

Take Test: Spring 2024 Term II Midterm Exam

Test Information

Description

There is information in several places for you. You can read the description in the course page for the Midterm Exam. You have additional information/questions in the Word doc and some additional comments in the scripts provided.

Instructions

This Midterm Exam has three parts. Part I is a series of (simple) questions that should not take long to answer. Except for the last few questions, these questions do not require computation. The last few questions use the major league baseball data file, mlb1.gdt. Don't spend too much time and over-think the answers for Part I! Part II is intended to evaluate your knowledge from our review of ANA 500 Foundations of Data Analytics and focuses on multivariable regression using the whiteWines.gdt data file. Part III is intended to evaluate your understanding of logistic regression and uses the (German) credit data file creditData.gdt.

In addition to the data files, I am attaching a Word doc with comments and information related to the Midterm Exam. I am also uploading a series of scripts for you to use if you want to. These include midtermPartIComputeF.inp for Part I, midtermPartIIWhiteWines.inp for Part II, and midtermPartIIILogisticRegression.inp for Part III. I have used these extensively. They should all work as written!

Multiple Attempts

This test allows 2 attempts. This is attempt number 1.

Force Completion

This test can be saved and resumed later.

Your answers are saved automatically.

Question Completion Status:

QUESTION 1

Consider a simple linear regression model, $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + u$. What does the zero conditional mean assumption imply?

- a. The estimated average value of β_0 is zero.
- b. The expected value of the explained variable, y , is zero, regardless of what the value of the explanatory variable, x , is.
- c. The expected value of the error term, u , is zero, regardless of what the value of the explanatory variable, x , is.
- d. The estimated average value of β_1 is zero.

1 points

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QUESTION 2

The explained sum of squares for the regression function, $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + u_1$, is defined as _____.
 a. $\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{u}_i$

- b. $\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2$
- c. $\sum_{i=1}^n (u_i)^2$

- d. $\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$

1 points  Saved

QUESTION 3

If the residual sum of squares (SSR) in a regression analysis is 40.5 and the total sum of squares (SST) is equal to 90, what is the value of the coefficient of determination?

- a. 0.55
 b. 1.2
 c. 0.27
 d. 0.73

1 points  Saved

QUESTION 4

If x_i and y_i are positively correlated in the sample then the estimated slope is ____.

- a. less than zero
 b. equal to zero
 c. equal to one
 d. greater than zero

1 points  Saved

QUESTION 5

In a regression equation, changing the units of measurement of only the independent variable does not affect the ____.

- a. dependent variable
 b. intercept
 c. error term
 d. slope

1 points  Saved

QUESTION 6

The error term in a regression equation is said to exhibit homoskedasticity if _____.

- a. it has the same value for all values of the explanatory variable
- b. it has zero conditional mean
- c. it has the same variance for all values of the explanatory variable
- d. if the error term has a value of one given any value of the explanatory variable

1 points



QUESTION 7

Simple regression is an analysis of correlation between two variables.

- True
- False

1 points



QUESTION 8

R^2 is the ratio of the explained variation compared to the total variation.

- True
- False

1 points



QUESTION 9

A normal variable is standardized by:

- a. adding its mean to it and dividing by its standard deviation.
- b. subtracting off its mean from it and dividing by its standard deviation.
- c. adding its mean to it and multiplying by its standard deviation.
- d. subtracting off its mean from it and multiplying by its standard deviation.

1 points



QUESTION 10

Consider the equation, $y = \alpha + \beta_1x_1 + \beta_2x_2 + u$. A null hypothesis, $H_0: \beta_2 = 0$ states that:

- a. y has no effect on the expected value of x_2 .
- b. β_2 has no effect on the expected value of y .
- c. x_2 has no effect on the expected value of y .
- d. x_2 has no effect on the expected value of β_2 .

1 points



QUESTION 11

If the calculated value of the t statistic is greater than the critical value, the null hypothesis, H_0 is rejected in favor of the alternative hypothesis, H_1 .

