If H_o has:	equal (=)	greater than or equal to (≥)	less than or equal to (≤)
then H_a has:	not equal (≠) **or** greater than (>) **or** less than (<)	less than (<)	greater than (>)

Table 9.5

If $a \le$ p-value, then do not reject H_0.

If $a >$ p-value, then reject H_0.

a is preconceived. Its value is set before the hypothesis test starts. The p-value is calculated from the data.

9.2 Outcomes and the Type I and Type II Errors

a = probability of a Type I error = P(Type I error) = probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when the null hypothesis is true.

β = probability of a Type II error = P(Type II error) = probability of not rejecting the null hypothesis when the null hypothesis is false.

9.3 Probability Distribution Needed for Hypothesis Testing

If there is no given preconceived a, then use a = 0.05.

Types of Hypothesis Tests
- Single population mean, **known** population variance (or standard deviation): **Normal test**.
- Single population mean, **unknown** population variance (or standard deviation): **Student's *t*-test**.
- Single population proportion: **Normal test**.
- For a **single population mean**, we may use a normal distribution with the following mean and standard deviation. Means: $\mu = \mu_{\bar{x}}$ and $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma_x}{\sqrt{n}}$
- A **single population proportion**, we may use a normal distribution with the following mean and standard deviation. Proportions: $\mu = p$ and $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$.

Practice

9.1 Null and Alternative Hypotheses

1. You are testing that the mean speed of your cable Internet connection is more than three Megabits per second. What is the random variable? Describe in words.

2. You are testing that the mean speed of your cable Internet connection is more than three Megabits per second. State the null and alternative hypotheses.

3. The American family has an average of two children. What is the random variable? Describe in words.

4. The mean entry level salary of an employee at a company is $58,000. You believe it is higher for IT professionals in the company. State the null and alternative hypotheses.

5. A sociologist claims the probability that a person picked at random in Times Square in New York City is visiting the area is 0.83. You want to test to see if the proportion is actually less. What is the random variable? Describe in words.

6. A sociologist claims the probability that a person picked at random in Times Square in New York City is visiting the area is 0.83. You want to test to see if the claim is correct. State the null and alternative hypotheses.

7. In a population of fish, approximately 42% are female. A test is conducted to see if, in fact, the proportion is less. State the null and alternative hypotheses.

8. Suppose that a recent article stated that the mean time spent in jail by a first–time convicted burglar is 2.5 years. A study was then done to see if the mean time has increased in the new century. A random sample of 26 first-time convicted burglars in a recent year was picked. The mean length of time in jail from the survey was 3 years with a standard deviation of 1.8 years. Suppose that it is somehow known that the population standard deviation is 1.5. If you were conducting a hypothesis test to determine if the mean length of jail time has increased, what would the null and alternative hypotheses be? The distribution of the population is normal.
   a. H_0: _____
   b. H_a: _____

9. A random survey of 75 student loan recipients revealed that the mean length of time in repayment is 17.4 years with a standard deviation of 6.3 years. If you were conducting a hypothesis test to determine if the population mean time in repayment could likely be 15 years, what would the null and alternative hypotheses be?
   a. H_0: _____
   b. H_a: _____

10. The National Institute of Mental Health published an article stating that in any one-year period, approximately 9.5% of American adults suffer from depression or a depressive illness. Suppose that in a survey of 100 people in a certain town, seven of them suffered from depression or a depressive illness. If you were conducting a hypothesis test to determine if the true proportion of people in that town suffering from depression or a depressive illness is lower than the percent in the general adult American population, what would the null and alternative hypotheses be?
    a. H_0: _____
    b. H_a: _____

9.2 Outcomes and the Type I and Type II Errors

11. The mean price of mid-sized cars in a region is $32,000. A test is conducted to see if the claim is true. State the Type I and Type II errors in complete sentences.

12. A sleeping bag is tested to withstand temperatures of –15 °F. You think the bag cannot stand temperatures that low. State the Type I and Type II errors in complete sentences.

13. For Exercise 9.12, what are α and β in words?

14. In words, describe $1 - \beta$ For Exercise 9.12.

15. A group of doctors is deciding whether or not to perform an operation. Suppose the null hypothesis, H_0, is: the surgical procedure will go well. State the Type I and Type II errors in complete sentences.

16. A group of doctors is deciding whether or not to perform an operation. Suppose the null hypothesis, H_0, is: the surgical procedure will go well. Which is the error with the greater consequence?

17. The power of a test is 0.981. What is the probability of a Type II error?

18. A group of divers is exploring an old sunken ship. Suppose the null hypothesis, H_0, is: the sunken ship does not contain buried treasure. State the Type I and Type II errors in complete sentences.

19. A microbiologist is testing a water sample for E-coli. Suppose the null hypothesis, H_0, is: the sample does not contain E-coli. The probability that the sample does not contain E-coli, but the microbiologist thinks it does is 0.012. The probability that the sample does contain E-coli, but the microbiologist thinks it does not is 0.002. What is the power of this test?

20. A microbiologist is testing a water sample for E-coli. Suppose the null hypothesis, H_0, is: the sample contains E-coli. Which is the error with the greater consequence?

9.3 Probability Distribution Needed for Hypothesis Testing

21. Which two distributions can you use for hypothesis testing for this chapter?

22. Which distribution do you use when you are testing a population mean and the population standard deviation is known? Assume a normal distribution, with n ≥ 30.

23. Which distribution do you use when the standard deviation is not known and you are testing one population mean? Assume sample size is large.

24. A population mean is 13. The sample mean is 12.8, and the sample standard deviation is two. The sample size is 20. What distribution should you use to perform a hypothesis test? Assume the underlying population is normal.

25. A population has a mean of 25 and a standard deviation of five. The sample mean is 24, and the sample size is 108. What distribution should you use to perform a hypothesis test?

26. It is thought that 42% of respondents in a taste test would prefer Brand *A*. In a particular test of 100 people, 39% preferred Brand *A*. What distribution should you use to perform a hypothesis test?

27. You are performing a hypothesis test of a single population mean using a Student's *t*-distribution. What must you assume about the distribution of the data?

28. You are performing a hypothesis test of a single population mean using a Student's *t*-distribution. The data are not from a simple random sample. Can you accurately perform the hypothesis test?

29. You are performing a hypothesis test of a single population proportion. What must be true about the quantities of *np* and *nq*?

30. You are performing a hypothesis test of a single population proportion. You find out that np is less than five. What must you do to be able to perform a valid hypothesis test?

31. You are performing a hypothesis test of a single population proportion. The data come from which distribution?

9.4 Rare Events, the Sample, Decision and Conclusion

32. When do you reject the null hypothesis?

33. The probability of winning the grand prize at a particular carnival game is 0.005. Is the outcome of winning very likely or very unlikely?

34. The probability of winning the grand prize at a particular carnival game is 0.005. Michele wins the grand prize. Is this considered a rare or common event? Why?

35. It is believed that the mean height of high school students who play basketball on the school team is 73 inches with a standard deviation of 1.8 inches. A random sample of 40 players is chosen. The sample mean was 71 inches, and the sample standard deviation was 1.5 inches. Do the data support the claim that the mean height is less than 73 inches? The p-value is almost zero. State the null and alternative hypotheses and interpret the p-value.

36. The mean age of graduate students at a University is at most 31 y ears with a standard deviation of two years. A random sample of 15 graduate students is taken. The sample mean is 32 years and the sample standard deviation is three years. Are the data significant at the 1% level? The p-value is 0.0264. State the null and alternative hypotheses and interpret the p-value.

