Bunker Hill Community College

Final Statistics Exam 2019-05-02 Exam ID 017

Name: ______________________________

This take-home exam is due **Wednesday, May 8**, at the beginning of class.

You may use any notes, textbook, or online tools; however, you may not request help from any other human.

You will show your work on the pages with questions. When you are sure of your answers, you will **put those answers in the boxes** on the first few pages.

Unless you have an objection to doing so, please **copy the honor-code text below and sign**.

I understand that outside help is NOT allowed on this exam. On my honor, the work herein is my own.

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Signature: ______________________________

1. (a) P(**dog given white**) = 0.211

   (b) P(**pig and violet**) = 0.0423

   (c) P(**violet given wheel**) = 0.208

   (d) P(**white**) = 0.341

   (e) P(**dog or white**) = 0.528

   (f) P(**wheel**) = 0.289

2. P(**"llama" given "not white"**) = 0.0695

3. $P(62.52 < X < 63.24) = 0.8035$

4. (a) $P(X = 18) = 0.094$

   (b) $P(14 \leq X \leq 27) = 0.897$

5. $\mathbf{(9.58, 10.8)}$

6. (a) $H_0: \quad \mu_2 - \mu_1 = 0$

   (b) $H_0: \quad \mu_2 - \mu_1 \neq 0$

   (c) $t^\star = 1.69$

   (d) $SE = 2.667$

   (e) $\mid t_{\mathbf{obs}} \mid = 1.95$

   (f) $0.05 <$ p-**value** < 0.1

   (g) **reject**

7. (a) **LB of p CI = 0.449 or** 44.9%

   (b) **UB of p CI = 0.535 or** 53.5%

8. (a) $H_0: \quad p_2 - p_1 = 0$

(b) $H_{\mathbf{A}}: \quad p_2 - p_1 \neq 0$

(c) $z^{\star} = 2.58$

(d) $SE = 0.063$

(e) $|\ z_{\mathbf{obs}}\ | = 2.71$

(f) p-**value** = 0.0068

(g) **reject**

1. In a deck of strange cards, there are 781 cards. Each card has an image and a color. The amounts are shown in the table below.

	indigo	red	violet	white
bike	21	54	17	38
dog	55	34	57	56
pig	72	31	33	87
wheel	65	29	47	85

(a) What is the probability a random card is a dog given it is white?

(b) What is the probability a random card is both a pig and violet?

(c) What is the probability a random card is violet given it is a wheel?

(d) What is the probability a random card is white?

(e) What is the probability a random card is either a dog or white (or both)?

(f) What is the probability a random card is a wheel?

