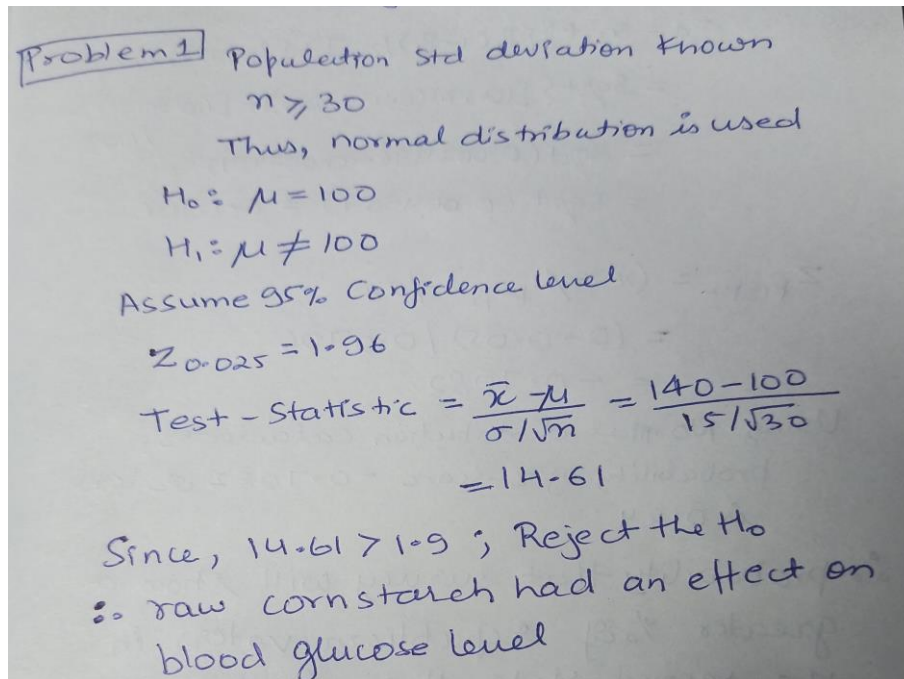


**Problem Statement 1:**

Blood glucose levels for obese patients have a mean of 100 with a standard deviation of 15. A researcher thinks that a diet high in raw cornstarch will have a positive effect on blood glucose levels. A sample of 36 patients who have tried the raw cornstarch diet have a mean glucose level of 108. Test the hypothesis that the raw cornstarch had an effect or not.



Handwritten solution for Problem 1:

Problem 1 Population std deviation known  
 $n \geq 30$   
Thus, normal distribution is used  
 $H_0: \mu = 100$   
 $H_1: \mu \neq 100$   
Assume 95% Confidence level  
 $Z_{0.025} = 1.96$   
Test - Statistic =  $\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{108 - 100}{15/\sqrt{36}}$   
 $= 14.61$   
Since,  $14.61 > 1.96$ ; Reject the  $H_0$   
 $\therefore$  raw cornstarch had an effect on blood glucose level

**Problem Statement 2:**

In one state, 52% of the voters are Republicans, and 48% are Democrats. In a second state, 47% of the voters are Republicans, and 53% are Democrats. Suppose a simple random sample of 100 voters are surveyed from each state.

What is the probability that the survey will show a greater percentage of Republican voters in the second state than in the first state?

### Problem 2

$$n_1 p_1 = 100 \times 0.52 = 52$$

$$n_1 (1 - p_1) = 100 \times 0.48 = 48$$

$$n_2 p_2 = 100 \times 0.47 = 47$$

$$n_2 (1 - p_2) = 100 \times 0.53 = 53$$

mean of diff. sample proportions :-

$$\hat{E}(p_1 - p_2) = p_1 - p_2 = 0.52 - 0.47 = 0.05$$

std. dev. of difference :-

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{[p_1(1-p_1)/n_1] + [p_2(1-p_2)/n_2]}$$
$$= \sqrt{[(0.52)(0.48)/100] + [(0.47)(0.53)/100]}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.002496 + 0.002491}$$
$$= \sqrt{0.004987} = 0.0706$$

$$Z_{p_1 - p_2} = (x - \mu_{p_1 - p_2}) / \sigma_d$$
$$= (0 - 0.05) / 0.0706$$
$$= -0.7082$$

Using Normal distribution calculator,  
probability of z-score -0.7082 or less  
is 0.24

∴ probability that survey will show a  
greater % of republican voters in  
the second state than first is 0.24.

### Problem Statement 3:

You take the SAT and score 1100. The mean score for the SAT is 1026 and the standard deviation is 209. How well did you score on the test compared to the average test taker?

### Problem 3

$$Z = \frac{1100 - \mu}{\sigma}, \quad Z = \frac{1100 - 1026}{209}$$

$$= \frac{1100 - 1026}{209} = 0.354$$

Thus, means that your score was 0.354  
standard deviations above the mean