37. Does the shaded region represent a low or a high p-value compared to a level of significance of 1%?
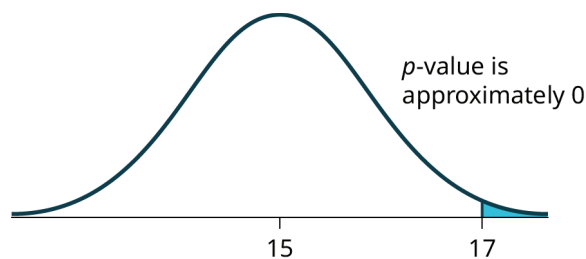

p-value is approximately 0

15   17

Figure 9.18

38. What should you do when $a > p$-value?

39. What should you do if $a = p$-value?

40. If you do not reject the null hypothesis, then it must be true. Is this statement correct? State why or why not in complete sentences.

Use the following information to answer the next seven exercises: Suppose that a recent article stated that the mean time spent in jail by a first-time convicted burglar is 2.5 years. A study was then done to see if the mean time has increased in the new century. A random sample of 26 first-time convicted burglars in a recent year was picked. The mean length of time in jail from the survey was three years with a standard deviation of 1.8 years. Suppose that it is somehow known that the population standard deviation is 1.5. Conduct a hypothesis test to determine if the mean length of jail time has increased. Assume the distribution of the jail times is approximately normal.

41. Is this a test of means or proportions?

42. What symbol represents the random variable for this test?

43. In words, define the random variable for this test.

44. Is σ known and, if so, what is it?

45. Calculate the following:
    a. $\overline{x}$ _____
    b. σ _____
    c. s_x _____
    d. n _____

46. Since both σ and s_x are given, which should be used? In one to two complete sentences, explain why.

47. State the distribution to use for the hypothesis test.

48. A random survey of 75 student loan recipients revealed that the mean length of time in repayment is 17.4 years with a standard deviation of 6.3 years. Conduct a hypothesis test to determine if the population mean time in repayment could likely be 15 years.
    a. Is this a test of one mean or proportion?
    b. State the null and alternative hypotheses.
       H_0: _____ H_a : _____
    c. Is this a right-tailed, left-tailed, or two-tailed test?
    d. What symbol represents the random variable for this test?
    e. In words, define the random variable for this test.
    f. Is the population standard deviation known and, if so, what is it?
    g. Calculate the following:
       i. $\bar{x}$ = _____
       ii. s = _____
       iii. n = _____

    h. Which test should be used?
    i. State the distribution to use for the hypothesis test.
    j. Find the p-value.
    k. At a pre-conceived a = 0.05, what is your:
       i.   Decision:
       ii. Reason for the decision:
       iii. Conclusion (write out in a complete sentence):

9.5 Additional Information and Full Hypothesis Test Examples

49. Assume H_0: μ = 9 and H_a: μ < 9. Is this a left-tailed, right-tailed, or two-tailed test?

50. Assume H_0: μ ≤ 6 and H_a: μ > 6. Is this a left-tailed, right-tailed, or two-tailed test?

51. Assume H_0: p = 0.25 and H_a: p ≠ 0.25. Is this a left-tailed, right-tailed, or two-tailed test?

52. Draw the general graph of a left-tailed test.

53. Draw the graph of a two-tailed test.

54. A bottle of water is labeled as containing 16 fluid ounces of water. You believe it is less than that. What type of test would you use?

55. Your friend claims that his mean golf score is 63. You want to show that it is higher than that. What type of test would you use?

56. A bathroom scale claims to be able to identify correctly any weight within a pound. You think that it cannot be that accurate. What type of test would you use?

57. You flip a coin and record whether it shows heads or tails. You know the probability of getting heads is 50%, but you think it is less for this particular coin. What type of test would you use?

58. If the alternative hypothesis has a not equals (≠) symbol, you know to use which type of test?

59. Assume the null hypothesis states that the mean is at least 18. Is this a left-tailed, right-tailed, or two-tailed test?

60. Assume the null hypothesis states that the mean is at most 12. Is this a left-tailed, right-tailed, or two-tailed test?

61. Assume the null hypothesis states that the mean is equal to 88. The alternative hypothesis states that the mean is not equal to 88. Is this a left-tailed, right-tailed, or two-tailed test?

Homework

9.1 Null and Alternative Hypotheses

62. Some of the following statements refer to the null hypothesis, some to the alternate hypothesis.
    State the null hypothesis, H_0, and the alternative hypothesis. H_a, in terms of the appropriate parameter (μ or p).
    a. The mean number of years Americans work before retiring is 34.

b.   At most 60% of Americans vote in presidential elections.
c.   The mean starting salary for San Jose State University graduates is at least $100,000 per year.
d.   Twenty-nine percent of high school seniors get drunk each month.
e.   Fewer than 5% of adults ride the bus to work in Los Angeles.
f.   The mean number of cars a person owns in her lifetime is not more than ten.
g.   About half of Americans prefer to live away from cities, given the choice.
h.   Europeans have a mean paid vacation each year of six weeks.
i.   The chance of developing breast cancer is under 11% for females.
j.   Private universities' mean tuition cost is more than $20,000 per year.

63. Over the past few decades, public health officials have examined the link between weight concerns and teen girls' smoking. Researchers surveyed a group of 273 randomly selected teen girls living in Massachusetts (between 12 and 15 years old). After four years the girls were surveyed again. Sixty-three said they smoked to stay thin. Is there good evidence that more than 30% of the teen girls smoke to stay thin? The alternative hypothesis is:
a. $p < 0.30$
b. $p \leq 0.30$
c. $p \geq 0.30$
d. $p > 0.30$

64. A statistics instructor believes that fewer than 20% of Evergreen Valley College (EVC) students attended the opening night midnight showing of the latest Marvel Universe movie. The instructor surveys 84 students and finds that 11 attended the midnight showing. An appropriate alternative hypothesis is:
a. $p = 0.20$
b. $p > 0.20$
c. $p < 0.20$
d. $p \leq 0.20$

65. Previously, an organization reported that teenagers spent 4.5 hours per week, on average, on the phone. The organization thinks that, currently, the mean is higher. Fifteen randomly chosen teenagers were asked how many hours per week they spend on the phone. The sample mean was 4.75 hours with a sample standard deviation of 2.0. Conduct a hypothesis test. The null and alternative hypotheses are:
a. $H_o: \overline{x} = 4.5$, $H_a: \overline{x} > 4.5$
b. $H_o: \mu \geq 4.5$, $H_a: \mu < 4.5$
c. $H_o: \mu = 4.75$, $H_a: \mu > 4.75$
d. $H_o: \mu = 4.5$, $H_a: \mu > 4.5$

9.2 Outcomes and the Type I and Type II Errors

66. State the Type I and Type II errors in complete sentences given the following statements.
a.   The mean number of years Americans work before retiring is 34.
b.   At most 60% of Americans vote in presidential elections.
c.   The mean starting salary for San Jose State University graduates is at least $100,000 per year.
d.   Twenty-nine percent of high school seniors get drunk each month.
e.   Fewer than 5% of adults ride the bus to work in Los Angeles.
f.   The mean number of cars a person owns in their lifetime is not more than ten.
g.   About half of Americans prefer to live away from cities, given the choice.
h.   Europeans have a mean paid vacation each year of six weeks.
i.   The chance of developing breast cancer is under 11% for females.
j.   Private universities mean tuition cost is more than $20,000 per year.

67. For statements a-j in Exercise 9.66, answer the following in complete sentences.
a.   State a consequence of committing a Type I error.
b.   State a consequence of committing a Type II error.

68. When a new drug is created, the pharmaceutical company must subject it to testing before receiving the necessary permission from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to market the drug. Suppose the null hypothesis is "the drug is unsafe." What is the Type II Error?

a. To conclude the drug is safe when in, fact, it is unsafe.
b. Not to conclude the drug is safe when, in fact, it is safe.
c. To conclude the drug is safe when, in fact, it is safe.
d. Not to conclude the drug is unsafe when, in fact, it is unsafe.

