Assignment 7 Feedback
LLO8180, Spring 2019
Name: Kelley Brundage

Question	Total Points	Multiplier	Points Received	Comments
1ai	6	1	6	
1aii	4	1	4	
1aiii	4	0	0	For a one unit increase in QUET, there is a 9.56 increase in SBP.
1aiv	4	0.5	2	It's for a one year increase in Age, not a general increase in average.
1av	6	0	0	For the critical value method, a t-statistic below the critical value is *not* statistically significant.
1b	8	0.5	4	The independent variable isn't the mean age/size, it's the age/size, just centered on their respective means.
1c	6	1	6	
1d	6	1	6	
1e	6	1	6	
2a	4	0	0	The variables and what you are testing is unclear. The null hypothesis is that there is no difference in the frequencies of different gender between the business and the population.
2b	6	1	6	
2c	6	0	0	If using the p-value method, a p-value above 0.05 means we *fail to* reject the null hypothesis.
2d	6	0	0	Still not sure what a "preference for determining if certain businesses…" means, and also, this is what you wrote for the null hypothesis, so if you're rejecting it as you did in the previous part, you would have gone with the alternative hypothesis.
2a	4	1	4	
2b	6	1	6	
2c	6	1	6	
2d	6	0	0	Again, hypothesis testing conclusion is backwards here.
2e	6	1	6	Wrong conclusion, but fine based on previous answer.
		TOTAL SCORE:	62	

OVERALL COMMENT: You seemed to struggly mainly with all of the hypothesis testing - make sure to review the way that those tests are interpreted. I know we have both the critical value approach and the p-value approach, which can be confusing. I'd suggest mastering the p-value approach, and then worrying about the critical value approach later.