

1. We want to estimate the mean energy consumption level for a home in one region. We want to be 90% confident that our sample mean is within 25 kwh of the true population mean, and past data strongly suggest that the population standard deviation is 137 kwh. How large must our sample be?

82

$$1 - \alpha = 90\%$$

$$\alpha = 0.10$$

$$\alpha/2 = 0.05$$

$$z_{\alpha/2} = \pm 1.645$$

$$\sigma = 137$$

$$E = \pm 25$$

$$n = \left[\frac{z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sigma}{E} \right]^2 = \left[\frac{1.645 \cdot 137}{25} \right]^2 = 81.26$$

$$n = 81.26 \text{ round up to } \boxed{82}$$

$$\frac{(1.645 \cdot 137 / 25)^2}{1} = 81.26301316$$

2. A study of shark attacks on humans showed that 15 of 200 attacks occurred in deep water. Construct the 99% confidence interval for the true proportion of shark attacks that occur in deep water.

0.027 < P < 0.123

99% C.I. for p

$$n = 200$$

$$x = 15$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n} = \frac{15}{200} = 0.075$$

$$\hat{q} = 1 - \hat{p} = 1 - 0.075 = 0.925$$

$$\hat{p} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p} \cdot \hat{q}}{n}}$$

$$0.075 \pm 2.575 \sqrt{\frac{0.075 \cdot 0.925}{200}}$$

$$0.075 \pm .0480$$

$$\boxed{0.027 < p < 0.123}$$

```
1-PropZInt
x:15
n:200
C-Level:99
Calculate
```

```
1-PropZInt
(.02703,.12297)
p=.075
n=200
```

3. A botanist measures the heights of 24 seedlings and obtains a mean and standard deviation of 41.6 cm and 4.8 cm, respectively. Construct the 98% confidence interval for the population mean.

$$\underline{39.151 < \mu < 44.049}$$

$$n = 24$$

$$\bar{x} = 41.6$$

$$s = 4.8$$

98% C.I. for μ

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$41.6 \pm 2.5 \cdot \frac{4.8}{\sqrt{24}}$$

$$41.6 \pm 2.449$$

$$\boxed{39.151 < \mu < 44.049}$$

```
TInterval
Inpt:Data Stats
x:41.6
Sx:4.8
n:24
C-Level:98
Calculate
```

```
TInterval
(39.151,44.049)
x=41.6
Sx=4.8
n=24
```

4. (a) Evaluate $t_{\alpha/2}$ for $\alpha = 0.05$ and $n = 18$.

$$\underline{a. \quad \pm 2.110}$$

- (b) Evaluate $z_{\alpha/2}$ for $\alpha = 0.06$.

$$\underline{b. \quad \pm 1.88}$$

- (c) Given the sample data in problem 3, what is the best point estimate of the population mean?

$$\underline{c. \quad \bar{X} = 41.6}$$

- (d) Given the sample data in problem 2, what is the best point estimate of the population proportion of shark attacks that occur in deep water?

$$\underline{d. \quad \hat{p} = 0.075}$$

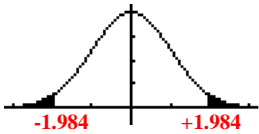
5. An educational testing company has been using a standard test of verbal ability and the mean has been 430. In analyzing a new version of that test, it is found that a sample of 100 randomly selected subjects produces a mean and a standard deviation of 424 and 155, respectively. At the 0.05 level of significance, test the claim that the new version has a mean equal to that of the past version.

$\alpha = 0.05$
 $n = 100$
 $\bar{X} = 424$
 $s = 155$

(claim) $H_0: \mu = 430$
 $H_1: \mu \neq 430$

Test statistic: $t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{424 - 430}{155 / \sqrt{100}} = -0.387$

Test:

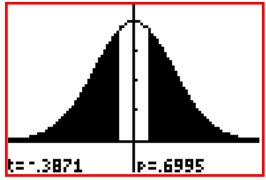


Fail to Reject H_0

Conclusion - New version has a mean equal to past version.

```
T-Test
Inpt:Data Stats
μ0:430
x:424
Sx:155
n:100
μ:≠μ0 <μ0 >μ0
Calculate Draw
```

```
T-Test
μ≠430
t=-.3870967742
P=.6995154473
x=424
Sx=155
n=100
```



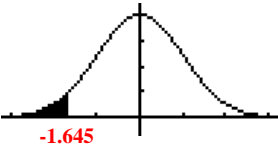
6. Before endorsing a candidate for political office, a newspaper editor surveys 200 randomly selected readers and finds that 120 favor the candidate in question. At the 0.05 level of significance, test the editor's claim that the candidate is favored by at least 2/3 of the readers.

$\alpha=0.05$
 $n=200$
 $x=120$

(claim) $H_0: p \geq 0.67$
 $H_1: p < 0.67$

Test Statistic: $z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}} = \frac{.60 - .67}{\sqrt{\frac{(.67)(.33)}{200}}} = -2.105$

Test:



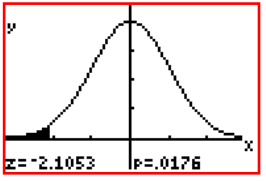
Reject H_0

Conclusion – The candidate is not favored by at least 2/3 of readers

```
1-PropZTest
P0:.67
x:120
n:200
PROP#P0 <P0 >P0
Calculate
```

```
1-PropZTest
PROP<.67
z=-2.105322668
P=.0176315525
p=.6
n=200
```

```
T-Test
μ≠0
t=-5.963665709
P=2.1174508E-4
x=-9.7
Sx=5.143496433
n=10
```



7. A course is designed to improve scores on a college entrance examination. A randomly selected experimental group is used to test the effectiveness of the course and the results are given below.