69. A statistics instructor believes that fewer than 20% of Evergreen Valley College (EVC) students attended the opening midnight showing of the latest Marvel Universe movie. The instructor surveys 84 students and finds that 11 of them attended the midnight showing. The Type I error is to conclude that the percent of EVC students who attended is _____.
    a. at least 20%, when in fact, it is less than 20%.
    b. 20%, when in fact, it is 20%.
    c. less than 20%, when in fact, it is at least 20%.
    d. less than 20%, when in fact, it is less than 20%.

70. It is believed that Lake Tahoe Community College (LTCC) Intermediate Algebra students get less than seven hours of sleep per night, on average. A survey of 22 LTCC Intermediate Algebra students generated a mean of 7.24 hours with a standard deviation of 1.93 hours. At a level of significance of 5%, do LTCC Intermediate Algebra students get less than seven hours of sleep per night, on average?
    The Type II error is not to reject that the mean number of hours of sleep LTCC students get per night is at least seven when, in fact, the mean number of hours
    a. is more than seven hours.
    b. is at most seven hours.
    c. is at least seven hours.
    d. is less than seven hours.

71. Previously, an organization reported that teenagers spent 4.5 hours per week, on average, on the phone. The organization thinks that, currently, the mean is higher. Fifteen randomly chosen teenagers were asked how many hours per week they spend on the phone. The sample mean was 4.75 hours with a sample standard deviation of 2.0. Conduct a hypothesis test, the Type I error is:
    a. to conclude that the current mean hours per week is higher than 4.5, when in fact, it is higher
    b. to conclude that the current mean hours per week is higher than 4.5, when in fact, it is the same
    c. to conclude that the mean hours per week currently is 4.5, when in fact, it is higher
    d. to conclude that the mean hours per week currently is no higher than 4.5, when in fact, it is not higher

9.3 Probability Distribution Needed for Hypothesis Testing

72. It is believed that Lake Tahoe Community College (LTCC) Intermediate Algebra students get less than seven hours of sleep per night, on average. A survey of 22 LTCC Intermediate Algebra students generated a mean of 7.24 hours with a standard deviation of 1.93 hours. At a level of significance of 5%, do LTCC Intermediate Algebra students get less than seven hours of sleep per night, on average? The distribution to be used for this test is $\overline{X} \sim$ _____
    a. $N(7.24, \frac{1.93}{\sqrt{22}})$
    b. $N(7.24, 1.93)$
    c. t_{22}
    d. t_{21}

9.4 Rare Events, the Sample, Decision and Conclusion

73. The National Institute of Mental Health published an article stating that in any one-year period, approximately 9.5% of American adults suffer from depression or a depressive illness. Suppose that in a survey of 100 people in a certain town, seven of them suffered from depression or a depressive illness. Conduct a hypothesis test to determine if the true proportion of people in that town suffering from depression or a depressive illness is lower than the percent in the general adult American population.
    a. Is this a test of one mean or proportion?
    b. State the null and alternative hypotheses.
        H_0: _____ H_a: _____
    c. Is this a right-tailed, left-tailed, or two-tailed test?
    d. What symbol represents the random variable for this test?

e. In words, define the random variable for this test.
f. Calculate the following:
   i. $x =$ _____
   ii. $n =$ _____
   iii. $p' =$ _____
g. Calculate $\sigma_x =$ _____. Show the formula set-up.
h. State the distribution to use for the hypothesis test.
i. Find the p-value.
j. At a pre-conceived $\alpha = 0.05$, what is your:
   i.   Decision:
   ii. Reason for the decision:
   iii. Conclusion (write out in a complete sentence):

9.5 Additional Information and Full Hypothesis Test Examples

For each of the word problems, use a solution sheet to do the hypothesis test. The solution sheet is found in Appendix E Solution Sheets. Please feel free to make copies of the solution sheets. For the online version of the book, it is suggested that you copy the .doc or the .pdf files.

> **NOTE**
>
> If you are using a Student's-t distribution for one of the following homework problems, you may assume that the underlying population is normally distributed. (In general, you must first prove that assumption, however.)

74. 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 8,000. A survey of owners of that tire design is conducted. From the 28 tires surveyed, the mean lifespan was 46,500 miles with a standard deviation of 9,800 miles. Using alpha = 0.05, is the data highly inconsistent with the claim?

75. From generation to generation, the mean age when smokers first start to smoke varies. However, the standard deviation of that age remains constant of around 2.1 years. A survey of 40 smokers of this generation was done to see if the mean starting age is at least 19. The sample mean was 18.1 with a sample standard deviation of 1.3. Do the data support the claim at the 5% level?

76. The cost of a daily newspaper varies from city to city. However, the variation among prices remains steady with a standard deviation of 20¢. A study was done to test the claim that the mean cost of a daily newspaper is $1.00. Twelve costs yield a mean cost of 95¢ with a standard deviation of 18¢. Do the data support the claim at the 1% level?

77. An article in the *San Jose Mercury News* stated that students in the California state university system take 4.5 years, on average, to finish their undergraduate degrees. Suppose you believe that the mean time is longer. You conduct a survey of 49 students and obtain a sample mean of 5.1 with a sample standard deviation of 1.2. Do the data support your claim at the 1% level?

78. The mean number of sick days an employee takes per year is believed to be about ten. Members of a personnel department do not believe this figure. They randomly survey eight employees. The number of sick days they took for the past year are as follows: 12; 4; 15; 3; 11; 8; 6; 8. Let $x =$ the number of sick days they took for the past year. Should the personnel team believe that the mean number is ten?

79. In 1955, *Life Magazine* reported that the 25 year-old mother of three worked, on average, an 80 hour week. Recently, many groups have been studying whether or not the women's movement has, in fact, resulted in an increase in the average work week for women (combining employment and at-home work). Suppose a study was done to determine if the mean work week has increased. 81 women were surveyed with the following results. The sample mean was 83; the sample standard deviation was ten. Does it appear that the mean work week has increased for women at the 5% level?

80. Your statistics instructor claims that 60% of the students who take their Elementary Statistics class go through life feeling more enriched. For some reason that the instructor can't quite figure out, most people don't believe her. You decide to check this out on your own. You randomly survey 64 of their past Elementary Statistics students and find that 34 feel more enriched as a result of taking the class. Now, what do you think?

81. A Nissan Motor Corporation advertisement read, "The average man's I.Q. is 107. The average brown trout's I.Q. is 4. So why can't man catch brown trout?" Suppose you believe that the brown trout's mean I.Q. is greater than four. You catch 12 brown trout. A fish psychologist determines the I.Q.s as follows: 5; 4; 7; 3; 6; 4; 5; 3; 6; 3; 8; 5. Conduct a hypothesis test of your belief.

82. Refer to Exercise 9.81. Conduct a hypothesis test to see if your decision and conclusion would change if your belief were that the brown trout's mean I.Q. is **not** four.

83. According to an article in *Newsweek*, the birth ratio of females to males is 100:105. In China, the birth ratio is 100: 114 (46.7% females). Suppose you want to explore the reported figures of the percent of females born in China. You conduct a study. In this study, you count the number of females and males born in 150 randomly chosen recent births. There are 60 females and 90 males born of the 150. Based on your study, do you believe that the percent of females born in China is 46.7?

84. A poll done for *Newsweek* found that 13% of Americans have seen or sensed the presence of an angel. A contingent doubts that the percent is really that high. It conducts its own survey. Out of 76 Americans surveyed, only two had seen or sensed the presence of an angel. As a result of the contingent's survey, would you agree with the *Newsweek* poll? In complete sentences, also give three reasons why the two polls might give different results.

