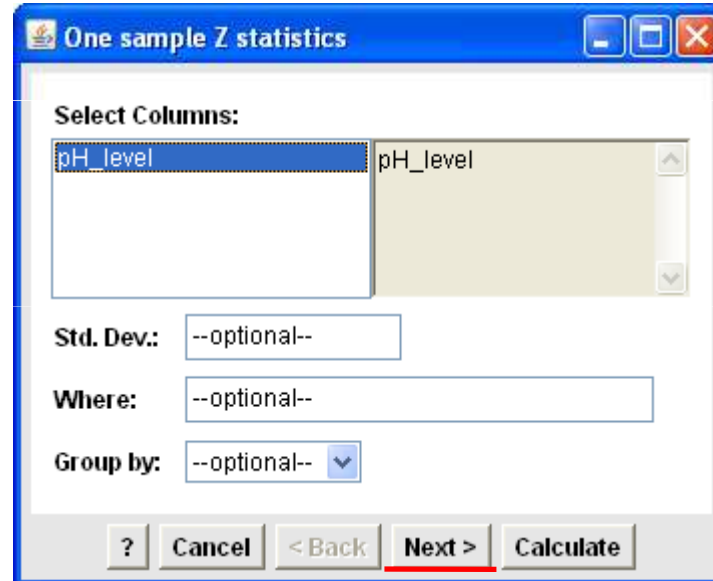
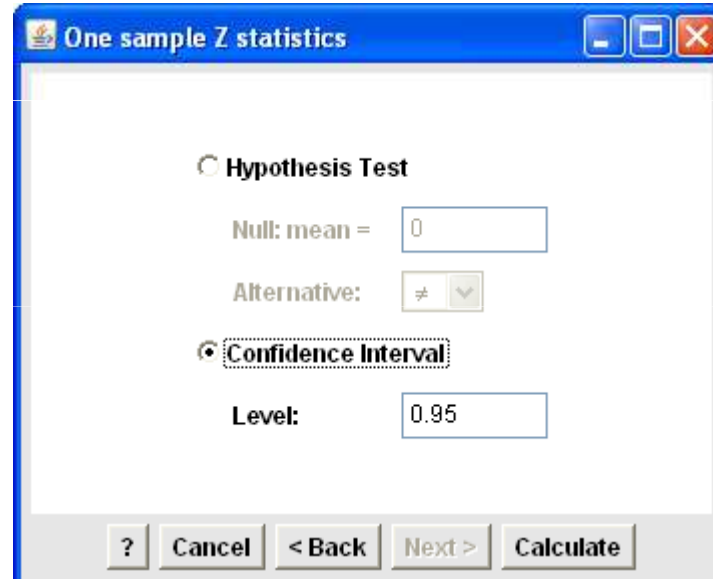


**How to construct a large sample
confidence interval for a population
mean**

STEP 2. Select “pH_level” >> Click Next



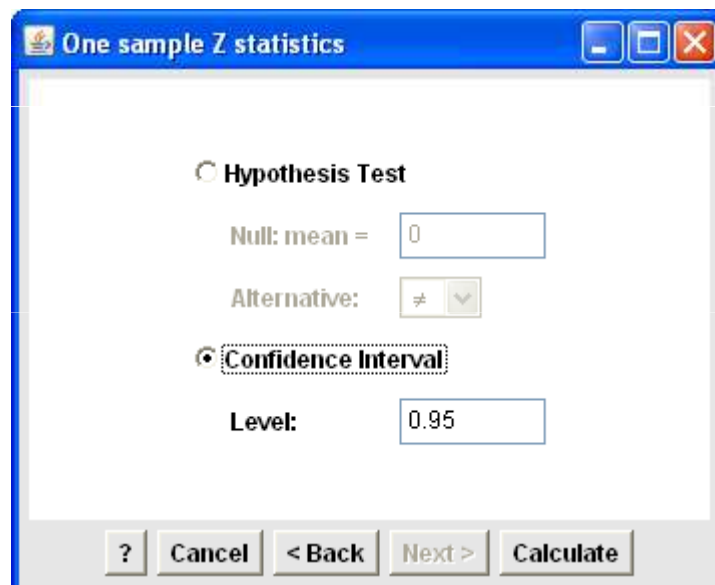
STEP 3. Select “Confidence Interval”



The image shows a software dialog box titled "One sample Z statistics". It contains two radio buttons: "Hypothesis Test" (unselected) and "Confidence Interval" (selected). Under "Hypothesis Test", there is a text input field for "Null: mean =" with the value "0", and a dropdown menu for "Alternative:" with the value "≠". Under "Confidence Interval", there is a text input field for "Level:" with the value "0.95". At the bottom of the dialog, there are five buttons: "?", "Cancel", "< Back", "Next >", and "Calculate".

