

Math 2311

Review for Test 3

1. True or False? Explain.
 - a. For a fixed confidence level, when the sample size increases, the length of the confidence interval for a population mean decreases.
 - b. The z score corresponding to a 98 percent confidence level is 1.96.
 - c. The best point estimate for the population mean is the sample mean.
 - d. The larger the level of confidence, the shorter the confidence interval.
 - e. The margin of error can be computed from $\pm z^* \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$
 - f. A statement contradicting the claim in the null hypothesis is classified as the power.
 - g. If we want to claim that a population parameter is different from a specified value, this situation can be considered as a one-tailed test.
 - h. In the P-value approach to hypothesis testing, if the P-value is less than a specified significance level, we fail to reject the null hypothesis.
 - i. A 90% confidence interval for a population parameter means that if a large number of confidence intervals were constructed from repeated samples, then on average, 90% of these intervals would contain the true parameter.
 - j. The point estimate of a population parameter is always at the center of the confidence interval for the parameter.
2. Suppose that prior to conducting the coin-flipping experiment, we suspect that the coin is fair. How many times would we have to flip the coin in order to obtain a 90% confidence interval of width of at most 0.1 for the probability of flipping a head?
3. A certain beverage company is suspected of under filling its cans of soft drink. The company advertises that its cans contain, on the average, 12 ounces of soda with standard deviation 0.4 ounce. Compute the probability that a random sample of 50 cans produces a sample mean fill of 11.9 ounces or less.
4. A Brinell hardness test involves measuring the diameter of the indentation made when a hardened steel ball is pressed into material under a standard test load. Suppose that the Brinell hardness is determined for each specimen in a sample of size 50, resulting in a sample mean hardness of 64.3 and a sample standard deviation of 6.0. Calculate a 99% confidence interval for the true average Brinell hardness for material specimens of this type.
5. The shear strength of anchor bolts has a standard deviation of 1.30. Assuming that the distribution is normal, how large a sample is needed to determine with a precision of ± 0.5 the mean length of the produced needles to 99% confidence?

6. The true average tread lives of two competing brands of radial tires (brand X and brand Y) are known to be normally distributed. The standard deviation of brand X tires is known to be 2200, and the standard deviation of brand Y tires is known to be 1900. A sample of 45 brand X tires results in a sample mean of 42,500 and sample standard deviation of 2450. A sample of 45 brand Y tires results in a sample mean of 40,400 and sample standard deviation of 2150. Find a 95% confidence interval for the difference in the true means, mean of X minus mean of Y.
7. A sample of 97 Duracell batteries produces a mean lifetime of 10.40 hours and standard deviation 4.83 hours. A sample of 148 Energizer batteries produces a mean lifetime of 9.26 hours and a standard deviation of 4.68 hours. At a 5% significance level, can we assert that the average lifetime of Duracell batteries is greater than the average lifetime of Energizer batteries?
8. In a sample of 539 households from a certain Midwestern city, it was found that 133 of these households owned at least one firearm. Give a 99% confidence interval for the percentage of families in this city who own firearms.
9. In an experiment to study the effects of illumination level on performance, subjects were timed for completion in both a low light level and high light level. The results are below.

	Subject								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Low Light	26	29	32	26	21	41	25	25	27
High Light	18	21	23	20	20	25	16	16	25

Can you say with 95% certainty that the average completion time is lower in high light?

10. A study of the ability of individuals to walk in a straight line reported the accompanying data on cadence (strides per second for a sample of $n = 20$ randomly selected men).

.95	.85	.92	.95	.93	.86	1.00	.92	.85	.81
.78	.93	.93	1.05	.93	1.06	1.06	.96	.81	.96

Assuming the standard deviation of the population is 0.08:

- a. Find a 99% confidence interval for the mean cadence of the population.
- b. Test the hypothesis that the mean cadence for the population is less than 0.97 at the 5% significance level.

11. Bottles of a popular cola drink are supposed to contain 300 ml of cola. There is some variation from bottle to bottle because the filling machinery is not perfectly precise. The distribution of the contents is normal with standard deviation of 3 ml. A student who suspects that the bottler is under-filling measures the contents of six bottles. The results are:

299.4	297.7	301.0	298.9	300.2	297.0
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Is this convincing evidence that the mean contents of cola bottles is less than the advertised 300 ml? Test at the 5% significance level.

12. The guidance office of a school wants to test the claim of an SAT test preparation company that students who complete their course will improve their SAT Math score by at least 50 points. Ten members of the junior class who have had no SAT preparation but have taken the SAT once were selected at random and agreed to participate in the study. All took the course and re-took the SAT at the next opportunity. The results of the testing indicated:

Student	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Before	475	512	492	465	523	560	610	477	501	420
After	500	540	512	530	533	603	691	512	489	458

Is there sufficient evidence to support the prep course company's claim that scores will improve at the 1% level of significance?

13. A random sample of 200 freshmen and 100 seniors at Upper Wabash Tech are asked whether they agree with a plan to limit enrollment in crowded majors as a way of keeping the quality of instruction high. Of the students sampled, 160 freshmen and 20 seniors opposed the plan. We want to determine if there is any difference between the proportion of freshmen who oppose the plan and the proportion of seniors who oppose it.
- Formulate the null and alternative hypothesis.
 - Compute the appropriate test statistic.
 - Determine the p-value.
 - Do you reject H_0 or fail to reject H_0 ? Explain.
 - Describe your results for someone who has no training in statistics.
 - Find a 95% confidence interval for the difference between the population proportions.
14. It is fourth down and a yard to go for a first down in an important football game. The football coach must decide whether to go for the first down or punt the ball away. The null hypothesis is that the team will not get the first down if they go for it. The coach will make a Type I error by doing what?

15. In a recent publication, it was reported that the average highway gas mileage of tested models of a new car was 33.5 mpg and approximately normally distributed. A consumer group conducts its own tests on a simple random sample of 12 cars of this model and finds that the mean gas mileage for their vehicles is 31.6 mpg with a standard deviation of 3.4 mpg.
- Perform a test to determine if these data support the contention that the true mean gas mileage of this model of car is different from the published value.
 - Perform a test to determine if these data support the contention that the true mean gas mileage of this model of car is less than the published value.
 - Explain why the answers to part a and part b are different.
16. A random sample of size 36 selected from a normal distribution with $\sigma = 4$ has $\bar{x} = 75$. A second random sample of size 25 selected from a different normal distribution with $\sigma = 6$ has $\bar{x} = 85$. Is there a significant difference between the two population means at the 5% level of significance?
17. A study was conducted to determine whether remediation in basic mathematics enabled students to be more successful in an elementary statistics course. (Success here means C or better.) Here are the results of the study:

	Remedial	Non-remedial
Sample size	100	40
# of successes	70	16

Test, at the 5% level, whether the remediation helped the students to be more successful.

18. A preacher would like to establish that of people who pray, less than 80% pray for world peace. In a random sample of 110 persons who pray, 77 of them said that when they pray, they pray for world peace. Test at the 10% level.

Don't forget to take practice test 3!!!!