85. The mean work week for engineers in a start-up company is believed to be about 60 hours. A newly hired engineer hopes that it's shorter. They ask ten engineering friends in start-ups for the lengths of their mean work weeks. Based on the results that follow, should the engineer count on the mean work week to be shorter than 60 hours?
Data (length of mean work week): 70; 45; 55; 60; 65; 55; 55; 60; 50; 55.

86. Use the "Lap time" data for Lap 4 (see Appendix C Data Sets) to test the claim that Terri finishes Lap 4, on average, in less than 129 seconds. Use all twenty races given.

87. Use the "Initial Public Offering" data (see Appendix C Data Sets) to test the claim that the mean offer price was $18 per share. Do not use all the data. Use your random number generator to randomly survey 15 prices.

> **NOTE**
>
> The following questions were written by past students. They are excellent problems!

88. "Asian Family Reunion," by Chau Nguyen
    Every two years it comes around.
    We all get together from different towns.
    In my honest opinion,
    It's not a typical family reunion.
    Not forty, or fifty, or sixty,
    But how about seventy companions!
    The kids would play, scream, and shout
    One minute they're happy, another they'll pout.
    The teenagers would look, stare, and compare
    From how they look to what they wear.
    The men would chat about their business
    That they make more, but never less.
    Money is always their subject
    And there's always talk of more new projects.
    The women get tired from all of the chats
    They head to the kitchen to set out the mats.
    Some would sit and some would stand
    Eating and talking with plates in their hands.
    Then come the games and the songs
    And suddenly, everyone gets along!
    With all that laughter, it's sad to say
    That it always ends in the same old way.
    They hug and kiss and say "good-bye"

And then they all begin to cry!
I say that 60 percent shed their tears
But my mom counted 35 people this year.
She said that boys and men will always have their pride,
So we won't ever see them cry.
I myself don't think she's correct,
So could you please try this problem to see if you object?

89. "The Problem with Angels," by Cyndy Dowling
Although this problem is wholly mine,
The catalyst came from the magazine, Time.
On the magazine cover I did find
The realm of angels tickling my mind.
Inside, 69% I found to be
In angels, Americans do believe.
Then, it was time to rise to the task,
Ninety-five high school and college students I did ask.
Viewing all as one group,
Random sampling to get the scoop.
So, I asked each to be true,
"Do you believe in angels?" Tell me, do!
Hypothesizing at the start,
Totally believing in my heart
That the proportion who said yes
Would be equal on this test.
Lo and behold, seventy-three did arrive,
Out of the sample of ninety-five.
Now your job has just begun,
Solve this problem and have some fun.

90. "Blowing Bubbles," by Sondra Prull
Studying stats just made me tense,
I had to find some sane defense.
Some light and lifting simple play
To float my math anxiety away.
Blowing bubbles lifts me high
Takes my troubles to the sky.
POIK! They're gone, with all my stress
Bubble therapy is the best.
The label said each time I blew
The average number of bubbles would be at least 22.
I blew and blew and this I found
From 64 blows, they all are round!
But the number of bubbles in 64 blows
Varied widely, this I know.
20 per blow became the mean
They deviated by 6, and not 16.
From counting bubbles, I sure did relax
But now I give to you your task.
Was 22 a reasonable guess?
Find the answer and pass this test!

91. "Dalmatian Darnation," by Kathy Sparling
A greedy dog breeder named Spreckles
Bred puppies with numerous freckles
The Dalmatians he sought
Possessed spot upon spot
The more spots, he thought, the more shekels.
His competitors did not agree
That freckles would increase the fee.

They said, "Spots are quite nice
But they don't affect price;
One should breed for improved pedigree."
The breeders decided to prove
This strategy was a wrong move.
Breeding only for spots
Would wreak havoc, they thought.
His theory they want to disprove.
They proposed a contest to Spreckles
Comparing dog prices to freckles.
In records they looked up
One hundred one pups:
Dalmatians that fetched the most shekels.
They asked Mr. Spreckles to name
An average spot count he'd claim
To bring in big bucks.
Said Spreckles, "Well, shucks,
It's for one hundred one that I aim."
Said an amateur statistician
Who wanted to help with this mission.
"Twenty-one for the sample
Standard deviation's ample:
They examined one hundred and one
Dalmatians that fetched a good sum.
They counted each spot,
Mark, freckle and dot
And tallied up every one.
Instead of one hundred one spots
They averaged ninety six dots
Can they muzzle Spreckles'
Obsession with freckles
Based on all the dog data they've got?

92. "Macaroni and Cheese, please!!" by Nedda Misherghi and Rachelle Hall
    As a poor starving student I don't have much money to spend for even the bare necessities. So my favorite and main staple food is macaroni and cheese. It's high in taste and low in cost and nutritional value.
    One day, as I sat down to determine the meaning of life, I got a serious craving for this, oh, so important, food of my life. So I went down the street to Greatway to get a box of macaroni and cheese, but it was SO expensive! $2.02 !!! Can you believe it? It made me stop and think. The world is changing fast. I had thought that the mean cost of a box (the normal size, not some super-gigantic-family-value-pack) was at most $1, but now I wasn't so sure. However, I was determined to find out. I went to 53 of the closest grocery stores and surveyed the prices of macaroni and cheese. Here are the data I wrote in my notebook:
    Price per box of Mac and Cheese:
    - 5 stores @ $2.02
    - 15 stores @ $0.25
    - 3 stores @ $1.29
    - 6 stores @ $0.35
    - 4 stores @ $2.27
    - 7 stores @ $1.50
    - 5 stores @ $1.89
    - 8 stores @ 0.75.

    I could see that the cost varied but I had to sit down to figure out whether or not I was right. If it does turn out that this mouth-watering dish is at most $1, then I'll throw a big cheesy party in our next statistics lab, with enough macaroni and cheese for just me. (After all, as a poor starving student I can't be expected to feed our class of animals!)

93. "William Shakespeare: The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," by Jacqueline Ghodsi

THE CHARACTERS (in order of appearance):
- HAMLET, Prince of Denmark and student of Statistics
- POLONIUS, Hamlet's tutor
- HOROTIO, friend to Hamlet and fellow student

Scene: The great library of the castle, in which Hamlet does his lessons
Act I
(The day is fair, but the face of Hamlet is clouded. He paces the large room. His tutor, Polonius, is reprimanding Hamlet regarding the latter's recent experience. Horatio is seated at the large table at right stage.)
POLONIUS: My Lord, how cans't thou admit that thou hast seen a ghost! It is but a figment of your imagination!
HAMLET: I beg to differ; I know of a certainty that five-and-seventy in one hundred of us, condemned to the whips and scorns of time as we are, have gazed upon a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd, be their intents wicked or charitable.
POLONIUS If thou doest insist upon thy wretched vision then let me invest your time; be true to thy work and speak to me through the reason of the null and alternate hypotheses. (He turns to Horatio.) Did not Hamlet himself say, "What piece of work is man, how noble in reason, how infinite in faculties? Then let not this foolishness persist. Go, Horatio, make a survey of three-and-sixty and discover what the true proportion be. For my part, I will never succumb to this fantasy, but deem man to be devoid of all reason should thy proposal of at least five-and-seventy in one hundred hold true.
HORATIO (to Hamlet): What should we do, my Lord?
HAMLET: Go to thy purpose, Horatio.
HORATIO: To what end, my Lord?
HAMLET: That you must teach me. But let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the consonance of our youth, but the obligation of our ever-preserved love, be even and direct with me, whether I am right or no. (Horatio exits, followed by Polonius, leaving Hamlet to ponder alone.)
Act II
(The next day, Hamlet awaits anxiously the presence of his friend, Horatio. Polonius enters and places some books upon the table just a moment before Horatio enters.)
POLONIUS: So, Horatio, what is it thou didst reveal through thy deliberations?
HORATIO: In a random survey, for which purpose thou thyself sent me forth, I did discover that one-and-forty believe fervently that the spirits of the dead walk with us. Before my God, I might not this believe, without the sensible and true avouch of mine own eyes.
POLONIUS: Give thine own thoughts no tongue, Horatio. (Polonius turns to Hamlet.) But look to't I charge you, my Lord. Come Horatio, let us go together, for this is not our test. (Horatio and Polonius leave together.)
HAMLET: To reject, or not reject, that is the question: whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous statistics, or to take arms against a sea of data, and, by opposing, end them. (Hamlet resignedly attends to his task.)
(Curtain falls)

