Q1
1 Point

Which of these is a condition for approximating the sampling distribution of the sample proportion using a normal distribution?

○ The sample is taken without replacement from less than 10% of the population

⦿ np and n(1-p) are both greater than 10

○ np and n(1-p) are both less than 5

○ The sample size n is greater than 100, regardless of p

Q2
1 Point

The pooled sample proportion is used in hypothesis testing when:

○ The two samples are dependent on each other

○ The null hypothesis states that the two proportions are different

○ Each sample comes from a different population

⦿ The null hypothesis assumes the two proportions are equal

Q3
1 Point

How do you calculate the pooled sample proportion?

○ $\hat{p}_{pooled} = \frac{Total\ in\ Sample\ 1}{Total\ in\ Sample\ 2}$

○ $\hat{p}_{pooled} = \frac{Successes\ in\ Sample\ 1}{Successes\ in\ Sample\ 2}$

○ $\hat{p}_{pooled} = \frac{Successes\ in\ Sample\ 1}{Total\ in\ Sample\ 1}$

⦿ $\hat{p}_{pooled} = \frac{Successes\ in\ Sample\ 1 + Successes\ in\ Sample\ 2}{Total\ in\ Sample\ 1 + Total\ in\ Sample\ 2}$

Q4
1 Point

Which of the following would lead to a larger standard error for the difference between two sample proportions?

○ Larger sample sizes for both samples

⦿ Smaller sample sizes for both samples

○ Larger sample proportions for both samples

○ Smaller standard deviations within the samples

Q5
1 Point

The decision to reject the null hypothesis when the p-value is less than the significance level is an attempt to control:

○ The effect size

○ The power of the test

⦿ Type I errors

○ Type II errors