

$\bar{X} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$S_x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\alpha =$  \_\_\_\_\_%

$n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Population \_\_\_\_\_

Quantitative Variable \_\_\_\_\_

### Step I Identify Procedure:

We want to estimate the mean for \_\_\_\_\_ in the population of \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_).

### Step II Check Conditions:

\* \_\_\_\_\_: A \_\_\_\_\_ was conducted to insure every member of the population was equally likely to be selected.

\* \_\_\_\_\_ Sampling Distribution: The sampling distribution of all possible sample means has an approximately \_\_\_\_\_ shape because the sample was of sufficient size, over 30 (per the \_\_\_\_\_ Theorem).

\* \_\_\_\_\_: The lack of replacement is not a problem in this case because the number of subjects in the population is more than \_\_\_\_\_ times the sample size.

### Step III Perform Procedure:

Estimate

Margin of Error

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ % Confidence Interval Ranges From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

### Step IV Interpretation:

We are \_\_\_\_\_ % confident that the mean for \_\_\_\_\_ in the population of \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_ ) falls between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.