

Statistics with Recitation — Quiz 5

November 25, 2025

Answer Key

1. **(17 points)** An airport claims recent staffing changes have reduced average security screening waits to 8 minutes. To audit this claim, a simple random sample of 28 passengers' waits (in minutes) was recorded at a randomly chosen checkpoint during a typical weekday. Summary statistics are shown below. The point estimate suggests the mean wait may be *less than* 8 minutes. Is the result statistically significant?

n	\bar{x}	s	min	max
28	7.65	0.80	5.9	9.6

- (a) **(2 points)** Write the hypotheses in symbols and in words.
- (b) **(6 points)** Check conditions, then calculate the test statistic T and the associated degrees of freedom.
- (c) **(3 points)** According to the table, find a range for the p-value and interpret it.
- (d) **(2 points)** What is the conclusion of the (two-sided) hypothesis test at $\alpha = 0.05$?
- (e) **(4 points)** If you were to construct a 90% confidence interval corresponding to this test, would you expect 8 minutes to be in the interval? Explain briefly and show the interval.

Suggested Answers for Problem 1:

- (a) Let μ be the true mean screening wait time (minutes) at this checkpoint.

$$H_0 : \mu = 8 \quad H_A : \mu < 8.$$

Grading Criterion

- **(2 pts)**: Correctly states both H_0 and H_A in symbols and words.
- **(0 pts)**: Incorrect answer.

- (b) Conditions for one-sample t test:

- Independence: simple random sample of passengers; each wait time is independent.
- Approximately normal population or no strong skew/outliers in the sample.

Test statistic:

$$T = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{7.65 - 8}{0.80/\sqrt{28}} = \frac{-0.35}{0.1512} \approx -2.32, \quad df = n - 1 = 27.$$

Grading Criterion

- **(6 pts)**: Correct t-statistics and conditions.
- **(1-5 pts)**: Partially correct answers.
- **(0 pts)**: Incorrect answer.

- (c) For $T \approx -2.32$ with $df = 27$, the two-sided p-value

$$0.01 < p < 0.025$$

If the true mean wait were 8 minutes, a sample mean is lower than this for 1-2.5% of the time.

Grading Criterion

- **(3 pts)**: Correct p-value (range) and interpretations.
- **(1-2 pts)**: Partially correct answers.
- **(0 pts)**: Incorrect answer.

- (d) Since $p < 0.025$, reject H_0 . There is statistically significant evidence that the mean screening wait is less than 8 minutes.

Grading Criterion

- **(2 pts)**: Correct answer.
- **(1 pts)**: Incorrect answer.

(e) For a 90% two-sided interval, $t^* \approx 1.703$ ($df = 27$).

$$\bar{x} \pm t^* \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 7.65 \pm 1.7 \left(\frac{0.80}{\sqrt{28}} \right) = 7.65 \pm 0.257 = (7.393, 7.907).$$

8 minutes is not in this interval.

Since 90% confidence interval is smaller than the 95% one, it H_0 is rejected at $\alpha = 0.05$, then it should also reject H_0 at $\alpha = 0.10$.

Grading Criterion

- **(4 pts)**: Correct confidence interval and interpretations.
- **(1-3 pts)**: Partially correct answers.
- **(0 pts)**: Incorrect answer.

2. **(13 points)** A telecom company operates six regional call centers and wants to know if average post-call satisfaction (0–100 scale) differs by center (each center has its own supervisor and training). The table below shows, for each center, the sample size n_i , sample mean \bar{x}_i , and sample standard deviation s_i from a random sample of recent calls.

	Ctr 1	Ctr 2	Ctr 3	Ctr 4	Ctr 5	Ctr 6
n_i	28	30	24	27	31	26
\bar{x}_i	78.4	81.0	76.9	79.2	83.1	77.5
s_i	10.5	9.7	10.9	10.1	9.3	11.2

The one-way ANOVA output below will be used to test differences between the average satisfaction scores across centers.

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
center	5	1480.00	296.00	2.69	0.023
Residuals	160	17600.00	110.00		

- (a) **(2 points)** Write the hypotheses in symbols and in words.
- (b) **(6 points)** Check the ANOVA conditions.
- (c) **(5 points)** Conduct a hypothesis test to determine if these data provide convincing evidence that the average satisfaction score varies across some (or all) centers. Explain the results.

Suggested Answers for Problem 2:

- (a) Let μ_i be the true mean of the center i score.

$$H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \cdots = \mu_6$$

H_A : At least one center's mean differs from the others.

Grading Criterion

- **(2 pts)**: Correct null and alternative in words or symbols.
- **(1 pts)**: Only partially correct statement.
- **(0 pts)**: Incorrect or missing.

- (b) ANOVA conditions:

- Independence: calls sampled randomly within centers; different calls are independent.
- Approximate normality: each group's distribution is roughly symmetric with no extreme outliers.
- Equal variances: sample standard deviations are similar.