- True
- False

1 points



QUESTION 12

The normality assumption implies that:

- a. the population error u is dependent on the explanatory variables and is normally distributed with mean equal to one and variance σ^2 .
- b. the population error u is dependent on the explanatory variables and is normally distributed with mean zero and variance σ .
- c. the population error u is independent of the explanatory variables and is normally distributed with mean zero and variance σ^2 .
- d. the population error u is independent of the explanatory variables and is normally distributed with mean equal to one and variance σ .

1 points



QUESTION 13

The significance level of a test is:

- a. one minus the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is false.
- b. one minus the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true.
- c. the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true.
- d. the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is false.

1 points



QUESTION 14

Which of the following is a statistic that can be used to test hypotheses about a single population parameter?

- a. χ^2 statistic
- b. F statistic
- c. t statistic
- d. Durbin Watson statistic

1 points

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QUESTION 15

Which of the following statements is true?

- a. The CLT assumes that the dependent variable is unaffected by unobserved factors.
- b. OLS estimators have the highest variance among unbiased estimators.
- c. Taking a log of a nonnormal distribution yields a distribution that is closer to normal.
- d. The mean of a nonnormal distribution is 0 and the variance is σ^2 .

1 points

 Saved

QUESTION 16

Which of the following statements is true?

- a. When the standard error of an estimate increases, the confidence interval for the estimate narrows down.
- b. Standard error of an estimate does not affect the confidence interval for the estimate.
- c. The lower bound of the confidence interval for a regression coefficient, say $\hat{\alpha}_j$, is given by $\hat{\beta}_j - [\text{standard error} \times (\hat{\beta}_j)]$.
- d. The upper bound of the confidence interval for a regression coefficient, say $\hat{\alpha}_j$, is given by $\hat{\beta}_j + [\text{Critical value} \times \text{standard error} (\hat{\beta}_j)]$.

1 points

 Saved

QUESTION 17

Which of the following tools is used to test multiple linear restrictions?

- a. t test
- b. Unit root test
- c. z test
- d. F test

1 points

 Saved

QUESTION 18

A variable is standardized in the sample:

- a. by multiplying by its standard deviation.
- b. by multiplying by its mean.
- c. by subtracting off its mean and multiplying by its standard deviation.
- d. by subtracting off its mean and dividing by its standard deviation.

1 points



QUESTION 19

If the R -squared value is low, then using OLS equation is very easy to predict individual future outcomes on y given a set of values for the explanatory variables.

- True
- False

1 points



QUESTION 20

In the following equation, gdp refers to gross domestic product, and FDI refers to foreign direct investment.

$$\log(gdp) = 2.65 + 0.527\log(bankcredit) + 0.222FDI$$

(0.13) (0.022) (0.017)

Which of the following statements is then true?

- a. If bank credit increases by 1%, gdp increases by 0.527%, the level of FDI remaining constant.
- b. If gdp increases by 1%, bank credit increases by 0.527%, the level of FDI remaining constant.
- c. If bank credit increases by 1%, gdp increases by $\log(0.527)\%$, the level of FDI remaining constant.
- d. If gdp increases by 1%, bank credit increases by $\log(0.527)\%$, the level of FDI remaining constant.

1 points



QUESTION 21

In the following equation, gdp refers to gross domestic product, and FDI refers to foreign direct investment.

$$\log(gdp) = 2.65 + 0.527\log(bankcredit) + 0.222FDI$$

(0.13) (0.022)

(0.017)

Which of the following statements is then true?

- a. If FDI increases by 1%, gdp increases by approximately 52.7%, the amount of bank credit remaining constant.
- b. If FDI increases by 1%, gdp increases by approximately 24.8%, the amount of bank credit remaining constant.
- c. If FDI increases by 1%, gdp increases by approximately 22.2%, the amount of bank credit remaining constant.
- d. If FDI increases by 1%, gdp increases by approximately 26.5%, the amount of bank credit remaining constant.

1 points



QUESTION 22

One popular measure to describe the relationship between the dependent variable y and each explanatory variable is the:

- a. average partial effect.
- b. interaction effect.
- c. partial effect.
- d. standardized effect.

1 points



QUESTION 23

To make predictions of logarithmic dependent variables, they first have to be converted to their level forms.

- True
- False

1 points



QUESTION 24

Which of the following correctly identifies a limitation of logarithmic transformation of variables?