At the 0.05 significance level, test the claim that course has no effect on the grades.

Subject	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Before	469	496	529	527	484	446	534	531	539	565
After	480	509	529	538	487	464	545	542	551	572

$$d = (x_1 - x_2) = \quad -11 \quad -13 \quad 0 \quad -11 \quad -3 \quad -18 \quad -11 \quad -11 \quad -12 \quad -7$$

$$n = 10 \quad (\text{claim}) \quad H_0: \mu_d = 0$$

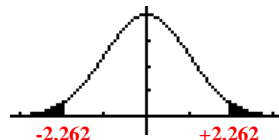
$$\bar{d} = -9.7 \quad H_1: \mu_d \neq 0$$

$$s_d = 5.14$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\text{Test Statistic: } t = \frac{\bar{d} - \mu_d}{s_d / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{-9.7 - 0}{5.14 / \sqrt{10}} = -5.97$$

Test:



Reject H_0

Conclusion – The course does have an effect.

L1	L2	L3	1
469	480	-11	
496	509	-13	
529	529	0	
527	538	-11	
484	487	-3	
446	464	-18	
534	545	-11	

L1(1)=469

T-Test
Inpt: Data Stats
 $\mu_0: 0$
List: L3
Freq: 1
 $\mu: \text{Auto}$ < μ_0 > μ_0
Calculate Draw

T-Test
 $\mu \neq 0$
 $t = -5.963665709$
 $p = 2.1174508E-4$
 $\bar{x} = -9.7$
 $s_x = 5.143496433$
 $n = 10$

8. A psychology test was administered to estimate the difference in mean "aptitude for learning" of students in two different school districts, one rural and the other urban. The following data were obtained.

rural district	urban district
$n_1 = 64$	$n_2 = 40$
$\bar{x}_1 = 69$	$\bar{x}_2 = 75$
$s_1 = 15.2$	$s_2 = 21.3$

Determine an approximate 98 percent confidence interval for the difference in the population mean aptitudes for the two districts.

98% C.I. for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

$$(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \pm t_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$$

$$(69 - 75) \pm 2.423 \sqrt{\frac{15.2^2}{64} + \frac{21.3^2}{40}}$$

$$-6 \pm 9.37$$

$$-15.37 < \mu_1 - \mu_2 < 3.37$$

2-SampTInt
Inpt: Data Stats
 $x_1: 69$
 $sx_1: 15.2$
 $n_1: 64$
 $x_2: 75$
 $sx_2: 21.3$
 $n_2: 40$

2-SampTInt
 $\uparrow n_1: 64$
 $x_2: 75$
 $sx_2: 21.3$
 $n_2: 40$
C-Level: 98
Pooled: ☒ Yes
Calculate

2-SampTInt
(-15.23, 3.2272)
 $df = 63.77703392$
 $x_1 = 69$
 $x_2 = 75$
 $sx_1 = 15.2$
 $sx_2 = 21.3$

9. A marketing survey involves product recognition in New York and California. Of 558 New Yorkers surveyed, 193 knew the product while 196 out of 614 Californians knew the product. At the 0.05 significance level, test the claim that the recognition rates are the same in both states.

$$n_1 = 558$$

$$x_1 = 193$$

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{x_1}{n_1} = \frac{193}{558} = 0.346$$

$$\hat{q}_1 = 1 - \hat{p}_1 = 0.654$$

$$n_2 = 614$$

$$x_2 = 196$$

$$\hat{p}_2 = \frac{x_2}{n_2} = \frac{196}{614} = 0.319$$

$$\hat{q}_2 = 1 - \hat{p}_2 = 0.681$$

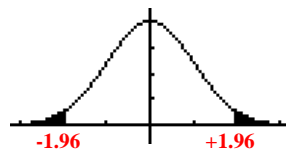
$$\bar{p} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{n_1 + n_2} = \frac{193 + 196}{558 + 614} = 0.332$$

$$\bar{q} = 1 - \bar{p} = 0.668$$

(Claim) $p_1 = p_2 \rightarrow H_0: p_1 - p_2 = 0$
 $H_1: p_1 - p_2 \neq 0$

$$\text{Test Statistic: } z = \frac{(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}\bar{q}}{n_1} + \frac{\bar{p}\bar{q}}{n_2}}} = \frac{(0.346 - 0.319) - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.332)(0.668)}{558} + \frac{(0.332)(0.668)}{614}}} = 0.980$$

Test:



Fail to Reject H_0

Conclusion – Recognition rates are the same in both states.

```
2-PropZTest
x1:193
n1:558
x2:196
n2:614
p1:=p2 <p2 >p2
Calculate Draw
```

```
2-PropZTest
F1#F2
z=.967983259
P=.3330527165
p1=.3458781362
p2=.319218241
p=.3319112628
```

```
2-PropZTest
F1#F2
↑p1=.3458781362
p2=.319218241
p=.3319112628
n1=558
n2=614
```

