

Olanijam Rahma

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Exam-gmp3

$$1 \quad n = 17, \quad \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \frac{361.5}{17} = 21.26, \quad \alpha \geq 0.05$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n}}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{7906.91 - \frac{(361.5)^2}{17}}{16}} \\ = \sqrt{\frac{7906.91 - 7687.19}{16}} = 3.706$$

a) A 95% Confidence Interval on  $\mu$

$$\bar{x} \pm 1.96 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\bar{x} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$21.26 \pm 1.96 \left( \frac{3.706}{\sqrt{17}} \right)$$

$$21.26 \pm 1.7617$$

$$(19.49, 23.02) \quad \text{or} \quad 19.49 < \mu < 23.02$$

$$b) \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2, n-1}} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{(1-\alpha/2), n-1}}$$

$$(n-1)s^2 = \sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n}$$

$$= 7906.91 - 7687.19$$

$$= 219.72$$

$$\alpha \geq 0.01$$

$$\alpha/2 \geq 0.005$$

$$n-1 = 16$$

$$\frac{219.72}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2, n-1}} < \sigma^2 < \frac{219.72}{\chi^2_{(1-\alpha/2), n-1}}$$

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Control  
①

$$\frac{219.72}{\chi_{0.005, 16}} < \sigma^2 < \frac{219.72}{\chi_{(1-0.005), 16}}$$

$$\frac{219.72}{34.267} < \sigma^2 < \frac{219.72}{5.142}$$

$$6.412 < \sigma^2 < 42.730$$

$$2.532 < \sigma < \underline{\underline{6.537}}$$



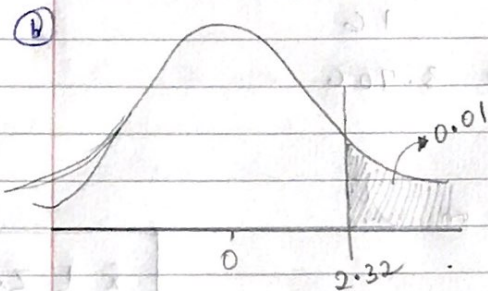
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2a)  $H_0: P = 0.45$

$H_a: P > 0.45$



Rejection region

$Z_{\alpha} \geq 2.32$

$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\hat{p}\hat{q}/n}}$$

where  $\hat{p} = x/n = 717/1050 = 0.68$

$p = 0.45, \hat{q} = 1 - 0.68 = 0.32, n = 1050$

$$Z = \frac{0.68 - 0.45}{\sqrt{\frac{0.68 \times 0.32}{1050}}} = \frac{0.23}{0.0144} = 15.97$$

Since the calculated Z-value of 15.98 is greater than the Z-table value of 2.32, we reject  $H_0$  and conclude that there is a justification of the claim of unfair advantage.

c)  $p = P(Z_c \geq Z_{\alpha}) = 1 - \Phi(15.97) = 1 - 1 = 0$

0 is less than  $\alpha = 0.01$ , so we reject  $H_0$ .

Olamiyom Rahma

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3  $H_0: \mu_a = \mu_b$

$$\alpha = 0.01$$

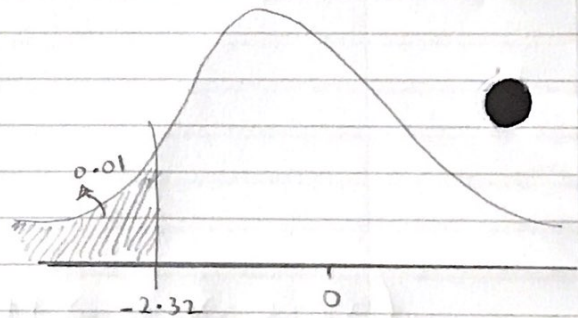
$$H_a: \mu_a < \mu_b$$

$$\bar{x}_a - \bar{x}_b = 26.99 - 35.76 = -8.77$$

$$S.E.(x_a - x_b) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{s_a^2}{n_a} + \frac{s_b^2}{n_b}\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{4.89^2}{68} + \frac{6.73^2}{74}} = 0.954$$

$$Z = \frac{(x_a - x_b) - (\mu_a - \mu_b)}{S.E.}$$

$$= \frac{-8.77 - 0}{0.954} = -9.19$$



Since the calculated Z value of -9.19 is less than the Z at  $\alpha = 0.01$  of -2.33, we reject  $H_0$  and conclude that 28 days old concrete have a generally higher compressive strength than those that are 7 days old.

⑥ p-value :  $p = P(Z_c \leq Z_\alpha) = P(-9.19) \approx 0.0$   
which is less than  $\alpha = 0.01$ , so we reject  $H_0$ .