- a. Logarithmic transformations cannot be used if a variable takes on zero or negative values.
- b. Logarithmic transformations of variables are likely to lead to heteroskedasticity.
- c. Taking log of variables make OLS estimates more sensitive to extreme values in comparison to variables taken in level.
- d. Taking log of a variable often expands its range which can cause inefficient estimates.

1 points



QUESTION 25

Which of the following correctly identifies an advantage of using adjusted R^2 over R^2 ?

- a. Adjusted R^2 is easier to calculate than R^2 .
- b. The penalty of adding new independent variables is better understood through adjusted R^2 than R^2 .
- c. Adjusted R^2 corrects the bias in R^2 .
- d. The adjusted R^2 can be calculated for models having logarithmic functions while R^2 cannot be calculated for such models.

1 points

 Saved

QUESTION 26

A problem that often arises in policy and program evaluation is that individuals (or firms or cities) choose whether or not to participate in certain behaviors or programs.

- True
- False

1 points

 Saved

QUESTION 27

Consider the following regression equation: $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_k x_k + u$

In which of the following cases, the dependent variable is binary?

- a. y indicates the number of children in a family
- b. y indicates household consumption expenditure
- c. y indicates the gross domestic product of a country
- d. y indicates whether an adult is a college dropout

1 points

 Saved

QUESTION 28

Consider the following regression equation: $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_k x_k + u$

In which of the following cases, is ' y ' a discrete variable?

- a. y indicates household consumption expenditure
- b. y indicates the number of children in a family
- c. y indicates the total volume of rainfall during a year
- d. y indicates the gross domestic product of a country

QUESTION 29

Consider the following regression equation: $\text{graduate} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{female} + \beta_2 \text{score} + u$ where graduate is a dummy variable (1 if the person graduated from college, and 0 otherwise), female is a dummy variable (1 if the person is female, and 0 otherwise), and score is the college admission test score.

What does β_1 measure?

- a. The predicted difference in probability of graduating between male and female students, all else equal.
- b. The predicted probability of graduating for female students.
- c. The predicted probability of graduating for male students.
- d. The predicted change in probability of graduating when score increases by 1, all else equal.

QUESTION 30

Consider the model: $\log(\text{wage}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{female} + \beta_2 \text{graduate} + \beta_3 \text{female} * \text{graduate} + u$, where graduate is a dummy variable (1 if the person has graduated from college, and 0 otherwise), and female is a dummy variable (1 if the person is female, and 0 otherwise). Which of the following measures the return of graduating from college for men?

- a. $\beta_1 + \beta_2$
- b. $\beta_2 + \beta_3$
- c. $\beta_0 + \beta_2$
- d. $\beta_1 + \beta_3$

QUESTION 31

Consider the model: $\log(\text{wage}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{female} + \beta_2 \text{exper} + \beta_3 \text{female} * \text{exper} + u$, where exper is the years of work experience, and female is a dummy variable (1 if the person is female, and 0 otherwise). Which of the following measures the difference in the return of experience between men and women?

- a. β_0
- b. $\beta_0 + \beta_2 + \beta_3$
- c. $\beta_0 + \beta_3$
- d. $\beta_1 + \beta_3$

QUESTION 32

In the following regression equation, y is a binary variable:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_k x_k + u$$

In this case, the estimated slope coefficient, $\bar{\beta}_1$ measures ____.

- a. the predicted change in the probability of success when x_1 increases by one unit, everything else remaining constant
- b. the predicted change in the value of y when x_1 decreases by one unit, everything else remaining constant
- c. the predicted change in the value of y when x_1 increases by one unit, everything else remaining constant
- d. the predicted change in the probability of success when x_1 decreases by one unit, everything else remaining constant

1 points**QUESTION 33**

The following simple model is used to determine the annual savings of an individual on the basis of his annual income and education.

$$\text{Savings} = \beta_0 + \delta_0 \text{Edu} + \beta_1 \text{Inc} + u$$

The variable 'Edu' takes a value of 1 if the person is educated and the variable 'Inc' measures the income of the individual.

Refer to the model above. The benchmark group in this model is ____.

