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Stats Lab 2
1.1
       Yes.
1.2
       Assumptions:
                         *Assume that sd is unknown.
                         *Assume that pop is approximately normal, or sample size is large.
                                *Different nurses will give the same readings.
       Null Hypotheses:
       Alternative Hypotheses: *Different nurses will give the different readings.
       Conclusions:
                                *Different nurses will give the different readings.
2.a
       Results:
                     One Sample t-test
              data: samp10
              t = -0.60706, df = 9, p-value = 0.5588
              alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 50
              95 percent confidence interval:
               42.98442 54.04692
              sample estimates:
              mean of x
               48.51567
       p-value = 0.5588 shows that there is 55.9% probability the mean is equal to 50.
       They make sense, cause the size of the sample is small, so there will be some error.
2.b
       51:
                     One Sample t-test
              data: samp10
              t = -1.016, df = 9, p-value = 0.3361
              alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 51
              95 percent confidence interval:
               42.98442 54.04692
              sample estimates:
              mean of x
               48.51567
       t & p-value changed
       49:
                     One Sample t-test
              data: samp10
```

t = -0.19808, df = 9, p-value = 0.8474 alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 49 95 percent confidence interval: 42.98442 54.04692 sample estimates: mean of x 48.51567

3. The relationship between the confidence interval, the p-value, and the result of the hypothesis test.

The average(l.end,r.end) more close to 50, the p-value will be more close to 1. If p-value>0.05, the result is TRUE, else, the result will be FALSE.

The tests gave 968 times "correct" answer.

3-again.

mean of the data set in (c): 8.05 sd of the data set in (c): 4.97

4.

My conjecture:

The mean = mean\_a - mean\_b The sd =  $sqrt(sd_a^2 + sd_b^2)$ 

If sum the vectors:

The mean = mean\_a + mean\_b The sd =  $sqrt(sd_a^2 + sd_b^2)$ 

5.

Null hypotheses: Men and women have the same average body temperatures.
Alternative hypotheses: Men and women have the different average body temperatures.
Conclusion: Men and women have the different average body temperatures.

Type - I error

if a = .01

Conclusion: Men and women have the same average body temperatures.