94. "Untitled," by Stephen Chen
I've often wondered how software is released and sold to the public. Ironically, I work for a company that sells products with known problems. Unfortunately, most of the problems are difficult to create, which makes them difficult to fix. I usually use the test program X, which tests the product, to try to create a specific problem. When the test program is run to make an error occur, the likelihood of generating an error is 1%.
So, armed with this knowledge, I wrote a new test program Y that will generate the same error that test program X creates, but more often. To find out if my test program is better than the original, so that I can convince the management that I'm right, I ran my test program to find out how often I can generate the same error. When I ran my test program 50 times, I generated the error twice. While this may not seem much better, I think that I can convince the management to use my test program instead of the original test program. Am I right?

95. "Japanese Girls' Names"
by Kumi Furuichi
It used to be very typical for Japanese girls' names to end with "ko." (The trend might have started around my grandmothers' generation and its peak might have been around my mother's generation.) "Ko" means "child" in Chinese characters. Parents would name their daughters with "ko" attaching to other Chinese characters which have meanings that they want their daughters to become, such as Sachiko—happy child, Yoshiko—a good child, Yasuko—a healthy child, and so on.
However, I noticed recently that only two out of nine of my Japanese girlfriends at this school have names which end with "ko." More and more, parents seem to have become creative, modernized, and, sometimes, westernized in naming their children.

I have a feeling that, while 70 percent or more of my mother's generation would have names with "ko" at the end, the proportion has dropped among my peers. I wrote down all my Japanese friends', ex-classmates', co-workers, and acquaintances' names that I could remember. Following are the names. (Some are repeats.) Test to see if the proportion has dropped for this generation.

Ai, Akemi, Akiko, Ayumi, Chiaki, Chie, Eiko, Eri, Eriko, Fumiko, Harumi, Hitomi, Hiroko, Hiroko, Hidemi, Hisako, Hinako, Izumi, Izumi, Junko, Junko, Kana, Kanako, Kanayo, Kayo, Kayoko, Kazumi, Keiko, Keiko, Kei, Kumi, Kumiko, Kyoko, Kyoko, Madoka, Maho, Mai, Maiko, Maki, Miki, Miki, Mikiko, Mina, Minako, Miyako, Momoko, Nana, Naoko, Naoko, Naoko, Noriko, Rieko, Rika, Rika, Rumiko, Rei, Reiko, Reiko, Sachiko, Sachiko, Sachiyo, Saki, Sayaka, Sayoko, Sayuri, Seiko, Shiho, Shizuka, Sumiko, Takako, Takako, Tomoe, Tomoe, Tomoko, Touko, Yasuko, Yasuko, Yasuyo, Yoko, Yoko, Yoko, Yoshiko, Yoshiko, Yoshiko, Yuka, Yuki, Yuki, Yukiko, Yuko, Yuko.

96. "Phillip's Wish," by Suzanne Osorio
My nephew likes to play
Chasing the girls makes his day.
He asked his mother
If it is okay
To get his ear pierced.
She said, "No way!"
To poke a hole through your ear,
Is not what I want for you, dear.
He argued his point quite well,
Says even my macho pal, Mel,
Has gotten this done.
It's all just for fun.
C'mon please, mom, please, what the hell.
Again Phillip complained to his mother,
Saying half his friends (including their brothers)
Are piercing their ears
And they have no fears
He wants to be like the others.
She said, "I think it's much less.
We must do a hypothesis test.
And if you are right,
I won't put up a fight.
But, if not, then my case will rest."
We proceeded to call fifty guys
To see whose prediction would fly.
Nineteen of the fifty
Said piercing was nifty
And earrings they'd occasionally buy.
Then there's the other thirty-one,
Who said they'd never have this done.
So now this poem's finished.
Will his hopes be diminished,
Or will my nephew have his fun?

97. "The Craven," by Mark Salangsang
Once upon a morning dreary
In stats class I was weak and weary.
Pondering over last night's homework
Whose answers were now on the board
This I did and nothing more.
While I nodded nearly napping
Suddenly, there came a tapping.
As someone gently rapping,
Rapping my head as I snore.
Quoth the teacher, "Sleep no more."
"In every class you fall asleep,"
The teacher said, his voice was deep.

"So a tally I've begun to keep
Of every class you nap and snore.
The percentage being forty-four."
"My dear teacher I must confess,
While sleeping is what I do best.
The percentage, I think, must be less,
A percentage less than forty-four."
This I said and nothing more.
"We'll see," he said and walked away,
And fifty classes from that day
He counted till the month of May
The classes in which I napped and snored.
The number he found was twenty-four.
At a significance level of 0.05,
Please tell me am I still alive?
Or did my grade just take a dive
Plunging down beneath the floor?
Upon thee I hereby implore.

98. Toastmasters International cites a report by Gallup Poll that 40% of Americans fear public speaking. A student believes that less than 40% of students at their school fear public speaking. The student randomly surveys 361 schoolmates and finds that 135 report they fear public speaking. Conduct a hypothesis test to determine if the percent at their school is less than 40%.

99. Sixty-eight percent of online courses taught at community colleges nationwide were taught by full-time faculty. To test if 68% also represents California's percent for full-time faculty teaching the online classes, Long Beach City College (LBCC) in California, was randomly selected for comparison. In the same year, 34 of the 44 online courses LBCC offered were taught by full-time faculty. Conduct a hypothesis test to determine if 68% represents California. NOTE: For more accurate results, use more California community colleges and this past year's data.

100. According to New York City's Community Health Survey, the most recent adult smoking rate is 12%. Suppose that a survey is conducted to determine this year's rate. Nine out of 70 randomly chosen N.Y. City residents reply that they smoke. Conduct a hypothesis test to determine if the rate is still 12% or if it has decreased.

101. The mean age of De Anza College students in a previous term was 26.6 years old. An instructor thinks the mean age for online students is older than 26.6. They randomly survey 56 online students and find that the sample mean is 29.4 with a standard deviation of 2.1. Conduct a hypothesis test.

102. Registered nurses earned an average annual salary of $69,110. For that same year, a survey was conducted of 41 California registered nurses to determine if the annual salary is higher than $69,110 for California nurses. The sample average was $71,121 with a sample standard deviation of $7,489. Conduct a hypothesis test.

103. La Leche League International reports that the mean age of weaning a child from breastfeeding is age four to five worldwide. In America, most nursing mothers wean their children much earlier. Suppose a random survey is conducted of 21 U.S. mothers who recently weaned their children. The mean weaning age was nine months (3/4 year) with a standard deviation of 4 months. Conduct a hypothesis test to determine if the mean weaning age in the U.S. is less than four years old.