- a. the group of individuals with a high income
- b. the group of educated people
- c. the group of uneducated people
- d. the group of individuals with a low income

1 points**QUESTION 34**

The following simple model is used to determine the annual savings of an individual on the basis of his annual income and education.

$$\text{Savings} = \beta_0 + \delta_0 \text{Edu} + \beta_1 \text{Inc} + u$$

The variable 'Edu' takes a value of 1 if the person is educated and the variable 'Inc' measures the income of the individual.

Refer to the above model. If $\delta_0 > 0$, ____.

- a. educated people have higher savings than those who are not educated
- b. uneducated people have higher savings than those who are educated
- c. individual with lower income have higher savings
- d. individuals with lower income have higher savings

1 points

Saved

QUESTION 35

Which of the following is true of dependent variables?

- a. A dependent variable can be binary.
- b. A dependent variable cannot have more than 2 values.
- c. A dependent variable can only have a numerical value.
- d. A dependent variable cannot have a qualitative meaning.

1 points

Saved

QUESTION 36

We have used the term "simple linear regression" to mean a regression model that involves only one dependent and one independent variable. However, we can go a little deeper into the meaning of simple "linear regression". Select the best choice below to define "linear regression". That is, "linear regression" means that _____.

- a model is linear if all the independent variables are linear
- a model is linear if it is linear in its coefficients, i.e. $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_i$
- a model is linear if the dependent variable is linear
- a model is linear if it involves only the summation of independent variables

1 points

Saved

QUESTION 37

The model below is a simple linear model.

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Log}(x_1) + e$$

- True
- False

1 points

Saved

QUESTION 38

The model below is linear.

$$\log(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + e$$

True

False

1 points



QUESTION 39

The model below is linear.

$$\ln(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \sqrt{x_1} + e$$

True

False

1 points



QUESTION 40

There are actually two assumptions in this statement with respect to ordinary least squares regression," variances must be evenly distributed and centered about 0 (zero)". Evenness of variances (or residuals) means that the expected value $E(e|_{\bar{x}}) = \sigma^2$ where the square root of σ^2 is the standard deviation, i.e. homoskedasticity is present. The fact that the variance must be centered about 0 (zero) refers to having "unbiased" coefficients. Further, the fact is that homoskedasticity plays no role in whether or not coefficients are unbiased. Mathematically this is written as:

$$E(y|x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1$$

$$Var(y|x) = \sigma^2$$

True

False

1 points



QUESTION 41

Consider the model below:

$$\log(\text{salary}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{years} + \beta_2 \text{gamesyr} + \beta_3 \text{bavg} + \beta_4 \text{hrunsyr} + \beta_5 \text{rbisyr} + e$$

where salary is a players total salary, gamesyr is the average games played per year,

and where bavg is the career batting average, hrungsyr is the home runs per year, and rbisyr is runs batted in per year are performance statistics.

To test whether or not the performance statistics have any effect on salary we would use the hypothesis _____ .

- $H_A: \beta_0 = 0, \beta_1 = 0, \beta_2 = 0$
- $H_0: \beta_3 = 0, \beta_4 = 0, \beta_5 = 0$
- $H_A: \beta_3 = 0, \beta_4 = 0, \beta_5 = 0$
- $H_0: \beta_0 = 0, \beta_1 = 0, \beta_2 = 0$

1 points



QUESTION 42

A model including all terms for all independent variables is called an "unrestricted" model. Whereas, a model that has some terms for some variables omitted is called a "restricted" model.

- True
- False

1 points



QUESTION 43

A t statistic can be used to test this model (below) and determine whether or not the terms involving the variables bavg, hrungsyr, and rbisyr are "individually" significant. That is, a simple t-test can be used to determine whether or not performance statistics should be included in the model.

$$\log(\text{salary}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{years} + \beta_2 \text{gamesyr} + \beta_3 \text{bavg} + \beta_4 \text{hrunsyr} + \beta_5 \text{rbisyr} + e$$

True

False

1 points

 Saved

QUESTION 44

The model shown below where terms related to the performance statistics have been removed is a "restricted model".

$$\log(\text{salary}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{years} + \beta_2 \text{gamesyr} + e$$

True

False

1 points

 Saved

QUESTION 45

Take my word for it. The correct answer to this question is "True". This is important because it provides a much easier way to compute the F-statistic for more complicated, more real-world problems.

