

Output variable	Description
stat.t	$(\bar{x} - \mu_0) / (\text{stdev} / \sqrt{n})$
stat.PVal	Smallest level of significance at which the null hypothesis can be rejected
stat.df	Degrees of freedom
stat. \bar{x}	Sample mean of the data sequence in <i>List</i>
stat.sx	Sample standard deviation of the data sequence
stat.n	Size of the sample

tTest_2Samp

Catalog > 

tTest_2Samp *List1, List2[, Freq1[, Freq2[, Hypoth[, Pooled]]]*

(Data list input)

tTest_2Samp $\bar{x}1, sx1, n1, \bar{x}2, sx2, n2[, Hypoth[, Pooled]]$

(Summary stats input)

Computes a two-sample *t* test. A summary of results is stored in the *stat.results* variable. (See page 98.)

Test $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$, against one of the following:

For $H_a: \mu_1 < \mu_2$, set *Hypoth*<0

For $H_a: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ (default), set *Hypoth*=0

For $H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$, set *Hypoth*>0

Pooled=1 pools variances

Pooled=0 does not pool variances

For information on the effect of empty elements in a list, see "Empty (Void) Elements" on page 132.

Output variable	Description
stat.t	Standard normal value computed for the difference of means
stat.PVal	Smallest level of significance at which the null hypothesis can be rejected
stat.df	Degrees of freedom for the t-statistic
stat. $\bar{x}1$, stat. $\bar{x}2$	Sample means of the data sequences in <i>List 1</i> and <i>List 2</i>
stat.sx1, stat.sx2	Sample standard deviations of the data sequences in <i>List 1</i> and <i>List 2</i>
stat.n1, stat.n2	Size of the samples
stat.sp	The pooled standard deviation. Calculated when <i>Pooled</i> =1.

tvmFV()

Catalog > 

tvmFV(*N, I, PV, Pmt, [PpY], [CpY], [PmtAt]*) \Rightarrow *value*

Financial function that calculates the future value of money.

$\text{tvmFV}(120, 5, 0, -500, 12, 12)$ 77641.1

Note: Arguments used in the TVM functions are described in the table of TVM arguments, page 108. See also **amortB1()**, page 6.

tvmI() Catalog >

tvmI(*N,PV,Pmt,FV,[PpY],[CpY],[PmtAt]*) ⇒ *value*

tvmI(240,100000,-1000,0,12,12) 10.5241

Financial function that calculates the interest rate per year.

Note: Arguments used in the TVM functions are described in the table of TVM arguments, page 108. See also **amortTbl()**, page 6.

tvmN() Catalog >

tvmN(*I,PV,Pmt,FV,[PpY],[CpY],[PmtAt]*) ⇒ *value*

tvmN(5,0,-500,77641,12,12) 120.

Financial function that calculates the number of payment periods.

Note: Arguments used in the TVM functions are described in the table of TVM arguments, page 108. See also **amortTbl()**, page 6.

tvmPmt() Catalog >

tvmPmt(*N,I,PV,FV,[PpY],[CpY],[PmtAt]*) ⇒ *value*

tvmPmt(60,4,30000,0,12,12) -552.496

Financial function that calculates the amount of each payment.

Note: Arguments used in the TVM functions are described in the table of TVM arguments, page 108. See also **amortTbl()**, page 6.

tvmPV() Catalog >

tvmPV(*N,I,Pmt,FV,[PpY],[CpY],[PmtAt]*) ⇒ *value*

tvmPV(48,4,-500,30000,12,12) -3426.7

Financial function that calculates the present value.

Note: Arguments used in the TVM functions are described in the table of TVM arguments, page 108. See also **amortTbl()**, page 6.

TVM argument*	Description	Data type
<i>N</i>	Number of payment periods	real number
<i>I</i>	Annual interest rate	real number
<i>PV</i>	Present value	real number
<i>Pmt</i>	Payment amount	real number
<i>FV</i>	Future value	real number
<i>PpY</i>	Payments per year, default=1	integer > 0
<i>CpY</i>	Compounding periods per year, default=1	integer > 0
<i>PmtAt</i>	Payment due at the end or beginning of each period, default=end	integer (0=end, 1=beginning)

* These time-value-of-money argument names are similar to the TVM variable names (such as **tvm.pv** and **tvm.pmt**) that are used by the Calculator application's finance solver. Financial functions, however, do not store their argument values or results to the TVM variables.