untitled2

November 21, 2024

Probability that the mean lifetime is less than 58 months: 0.0175

```
[2]: # Given values
sample_mean = 310
std_dev = 89
sample_size = 40
z_value = 1.96  # for 95% confidence

# Standard error
std_error = std_dev / math.sqrt(sample_size)

# Confidence interval
margin_of_error = z_value * std_error
lower_limit = sample_mean - margin_of_error
upper_limit = sample_mean + margin_of_error

print(f"95% Confidence Interval: ({lower_limit:.2f}, {upper_limit:.2f})")
```

```
95% Confidence Interval: (282.42, 337.58)
```

Q3: Hypotheses for Waiting Time

To test if the mean waiting time has changed, the null and alternative hypotheses are:

Null hypothesis (0): =4.5 (mean waiting time is still 4.5 minutes)

Alternative hypothesis(): 4.5 (mean waiting time has changed) This is a two-tailed test.

```
[3]: # Given values
z_stat = 2.00

# Calculate p-value for a two-tailed test
p_value = 2 * (1 - norm.cdf(z_stat))
print(f"Two-tailed p-value: {p_value:.4f}")
```

Two-tailed p-value: 0.0455

```
[4]: # Given values
     sample mean = 30000
     pop_mean = 29000
     std_dev = 8000
     sample_size = 400
     alpha = 0.05
     # Standard error
     std_error = std_dev / math.sqrt(sample_size)
     # Test statistic
     z = (sample_mean - pop_mean) / std_error
     # Critical z-value for one-tailed test
     z_critical = norm.ppf(1 - alpha)
     # Decision
     if z > z_critical:
         print(f"Reject the null hypothesis (z = \{z: .2f\}). The mean income is
      ⇔significantly greater than 29000.")
     else:
         print(f"Fail to reject the null hypothesis (z = {z:.2f}). The mean income_{\sqcup}
      ⇒is not significantly greater than 29000.")
```

Reject the null hypothesis (z = 2.50). The mean income is significantly greater than 29000.