

Quiz 3 for Stat 11

4.14.23

Name: _____

Part 1: Multiple Choice (3 points each)

1. A matched pairs experiment is run comparing the answers of 25 married couples. How many degrees of freedom does this t-test have?

- (a) 23
- (b) 50
- (c) 25
- (d) 49
- (e) 24

2. Data collected by child development scientists produced the following 90% confidence interval for the average age (in months) at which children say their first word: $10.6 < \mu_{age} < 13.7$. What is the correct interpretation of these findings?

- (a) We are 90% sure that the average age at which children in this sample said their first word was between 10.6 and 13.7 months.
- (b) If we took many random samples of children, about 90% of them would produce this confidence interval.
- (c) We are 90% confident that the mean age at which children say their first word is between 10.6 and 13.7 months.
- (d) 90% of the children in this sample said their first word when they were between 10.6 and 13.7 months old.
- (e) We are 90% sure that a child will say their first word when he is between 10.6 and 13.7 months old.

3. At one SAT test site students taking the test for a second time volunteered to inhale supplemental oxygen for 10 minutes before the test. In fact, some received oxygen, but others (randomly assigned) were given just normal air. Test results showed that 42 of 66 students who breathed oxygen improved their SAT scores, compared to only 35 of 63 students who did not get the oxygen.

Which procedure should we use to see if there is evidence that breathing extra oxygen can help test-takers think more clearly?

- (a) 1-proportion z-test
- (b) 1-sample t-test
- (c) 2-proportion z-test

- (d) 2-sample t-test
- (e) matched pairs t-test

4. Assume that 10% of students at a university wear contact lenses. We randomly pick 400 students. What is the **standard deviation** of the proportion of students in this group who may wear contact lenses?

- (a) $\frac{.10(1-.10)}{20}$
- (b) $.10(1 - .10)$
- (c) $.10^2$
- (d) $\frac{.10(1-.10)}{400}$
- (e) $\sqrt{\frac{.10(1-.10)}{400}}$

5. The college daily reported: “300 students living in university housing were polled. 180 said that they were satisfied with their living conditions. Based on this survey we conclude that 60% of students living in dormitories are satisfied. The margin of error of the study is ± 6 percentage points (with a 95% degree of confidence). Which (one) of the following statements is correct?

- (a) A larger sample should be used to achieve the stated margin of error.
- (b) The sample size is too small to achieve the stated margin of error.
- (c) The margin of error is consistent with the sample size.
- (d) The stated margin of error could have been achieved with a smaller sample size.
- (e) There is not enough information to determine whether the margin of error is consistent with the sample size.

6. Using the t-table, estimate the p-value for a test statistic that is less than or equal to 1.71 with 23 degrees of freedom.

- (a) 0.05
- (b) 0.10
- (c) 0.90
- (d) 0.45
- (e) 0.025

7. Suppose that a device advertised to increase a car’s gas mileage really does not work. (This is the true reality.) Without known the truth, we test this device on a small fleet of cars (with H_0 : not effective and a 0.05 significance level), and our data results in a p-value of 0.004. What probably happens as a result of our experiment?

- (a) We reject H_0 , making a Type I error.
- (b) We correctly reject H_0 .

- (c) We fail to reject H_0 , making a Type II error.
- (d) We reject H_0 , making a Type II error.
- (e) We correctly fail to reject H_0 .

8. What does a p-value indicate?

- (a) The probability that the null hypothesis is true
- (b) The probability the null is true given the observed statistic
- (c) The probability of the observed statistic given that the alternative hypothesis is true
- (d) The probability that the alternative hypothesis is true
- (e) The probability of the observed statistic given that the null hypothesis is true

Part 2: Fill in the blank/Underline your answer (4 points each)

To be eligible for partial credit, your answer must show all of your work and/or explain all of your reasoning.

9. Managers are considering holding informational workshops to help decrease anxiety levels among employees. They randomly select 20 employees to participate in a pilot workshop. These employees were given a questionnaire to measure anxiety levels before and after participating in the workshop. The managers conduct a test at the 0.05 level of significance to determine if the workshop was successful in decreasing anxiety levels. The test results yield a p-value of 0.008.