Solution

(a) $P(\text{dog given white}) = \frac{56}{38+56+87+85} = 0.211$

(b) $P(\text{pig and violet}) = \frac{33}{781} = 0.0423$

(c) $P(\text{violet given wheel}) = \frac{47}{65+29+47+85} = 0.208$

(d) $P(\text{white}) = \frac{38+56+87+85}{781} = 0.341$

(e) $P(\text{dog or white}) = \frac{55+34+57+56+38+56+87+85-56}{781} = 0.528$

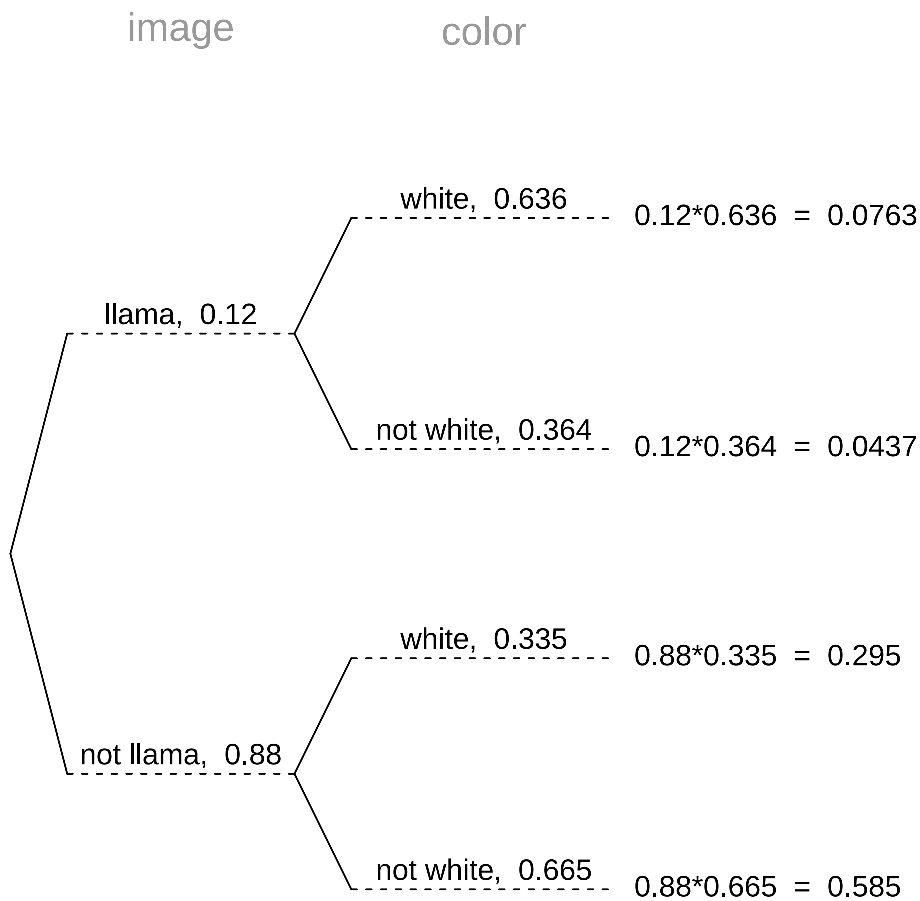
(f) $P(\text{wheel}) = \frac{65+29+47+85}{781} = 0.289$

2. In a deck of strange cards, each card has an image and a color. The chance of drawing a llama is 12%. If a llama is drawn, there is a 63.6% chance that it is white. If a card that is not a llama is drawn, there is a 33.5% chance that it is white.

   Now, someone draws a random card and reveals it is not white. What is the chance the card is a llama?

Solution

I'd recommend making a tree. Remember, on the first branch, we put simple probabilities. On the second branches we put conditional probabilites. The results (products) are joint probabilities.



Determine the appropriate conditional probability.

$$P(\text{"llama" given "not white"}) = \frac{0.0437}{0.0437 + 0.585} = 0.0695$$

3. In a very large pile of toothpicks, the mean length is 62.84 millimeters and the standard deviation is 3.3 millimeters. If you randomly sample 144 toothpicks, what is the chance the sample mean is between 62.52 and 63.24 millimeters?

Solution

Label the given information.

$$\mu = 62.84$$
$$\sigma = 3.3$$
$$n = 144$$
$$\bar{x}_{\text{lower}} = 62.52$$
$$\bar{x}_{\text{upper}} = 63.24$$

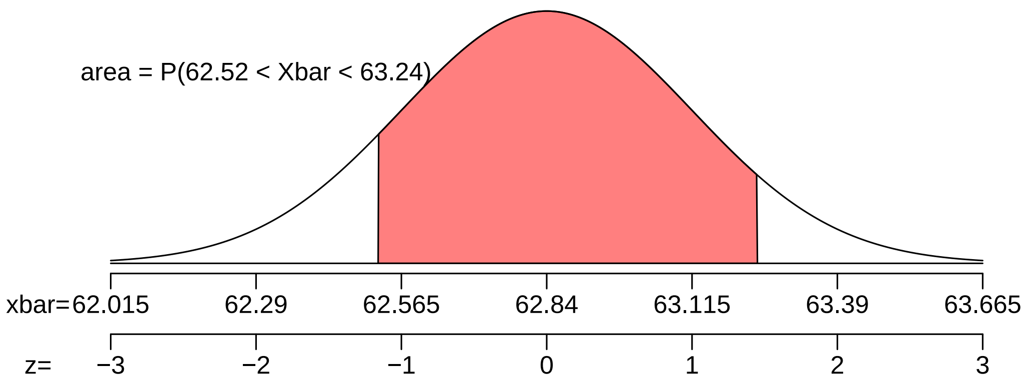
Find the standard error.

