## Statistics for Engineers Lab assessment – 4

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## 1) Write a R code to solve the following questions

(a) A particular brand of tires claims that its deluxe tire averages at least 50,000 miles before it needs to be replaced. From past studies of this tire, the standard deviation is known to be 8000. A survey of owners of that tire design is conducted. From the 28 tires surveyed, the average lifespan was 46, 500 miles with a standard deviation of 9800 miles. Do the data support the claim at the 5% level?

```
RStudio
       Code View
                          Build Debug Profile
● • Go to file/function
                                         ■ • Addins •
 Fibonacci series.R × Dist operations.R × Lab Assignment-4.R* ×
 1 # Sum-1 (Case-3)
    2 sample_mean
      population_mean = 50000
                   = 9800
      sample_sd
      population_sd = 8000
      n=28
      z_{alpha} = abs(qnorm(1-0.05,lower.tail = FALSE))
    7
              = abs(((sample_mean-population_mean)/population_sd) / (sqrt(n)))
      ifelse(z_alpha>z,"HO is accepted","HO is rejected")
  10:1
       (Top Level) $
        Terminal ×
 Console
                  Jobs X
 > population_mean = 50000
             = 9800
 > sample_sd
 > population_sd = 8000
   n=28
   z_{alpha} = abs(qnorm(1-0.05,lower.tail = FALSE))
           = abs(((sample_mean-population_mean)/population_sd) / (sqrt(n)))
 > ifelse(z_alpha>z,"H0 is accepted","H0 is rejected")
 [1] "HO is accepted"
```

$$\frac{46500-50000}{5n}$$

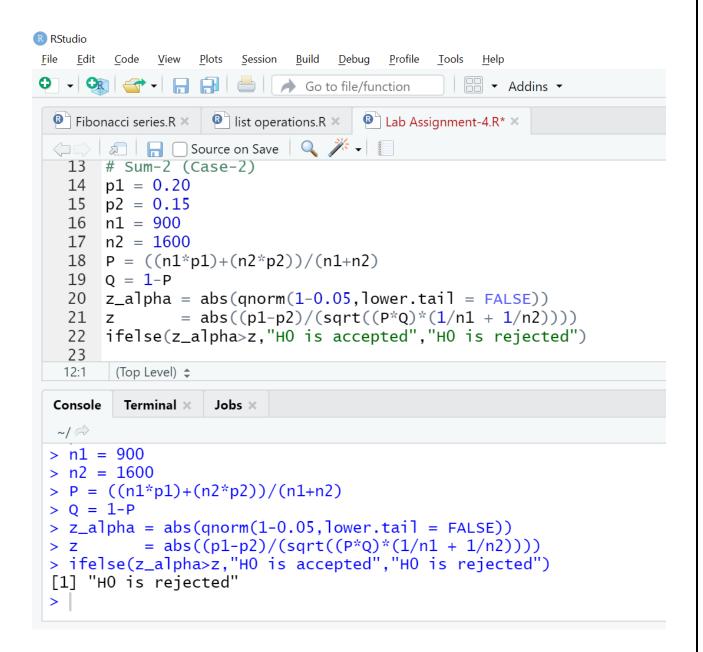
$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{28}} = \frac{-0.4375}{\sqrt{28}}$$

121 3 0.08267

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No is accepted and N, is rejected

(b) In the large city A, 20 per cent of random sample of 900 school children had defective eye-sight. In the large city B, 15 percent of random sample of 1600 school children had the same defective. Is this difference between the two proportions significant? Obtain 95% confidence limits of the difference in the population proportions.



b) 
$$\frac{\text{Coty-A}}{P_1 \Rightarrow 20^{1/2}}$$
  $\frac{\text{Coty-B}}{P_2 \Rightarrow 15^{1/2}}$   $\frac{\text{P}_2 \Rightarrow 15^{1/2}}{P_1 \Rightarrow 20^{1/2}}$   $\frac{\text{P}_2 \Rightarrow 15^{1/2}}{P_2 \Rightarrow 1600}$ 
 $P_3 = \frac{(n_1 \cdot f_1 + n_2 \cdot f_3)}{(n_1 + n_2)} = \frac{(n_1 \cdot f_1 + n_2 \cdot f_3)}{(n_1 + n_2)}$ 

$$\Rightarrow (0.2) (900) + (0.15) (1600) = \frac{(1600 + 900)}{(1600 + 900)}$$

$$P_3 = \frac{(0.2) (900)}{(0.168)} = \frac{(0.168)}{(0.168)} = \frac{(0.2 - 0.15)}{(0.168)}$$

$$Q_3 = \frac{(0.2 - 0.15)}{(0.168)} = \frac{(0.2 - 0.15)}{(0.168)} = \frac{(0.2 - 0.15)}{(0.168)}$$

$$P_4 = \frac{(0.2 - 0.15)}{(0.168)} = \frac{(0.2 - 0.15)}{(0.2 - 0.15)} = \frac{(0.2 - 0.15)}{($$

Zj > 1.95 9964

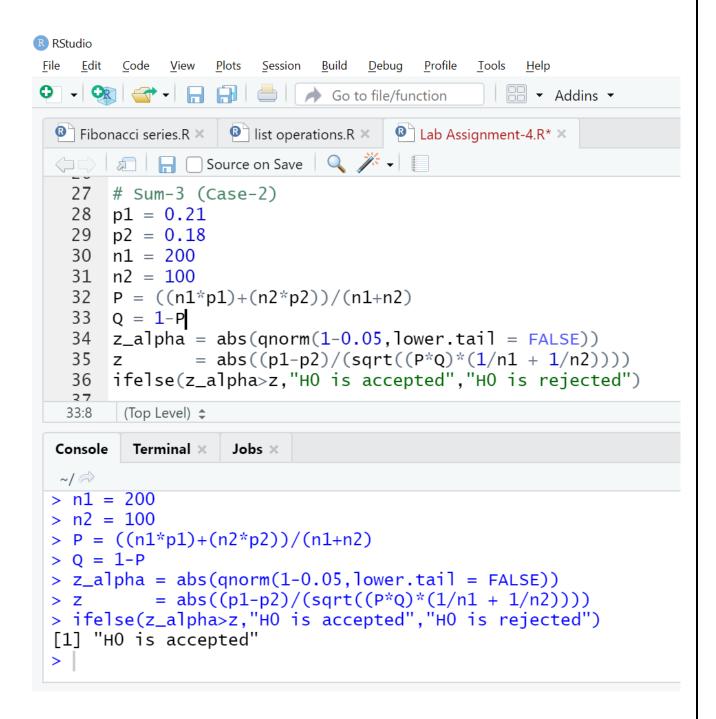
2 > 3.209

2 > 2x No is rejected, Difference between

the two population proportion

a significant.

(c) A cigarette manufacturing firm claims its brand A of the cigarettes outsells its brand B by 8%.if its found that 42 out sample of 200 smoker prefer brand A and 18 out of another random sample of 100 smokers prefers brand B, test whether the 8% difference is a valid cliam.



9) band -A band -B

$$n_1 > 200$$
 $p_1 > 42/200 > 0.21$ 
 $p_2 > 18/200 > 0.18$ 

1)  $p_1 > p_1 + p_2$ 
 $p_1 > p_1 + p_2$ 
 $p_2 > p_3 = p_2$ 
 $p_3 = p_3 = p_3 = p_3$ 
 $p_3 = p_$