Grading Criterion

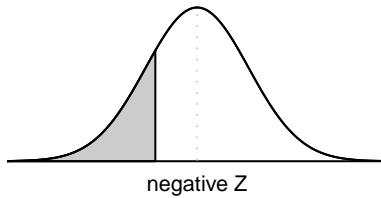
- **(6 pts)**: Correct ANOVA conditions.
- **(1-5 pts)**: Partially correct answers.
- **(0 pts)**: Incorrect answer.

- (c) From the ANOVA table: $F = 2.69$, with $df_1 = 5$ and $df_2 = 160$. The reported p-value is $p = 0.023$. Since $p = 0.023 < \alpha = 0.05$, reject H_0 . There is statistically significant evidence that average satisfaction scores differ across at least some call centers.

Grading Criterion

- **(5 pts)**: Correct $F = 2.69$, p-value ≈ 0.023 , and conclusions.
- **(1-4 pts)**: Partially correct answers.
- **(0 pts)**: Incorrect answer.

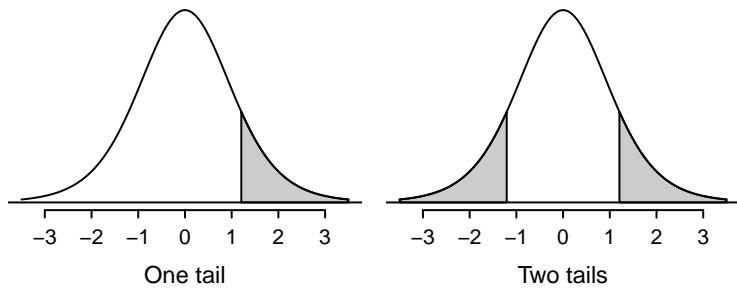
Table 1: Standard normal probability table



Second decimal place of Z										Z
0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	
0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	-3.4
0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	-3.3
0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	0.0007	-3.2
0.0007	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010	-3.1
0.0010	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	-3.0
0.0014	0.0014	0.0015	0.0015	0.0016	0.0016	0.0017	0.0018	0.0018	0.0019	-2.9
0.0019	0.0020	0.0021	0.0021	0.0022	0.0023	0.0023	0.0024	0.0025	0.0026	-2.8
0.0026	0.0027	0.0028	0.0029	0.0030	0.0031	0.0032	0.0033	0.0034	0.0035	-2.7
0.0036	0.0037	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0041	0.0043	0.0044	0.0045	0.0047	-2.6
0.0048	0.0049	0.0051	0.0052	0.0054	0.0055	0.0057	0.0059	0.0060	0.0062	-2.5
0.0064	0.0066	0.0068	0.0069	0.0071	0.0073	0.0075	0.0078	0.0080	0.0082	-2.4
0.0084	0.0087	0.0089	0.0091	0.0094	0.0096	0.0099	0.0102	0.0104	0.0107	-2.3
0.0110	0.0113	0.0116	0.0119	0.0122	0.0125	0.0129	0.0132	0.0136	0.0139	-2.2
0.0143	0.0146	0.0150	0.0154	0.0158	0.0162	0.0166	0.0170	0.0174	0.0179	-2.1
0.0183	0.0188	0.0192	0.0197	0.0202	0.0207	0.0212	0.0217	0.0222	0.0228	-2.0
0.0233	0.0239	0.0244	0.0250	0.0256	0.0262	0.0268	0.0274	0.0281	0.0287	-1.9
0.0294	0.0301	0.0307	0.0314	0.0322	0.0329	0.0336	0.0344	0.0351	0.0359	-1.8
0.0367	0.0375	0.0384	0.0392	0.0401	0.0409	0.0418	0.0427	0.0436	0.0446	-1.7
0.0455	0.0465	0.0475	0.0485	0.0495	0.0505	0.0516	0.0526	0.0537	0.0548	-1.6
0.0559	0.0571	0.0582	0.0594	0.0606	0.0618	0.0630	0.0643	0.0655	0.0668	-1.5
0.0681	0.0694	0.0708	0.0721	0.0735	0.0749	0.0764	0.0778	0.0793	0.0808	-1.4
0.0823	0.0838	0.0853	0.0869	0.0885	0.0901	0.0918	0.0934	0.0951	0.0968	-1.3
0.0985	0.1003	0.1020	0.1038	0.1056	0.1075	0.1093	0.1112	0.1131	0.1151	-1.2
0.1170	0.1190	0.1210	0.1230	0.1251	0.1271	0.1292	0.1314	0.1335	0.1357	-1.1
0.1379	0.1401	0.1423	0.1446	0.1469	0.1492	0.1515	0.1539	0.1562	0.1587	-1.0
0.1611	0.1635	0.1660	0.1685	0.1711	0.1736	0.1762	0.1788	0.1814	0.1841	-0.9
0.1867	0.1894	0.1922	0.1949	0.1977	0.2005	0.2033	0.2061	0.2090	0.2119	-0.8
0.2148	0.2177	0.2206	0.2236	0.2266	0.2296	0.2327	0.2358	0.2389	0.2420	-0.7
0.2451	0.2483	0.2514	0.2546	0.2578	0.2611	0.2643	0.2676	0.2709	0.2743	-0.6
0.2776	0.2810	0.2843	0.2877	0.2912	0.2946	0.2981	0.3015	0.3050	0.3085	-0.5
0.3121	0.3156	0.3192	0.3228	0.3264	0.3300	0.3336	0.3372	0.3409	0.3446	-0.4
0.3483	0.3520	0.3557	0.3594	0.3632	0.3669	0.3707	0.3745	0.3783	0.3821	-0.3
0.3859	0.3897	0.3936	0.3974	0.4013	0.4052	0.4090	0.4129	0.4168	0.4207	-0.2
0.4247	0.4286	0.4325	0.4364	0.4404	0.4443	0.4483	0.4522	0.4562	0.4602	-0.1
0.4641	0.4681	0.4721	0.4761	0.4801	0.4840	0.4880	0.4920	0.4960	0.5000	0.0

