

Brief Article

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Chapter 1

Why you should use data science?

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Solution 1.6-1

All of the choices is the correct answer.

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Solution 1.6-2

The level of measurement of marital status is nominal.

—

Solution 1.6-3

The level of measurement of marital status is interval-ratio.

—

Solution 1.6-4

The number of reported robberies in June 2014 in Kalamazoo County is a continuous variable.

—

Solution 1.6-5

Numeric - interval

—

Solution 1.6-6

Numeric - ratio

—

Solution 1.6-7

all adult residents of the U.S.

—

Solution 1.6-8

birth weight.

—

Solution 1.6-9

Variable: Homicide rate
Level of Measurement: Interval-ratio
Type: Continuous
Application: Descriptive (two variables)

Solution 1.6-10

Variable: party, gender, opinion
Level of Measurement: nominal, nominal, ordinal
Type: discrete, discrete, discrete
Application: inferential, NA, NA

Chapter 2

Dataset Descriptive Information

Solution 2.5-1

$$(2.)p = \frac{250 - 195}{250} = 0.22 \quad (2.1)$$

Solution 2.5-2

$$(3.)ratio = \frac{195}{250 - 195} = 3.55 \quad (2.2)$$

Solution 2.5-3

$$(2.)rate = \frac{13}{25000} \times 100000 = 52 \quad (2.3)$$

Solution 2.5-4

$$(1.)PC = \frac{(83 - 89)}{89} \times 100 = -6.7\% \quad (2.4)$$

Solution 2.5-5

(1.) The percentage of nurses who are female is 36.8%. (2.) The proportion of orderlies who are males is 0.367. (3.) Ratio is 18 females docs to 83 males docs or approximately 1 female doc for every 5 males docs. (4.) Percentage of females on the staff is 43.3%.

Solution 2.5-6

The measure of the lost hours due to traffic is interval-ratio.

Solution 2.5-7

$$pc = \frac{169.53 - 159.90}{159.90} \times 100 = 6.02\% \quad (2.5)$$

Solution 2.5-8

Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. 15.70 17.60 18.30 18.24 19.28 20.70

Solution 2.5-9

$$p = \frac{(19+15)}{50} \times 100 = 68$$

Solution 2.5-10

violent crime rate is [1] 5.625563

property crime rate is [1] 46.97676

Chapter 3

Measures of Central Tendency

Solution 3.9-1

mean = 32.167, median = 32.5, mode = 35

Solution 3.9-2

The three value must be 22.

Solution 3.9-3

The mean is Mean 472.6

The median is Median 555

There is no mode since there are no duplicates.

1. The greater value is the median (555). **2.** There is a negative skewness in the middle half the of the dataset. (Refer to Figure 3.1.)

3. When we compare the median to the mean, we find the median (555) is greater the mean (472.6). Therefore, we can say the the dataset is left skewed.

Solution 3.9-4

(1.) Mode (2.) Median (3.) Mean (4.) Mean (5.) Median (6.) Mode

Solution 3.9-5

Birth Mode="North"; **Legal** Median=2.5; **Expense** Mean=48.5; **Movies** Mean=5.8;
Food Median=6; **Religion** Mode="Protestant"

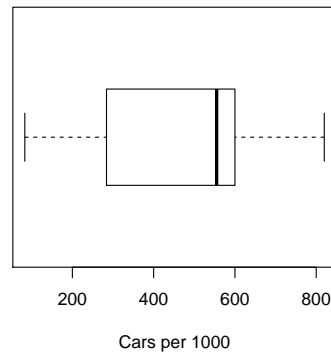


Figure 3.1: Boxplot of Cars per 1000

Solution 3.9-6

The mean for 2005 is [1] 55.4
 The median for 2005 is [1] 54.5
 The mean for 2015 is [1] 57.1
 The median for 2015 is [1] 57

Solution 3.9-7

The mean is [1] 31.8
 The median is [1] 35

Solution 3.9-8

The mean is [1] 28.72
 The median is [1] 30

Solution 3.9-9

The pretest mean is [1] 9.333333
 The pretest median is [1] 10
 The posttest mean is [1] 12.93333
 The pretest median is [1] 12

Solution 3.9-10

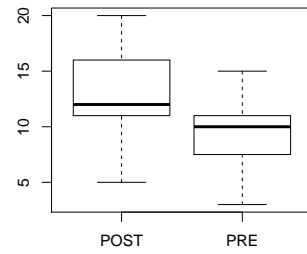


Figure 3.2: Box plot of Post - Pre Test Scores

The sex ed pretest mean is [1] 9.333333

The sex ed posttest mean is [1] 12.93333

After reviewing the box plot of the differences between posttest and pretest scores, it appears that the students learned the subject material.

