σ

$$s^2$$

S

μ

$$\bar{x}$$

$$\sigma^2$$

H_0

H_1

β

α

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{0.38})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{0.48})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{0.58})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{0.68})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{0.78})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{0.88})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{0.98})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{1.25})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq 1.28)$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq 1.40)$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{1.50})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{1.64})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{1.65})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{1.75})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{1.96})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{2.00})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{2.10})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq 2.20)$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq 2.25)$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq 2.30)$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq 2.35)$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq 2.40)$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq 2.45)$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{2.50})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{2.58})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{1.03})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{1.13})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{1.23})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{1.33})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{1.43})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \geq \mathbf{1.53})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{0.20})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{0.45})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{0.48})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{0.58})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{0.60})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{0.68})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{0.72})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{0.78})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{0.88})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{0.70})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.00})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$\boldsymbol{P(Z \leq 1.10)}$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq 1.15)$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.20})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq 1.30)$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq 1.45)$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.50})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.52})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.55})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.59})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.60})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.64})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.65})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.69})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.70})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.74})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.80})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.85})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.94})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.98})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.96})$$

Where $Z \sim N(0, 1^2)$, use the Murdoch-Barnes tables to determine the following probability:

$$P(Z \leq \mathbf{1.17})$$

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 103$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 105$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 132$

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 107$

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 109$

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 111$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 112$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 113$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 115$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 117$

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 118$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 121$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 122$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 124$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 126$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 129$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 130$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 133$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 136$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 139$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 141$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 142$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 145$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 146$

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 148$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 97$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 94$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 91$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 88$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 87$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 84$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 83$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 80$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 79$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 77$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 75$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 73$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 71$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 71$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 70$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 69$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 68$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 67$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 65$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 63$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 59$.

Suppose **X** is a normally distributed random variable with the following parameters:

- Mean: $\mu = 100$
- Std. Deviation: $\sigma = 20$

Compute the Z-score for $X = 57$.