104. Over the past few decades, public health officials have examined the link between weight concerns and teen girls' smoking. Researchers surveyed a group of 273 randomly selected teen girls living in Massachusetts (between 12 and 15 years old). After four years the girls were surveyed again. Sixty-three said they smoked to stay thin. Is there good evidence that more than 30% of the teen girls smoke to stay thin?
    After conducting the test, your decision and conclusion are
    a. Reject H_0: There is sufficient evidence to conclude that more than 30% of teen girls smoke to stay thin.
    b. Do not reject H_0: There is not sufficient evidence to conclude that less than 30% of teen girls smoke to stay thin.
    c. Do not reject H_0: There is not sufficient evidence to conclude that more than 30% of teen girls smoke to stay thin.
    d. Reject H_0: There is sufficient evidence to conclude that less than 30% of teen girls smoke to stay thin.

105. A statistics instructor believes that fewer than 20% of Evergreen Valley College (EVC) students attended the opening night midnight showing of the latest Marvel Universe movie. The instructor surveys 84 students and

finds that 11 of them attended the midnight showing.
At a 1% level of significance, an appropriate conclusion is:
  a. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that the percent of EVC students who attended the midnight showing of Marvel Universe is less than 20%.
  b. There is sufficient evidence to conclude that the percent of EVC students who attended the midnight showing of Marvel Universe is more than 20%.
  c. There is sufficient evidence to conclude that the percent of EVC students who attended the midnight showing of Marvel Universe is less than 20%.
  d. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that the percent of EVC students who attended the midnight showing of Marvel Universe is at least 20%.

106. Previously, an organization reported that teenagers spent 4.5 hours per week, on average, on the phone. The organization thinks that, currently, the mean is higher. Fifteen randomly chosen teenagers were asked how many hours per week they spend on the phone. The sample mean was 4.75 hours with a sample standard deviation of 2.0. Conduct a hypothesis test.

At a significance level of $a = 0.05$, what is the correct conclusion?
  a. There is enough evidence to conclude that the mean number of hours is more than 4.75
  b. There is enough evidence to conclude that the mean number of hours is more than 4.5
  c. There is not enough evidence to conclude that the mean number of hours is more than 4.5
  d. There is not enough evidence to conclude that the mean number of hours is more than 4.75

Instructions: For the following ten exercises,
Hypothesis testing: For the following ten exercises, answer each question.

  a. State the null and alternate hypothesis.
  b. State the p-value.
  c. State alpha.
  d. What is your decision?
  e. Write a conclusion.
  f. Answer any other questions asked in the problem.

107. According to the Center for Disease Control website, in 2022 at least 2% of high school students reported they had smoked a cigarette. An Introduction to Statistics class conducted a hypothesis test at the local high school (a medium sized–approximately 1,200 students–small city demographic) to determine if the local high school's percentage was lower. One hundred fifty students were chosen at random and surveyed. Of the 150 students surveyed, 82 have smoked. Use a significance level of 0.05 and using appropriate statistical evidence, conduct a hypothesis test and state the conclusions.

108. A recent survey in the *N.Y. Times Almanac* indicated that 48.8% of families own stock. A broker wanted to determine if this survey could be valid. They surveyed a random sample of 250 families and found that 142 owned some type of stock. At the 0.05 significance level, can the survey be considered to be accurate?

109. Driver error can be listed as the cause of approximately 54% of all fatal auto accidents, according to the American Automobile Association. Thirty randomly selected fatal accidents are examined, and it is determined that 14 were caused by driver error. Using α = 0.05, is the AAA proportion accurate?

110. The US Department of Energy reported that 51.7% of homes were heated by natural gas. A random sample of 221 homes in Kentucky found that 115 were heated by natural gas. Does the evidence support the claim for Kentucky at the α = 0.05 level in Kentucky? Are the results applicable across the country? Why?

111. For Americans using library services, the American Library Association claims that at most 67% of patrons borrow books. The library director in Owensboro, Kentucky feels this is not true, so they asked a local college statistic class to conduct a survey. The class randomly selected 100 patrons and found that 82 borrowed books. Did the class demonstrate that the percentage was higher in Owensboro, KY? Use α = 0.01 level of significance. What is the possible proportion of patrons that do borrow books from the Owensboro Library?

112. The Weather Underground reported that the mean amount of summer rainfall for the northeastern US is at least 11.52 inches. Ten cities in the northeast are randomly selected and the mean rainfall amount is calculated to be 7.42 inches with a standard deviation of 1.3 inches. At the α = 0.05 level, can it be concluded that the mean rainfall was below the reported average? What if α = 0.01? Assume the amount of summer rainfall follows a normal distribution.

113.   A survey in the *N.Y. Times Almanac* finds the mean commute time (one way) is 25.4 minutes for the 15 largest US cities. The Austin, TX chamber of commerce feels that Austin's commute time is less and wants to publicize this fact. The mean for 25 randomly selected commuters is 22.1 minutes with a standard deviation of 5.3 minutes. At the α = 0.10 level, is the Austin, TX commute significantly less than the mean commute time for the 15 largest US cities?

114.   A report by the Gallup Poll found that a woman visits her doctor, on average, at most 5.8 times each year. A random sample of 20 women results in these yearly visit totals
3; 2; 1; 3; 7; 2; 9; 4; 6; 6; 8; 0; 5; 6; 4; 2; 1; 3; 4; 1
At the *α* = 0.05 level can it be concluded that the sample mean is higher than 5.8 visits per year?

115.   According to the *U.S. Census Bureau*, the mean family size in the U.S. is 3.13. A sample of a college math class resulted in the following family sizes:
5; 4; 5; 4; 4; 3; 6; 4; 3; 3; 5; 5; 6; 3; 3; 2; 7; 4; 5; 2; 2; 2; 3; 2
At *α* = 0.05 level, is the class' mean family size greater than the national average? Does the census result remain valid? Why?

116.   The student academic group on a college campus claims that first-year students study at least 2.5 hours per day, on average. One Introduction to Statistics class was skeptical. The class took a random sample of 30 first-year students and found a mean study time of 137 minutes with a standard deviation of 45 minutes. At *α* = 0.01 level, is the student academic group's claim correct?

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9.1 Null and Alternative Hypotheses

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9.5 Additional Information and Full Hypothesis Test Examples

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Solutions

1. The random variable is the mean Internet speed in Megabits per second.

3. The random variable is the mean number of children an American family has.

5. The random variable is the proportion of people picked at random in Times Square visiting the city.

7. a. H_0: $p = 0.42$
    b. H_a: $p < 0.42$

9. a. H_0: $\mu = 15$
    b. H_a: $\mu \neq 15$

11. Type I: The mean price of mid-sized cars is $32,000, but we conclude that it is not $32,000.
    Type II: The mean price of mid-sized cars is not $32,000, but we conclude that it is $32,000.

13. α = the probability that you think the bag cannot withstand -15 degrees F, when in fact it can
    β = the probability that you think the bag can withstand -15 degrees F, when in fact it cannot

15. Type I: The procedure will go well, but the doctors think it will not.
    Type II: The procedure will not go well, but the doctors think it will.

17. 0.019

19. 0.998

21. A normal distribution or a Student's t-distribution

23. Use a Student's t-distribution

25. a normal distribution for a single population mean

27. It must be approximately normally distributed.

29. They must both be greater than five.

31. binomial distribution

33. The outcome of winning is very unlikely.

35. H_0: $\mu >= 73$
    H_a: $\mu < 73$
    The p-value is almost zero, which means there is sufficient data to conclude that the mean height of high school students who play basketball on the school team is less than 73 inches at the 5% level. The data do support the claim.