$$SE = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{3.3}{\sqrt{144}} = 0.275$$

Describe the sampling distribution.

$$\bar{X} \sim \mathcal{N}(62.84,\ 0.275)$$

Draw a sketch.



Calculate a z scores.

$$z_{\text{lower}} = \frac{x_{\text{lower}} - \mu}{SE} = \frac{62.52 - 62.84}{0.275} = -1.16$$

$$z_{\text{upper}} = \frac{x_{\text{upper}} - \mu}{SE} = \frac{63.24 - 62.84}{0.275} = 1.45$$

Determine the probability.

$$\begin{aligned} P(62.52 < X < 63.24) &= \Phi(z_{\text{upper}}) - \Phi(z_{\text{lower}}) \\ &= \Phi(1.45) - \Phi(-1.16) \\ &= 0.8035 \end{aligned}$$

4. In a game, there is a 22% chance to win a round. You will play 90 rounds.
   (a) What is the probability of winning exactly 18 rounds?
   (b) What is the probability of winning at least 14 but at most 27 rounds?

Solution
We use the formula for binomial probabilities.

$$P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k}(p)^k(1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$P(X = 18) = \binom{90}{18}(0.22)^{18}(1-0.22)^{90-18}$$

$$P(X = 18) = \binom{90}{18}(0.22)^{18}(0.78)^{72}$$

$$P(X = 18) = 0.094$$

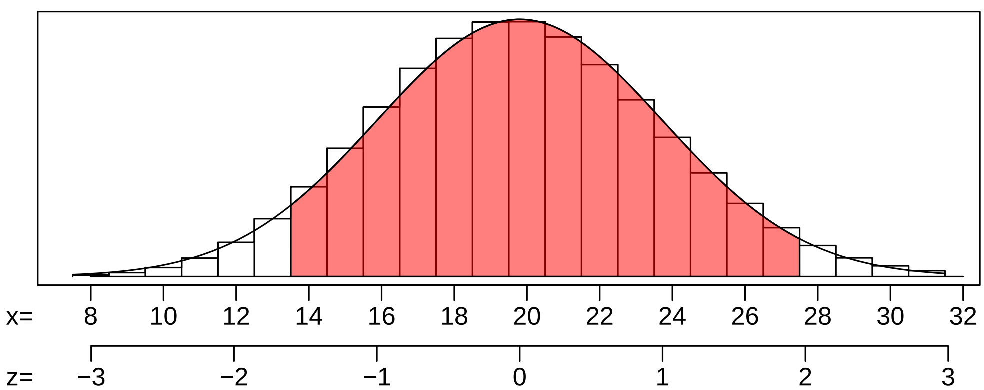
Find the mean.

$$\mu = np = (90)(0.22) = 19.8$$

Find the standard deviation.

$$\sigma = \sqrt{np(1-p)} = \sqrt{(90)(0.22)(1-0.22)} = 3.9299$$

Make a sketch, specifically try to picture whether you need to add or subtract 0.5 for the continuity correction.



Find the z scores.

$$z_1 = \frac{13.5 - 19.8}{3.9299} = -1.48$$

$$z_2 = \frac{27.5 - 19.8}{3.9299} = 1.83$$

Calculate the probability.

$$P(14 \leq X \leq 27) = \Phi(1.83) - \Phi(-1.48) = 0.897$$

(a) $P(X = 18) = 0.094$

(b) $P(14 \leq X \leq 27) = 0.897$

5. As an ornithologist, you wish to determine the average body mass of *Vireo griseus*. You randomly sample 16 adults of *Vireo griseus*, resulting in a sample mean of 10.18 grams and a sample standard deviation of 0.729 grams. Determine a 99.5% confidence interval of the true population mean.

