1. If you want to find out how many students did not get a job after passing university. You now that the population mean is 200. As you cannot investigate the whole population, you took a sample of 100 students and find that the average student did not get a job is 195. What is based on this sample, the point estimate of your population means?
2. 200
3. 195
4. 160
5. 199
6. Due to pressure of performing well in the example, the student has sleeping deviation. The average number of hours the student can focus is 2.9. The standard deviation equals 0.8. If we access how long 100 randomly selected new student can focus and find that the mean is 3.8 hours, and the standard deviation is 0.5. What is the 95% confidence interval?
7. (3.79,3.81)
8. (3.77,3.81)
9. (3.67,3.81)
10. (3.55,3.81)
11. If you asked 55 parents whether they have baby or not. If turns out that 90 in 100 parents have babies? Compute the 99% confidence interval.
12. If a researcher wants to investigate average sleeping hours of a student during exams. He draws a simple random sample of 88 new students and found out that on average 2.1 hours student did not sleep and have standard deviation of 0.8 hours. Compute the 90% confidence interval.
13. A researcher wants to know how many numbers of students slept less during the exam. You have given a margin of error 0.10 and found that average student that did not sleep during exam is 2.5 at 95% confidence interval.
14. When we find confidence intervals, we need to find a balance between being as precise as possible in our estimate, but also as confident as possible that our point estimate is accurate. Which of the following confidence intervals is the most precise?