We can develop an F statistic (or *F ratio*) by using an unrestricted and a restricted model with the formula:

$$F \equiv \frac{(SSR_r - SSR_{ur}) / q}{SSR_{ur} / (n - k - 1)}$$

where SSR_{ur} is the sum of squared residuals from the unrestricted model and SSR_r is the sum of squared residuals from the restricted model. q is the number of restrictions imposed moving from the unrestricted to the restricted model (e.g. if we remove 3 terms then $q=3$). And, where $n =$ and $k =$ the number of independent variables.

True

False

1 points

 Saved

QUESTION 46

Using the data file mlb1 and the script provided enter the value of the sum of squares error for the unrestricted model. Be sure to round your answer to two decimal places.

183.19

1 points



QUESTION 47

Using the data file mlb1 and the script provided what is the value of the sum of squares error for the restricted model. Be sure to enter your value rounded to two decimals.

198.31

1 points



QUESTION 48

Last, using the data file mlb1 and the script provided what is the F statistic computed using the sum of squares error for the unrestricted and the restricted models. Be sure to round your answer to two decimal places.

9.55

1 points



QUESTION 49

Based on what you have learned so far in our course and your program of study, the data file mlb1 and the script provided, consider the following statement.

There is no way to obtain the critical value F without a computer and long, onerous computations.

- True
- False

1 points



QUESTION 50

Consider the following based on the data file mlb1 and output from the script provided.

Based on the critical value F you obtained and the F-statistic you computed you determine that the null hypothesis must be rejected. There is sufficient evidence that the performance statistics terms should remain in the model.

- True
- False

1 points



QUESTION 51

Be sure to refer back to your Word doc. This question starts the work (questions) from Part II Evaluating Refression Models on the White Wines dataset.

[A} is the dependent variable in this dataset.

Quality

10 points



QUESTION 52

What is the data type of this variable?

- Categorical ordinal
- Categorical nominal
- Numeric discrete
- Numeric continuous

10 points



QUESTION 53

Is the distribution for this variable normal?

- Yes
- No

10 points  Saved

QUESTION 54

Does multicollinearity exist?

- Yes
 No

10 points  Saved

QUESTION 55

If multicollinearity exists, which variables are highly correlated. Be sure to check all the variables that are highly correlated. (Remember that I use 0.6 and above as a rule of thumb for high correlation. And, don't worry about pairing up these variables right now. Just check the variable if it is highly correlated with another variable.)

- Total Sulfur Dioxide
 pH
 Free Sulfur Dioxide
 Sulphates
 Alcohol
 Chlorides
 Citric Acid
 Fixed Acidity
 All are highly correlated
 Residual Sugar
 Volatile Acidity
 Density

10 points  Saved

QUESTION 56

Generate an OLS model for the dataset using all independent variables as parameters in the model. Are the intercept and all coefficients statistically significant?

- Yes
- No

10 points



QUESTION 57

Based on the R-squared value for this model, does the model explain most of the variation in the data?

- Yes
- No

10 points



QUESTION 58

Check the variable or variables you found that are highly correlated and are NOT statistically significant.

- Density
- Alcohol
- pH
- Total Sulfur Dioxide
- Chlorides
- Free Sulfur Dioxide
- Sulphates
- Fixed Acidity
- Citric Acid
- Volatile Acidity
- Residual Sugar

10 points

✓ Saved

QUESTION 59

Build a new OLS model for this dataset and include Volatile Acidity, Residual Sugar, Sulphates, pH, Free Sulfur Dioxide, Density, and Alcohol as independent variables. Now are the intercept and all coefficients statistically significant?

- Yes
 No

10 points

✓ Saved

QUESTION 60

Did the R-squared value improve for the last model you built?

- Yes
 No

10 points

✓ Saved

QUESTION 61

Using some information published on the Internet to conduct feature selection (to choose which variables to use as independent variables), build an OLS regression model (Model 2) using Residual Sugar, Chlorides, Total Sulfur Dioxide, pH, and alcohol as the independent variables. Based on the value of R-squared, did the model improve in terms of explaining the variation in the data?

