1. A nylon rope maker claims its repelling rope's average breaking strength is at least 800 pounds. A government inspector is interested in whether or not the actual breaking strength is living up to the company’s claim. The inspector randomly selects 30 ropes from a large shipment and tests the breaking strength. She observed a mean breaking strength of 770 pounds with a standard deviation of 50 pounds.
   1. Compute a 95% confidence interval for the true mean breaking strength of all ropes. INTERPRET the interval.
   2. What is the point estimate for the population mean?
   3. What is the standard error of your point estimate?
   4. What is the critical value?
   5. What is the margin of error?
   6. Does this confidence interval contain the value 800 pounds (the breaking strength that is claimed by the company)? What do you infer?
   7. The inspector wants to reduce the bound on the error of estimation to 8 pounds by conducting another study using a larger sample of ropes. How large of a sample is needed to estimate the true mean breaking strength to within 8 pounds with 90% level of confidence?
2. A physician wants to estimate the true proportion of American adults who exercise at least three times a week. In a random sample of 400 American adults, 130 reported exercising three times a week.
   1. Construct a 95% confidence interval for the true proportion of American adults that exercise three times a week. INTERPRET the interval.

* 1. What is the point estimate for the population proportion?
  2. What is the standard error of your point estimate?
  3. What is the critical value?
  4. What is the margin of error?
  5. It is desired to reduce the bound on the error of estimation to 0.015 with a 95% level of confidence. Find the minimum sample size required to accomplish this goal. Use the estimate of *p* from the existing sample.