(b) What is the appropriate procedure to test for a significant difference in means between the two groups?

- ○ two-sample t test for independent samples with unequal variances
- ○ F test for the equality of two variances
- ○ paired t test
- ● two-sample t test for independent samples with equal variances ✓

(c) Implement the procedure in (b) using the critical-value method. (Use $\alpha = 0.05$.)

State the null and alternative hypotheses (in ln[calcium intake (mg)]). (Enter != for ≠ as needed.)

H_0: $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ ✓

H_1: $\mu_1 != \mu_2$ ✓

Find the test statistic. (Round your answer to two decimal places.)

-1.69 ✓

Use technology to find the rejection region. (Round your answers to two decimal places. If the test is one-sided, enter NONE for the unused region.)

test statistic > 2.00 ✓

test statistic < -2.00 ✓

State your conclusion.

- ○ Fail to reject H_0. There is sufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant difference in means between the two groups.
- ● Fail to reject H_0. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant difference in means between the two groups.
- ○ Reject H_0. There is sufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant difference in means between the two groups.
- ○ Reject H_0. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant difference in means between the two groups.

✓

(d) Use technology to find the p-value corresponding to your answer to (c)? (Round your answer to four decimal places.)

p-value = 0.0954 ✓

(e) Compute a 95% CI (in ln[calcium intake (mg)]) for the difference in means between the two groups. (Enter your answer using interval notation. Round your numerical values to two decimal places.)

$-0.65, 0.05$ ✓

(b) What is the appropriate test procedure to test for significant differences in mean white blood cell count between people who do and people who do not receive a bacterial culture?

- ○ two-sample t test for independent samples with unequal variances
- ● two-sample t test for independent samples with equal variances
- ○ F test for the equality of two variances
- ○ paired t test

✓

(c) Perform the procedure in (b) using the critical-value method. (Use α = 0.05.)

State the null and alternative hypotheses (in thousands). (Enter != for ≠ as needed.)

H_0: $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ ✓

H_1: $\mu_1 != \mu_2$ ✓

Find the test statistic. (Round your answer to two decimal places.)

1.41 ✓

Use technology to find the rejection region. (Round your answers to two decimal places. If the test is one-sided, enter NONE for the unused region.)

test statistic > 2.07 ✓

test statistic < -2.07 ✓

State your conclusion.

- ○ Reject H_0. There is sufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant difference in mean white blood cell count between people who do and people who do not receive a bacterial culture.
- ○ Fail to reject H_0. There is sufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant difference in mean white blood cell count between people who do and people who do not receive a bacterial culture.
- ● Fail to reject H_0. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant difference in mean white blood cell count between people who do and people who do not receive a bacterial culture.
- ○ Reject H_0. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant difference in mean white blood cell count between people who do and people who do not receive a bacterial culture.

✓

(d) What is the p-value corresponding to your answer to (c)? (Round your answer to four decimal places.)

p-value = 0.1721 ✓

(e) Compute a 95% CI (in thousands) for the true difference in mean white blood cell count between the two groups. (Enter your answer using interval notation. Round your numerical values to two decimal places.)

$-1.00,5.26$ ✓

period? (You may need to use the Distribution Calculators page in SALT to check conditions.)

- (selected) paired t test
- two-sample t test for independent samples with equal variances
- two-sample t test for independent samples with unequal variances
- F test for the equality of two variances

(b) Perform the test in part (a) using the raw scale, and report a p-value. (Use α = 0.05.)

State the null and alternative hypotheses (in g/24 hr). (Enter != for ≠ as needed.)

H_0: $\mu_d = 0$

H_1: $\mu_d != 0$

Find the test statistic. (Round your answer to two decimal places.)

-3.45

Use technology to find the p-value. (Round your answer to four decimal places.)

p-value = 0.0072

State your conclusion.

- Fail to reject H_0. There is sufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant change in mean urinary protein over the 8-week period.
- Fail to reject H_0. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant change in mean urinary protein over the 8-week period.
- (selected) Reject H_0. There is sufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant change in mean urinary protein over the 8-week period.
- Reject H_0. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant change in mean urinary protein over the 8-week period.

Perform the test in (a) using the ln scale, and report a p-value. (Use α = 0.05.)

State the null and alternative hypotheses (in g/24 hr). (Enter != for ≠ as needed.)

H_0: $\mu_d = 0$

H_1: $\mu_d != 0$

Find the test statistic. (Round your answer to two decimal places.)

-3.58

Use technology to find the p-value. (Round your answer to four decimal places.)

p-value = 0.0059

State your conclusion.

- Fail to reject H_0. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant change in mean ln(urinary protein) over the 8-week period.
- Fail to reject H_0. There is sufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant change in mean ln(urinary protein) over the 8-week period.
- (selected) Reject H_0. There is sufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant change in mean ln(urinary protein) over the 8-week period.
- Reject H_0. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant change in mean ln(urinary protein) over the 8-week period.