HW8 lian Qin 0026535063 a) + distribution should be used since we only know the sample standard deviction (5). b) Ho: Mo=0 Ha: M, =0  $t = \frac{\bar{x} - M_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1.38}{1.633/\sqrt{21}} = 3.8726$ df = 21 - 1 = 20 Q = 0.01  $t^* = 2.845 < 3.8726$ Hence we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is strong evidence to suggest the true mean is different from 0.

() df = 20  $\alpha = 0.01$ t = 2.845 CI:  $(1.38 \pm 2.845 \times \frac{1.633}{\sqrt{21}}) = (-0.3662, 2.3938)$ We are 99% confident that the true population mean PDSI is between 0.3662 and 2.3938 d) Since 0 is not in the 99% interval (0.3662, 2.3938), we have strong evidence to reject 11 = 0 at x = 0.01 2. a) I distribution should be used since we know o b) Ho:  $M_0 = 185$  Ha:  $M_0 \neq 185$   $Z = \frac{x - M}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{186.3 - 185}{2.7 / \sqrt{32}} = 2.72367 > 1.96$ We reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is strong evidence to support the mean is different from 185 C) (I:  $(186.3 \pm 1.96 \times \frac{2.7}{\sqrt{32}}) = (185.3645, 187.2355)$ We are 99% confident that the true mean weight is between 185, 3645 and 187, 2355 pounds. d) The confidence interval in (C) does not contain the mill hypothesis U= 185, hence we should reject the unit hypothesis at 0 = 0.05 e) I think the true mean weight is different from 185 because the true man may not differ a lot from 190

