<sup>Inference 8.1</sup> What is the difference between Z and T?	Inference 8.1 When the standard deviation is known Z is used. When standard deviation is unknown we use T.	Inference 8.2 Sample Standard Deviation	Inference 8.2 S
Inference 8.3 Population Standard Deviation "True" StDev	Inference 8.3	Inference 8.4 Population Mean "True" Mean	Inference 8.4
Inference 8.5 Ways to shrink your confidence interval	Inference 8.5 *Increase sample size *Lower your confidence level	Inference 8.6 Confidence Interval Acronym	Inference 8.6
Inference 8.7 Inference Conditions Acronym	Inference 8.7 SPIN	Inference 8.8 Normality Condition for Means	Inference 8.8 Sample comes from Normal population, sample large enough for CLT, or show that its histogram/boxplot is not strongly skewed

Inference 8.9	Inference 8.9	Inference 8.10	Inference 8.10
Normality Condition for Proportions	Sample must be large enough to so that np≥10 and n(1-p)≥10	Critical Value for 95%	Z*=1.960
Inference 8.11 Critical Value for 90%	Z*=1.645	Inference 8.12 Critical Value for 99%	Treference 8.12
Inference 8.13	Inference 8.13	Inference 8.14	Inference 8.14
Inference 8.13 What do each of the letters of NASCAR mean?	Inference 8.13 N:name the interval A:assumptions/conditions S:stats from calc C:confidence interval A: and R: result in context	Inference 8.14 1- Proportion Z Interval Formula	Inference 8.14 $\hat{p} \pm Z^* \left( \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} \right)$

Inference 8.17	Inference 8.17	Inference 8.18	Inference 8.18
Degrees of Freedom for T	df = <i>n</i> - 1	Decrease the margin of error by $\frac{1}{n}$	Multiply Sample size by $n^2$
Inference	Inference		