# AP STATISTICS UNIT 6 – QUICK NOTES

#### 1. Overview

**Goal:** Estimate or test a population proportion (p) or a difference in proportions  $(p_1 - p_2)$  using sample data.

Types:

ullet One-sample z-interval or z-test for p

• Two-sample z-interval or z-test for  $p_1 - p_2$ 

#### 2. Conditions

#### One-sample:

• Random sample / random assignment

• Independence:  $n \leq 0.1N$ 

• Normality: Success–Failure  $(np \ge 10, n(1-p) \ge 10 \text{ for tests};$ use  $\hat{p}$  in intervals)

#### Two-sample:

• Random samples or random assignment for each group

• Independence: within and between groups  $(n_1 \leq 0.1N_1, n_2 \leq 0.1N_2)$ 

• Normality:  $n_1p_1 \ge 10$ ,  $n_1(1-p_1) \ge 10$   $n_2p_2 \ge 10$ ,  $n_2(1-p_2) \ge 10$ 

## 3. One-Sample z-Interval

$$\hat{p} \pm z^* \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

Interpret: "We are C% confident that the interval from [] to [] captures the true proportion of [context]."

## 4. One-Sample z-Test

$$z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1 - p_0)}{n}}}$$

p-value = probability (from normal curve) of observing a result as extreme or more extreme in the direction of  $H_a$ .

## 5. Two-Sample z-Interval

$$(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) \pm z^* \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1 - \hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1 - \hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}$$

Interpret: "We are C% confident that the interval from [] to [] captures the true difference in proportions of [context]."

## 6. Two-Sample Z-Test

Pooled proportion:

$$\hat{p}_c = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

Test statistic:

$$z = \frac{(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) - 0}{\sqrt{\hat{p}_c(1 - \hat{p}_c)\left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}}$$

### 7. Steps for Inference

**State:** Define parameter, state  $H_0$  and  $H_a$  (test) or confidence level (interval).

Plan: Choose procedure, check conditions.

Do: Calculate statistic, df, and CI or p-value.

Conclude: Interpret in context.

## 8. Errors and Power

• Type I error: reject  $H_0$  when  $H_0$  is true  $(\alpha)$ 

• Type II error: fail to reject  $H_0$  when  $H_a$  is true  $(\beta)$ 

• Power:  $1 - \beta$ , probability of correctly rejecting  $H_0$ 

#### 9. Common Pitfalls

• Using  $\hat{p}$  instead of  $p_0$  in test standard error

• Forgetting to pool in two-sample tests

• Not stating conclusions in context

• Forgetting to check conditions