

Part A.

At the $\alpha = 0.05$ level, is there sufficient evidence to conclude that fewer than half of American adults think that humans developed from earlier species of animals?

- 1) I will use a one-sided lower-tailed test.
- 2) The parameter, p , is American adults that think humans developed from earlier species of animals.
- 3) $H_0: \mu = 0.5$, $H_A: \mu < 0.5$
- 4) $\alpha = 0.05$
- 5) $-(384)(0.5) = 192 < 10$ and $(384)(1-0.5) = 192 < 10$
 - Random sample of American adults
 - Is normal
- 6) $\hat{x} = 165/384 = 0.4297$
- 7) test statistic: -2.76
$$(0.4297 - 0.5) = -0.0703$$
$$\text{sqrt}((0.5(1-0.5)) / 384) = 0.0255$$
$$-0.0703 / 0.0255 = -2.76$$

p-value: 0.0029
- 8) Assuming the null hypothesis is true, there is a 0.0029 probability of obtaining a sample statistic as extreme or more extreme than what we calculated.

Since the p-value = 0.0029 is $< \alpha = 0.05$, we reject the null hypothesis. The true proportion of Americans who believe in evolution is less than 0.5.

Part B.

What is a 90% confidence interval estimate for the proportion of all American adults who think that humans developed from earlier species of animals?

- 1) I will use a one-sided lower-tailed test.
- 2) $(384)(0.5) = 192 < 10$ and $(384)(1-0.5) = 192 < 10$
- 3) $C = 0.05$, $z^* = 1.645$
- 4) $165/384 = 0.4297$
$$1.645 * \text{sqrt}((0.4297(1-0.4297)) / 384) = 0.0416$$
$$0.4297 + 0.0416 = 0.471$$
$$0.4297 - 0.0416 = 0.388$$

Confidence interval = (0.388, 0.471)
- 5) We are 90% confident that the true proportion of all American adults who think that humans developed from earlier species of animals lies between 0.388 and 0.471.