

- I. Estimating with “ \bar{x} ” for μ when σ is known, uses the standard normal distribution (z-scores)
- II. Estimating with “ \bar{x} ” for μ when σ is unknown, uses the t-distribution (t-scores) – Table 6
- III. t-distribution (p.375):
 - bell-shaped distribution that is symmetric about its mean which is zero, and where the entire area between the curve and the horizontal axis is one (but σ is unknown)...
 - (1) As sample size “n” increases the graph comes ever closer to the standard normal distribution
 - (2) degrees of freedom: d.f. = $n - 1$ (adjustment for “s”)
 - (3) t-score: $t = (\bar{x} - \mu) \div (s \div \sqrt{n})$
 - (4) margin of Error: $E = t_c \times s \div \sqrt{n}$

IV. Examples (pp.382-384): #4,12ab,16b,**18**

HW: pp.382-384 / #1,3,5,7,11-17(odd)
Read pp.387-395 (section 7.3)