Solution

We are given the sample size, sample mean, sample standard deviation, and confidence level.

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 16 \\ \bar{x} &= 10.18 \\ s &= 0.729 \\ CL &= 0.995 \end{aligned}$$

Determine the degrees of freedom (because we don't know σ and we are doing inference so we need to use the t distribution).

$$df = n - 1 = 15$$

Determine the critical t value, $t^\star$, such that $P(|T| < t^\star) = 0.995$.

$$t^\star = 3.29$$

Calculate the standard error.

$$SE = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0.729}{\sqrt{16}} = 0.182$$

We want to make an inference about the population mean.

$$\mu \approx \bar{x} \pm t^\star SE$$

Determine the bounds.

$$\begin{aligned} CI &= (\bar{x} - t^\star SE,\ \bar{x} + t^\star SE) \\ &= (10.18 - 3.29 \times 0.182,\ 10.18 + 3.29 \times 0.182) \\ &= (9.58,\ 10.8) \end{aligned}$$

We are 99.5% confident that the population mean is between 9.58 and 10.8.

6. A treatment group of size 16 has a mean of 99.8 and standard deviation of 7.01. A control group of size 21 has a mean of 105 and standard deviation of 9.21. If you decided to use a signficance level of 0.1, is there sufficient evidence to conclude the treatment causes an effect?

   By using the Welch-Satterthwaite equation, I've calculated the degrees of freedom should be 34.

   (a) State the null hypothesis.

   (b) State the alternative hypothesis.

   (c) Evaluate the critical value. (The critical value is either $z^{\star}$ or $t^{\star}$. Determine its value.)

   (d) Determine the standard error of the relevant sampling distribution.

   (e) Evaluate the absolute value of the test statistic. (The test statistic is either z_{obs} or t_{obs}. Determine its absolute value.)

   (f) If possible, evaluate the p-value. Otherwise, describe an interval containing the p-value.

   (g) Do we reject or retain the null?

Solution

We are given unpaired data. We are considering a difference of means. Label the given information.

$$n_1 = 16$$
$$\bar{x}_1 = 99.8$$
$$s_1 = 7.01$$
$$n_2 = 21$$
$$\bar{x}_2 = 105$$
$$s_2 = 9.21$$
$$\alpha = 0.1$$
$$df = 34$$

State the hypotheses.

$$H_0: \quad \mu_2 - \mu_1 = 0$$
$$H_A: \quad \mu_2 - \mu_1 \neq 0$$

We are using a two-tail test. Find $t^\star$ such that $P(|T| > t^\star) = 0.1$ by using a t table.

$$t^\star = 1.69$$

Calculate the standard error.

$$\begin{aligned} SE &= \sqrt{\frac{(s_1)^2}{n_1} + \frac{(s_2)^2}{n_2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(7.01)^2}{16} + \frac{(9.21)^2}{21}} \\ &= 2.667 \end{aligned}$$

Determine the test statistic.

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{obs}} &= \frac{(\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x}_1) - (\mu_2 - \mu_1)_0}{SE} \\ &= \frac{(105 - 99.8) - (0)}{2.667} \\ &= 1.95 \end{aligned}$$

Compare $|t_{\text{obs}}|$ and $t^\star$.

$$|t_{\text{obs}}| > t^\star$$

We can determine an interval for the p-value using the t table.

$$0.05 < p\text{-value} < 0.1$$

Compare p-value and α.

$$p\text{-value} < \alpha$$

We conclude that we should reject the null hypothesis.

(a) $H_0: \quad \mu_2 - \mu_1 = 0$

(b) $H_A: \quad \mu_2 - \mu_1 \neq 0$

(c) $t^{\star} = 1.69$

(d) $SE = 2.667$

(e) $|t_{obs}| = 1.95$

(f) $0.05 < p\text{-value} < 0.1$

(g) reject the null

7. From a very large population, a random sample of 360 individuals was taken. In that sample, 49.2% were sweet. Determine a 90% confidence interval of the population proportion.