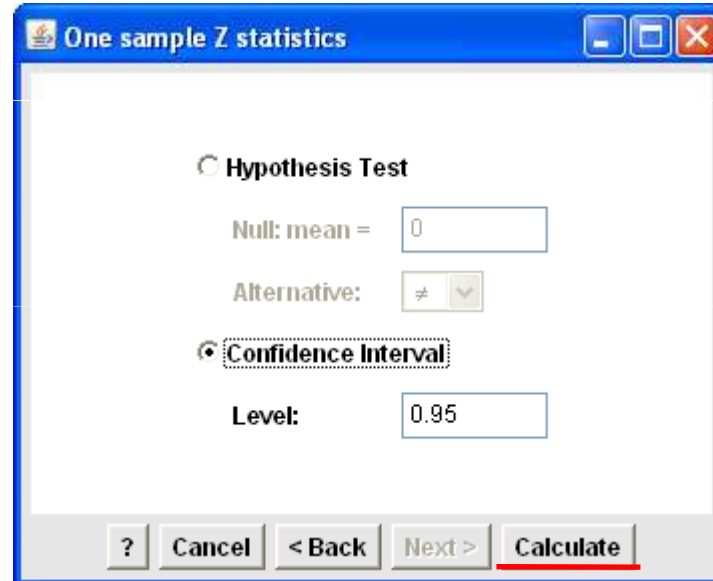
STEP 4. Plug-in Level

(Example: 95% CI \rightarrow .95, 99% CI \rightarrow .99)



The image shows a software dialog box titled "One sample Z statistics". It contains two radio buttons: "Hypothesis Test" (unselected) and "Confidence Interval" (selected). Under "Hypothesis Test", there is a text input field for "Null: mean =" containing the value "0", and a dropdown menu for "Alternative:" showing the symbol "≠". Under "Confidence Interval", there is a text input field for "Level:" containing the value "0.95". At the bottom of the dialog, there are five buttons: "?", "Cancel", "< Back", "Next >", and "Calculate".

STEP 5. Click “Calculate”



One sample Z statistics

Hypothesis Test

Null: mean =

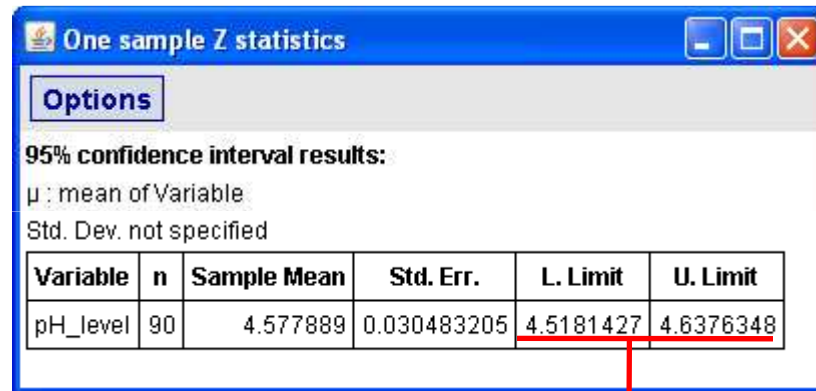
Alternative: ▼

Confidence Interval

Level:

? Cancel < Back Next > Calculate

STEP 6. Result Table



The screenshot shows a software window titled "One sample Z statistics" with an "Options" tab selected. It displays the following text: "95% confidence interval results:", " μ : mean of Variable", and "Std. Dev. not specified". Below this is a table with the following data:

Variable	n	Sample Mean	Std. Err.	L. Limit	U. Limit
pH_level	90	4.577889	0.030483205	4.5181427	4.6376348

Confidence Interval