Chapter 4

Measures of Dispersion

Solution 4.9-1

The range is $\text{range} = (X_{\max} - X_{\min}) = 42 - 16 = [1] \ 26$

Solution 4.9-2

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LB} &= Q_1 - 1.5(\text{IQR}) = 10 - 1.5 (20 - 10) = -5 \\ \text{UB} &= Q_3 + 1.5(\text{IQR}) = 20 + 1.5 (20 - 10) = 35\end{aligned}$$

There are no outliers.

Solution 4.9-3

$$\text{SD} = 1.581$$

Chapter 5

Normal Curve

Solution 5.8-1

$$SD = \frac{(41 - 32)}{3} = 3 \quad (5.1)$$

Solution 5.8-2

$$z = \frac{173 - 153}{11} = 1.82 \quad (5.2)$$

Solution 5.8-3

$$z = \frac{143 - 155}{12} = -1$$
$$P[z < -1] = 15.87$$

Solution 5.8-4

$$x = \mu + Z\sigma$$
$$x = 155 + 1.28 \times (12)$$
$$x = 170.36$$

Chapter 6

Inferential Statistics

Solution 6.9-1

The population for this sample survey is all adult resident of the United States.

Solution 6.9-2

This is an example of stratified random sampling.

Solution 6.9-3

This method is called systemic random sampling.

Solution 6.9-4

What proportion will exceed 72.0 inches?

$$SE = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2.9}{\sqrt{10}} = 0.9171$$

$$Z = \frac{(X-\mu)}{SE}$$

$$Z = \frac{(72.0-69.1)}{0.9171} = 3.1623$$

$$P[Z > 3.1623] = 0.0008$$

Solution 6.9-5

What is the chance that this group will average over 220?

$$SE = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{28}{\sqrt{40}} = 4.4272$$

$$Z = \frac{(X-\mu)}{SE}$$

$$Z = \frac{(220-210)}{4.4272} = 2.2588$$

$$P[Z > 2.2588] = 0.0119$$

Chapter 7

Estimation

Solution 7.5-1

The point estimate is $\bar{X} = 3.38$.

Solution 7.5-2

$$SE = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0.30}{\sqrt{100}} = [1] \ 0.03$$

Solution 7.5-3

The critical value is $[1] \ 1.984217$

Solution 7.5-4

$$SE = [1] \ 0.03$$

$$ME = [1] \ 0.05952651$$

Solution 7.5-5

$$CI = \bar{X} \pm ME = 3.38 \pm 0.0595$$

$$CI = (3.38 - 0.0595, 3.38 + 0.0595)$$

$$CI = (3.32, 3.44)$$

Solution 7.5-6

The point estimate for Brazil is $p = \frac{1367}{1486} = [1] \ 0.9199192$

Solution 7.5-7

The standard error of the estimate for China is

$$[1] \ 0.007550553$$

Solution 7.5-8

The critical value for all nations is [1] 1.959964

Solution 7.5-9

$$ME = (CV)(SE) = 1.96 \times 0.0069 = [1] 0.01355432$$

Solution 7.5-10

The 95 percent CI is [1] 0.943 [1] ”+/-” [1] 0.01016095

Chapter 8

Testing One Sample Hypotheses

Solution 8.7-1

$H_0 : \mu = 6.2$ vs. $H_A : \mu \neq 6.2$

Solution 8.7-2

$$SE = \frac{0.7}{\sqrt{25}} = 0.14$$
$$t = \frac{(5.9-6.2)}{0.14} = -2.14$$

Solution 8.7-3

From the distribution of t , using row $df = 24$ and column 0.025 , $CV(t) = 2.064$.

Solution 8.7-4

Since the test statistic, $|t| = |-2.14| > t_{.025} = 2.064$

Therefore, reject H_0 , there is difference.

Solution 8.7-5

$H_0 : P_u = 0.55$ vs. $H_A : P_u \neq 0.55$

Solution 8.7-6

$$SE = \sqrt{\frac{(.55(1-.55))}{150}} = 0.0406$$
$$z = \frac{(.6-.55)}{0.0406}$$
$$z = 1.23$$

Solution 8.7-7

Standard Normal distribution, $CV(z) = \pm 1.96$

Solution 8.7-8

Conclude there is no difference, since the population, 55, percent is within the confidence interval. The 95 percent CI is (0.5516, 0.6784).

Solution 8.7-9

No Error was committed.

Chapter 9

Testing Two Sample Hypotheses

Solution 9.6-1

$H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$ vs. $H_0 : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

Solution 9.6-2

From the t-distribution table, choose df row 10 and column significance level 0.05.
Student's t distribution, $CV = 1.8125$

Solution 9.6-3

The test statistics is $|-1.66|$ and significance level is 1.8125. Since the test statistic is less than the significance level, fail to reject H_0 .