   (a) Find the lower bound of the confidence interval.

   (b) Find the upper bound of the condifence interval.

Solution

Determine $z^{\star}$ such that $P(|Z| < z^{\star}) = 0.9$.

$$z^{\star} = 1.64$$

Calculate the standard error.

$$SE = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{(0.492)(1-0.492)}{360}} = 0.0263$$

Calculate the margin of error.

$$ME = z^{\star} SE = (1.64)(0.0263) = 0.0431$$

To find the confidence interval's bounds, find the sample proportion plus or minus the margin of error.

$$p \approx \hat{p} \pm ME$$

Determine the interval.

$$(0.449\,,\ 0.535)$$

We are 90% confident that the true population proportion is between 44.9% and 53.5%.

(a) The lower bound = 0.449, which can also be expressed as 44.9%.

(b) The upper bound = 0.535, which can also be expressed as 53.5%.

8. An experiment is run with a treatment group of size 115 and a control group of size 92. The results are summarized in the table below.

	treatment	control
pink	91	57
not pink	24	35

Using a significance level of 0.01, determine whether the treatment causes an effect on the proportion of cases that are pink.

(a) State the null hypothesis.

(b) State the alternative hypothesis.

(c) Evaluate the critical value. (The critical value is either $z^{\star}$ or $t^{\star}$. Determine its value.)

(d) Determine the standard error of the relevant sampling distribution.

(e) Evaluate the absolute value of the test statistic. (The test statistic is either z_{obs} or t_{obs}. Determine its absolute value.)

(f) If possible, evaluate the p-value. Otherwise, describe an interval containing the p-value.

(g) Do we reject or retain the null?

Solution
State the hypotheses.

$$H_0: \quad p_2 - p_1 = 0$$
$$H_A: \quad p_2 - p_1 \neq 0$$

Find $z^\star$ such that $P(|Z| > z^\star) = 0.01$.

$$z^\star = \Phi^{-1}\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 2.58$$

Determine the sample proportions.

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{91}{115} = 0.791$$
$$\hat{p}_2 = \frac{57}{92} = 0.62$$

Determine the difference of sample proportions.

$$\hat{p}_2 - \hat{p}_1 = 0.62 - 0.791 = -0.171$$

Determine the pooled proportion (because the null assumes the population proportions are equal).

$$\hat{p} = \frac{91 + 57}{115 + 92} = 0.715$$

Determine the standard error.

$$\begin{aligned} SE &= \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n_2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(0.715)(0.285)}{115} + \frac{(0.715)(0.285)}{92}} \\ &= 0.0631 \end{aligned}$$

We can be more specific about what the null hypothesis claims.

$$H_0: \quad \hat{P}_2 - \hat{P}_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0,\ 0.0631)$$

We want to describe how unusual our observation is under the null by finding the p-value. To do so, first find the z score.

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \frac{(\hat{p}_2 - \hat{p}_1) - (p_2 - p_1)_0}{SE} \\ &= \frac{(0.62 - 0.791) - 0}{0.0631} \\ &= -2.71 \end{aligned}$$

Determine the p-value.

$$\begin{aligned} p\text{-value} &= 2 \cdot \Phi(-|z|) \\ &= 2 \cdot \Phi(-2.71) \\ &= 0.0068 \end{aligned}$$

Compare the p-value to the signficance level.

$$p\text{-value} < \alpha$$

So, we reject the null hypothesis. Thus the difference in proportions is significant.

(a) $H_0: \quad p_2 - p_1 = 0$
(b) $H_A: \quad p_2 - p_1 \neq 0$
(c) $z^\star = 2.58$
(d) $SE = 0.0631$
(e) $|z_{\text{obs}}| = 2.71$
(f) p-value = 0.0068
(g) reject the null