37. The shaded region shows a low p-value.

39. Do not reject H_0.

41. means

43. the mean time spent in jail for 26 first time convicted burglars

45.   a.   3
     b.   1.5
     c.   1.8
     d.   26

47. $\overline{X} \sim N\left(2.5, \frac{1.5}{\sqrt{26}}\right)$

49.   This is a left-tailed test.

51.   This is a two-tailed test.
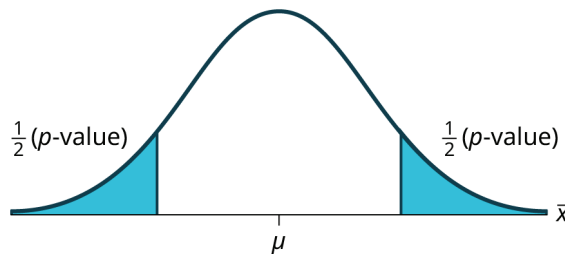
53.

Figure 9.19

55.   a right-tailed test

57.   a left-tailed test

59.   This is a left-tailed test.

61.   This is a two-tailed test.

62.   a. $H_0: \mu = 34$; $H_a: \mu \neq 34$
     b. $H_0: p \leq 0.60$; $H_a: p > 0.60$
     c. $H_0: \mu \geq 100{,}000$; $H_a: \mu < 100{,}000$
     d. $H_0: p = 0.29$; $H_a: p \neq 0.29$
     e. $H_0: p = 0.05$; $H_a: p < 0.05$
     f. $H_0: \mu \leq 10$; $H_a: \mu > 10$
     g. $H_0: p = 0.50$; $H_a: p \neq 0.50$
     h. $H_0: \mu = 6$; $H_a: \mu \neq 6$
     i. $H_0: p \geq 0.11$; $H_a: p < 0.11$
     j. $H_0: \mu \leq 20{,}000$; $H_a: \mu > 20{,}000$

64.   c

66.   a.   Type I error: We conclude that the mean is not 34 years, when it really is 34 years. Type II error: We conclude that the mean is 34 years, when in fact it really is not 34 years.
     b.   Type I error: We conclude that more than 60% of Americans vote in presidential elections, when the actual percentage is at most 60%.Type II error: We conclude that at most 60% of Americans vote in presidential elections when, in fact, more than 60% do.
     c.   Type I error: We conclude that the mean starting salary is less than $100,000, when it really is at least $100,000. Type II error: We conclude that the mean starting salary is at least $100,000 when, in fact, it is less than $100,000.
     d.   Type I error: We conclude that the proportion of high school seniors who get drunk each month is not 29%, when it really is 29%. Type II error: We conclude that the proportion of high school seniors who get drunk each month is 29% when, in fact, it is not 29%.
     e.   Type I error: We conclude that fewer than 5% of adults ride the bus to work in Los Angeles, when the

percentage that do is really 5% or more. Type II error: We conclude that 5% or more adults ride the bus to work in Los Angeles when, in fact, fewer that 5% do.

f. Type I error: We conclude that the mean number of cars a person owns in their lifetime is more than 10, when in reality it is not more than 10. Type II error: We conclude that the mean number of cars a person owns in their lifetime is not more than 10 when, in fact, it is more than 10.

g. Type I error: We conclude that the proportion of Americans who prefer to live away from cities is not about half, though the actual proportion is about half. Type II error: We conclude that the proportion of Americans who prefer to live away from cities is half when, in fact, it is not half.

h. Type I error: We conclude that the duration of paid vacations each year for Europeans is not six weeks, when in fact it is six weeks. Type II error: We conclude that the duration of paid vacations each year for Europeans is six weeks when, in fact, it is not.

i. Type I error: We conclude that the proportion is less than 11%, when it is really at least 11%. Type II error: We conclude that the proportion of females who develop breast cancer is at least 11%, when in fact it is less than 11%.

j. Type I error: We conclude that the average tuition cost at private universities is more than $20,000, though in reality it is at most $20,000. Type II error: We conclude that the average tuition cost at private universities is at most $20,000 when, in fact, it is more than $20,000.

68. b

70. d

72. d

74. a. H_0: $\mu \geq 50{,}000$
   b. H_a: $\mu < 50{,}000$
   c. Let $\overline{X}$ = the average lifespan of a brand of tires.
   d. normal distribution
   e. $z = -2.315$
   f. p-value = 0.0103
   g. Answers may vary.
   h.   i. alpha: 0.05
       ii. Decision: Reject the null hypothesis.
       iii. Reason for decision: The p-value is less than 0.05.
       iv. Conclusion: There is sufficient evidence to conclude that the mean lifespan of the tires is less than 50,000 miles.
   i. (43,537, 49,463)

76. a. H_0: $\mu = \$1.00$
   b. H_a: $\mu \neq \$1.00$
   c. Let $\overline{X}$ = the average cost of a daily newspaper.
   d. normal distribution
   e. $z = -0.866$
   f. p-value = 0.3865
   g. Answers may vary.
   h.   i. Alpha: 0.01
       ii. Decision: Do not reject the null hypothesis.
       iii. Reason for decision: The p-value is greater than 0.01.
       iv. Conclusion: There is sufficient evidence to support the claim that the mean cost of daily papers is $1. The mean cost could be $1.
   i. ($0.84, $1.06)

78. a. H_0: $\mu = 10$
   b. H_a: $\mu \neq 10$
   c. Let $\overline{X}$ the mean number of sick days an employee takes per year.

d. Student's *t*-distribution
e. *t* = –1.12
f. *p*-value = 0.300
g. Answers may vary.
h.   i.   Alpha: 0.05
      ii. Decision: Do not reject the null hypothesis.
      iii. Reason for decision: The *p*-value is greater than 0.05.
      iv. Conclusion: At the 5% significance level, there is insufficient evidence to conclude that the mean number of sick days is not ten.

i. (4.9443, 11.806)

80. a. H_0: $p \geq 0.6$
     b. H_a: $p < 0.6$
     c. Let P' = the proportion of students who feel more enriched as a result of taking Elementary Statistics.
     d. normal for a single proportion
     e. 1.12
     f. *p*-value = 0.1308
     g. Answers may vary.
     h.   i.   Alpha: 0.05
           ii. Decision: Do not reject the null hypothesis.
           iii. Reason for decision: The *p*-value is greater than 0.05.
           iv. Conclusion: There is insufficient evidence to conclude that less than 60 percent of the students feel more enriched.

     i. Confidence Interval: (0.409, 0.654)
         The "plus-4s" confidence interval is (0.411, 0.648)

82. a. H_0: $\mu = 4$
     b. H_a: $\mu \neq 4$
     c. Let $\overline{X}$ the average I.Q. of a set of brown trout.
     d. two-tailed Student's t-test
     e. *t* = 1.95
     f. *p*-value = 0.076
     g. Check student's solution.
     h.   i.   Alpha: 0.05
           ii. Decision: Reject the null hypothesis.
           iii. Reason for decision: The *p*-value is greater than 0.05
           iv. Conclusion: There is insufficient evidence to conclude that the average IQ of brown trout is not four.

     i. (3.8865,5.9468)

84. a. H_0: $p \geq 0.13$
     b. H_a: $p < 0.13$
     c. Let P' = the proportion of Americans who have seen or sensed angels
     d. normal for a single proportion
     e. –2.688
     f. *p*-value = 0.0036
     g. Check student's solution.
     h.   i.   alpha: 0.05
           ii. Decision: Reject the null hypothesis.
           iii. Reason for decision: The *p*-value is less than 0.05.
           iv. Conclusion: There is sufficient evidence to conclude that the percentage of Americans who have seen or sensed an angel is less than 13%.

     i. (0, 0.0623).
         The"plus-4s" confidence interval is (0.0022, 0.0978)