The managers conclude that they [will/will not] hold informational workshops

because there [is/is not] statistical evidence in their sample of 20 employees that average anxiety levels [increase/decrease/stay the same] after attending a workshop.

10. A survey asked a random sample of 40 people “On what percent of days (in a month) do you get more than 30 minutes of vigorous exercise?” Using their responses we want to estimate the difference in exercise frequency between young adults (between ages 18 and 35) and older adults (over age 35). State the null and alternative hypotheses for this test, making sure you define any symbols you use.

H_0 :

H_A :

11. The manufacturer of a refrigerator system produces refrigerators that are supposed to maintain a true mean temperature, μ , of 48 degrees Fahrenheit, ideal for certain beverages. The experiences of an owner of a beverage company do not agree with the refrigerator manufacturer, and will conduct a hypothesis test to determine whether the true mean temperature differs from this value. State the null and alternative hypotheses for this test, making sure you define any symbols you use.

H_0 :

H_A :

12. Census data for New York City indicate that 29.2% of the under-18 population is white, 28.2% Black, 31.5% Latino, 9.1% Asian, and 2% other races or ethnicities. The New York Civil Liberties Union points out that, of 26,181 police officers, 64.8% are white, 14.5% Black, 19.1% Latino, and 1.4% Asian. State the null and alternative hypotheses for a test of whether or not NYC police officers reflect the ethnic composition of the city's youth, making sure you define any symbols you use.

H_0 :

H_A :

Part 3: Free response (10 points each)

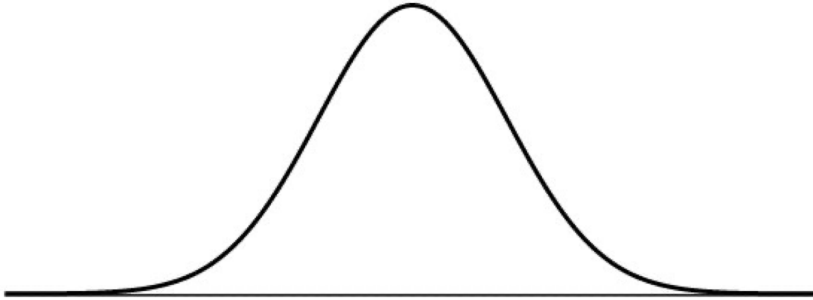
To receive full credit, your answer must show all of your work and/or explain all of your reasoning.

13. Based on past experience, a bank believes that 4% of the people who receive loans will not make payments on time. The bank has recently approved 300 loans. Based on the sampling distribution for the sample proportion, what is the standard deviation of the proportion of clients in this group who may not make timely payments? (Note you do not need to simplify your equation.)

14. A report on the U.S. economy indicates that 28% of Americans have experienced difficulty in making mortgage payments. A news organization randomly sampled 400 Americans from 10 cities named the "fastest dying cities in the U.S." (Forbes Magazine, August 2008) and found that 136 reported such difficulty.

To answer the question of whether or not this data indicates that the problem is more severe among these cities, what is the (observed) test statistic? (Just plug the correct numbers into the correct formula, there is no need to simplify your answer.)

- 15.** A manufacturer claims that the mean amount of juice in its 16 ounce bottles are 16.1 ounces. A consumer advocacy group wants to perform a hypothesis test to determine whether the mean amount is actually less than this. Suppose the observed test statistic is -2.11 . Plot this on the Student's t -distribution below and shade the region of this curve that corresponds to the p -value for this test.



- 16.** Of 346 items tested, 12 are found to be defective. Construct a 98% confidence interval for the percentage of all such items that are defective. (Note you do not need to simplify your equations.)

17. Between 1954 and 2016, swimmers have crossed Lake Ontario 62 times. Both men and women have swam this distance and some summary statistics for each group are displayed below. Use this information to conduct a hypothesis test that can answer the question of whether or not there is a difference between the mean amount of time (in minutes) it takes women and men swimmers to swim the lake.

Summary of Time (min)			
Group	Count	mean	std. dev.
Women	36	1262.08	254.701
Men	25	1226.29	368.022