**Notes for video 6.1.:** <http://tinyurl.com/rr480/videos/sn-ratios>







**The test statistic (T, F, Z, *X*2 …) is always a signal versus noise metric. Most of the time it’s a ratio, (but that can differ).**

* A signal to noise ratio of 5.6 (normally) means: The signal is 5.6 times as large as the noise. I'm sure in my statement

* A signal to noise ratio of 1 (normally) means: Signal = Noise. I can't be sure.

* A signal to noise ratio < 1 (normally) means: Really not sure.



**A = c(720,740,690,760)**

**B = c(515,480,545,492)**

**xA, xB, seA, seB ...?**

**T ...?**

**p ...?**

**t.test(A, B, alternative="greater")**