Worksheet: hypothesis tests

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- 1. Perform a detailed hypothesis test for example 2 in the discussion notes.
- 2. A random sample of n=35 observations from a quantitative population produced a mean $\bar{x}=2.4$ and a standard deviation s=0.29. Suppose your research objective is to show that the population mean μ exceeds 2.3.
 - (a) Give the null and alternative hypotheses for the test.
 - (b) Locate the rejection region for the test using a 5% significance level.
 - (c) Before you conduct the test, use your intuition to decide whether the sample mean $\bar{x}=2.4$ is likely or unlikely, assuming that $\mu=2.3$. Now conduct the test. Do the data provide sufficient evidence to indicate that $\mu>2.3$?
- 3. Potency of an Antibiotic A drug manufacturer claimed that the mean potency of one of its antibiotics was 80%. A random sample of n = 100 capsules were tested and produced a sample mean of $\bar{x} = 79.7\%$ with a standard deviation of s = 0.8%. Do the data present sufficient evidence to refute the manufacturer's claim? Let $\alpha = .05$.
 - (a) State the null hypothesis to be tested.
 - (b) State the alternative hypothesis.
 - (c) Conduct a statistical test of the null hypothesis and state your conclusion
- 4. Smoking and Lung Capacity It is recognized that cigarette smoking has a deleterious effect on lung function. In a study of the effect of cigarette smoking on the carbon monoxide diffusing capacity (DL) of the lung, researchers found that current smokers had DL readings significantly lower than those of either exsmokers or nonsmokers. The carbon monoxide diffusing capacities for a random sample of n = 20 current smokers are listed here:

 $103.768\ 92.295\ 100.615\ 102.754\ 88.602\ 61.675\ 88.017\ 108.579\ 73.003\ 90.677\ 71.210\ 73.154\ 123.086\ 84.023\ 82.115\ 106.755\ 91.052\ 76.014\ 89.222\ 90.479$

Do these data indicate that the mean DL reading for current smokers is significantly lower than 100 DL, the average for nonsmokers? Use a $\alpha = .01$.