

Bunker Hill Community College

Final Statistics Exam 2019-05-02

Exam ID 005

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.

Signature: _____

1. (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
2.
3.
4. (a)
- (b)
5.
6. (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
7. (a)
- (b)

8. (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)

1. In a deck of strange cards, there are 512 cards. Each card has an image and a color. The amounts are shown in the table below.

	indigo	red	white	yellow
flower	30	91	20	81
pig	27	29	10	48
wheel	44	24	87	21

- (a) What is the probability a random card is a flower?
- (b) What is the probability a random card is either a wheel or yellow (or both)?
- (c) What is the probability a random card is red?
- (d) What is the probability a random card is a pig given it is white?
- (e) What is the probability a random card is white given it is a flower?
- (f) What is the probability a random card is both a flower and white?

2. In a deck of strange cards, each card has an image and a color. The chance of drawing a shovel is 28.2%. If a shovel is drawn, there is a 41.9% chance that it is white. If a card that is not a shovel is drawn, there is a 73.9% chance that it is white.

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

3. In a very large pile of toothpicks, the mean length is 65.69 millimeters and the standard deviation is 1.94 millimeters. If you randomly sample 150 toothpicks, what is the chance the sample mean is between 65.28 and 65.85 millimeters?

4. In a game, there is a 26% chance to win a round. You will play 52 rounds.
- (a) What is the probability of winning exactly 14 rounds?
 - (b) What is the probability of winning at least 8 but at most 21 rounds?

5. As an ornithologist, you wish to determine the average body mass of *Passer domesticus*. You randomly sample 25 adults of *Passer domesticus*, resulting in a sample mean of 25.5 grams and a sample standard deviation of 2.47 grams. Determine a 95% confidence interval of the true population mean.

6. A treatment group of size 20 has a mean of 1.02 and standard deviation of 0.0297. A control group of size 25 has a mean of 0.998 and standard deviation of 0.0345. If you decided to use a significance level of 0.05, 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 42.

- (a) State the null hypothesis.
- (b) State the alternative hypothesis.
- (c) Evaluate the critical value. (The critical value is either z^* or t^* . 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?

7. From a very large population, a random sample of 5200 individuals was taken. In that sample, 86.3% were glowing. Determine a 98% confidence interval of the population proportion.
- (a) Find the lower bound of the confidence interval.
 - (b) Find the upper bound of the confidence interval.

8. An experiment is run with a treatment group of size 259 and a control group of size 227. The results are summarized in the table below.

	treatment	control
special	183	136
not special	76	91

Using a significance level of 0.02, determine whether the treatment causes an effect on the proportion of cases that are special.

- (a) State the null hypothesis.
- (b) State the alternative hypothesis.
- (c) Evaluate the critical value. (The critical value is either z^* or t^* . 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?