Solution 9.6-4

$H_0 : P_1 = P_2$ vs. $H_A : P_1 \neq P_2$

Solution 9.6-5

Standard Normal (z) distribution, $Z = \pm 1.96$.

Solution 9.6-6

Conclude that there is a difference, since the test statistic ($z = 2.04$) is greater than the critical value ($z = 1.96$). Therefore, reject H_0

Chapter 10

Testing Equality of two or more Proportions

Solution 10.5-1

1. Significance test:

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: mtxA X-squared = 1.6192, df = 2, p-value = 0.445

Reviewing the results of the chi-square test, the test statistic ($\chi^2 = 1.6192$) and the p -value = 0.445 which is greater than 0.05, we conclude that there is no difference in GPA from students who live on-campus or off-campus.

2. column percents

	1	2
1	26.42	34.04
2	50.94	38.30
3	22.64	27.66

The on-campus group is most likely to have a high GPA.

Solution 10.5-2

1. Significance test:

Pearson's Chi-squared test

data: mtxA X-squared = 13.983, df = 4, p-value = 0.007349

Reviewing the results of the chi-square test, the test statistic ($\chi^2 = 13.983$) and the p -value = 0.007349 which is less than 0.05, we conclude that there is a difference in quality of life and level of satisfaction with the neighborhood.

2. column percents

	1	2	3
1	50.00	25.00	13.16
2	30.77	44.44	34.21
3	19.23	30.56	52.63

The quality of life group is most likely to have a high level of neighborhood satisfaction.

Chapter 11

Testing Equality of three or more Averages

Solution 11.4-1

$H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$ vs. H_a : at least one mean is different.

Solution 11.4-2

Since the $F_{obtained} = 1.84 < F_{critical} = 3.68$, fail to reject H_0

Chapter 12

Testing the relationship between numerical variables

Solution 12.5-1

$$BAC = -0.012 + 0.017(9) = 0.14$$

Solution 12.5-2

A moderately strong positive straight-line relationship between number of beers and BAC.

Solution 12.5-3

The correlation coefficient is $r = 0.875 = \sqrt{0.765}$ where r^2 is the coefficient of determination.

Chapter 13

Workshops

Solution 13.1-1

all adults with normal vision.

Solution 13.1-2

the 1,347 teachers who mail back the questionnaire.

Solution 13.1-3

three

Solution 13.1-4

Rate of California is [1] 8.768816

Rate of Florida is [1] 23.75374

Rate of Illinois is [1] 10.39501

Rate of Nevada is [1] 42.45283

Therefore, Nevada has the highest number of death row prisoners.

Solution 13.1-5

Rate of Michelle's income is [1] -76.19048

Solution 13.1-6

[1] 78

is not equal to 100%.

Solution 13.1-7

A good choice of a graph would be a bar chart.

Solution 13.1-8

right skewed, mean, median.

Solution 13.1-9

counts or percents, mean, median.

Solution 13.1-10

Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. -2.0000 0.0000 1.0000 0.8182 2.0000 3.0000

$Q_1 = 0$

Solution 13.2-1

Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. 1.00 2.00 4.00 5.00 4.75 22.00

Therefore, $Q_3 = 5$

Solution 13.2-2

Therefore, $\text{IQR} = [1] \ 2.75$

Solution 13.2-3

Standard deviation would change.

Solution 13.2-4

The median will be larger than the mean if the distribution is left skewed.

Solution 13.2-5

You made an error in your calculations.

Solution 13.2-6

all the observations have the same value.

—
Solution 13.2-7

The box in each box plot marks the range covered by the middle half of the data.

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Solution 13.2-8

mean of curve A is less than mean of curve B and standard deviation of curve A is less than standard deviation of curve B.

—

Solution 13.3-1

The mean of the normal distribution is 50.

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Solution 13.3-2

The standard deviation of the normal distribution is 10.

—

Solution 13.3-3

A number with 60 percent of the data above it is the 40th percentile.

—

Solution 13.3-4

the standard deviation of the test scores is [1] 15

—

Solution 13.3-5

$$P[-1 < z < 2] = P[z < 2] - P[z < -1] = [1] 0.8185946$$

—

Solution 13.3-6

$$P[\bar{x} > 12] \times 1000 = (1 - P[\bar{x} < 12]) \times 1000 = (1 - P[z < .5]) \times 1000 = [1] 308.5375$$

—

Solution 13.3-7

So the median score on the exam is equal to 500.

