P)\left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}}$	Z follows the the standard normal distribution. $P = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{n_1 + n_2}$ where x_1, x_2 is the number of subjects in group 1, 2 resp. that have the characteristic
Difference between Population Means	σ_1, σ_2 are known	$H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = \mu_0$ $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq \mu_0 / \mu_1 - \mu_2 > \mu_0 / \mu_1 - \mu_2 < \mu_0$	$Z = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$	Z follows the the standard normal distribution.
	σ_1, σ_2 are unknown σ_1, σ_2 are unequal n_1, n_2 are large	$H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = \mu_0$ $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq \mu_0 / \mu_1 - \mu_2 > \mu_0 / \mu_1 - \mu_2 < \mu_0$	$Z = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$	Z follows the the standard normal distribution.
	σ_1, σ_2 are unknown σ_1, σ_2 are equal	$H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = \mu_0$ $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq \mu_0 / \mu_1 - \mu_2 > \mu_0 / \mu_1 - \mu_2 < \mu_0$	$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{S_p^2\left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}}$	t follows the t distribution with $n_1 + n_2 - 2$ d.o.f.
Population Variance		$H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$ $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$	$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}$	χ^2 follows the χ^2 distribution with $n - 1$ d.o.f.
Difference between Population Variances		$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ $H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$	$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$	F follows the F distribution with $n_1 - 1$ and $n_2 - 1$ d.o.f.