

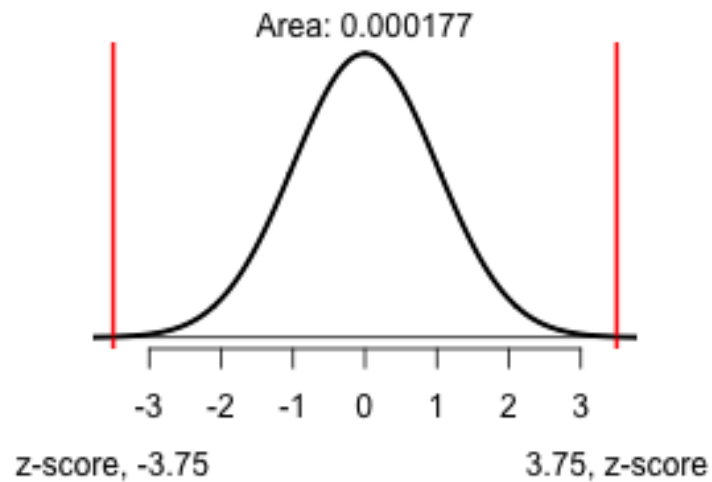
Lesson 9: Inference for One Mean - Sigma Known (Hypothesis Test)

Homework

Solutions

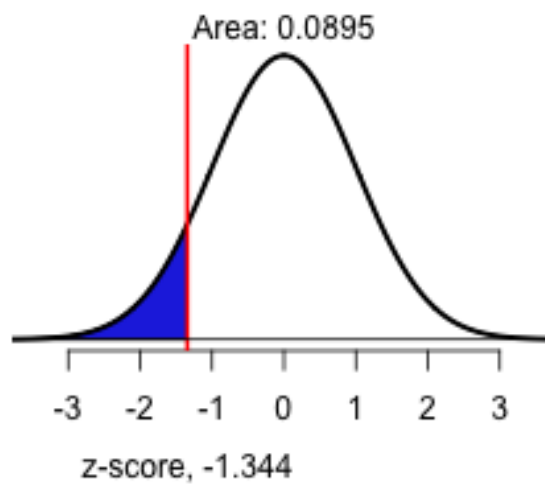
Problem	Part	Solution
1	-	It is the probability that you get a result as extreme, or more extreme, than the one you saw in your sample, if the null hypothesis is really true.
2	-	The null hypothesis (H_o)
3	-	$H_0 : \mu = 69.5\text{inches}$ $H_a : \mu < 69.5\text{inches}$
4	-	One-sided test
5	-	Type I error
6	-	$H_0 : \mu = 98.4\text{pounds}$ $H_a : \mu > 98.4\text{pounds}$
7	-	One-sided test
8	-	A Type II error would be failing to reject the null hypothesis when it isn't true. In this example that would be concluding that fruit consumption hasn't increased when, in reality, it has.
9	-	The probability of committing a Type I Error is $\alpha = 0.01$
10	-	decrease the level of significance
11	-	$H_0 : \mu = 40\text{cm}$ $H_a : \mu \neq 40\text{cm}$
12	-	$z = -3.75$
13	-	P-value = 0.00018

Normal Probability Applet



- 14 -
- 15 - reject the null hypothesis
- 16 - There is sufficient evidence to conclude that the mean head circumference of all two-month-old babies is different than 40 cm.
- 17 $H_0 :$ $\mu = 135$ bushels per acre
- 17 $H_a :$ $\mu < 135$ bushels per acre
- 18 - $z = -1.344$
- 19 - P-value = 0.09

Normal Probability Applet



- 20 -
- 21 - fail to reject the null hypothesis

Problem	Part	Solution
22	-	There is insufficient evidence to conclude that the mean yield of corn is less than 135 bushels per acre.
23	-	The evidence does not indicate that the production is less than 135 bushels per acre. However, it is worth keeping a close eye on the production over the next few years.