

1. Normal!  $1.9 \ 0.8 \ 1.1 \ 0.1 \ -0.1$   
 $n=10$   $4.4 \ 5.5 \ 1.6 \ 4.6 \ 3.4$   
 $\bar{x}=2.33$   $\text{Sum}=23.3$   $\frac{23.3}{10}=2.33$   
 $s=2.0022$

$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$   $\# \text{Interpret}$   
 $1.9 - 2.33 = -0.43^2 = 0.1849$   
 $0.8 - 2.33 = -1.53^2 = 2.3409$   
 $1.1 - 2.33 = -1.23^2 = 1.5129$   
 $0.1 - 2.33 = -2.23^2 = 4.9729$   
 $-0.1 - 2.33 = -2.43^2 = 5.9049$   
 $4.4 - 2.33 = 2.07^2 = 4.2849$   
 $5.5 - 2.33 = 3.17^2 = 10.0489$   
 $1.6 - 2.33 = -0.73^2 = 0.5329$   
 $4.6 - 2.33 = 2.27^2 = 5.1529$   
 $3.4 - 2.33 = 1.07^2 = 1.1449$   
 $\text{Sum} = 36.081$   
 $\sqrt{\frac{36.081}{9}} = 2.0022$   $\text{std dev}$

$\# \text{I did all this for nothing.}$

1) Find and interpret a 90% C.I.  
 $1 - 0.10 = 0.9 \rightarrow 0.05 \rightarrow 2_{0.05} \rightarrow 1.645$

$2.33 \pm 1.645 \frac{2.0022}{\sqrt{10}}$

$2.33 \pm 1.045 \rightarrow (1.288, 3.372)$

$(1.288, 3.372)$  We are 90% confident that the true increase in sleep hours as patients become is between 1.288 and 3.372 hours.

1) Based on your C.I. in part A, was the drug effective in increasing sleep? Explain.

I would say the drug was effective as 0 was not in the confidence interval. The implication would then be that everyone has had more sleep by some amount.

2) Interpret the C.I. in context.

With a 96% confidence interval, we can be 96% confident that the confidence interval contains the population mean. If we were to take multiple samples of  $n$ , over the long run, 96% of those samples would have the true value of the mean.

2.  $n = 120$

$$\bar{x} = 16.2$$

$$s = 3.75$$

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

a) Construct a 96% C.I.

$$1 - 0.96 = 0.04 \quad \frac{0.04}{2} = 0.02 \rightarrow Z_{0.02} \rightarrow 2.05$$

$$16.2 \pm 2.05 \frac{3.75}{\sqrt{120}}$$

$$16.2 \pm 0.7017 \rightarrow [15.498, 16.902]$$

b) When we say that we are 96% confident about the interval in part A, what we mean is that we expect to see a sample with a value between 15.498 and 16.902 96% of the time.



c) Using  $s = 3.75$  mm, how many workers should we sample to have the mean up  $\pm 0.3$  mm with 95% confidence?

$$\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.3 \quad 2.05 \frac{3.75}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.3$$

$$s = 3.75 \quad 2.03 \quad 2.03$$

$$n = 657$$

$$\frac{3.75}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.146 \cdot \sqrt{n}$$

$$\frac{3.75}{0.146} = \sqrt{n} \quad \sqrt{n} = 25.825$$

$$n = 656.64$$

d) Manager claims mean time lost per worker is 16.75 min. What level of confidence can this claim be made?

$$\frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{16.75 - 16.2}{3.75 / \sqrt{20}} \approx 1.606$$

$$P(Z < 1.61) = 0.9463 \rightarrow 94.63\%$$

3. 50 New  $\bar{x} = 495.6$  MHz  $s_x = 19.4$  MHz  
 50 Old  $\bar{y} = 481.2$  MHz  $s_y = 14.3$  MHz

Interpret

a) Find 90% C.I. for difference  
 90%  $\rightarrow 1.645$

$$495.6 - 481.2 \pm 1.645 \sqrt{\frac{19.4^2}{50} + \frac{14.3^2}{50}}$$

$$1.645 \sqrt{7.5272} = 4.5848$$

$$14.4 \pm 5.406 \rightarrow (8.79, 20.01)$$

b) Interval of C.I. in part A is correct

We are 90% confident that the difference in mean speed between both frequencies of chips is between 8.74 and 20.01 MHz. If we were to take multiple samples to find the difference of means then, as the long run, 90% of those samples would have the true mean difference in speed.

c) If you were to repeat this process 1000 times, about how many of the intervals would you expect to contain the true mean difference?

If I were to repeat this process 1000 times, I would expect about 900 of the intervals to contain the true mean difference in speed.

4.  $n = 1000$   $\frac{420}{1000} = 0.42$

a) Find 90% C.I.

$$1 - 0.42 = \frac{0.08}{2} = 0.04 \rightarrow Z_{0.04} \rightarrow 1.75$$

$$X = n + 4 = 1004 \quad \hat{p} = \frac{420 + 2}{1004} = 0.4203$$

$$p = 0.42$$

$$0.4203 \pm 1.75 \sqrt{\frac{0.4203(1-0.4203)}{1004}}$$

$$(0.393, 0.448)$$

Conf'd



b) A newspaper reports that 48% of drivers who use a certain highway with their phones is 655. How many drivers use their phones?  
With what level of confidence can this be made?

$$\text{Claim } p < 0.45$$

$$0.45 \geq 0.4203 - Z_{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{0.4203(1-0.4203)}{74}}$$

$$Z_{\alpha} = \frac{0.45 - 0.4203}{\sqrt{\frac{0.4203(1-0.4203)}{74}}} \geq 0.517$$

$$P(Z < 0.52) = 0.6985 \rightarrow \boxed{69.85\%}$$