—

Solution 13.3-8

The percent of scores are higher is [1] 0.0249979

Solution 13.3-9

the proportion of exceptional students among male SAT takers is about [1] 0.02275013

Solution 13.4-1

The point estimate is [1] 0.4199605

Solution 13.4-2

The standard error of your estimate is [1] 0.01551468

Solution 13.4-3

The critical value is [1] 1.644854

Solution 13.4-4

The margin error of your estimate is [1] 0.02551937

Solution 13.4-5

The confidence interval is [1] 0.3944411 [1] 0.4454798

Solution 13.4-6

The point estimate is [1] 114.9

Solution 13.4-7

The standard error of your estimate is [1] 1.789786

Solution 13.4-8

The critical value is [1] 2.055529

Solution 13.4-9

The margin of error is [1] 3.678957

Solution 13.4-10

The 95% CI is [1] 111.221 [1] 118.579

Solution 13.5-1

The population parameter of interest is \$ [1] 8

Solution 13.5-2

The appropriate hypotheses are $H_0 : \mu = 8$ vs. $H_a : \mu \neq 8$

Solution 13.5-3

The test statistic is [1] 1.781538

Solution 13.5-4

The critical value is [1] -2.200985

Solution 13.5-5

Your conclusion is fail to reject H_0 .

Solution 13.5-6

Population parameter of interest is 128.

Solution 13.5-7

The appropriate hypotheses are $H_0 : \mu = 128$ vs. $H_a : \mu > 128$

Solution 13.5-8

The test statistic is [1] 2.321429

Solution 13.5-9

The critical value is [1] 1.317836

Solution 13.5-10

Your conclusion is reject H_0 in favor H_a

Solution 13.6-1

The appropriate hypotheses are $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$ vs. $H_a : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

Solution 13.6-2

The test statistic is [1] 2.043016

Solution 13.6-3

The critical value is [1] 1.724718

Solution 13.6-4

The correct conclusion is reject H_0 in favor H_a .

Solution 13.6-5

It will be concluded that the two methods of learning are not equal when they are.

Solution 13.6-6

The hypotheses are $H_0 : p_A = p_B$ vs. $H_0 : p_A > p_B$

Solution 13.6-7

The test statistic is [1] 1.871063

Solution 13.6-8

The critical value is

Solution 13.6-9

The the correct conclusion in reject H_0 in favor of H_a , since the test statistic (1.87) is greater than the critical value 1.645.

Solution 13.6-10

It will be concluded that brand A outsells brand B when it does not.

Solution 13.7-1

H_0 : the type of pharmacies and waiting time are independent vs. H_a : the type of pharmacies and waiting time are dependent.

Solution 13.7-2

The chi-square test statistic for this data is 20.937.

Solution 13.7-3

The critical value for chi-square is [1] 0.3518463

Solution 13.7-4

The type of pharmacies and waiting time are dependent.

Solution 13.7-5

The hypotheses are $H_0 : \mu_A = \mu_B = \mu_C = \mu_D$ vs. H_a : at least one of the population means is different.

Solution 13.7-6

the test statistic 4.302

Solution 13.7-7

The critical value at 5 percent level of significance is [1] 3.343889

Solution 13.7-8

Your conclusion at the 5 percent level of significance is to reject H_0 in favor of H_a since the test statistic (4.302) is greater than the critical value (3.3439).

Solution 13.7-9

The median assembly time for the group who attended training program C is the highest, followed by training program D, then A and B is the lowest.

Solution 13.7-10

The differences for the mean assembly time for employees who attended training programs A and B do not differ as well as the mean assembly time for those who attended training programs A, C, and D. But the difference for the mean assembly time for employees who attended B and C appear to be different.

Solution 13.8-1

7.3

Solution 13.8-2

The graph shows a clear negative association

Solution 13.8-3

The correlation coefficient is moderately negative.

Solution 13.8-4

We should put hours of TV on the horizontal axis of the scatterplot of the data because it is the explanatory (independent) variable.

Solution 13.8-5

You conclude that people who smoke more tend to be less overweight.

Solution 13.8-6

This tells us that taller than average fathers tend to have taller than average sons.

Solution 13.8-7

Correlation coefficient between heights of fathers and heights of sons would be unchanged: equal to 0.52.

Solution 13.8-8

This means that the educator is confused because correlation makes no sense in this situation.

Solution 13.8-9

The test score goes down 1.3 points.

Solution 13.8-10

The correlation coefficient between hours studied and exam scores is [1] 0.9

Solution 13.8-11

You predict that a person with lean body mass 50 kilograms will have metabolic rate equal to [1] 1458.2

Solution 13.8-12

The slope of the regression line is [1] 26.9

Solution 13.8-13

The percent prediction to be obese in 1998 is [1] 20.128

Solution 13.8-14

The percent of changes in municipal bonds performance that can be explained by the straight line relationship between municipal bonds and large cap stocks is [1] 0.2025

Solution 13.8-15

The correlation coefficient r between a player's salary and his position makes no sense.