$\qquad$
$\qquad$

1. Identify the type of sampling used in each case.
(Random, Systematic, Stratified, Cluster, or Convenience)
a. A pollster selects drivers who are having their cars repaired at a local Sears auto store.
a. $\qquad$
b. A pollster selects every 50 th name in a telephone book.b. $\qquad$
c. A pollster selects $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ men and $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ women.
C. $\qquad$
d. A pollster selects $\mathbf{5 0}$ people from each of $\mathbf{5 0}$ countries. d. $\qquad$
e. A pollster writes the names of each voter on a card, scuffles the cards, and then draws 25 names.
e. $\qquad$
2. A bank's loan officer rates applicants for credit. The ratings are normally distributed with a mean of 200 and a standard deviation of 50 .
a. If an applicant is randomly selected, find the probability of a rating that is between 200 and 275.
b. If an applicant is randomly selected, find the probability of a rating that is below 250 .
c. If an applicant is randomly selected, find the probability of a rating above 300 .
a. $\qquad$
b. $\qquad$
c. $\qquad$
d. If an applicant is randomly selected, find the probability of a rating between 170 and 220.
d. $\qquad$
e. If an applicant is randomly selected, find the probability of a rating above 178.
e. $\qquad$
f. Find $D_{6}$, the score which separates the lower $\mathbf{6 0 \%}$ from the top $\mathbf{4 0 \%}$.
f. If $\mathbf{4 0}$ different applicants are randomly selected, find the probability that their mean is above 215.
f. $\qquad$
g. $\qquad$
3. A fund raising committee is to be selected from a group of 50 members, including 20 college graduates ( 12 of whom are women) and 30 people who did not graduate from college (14 of whom are women).
a. If the chairperson is randomly selected, find the probability of getting a woman,
given that theyhave graduated from college.
a. $\qquad$
b. If the chairperson is randomly selected, find the probability of getting a man or a college graduate.
b. $\qquad$
c. $\qquad$
d.

Find the probability that the first two secretaries are both men.
e. If the chairperson is randomly selected, find the probability that the chairperson is a male college graduate.
f.Are sex and college graduation mutually exclusive? (yes or no)
g. Are sex and college graduation independent? (yes or no)
f.
g. $\qquad$
4. An appliance manufacturing company obtained the following data on the length of time (in years) that 14 of their refrigerators operated before requiring repairs:
4.0, 3.5, 5.8, 7.2, 7.8, 2.8, 0.8
6.1, 3.2, 2.9, 3.3, 1.6, 1.5, 2.4

Assuming the length of time is normally distributed, obtain a 98 percent confidence interval for the population mean.
5. A manufacturer of computer disk drives found that of the $\mathbf{8 0}$ drives selected at random from a very large production 18 were defective. Determine a 95 percent confidence interval for the population proportion of defective disk drives.
6. A survey is to be conducted to estimate the proportion of U.S citizens who feel that tariff restrictions should be imposed on foreign imports in the U.S. Determine how large the sample should be so that, with 96 percent confidence, the sample proportion will not differ from the true proportion by more than 0.03 .
7. 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.
8. Construct a $\mathbf{9 9 \%}$ confidence interval for the difference between the two population proportions referred to in problem 8.
9. A test of abstract reasoning is given to a random sample of students before and after they completed a formal logic course. The results are given below. At the 0.05 significance level, test the claim that the mean score is not affected by the course.

| Before | 74 | 83 | 75 | 88 | 84 | 63 | 93 | 84 | 91 | 77 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| After | 73 | 77 | 70 | 77 | 74 | 67 | 95 | 83 | 84 | 75 |

10. A pollster interviews voters and claims that her process is a simple random selection. Listed below is the sequence of voters identified according to their sex. At a .05 level of significance, test her claim that the sequence is random according the criterion of sex. (Note: use the Sign Test).

$$
\begin{array}{llllllllllll}
\mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{F} & \mathbf{F} & \mathbf{F} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\
\mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{F} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{F} \\
\mathbf{M} & \mathbf{F} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{F} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M}
\end{array}
$$

11. In a study of crop yields, two different fertilizer treatments are tested on parcels with the same size and soil conditions in $\mathbf{1 0}$ different southern states. Listed below are the per acre yields for the sample plots.
At the 0.05 significance level, and using the Wilcox Rank-Sum test, determine if there is a difference between the two treatments.

| State | Fl. | Ga. | Ms. | La. Ak. | Nc. | Sc. | Va. | Wv. | Tn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treatment A | 132 | 137 | 142 | 160 | 139 | 143 | 145 | 140 | 131 | 136 |
| Treatment B | 148 | 152 | 159 | 159 | 152 | 167 | 163 | 165 | 180 | 156 |

12. In the Decimal Representation of $\Pi$, the first 100 digits occur with the below listed frequencies. At a 0.05 significance level, test the claim that the digits uniformly distributed.
(Note: Use the Chi-Square Goodness of Fit Test)

| Digit | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Frequency | 8 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 14 |

13. Two separate tests are designed to measure a student's ability to solve problems.

Several students are randomly selected to take both test and the results are given below

| Test A | 64 | 48 | 51 | 59 | 60 | 43 | 41 | 42 | 35 | 50 | 45 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Test B | 9168809291676567567871
(a) Plot the scatter diagram on the back of this page.
(b) Find the value of the linear correlation coefficient $r$.
b. $\qquad$
(c) Test the significance of the correlation coefficient $r$ at a $5 \%$ significance level
c. $\qquad$
(d) Use the given sample data to find the estimated equation of the regression line.
d. $\qquad$
(e) Plot the regression line with the equation given in part (d). Plot that line on the same scatter diagram given in part (a).
(f) Predict a student's score on the Test $B$ if he scored a 52 on Test A.
f. $\qquad$