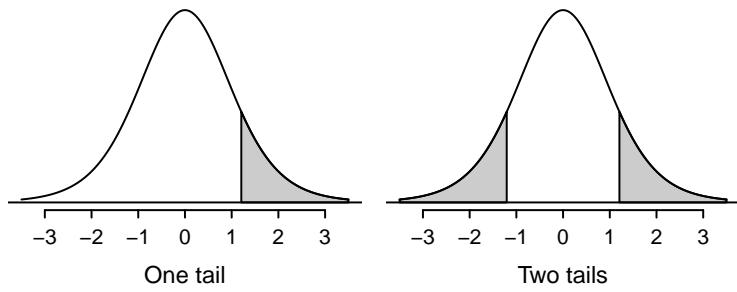
*For $Z \leq -3.50$, the probability is less than or equal to 0.0002.

Table 2: **t distribution probability table ($df \leq 30$)**



	one tail	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005
	two tails	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.020	0.010
df	1	3.08	6.31	12.71	31.82	63.66
	2	1.89	2.92	4.30	6.96	9.92
	3	1.64	2.35	3.18	4.54	5.84
	4	1.53	2.13	2.78	3.75	4.60
	5	1.48	2.02	2.57	3.36	4.03
	6	1.44	1.94	2.45	3.14	3.71
	7	1.41	1.89	2.36	3.00	3.50
	8	1.40	1.86	2.31	2.90	3.36
	9	1.38	1.83	2.26	2.82	3.25
	10	1.37	1.81	2.23	2.76	3.17
	11	1.36	1.80	2.20	2.72	3.11
	12	1.36	1.78	2.18	2.68	3.05
	13	1.35	1.77	2.16	2.65	3.01
	14	1.35	1.76	2.14	2.62	2.98
	15	1.34	1.75	2.13	2.60	2.95
	16	1.34	1.75	2.12	2.58	2.92
	17	1.33	1.74	2.11	2.57	2.90
	18	1.33	1.73	2.10	2.55	2.88
	19	1.33	1.73	2.09	2.54	2.86
	20	1.33	1.72	2.09	2.53	2.85
	21	1.32	1.72	2.08	2.52	2.83
	22	1.32	1.72	2.07	2.51	2.82
	23	1.32	1.71	2.07	2.50	2.81
	24	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.49	2.80
	25	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.49	2.79
	26	1.31	1.71	2.06	2.48	2.78
	27	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.77
	28	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.76
	29	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.46	2.76
	30	1.31	1.70	2.04	2.46	2.75

Table 3: **t distribution probability table ($df \geq 31$)**



	one tail	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005
	two tails	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.020	0.010
df	31	1.31	1.70	2.04	2.45	2.74
	32	1.31	1.69	2.04	2.45	2.74
	33	1.31	1.69	2.03	2.44	2.73
	34	1.31	1.69	2.03	2.44	2.73
	35	1.31	1.69	2.03	2.44	2.72
	36	1.31	1.69	2.03	2.43	2.72
	37	1.30	1.69	2.03	2.43	2.72
	38	1.30	1.69	2.02	2.43	2.71
	39	1.30	1.68	2.02	2.43	2.71
	40	1.30	1.68	2.02	2.42	2.70
	41	1.30	1.68	2.02	2.42	2.70
	42	1.30	1.68	2.02	2.42	2.70
	43	1.30	1.68	2.02	2.42	2.70
	44	1.30	1.68	2.02	2.41	2.69
	45	1.30	1.68	2.01	2.41	2.69
	46	1.30	1.68	2.01	2.41	2.69
	47	1.30	1.68	2.01	2.41	2.68
	48	1.30	1.68	2.01	2.41	2.68
	49	1.30	1.68	2.01	2.40	2.68
	50	1.30	1.68	2.01	2.40	2.68
	60	1.30	1.67	2.00	2.39	2.66
	70	1.29	1.67	1.99	2.38	2.65
	80	1.29	1.66	1.99	2.37	2.64
	90	1.29	1.66	1.99	2.37	2.63
	100	1.29	1.66	1.98	2.36	2.63
	150	1.29	1.66	1.98	2.35	2.61
	200	1.29	1.65	1.97	2.35	2.60
	300	1.28	1.65	1.97	2.34	2.59
	400	1.28	1.65	1.97	2.34	2.59
	500	1.28	1.65	1.96	2.33	2.59
	∞	1.28	1.65	1.96	2.33	2.58