

**Due Wednesday, July 13, 2022 (11:59 pm)**

**Problem 1:** A random sample of 100 automobile owners in the state of Alabama shows that an automobile is driven on average 23,500 miles per year with a standard deviation of 3900 miles. Assume the distribution of measurements to be approximately normal.

- a) Construct a 99% confidence interval for the average number of miles an automobile is driven annually in Alabama.
  - a. **(22,493.8 , 24,506.2)**
- b) Construct a 99% prediction interval for the miles traveled annually by an automobile owner in Alabama.
  - a. **23,500 ± 10112.31 -> (13387.69, 33612.31)**

Sample = 100±  
 Mean = 23,500  
 Deviation = 3900

$$23,500 \pm 2.58 (3900/\sqrt{100}) \rightarrow 23,500 \pm (2.58)(390) \rightarrow 23,500 \pm 1006.2 = (22,493.8 , 24,506.2)$$

Prediction Interval (5.9):

$$23,500 \pm 2.58(3900)(\sqrt{1+1/100}) \rightarrow 23,500 \pm 2.58(3900)(1.005) \rightarrow 23,500 \pm 10112.31 \rightarrow (13387.69, 33612.31)$$

**Problem 2:** Two kinds of thread are being compared for strength. Fifty pieces of each type of thread are tested under similar conditions. Brand A has an average tensile strength of 78.3 kilograms with a standard deviation of 5.6 kilograms, while brand B has an average tensile strength of 87.2 kilograms with a standard deviation of 6.3 kilograms. Construct a 95% confidence interval for the difference of the population means. **(6.5636, 11.2364)**

X: mean 78.3, deviation 5.6  
 Y: mean 87.2, deviation 6.3  
 Z = 1.96

$$87.2 - 78.3 \pm 1.96(\sqrt{6.3^2/50 + 5.6^2/50}) = 8.9 \pm (1.96)(\sqrt{0.7938 + 0.6272}) \rightarrow 8.9 \pm (1.96)(\sqrt{1.421}) \rightarrow 8.9 \pm (1.96)(1.192057046) \rightarrow 8.9 \pm 2.3364 = \mathbf{(6.5636, 11.2364)}$$

**Problem 3:** A certain geneticist is interested in the proportion of males and females in the population who have a minor blood disorder. In a random sample of 1000 males, 250 are found to be afflicted, whereas 275 of 1000 females tested appear to have the disorder. Compute a 95% confidence interval for the difference between the proportions of males and females who have the blood disorder. **(-0.063514, 0.013514)**

Z = 1.95 for 95%  
 X: n = 1000, 250 cases (success)  
 Nx = 1002, Px = (250+1)/1002 = 0.250  
 Y: n = 1000, 275 cases (success)

$$N_y = 1002, P_y = (275 + 1)/1002 = 0.275$$

$$0.250 - 0.275 \pm (1.96)(\text{sq}((0.250(0.75)/1002) + (0.275)(0.725)/1002))) = -0.025 \pm (1.96)(0.01965) = -0.025 \pm 0.038514 \rightarrow \textbf{(-0.063514, 0.013514)}$$