- Yes
 No

10 points

✓ Saved

QUESTION 62

It appears that some of the variables still included in the model do not help explain the variation in the data. Or, as I like to say, "something hinky is going on..." Sample the dataset to find the observations that make the most difference to the quality of the wine. That is, first create a subset of the dataset for observations where quality is greater than 7; and, second create another subset where quality is less than 5. This should give you some idea of the variables differences between the worst and best wines. Which variables appear to make the most difference to the quality of white wines? Using Volatile Acidity, Citric Acid, Residual Sugar, and Free Sulfur Dioxide as independent variables build an OLS model. Based on the value of R-squared, does the model explain more of the variation in the data? Or in other words, did the R-squared value show this model improved?

Yes

No

10 points



QUESTION 63

Using Volatile Acidity, Citric Acid, Residual Sugar, and Free Sulfur Dioxide as independent variables and the formula you used in Part I of this exam to compute the F statistic, evaluate whether or not all the variables in the unrestricted model should be included. Do all variables need to remain in this model?

Yes

No

10 points



QUESTION 64

Again, be sure to refer back to your Word doc. This question begins the work (questions) in Part III Logistic Regression on the credit dataset.

What is the best type model for these data?

Multinomial logistic

Logit or logistic

Multivariable linear

Simple linear

10 points



QUESTION 65

Build a logistic regression model and use its output to answer the related questions. Are the intercept and all the coefficients statistically significant?

- Yes
 No

10 points



QUESTION 66

Out of 1000 observations, what are the number of cases "correctly predicted" by Model1? This is an exception to the usual procedure. Since we are looking at the number of cases, be sure to enter your answer as a whole number (integer).

768

10 points



QUESTION 67

One of the problems with current credit rating systems is that they tend to not be very reliable in terms of predicting defaults, a Type II error. Output from Model2 indicates that _____ instances were predicted to be "good" or "no default" when in fact those instances had defaulted.

168

10 points



QUESTION 68

The problems with or number of Type II errors can be mitigated by decreasing the number of observations.

- True
 False

10 points



QUESTION 69

Type II errors can be decreased by increasing the level of significance. Of course, then the number of Type I errors will increase.

- True
- False

10 points



QUESTION 70

Given the output from Model2, the coefficients for the variables AccountBalance, ValueSavingsStocks, and ConcurrentCredits indicate that as a loan applicant's account status increases, the value of his/her savings increases, and the less he/she currently owes on other credit accounts indicates his/her credit worthiness will decrease.

- True
- False

10 points



QUESTION 71

Now look at the average marginal effects (AME) and some probabilities, i.e. the probability that a debtor will default given some very basic data to consider. (Note that the fact a value is output for the AME with respect to the intercept (b_1) is meaningless.) Since we will reuse some of the functions from the script from PS3 and add a bunch more functions, I'll try to keep this simple. The dependent variable Creditability will be a function of the intercept and the independent variables AccountBalance, CreditAmount, ValueSavingsStocks, and ConcurrentCredits. The logic is that the more ability a debtor has to repay the less trouble he/she would have repaying a loan. And, the more the debtor borrows the more trouble he/she would have repaying that amount, etc.

Using the script provided, build a simpler logistic regression model, Model2, using the variables listed above. What is the average marginal effect of a loan applicant's current bank account balance, i.e. AccountBalance?

0.1087

10 points



QUESTION 72

The average marginal effect for AccountBalance means that a unit increase in a loan applicants accounts status will result in a 0.11 increase in the applicant's credit worthiness or Creditability. (This is where the miscoding gets really sticky. This result is consistent with my discussion about potential miscoding above and I think consistent with results by other researchers.)

True

False

10 points

 Saved

QUESTION 73

Considering average marginal effects again, if a loan applicant requests a higher loan amount that will have a nearly negligible effect on an applicant's credit worthiness or Creditability.

True

False

10 points

 Saved

QUESTION 74

Now, considering the 95% confidence intervals, we can be 95% certain that within the true population a loan applicant will likely not currently have a checking or savings account.

True

False

10 points

 Saved

Click Save and Submit to save and submit. Click Save All Answers to save all answers.

Save All Answers

Save and Submit