86. a. H_0: $\mu \geq 129$
    b. H_a: $\mu < 129$
    c. Let $\overline{X}$ = the average time in seconds that Terri finishes Lap 4.
    d. Student's t-distribution
    e. $t = 1.209$
    f. 0.8792
    g. Check student's solution.
    h. i. Alpha: 0.05
       ii. Decision: Do not reject the null hypothesis.
       iii. Reason for decision: The p-value is greater than 0.05.
       iv. Conclusion: There is insufficient evidence to conclude that Terri's mean lap time is less than 129 seconds.
    i. (128.63, 130.37)

88. a. H_0: $p = 0.60$
    b. H_a: $p < 0.60$
    c. Let P' = the proportion of family members who shed tears at a reunion.
    d. normal for a single proportion
    e. –1.71
    f. 0.0438
    g. Check student's solution.
    h. i. alpha: 0.05
       ii. Decision: Reject the null hypothesis.
       iii. Reason for decision: p-value < alpha
       iv. Conclusion: At the 5% significance level, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the proportion of family members who shed tears at a reunion is less than 0.60. However, the test is weak because the p-value and alpha are quite close, so other tests should be done.
    i. We are 95% confident that between 38.29% and 61.71% of family members will shed tears at a family reunion. (0.3829, 0.6171). The"plus-4s" confidence interval (see [Confidence Intervals](#)) is (0.3861, 0.6139)

    Note that here the "large-sample" 1 – PropZTest provides the approximate p-value of 0.0438. Whenever a p-value based on a normal approximation is close to the level of significance, the exact p-value based on binomial probabilities should be calculated whenever possible. This is beyond the scope of this course.

90. a. H_0: $\mu \geq 22$
    b. H_a: $\mu < 22$
    c. Let $\overline{X}$ = the mean number of bubbles per blow.
    d. Student's t-distribution
    e. –2.667
    f. p-value = 0.00486
    g. Check student's solution.
    h. i. Alpha: 0.05
       ii. Decision: Reject the null hypothesis.
       iii. Reason for decision: The p-value is less than 0.05.
       iv. Conclusion: There is sufficient evidence to conclude that the mean number of bubbles per blow is less than 22.
    i. (18.501, 21.499)

92. a. H_0: $\mu \leq 1$
    b. H_a: $\mu > 1$
    c. Let $\overline{X}$ = the mean cost in dollars of macaroni and cheese in a certain town.
    d. Student's t-distribution
    e. $t = 0.340$
    f. p-value = 0.36756
    g. Check student's solution.
    h. i. Alpha: 0.05
       ii. Decision: Do not reject the null hypothesis.

iii. Reason for decision: The *p*-value is greater than 0.05
iv. Conclusion: The mean cost could be $1, or less. At the 5% significance level, there is insufficient evidence to conclude that the mean price of a box of macaroni and cheese is more than $1.

i. (0.8291, 1.241)

94. a. H_0: $p = 0.01$
b. H_a: $p > 0.01$
c. Let $P' =$ the proportion of errors generated
d. Normal for a single proportion
e. 2.13
f. 0.0165
g. Check student's solution.
h.   i. Alpha: 0.05
    ii. Decision: Reject the null hypothesis
    iii. Reason for decision: The *p*-value is less than 0.05.
    iv. Conclusion: At the 5% significance level, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the proportion of errors generated is more than 0.01.

i. Confidence interval: (0, 0.094).
The"plus-4s" confidence interval is (0.004, 0.144).

96. a. H_0: $p = 0.50$
b. H_a: $p < 0.50$
c. Let $P' =$ the proportion of friends that has a pierced ear.
d. normal for a single proportion
e. –1.70
f. *p*-value = 0.0448
g. Check student's solution.
h.   i. Alpha: 0.05
    ii. Decision: Reject the null hypothesis
    iii. Reason for decision: The *p*-value is less than 0.05. (However, they are very close.)
    iv. Conclusion: There is sufficient evidence to support the claim that less than 50% of his friends have pierced ears.

i. Confidence Interval: (0.245, 0.515): The "plus-4s" confidence interval is (0.259, 0.519).

98. a. H_0: $p = 0.40$
b. H_a: $p < 0.40$
c. Let $P' =$ the proportion of schoolmates who fear public speaking.
d. normal for a single proportion
e. –1.01
f. *p*-value = 0.1563
g. Check student's solution.
h.   i. Alpha: 0.05
    ii. Decision: Do not reject the null hypothesis.
    iii. Reason for decision: The *p*-value is greater than 0.05.
    iv. Conclusion: There is insufficient evidence to support the claim that less than 40% of students at the school fear public speaking.

i. Confidence Interval: (0.3241, 0.4240): The "plus-4s" confidence interval is (0.3257, 0.4250).

100. a. H_0: $p = 0.12$
b. H_a: $p < 0.12$
c. Let $P' =$ the proportion of NYC residents that smoke.
d. Normal for a single proportion
e. 0.2207
f. *p*-value = 0.5873

g. Answers may vary

h.   i. alpha 0.05

ii. Decision: Do not reject the null hypothesis.

iii. Reason for Decision: The p-value is greater than 0.05.

iv. At the 5% significance level, there is insufficient evidence to conclude that the proportion of NYC residents who smoke is less than 0.14.

i. Confidence interval: Confidence Interval: (0.0502, 0.2070): The "plus-4s" confidence interval (see <u>Confidence Intervals</u>) is (0.0676, 0.2297).

102. a. H_0: $p = 0.12$

b. H_a: $p < 0.12$

c. Let $P' =$ the proportion of NYC residents that smoke.

d. Normal for a single proportion

e. 0.2207

f. p-value = 0.5873

g. Answers may vary

h.   i. alpha 0.05

ii. Decision: Do not reject the null hypothesis.

iii. Reason for decision: The p-value is less than 0.05.

iv. Conclusion: At the 5% significance level, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the mean salary of California registered nurses exceeds $69,110.

i. ($68,757, $73,485)

104. c

106. c

108. a. H_0: $p = 0.488$ H_a: $p \neq 0.488$

b. p-value = 0.0114

c. alpha = 0.05

d. Reject the null hypothesis.

e. At the 5% level of significance, there is enough evidence to conclude that 48.8% of families own stocks.

f. The survey does not appear to be accurate.

110. a. H_0: $p = 0.517$ H_a: $p \neq 0.517$

b. p-value = 0.9203.

c. alpha = 0.05.

d. Do not reject the null hypothesis.

e. At the 5% significance level, there is not enough evidence to conclude that the proportion of homes in Kentucky that are heated by natural gas is 0.517.

f. However, we cannot generalize this result to the entire nation. First, the sample's population is only the state of Kentucky. Second, it is reasonable to assume that homes in the extreme north and south will have extreme high usage and low usage, respectively. We would need to expand our sample base to include these possibilities if we wanted to generalize this claim to the entire nation.

112. a. H_0: $\mu \geq 11.52$ H_a: $\mu < 11.52$

b. p-value = 0.000002 which is almost 0.

c. alpha = 0.05.

d. Reject the null hypothesis.

e. At the 5% significance level, there is enough evidence to conclude that the mean amount of summer rain in the northeaster US is less than 11.52 inches, on average.

f. We would make the same conclusion if alpha was 1% because the p-value is almost 0.

114. a. H_0: $\mu \leq 5.8$ H_a: $\mu > 5.8$

b. p-value = 0.9987
c.   alpha = 0.05
d.   Do not reject the null hypothesis.
e.   At the 5% level of significance, there is not enough evidence to conclude that a woman visits her doctor, on average, more than 5.8 times a year.

116. a. H_0: $\mu \geq 150$ H_a: $\mu < 150$
b. p-value = 0.0622
c.   alpha = 0.01
d.   Do not reject the null hypothesis.
e.   At the 1% significance level, there is not enough evidence to conclude that first-year students study less than 2.5 hours per day, on average.
f.   The student academic group's claim appears to be correct.