

# Student Information

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## Answer 1

a)

Since the sample is small and the standard deviation of the population is unknown, Student's  $t$  distribution can be used. The critical value of  $t$  distribution is  $t_{\alpha/2} = t_{0.01} = 2.602$  with  $n - 1 = 15$  degrees of freedom.

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{X} &= \frac{8.4 + 7.8 + 6.4 + 6.7 + 6.6 + 6.6 + 7.2 + 4.1 + 5.4 + 6.9 + 7.0 + 6.9 + 7.4 + 6.5 + 6.5 + 8.5}{16} \\ &= 6.806\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}s &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n - 1}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{16} (X_i - 6.806)^2}{15}} \\ &= 1.055\end{aligned}$$

The 98% confidence interval  $\bar{X} \pm t_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$  becomes  $6.806 \pm 2.602 \cdot \frac{1.055}{4} = [6.120, 7.493]$ .

b)

Let  $\mu_1$  be the initial gasoline consumption per 100 kilometers and  $\mu_2$  be the improved gasoline consumption per 100 kilometers. Therefore, the null hypothesis  $H_0$  is  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$  and the alternative hypothesis  $H_A$  is  $\mu_1 > \mu_2$ . Since we don't know the population standard deviation, we can use T-statistic.

$$\begin{aligned}t &= \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} \\ &= \frac{6.806 - 7.5}{1.055/4} \\ &= -2.629\end{aligned}$$

The rejection region is  $R = (-\infty, -t_\alpha] = (-\infty, -t_{0.05}] = (-\infty, -1.753]$  with 15 degrees of freedom, since we are using a left-tail alternative. Since  $t \in R$ , we can reject the null hypothesis. There is sufficient evidence that the improvement was effective.

c)

Since  $\bar{X} = 6.806 > 6.5$ , we can immediately accept the null hypothesis because the T-statistic is positive and the rejection region includes zero.

## Answer 2

a)

The null hypothesis  $H_0$  should be considered to be that the rent prices stayed the same. The alternative hypothesis  $H_A$  then becomes the rent prices have increased.

b)

Since the population standard deviation is known, Z-statistic can be used.

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \\ &= \frac{5500 - 5000}{2000/\sqrt{10}} \\ &= \frac{500}{200} \\ &= 2.5 \end{aligned}$$

The rejection region is  $R = [z_\alpha, \infty) = [z_{0.05}, \infty) = [1.645, \infty)$ , since we are using a right-tail alternative. Since  $Z \in R$ , we can reject the null hypothesis. There is sufficient evidence that the rent prices have increased. Ahmet can claim that there is an increase in the rent prices compared to the last year at 5% level of significance.

c)

The  $P$ -value is  $P = \mathbf{P}\{Z \geq Z_{\text{obs}}\} = \mathbf{P}\{Z \geq 2.5\} = 1 - \Phi(2.5) = 0.0062$ . This means Ahmet can claim that the rent prices have increased with 0.62% level of significance.

d)

The null hypothesis  $H_0 : \mu_A = \mu_I$  is that the rent prices in Ankara,  $\mu_A$ , are the same as the rent prices in Istanbul,  $\mu_I$ . The alternative hypothesis  $H_A : \mu_A < \mu_I$  is that the rent prices in

Ankara are lower than the rent prices in Istanbul. Since we know both of the standard deviations, we can use Z-statistic.

$$\begin{aligned}
Z &= \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - D}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_X^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_Y^2}{m}}} \\
&= \frac{5500 - 6500 - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{2000^2}{100} + \frac{3000^2}{60}}} \\
&= \frac{-1000}{\sqrt{40,000 + 150,000}} \\
&= -\frac{1000}{435.890} \\
&= -2.294
\end{aligned}$$

We can calculate the  $P$ -value as  $\Phi(-2.294) = 0.011$ . Since the  $P$ -value is barely above 1%, the null hypothesis should be accepted. Therefore, they cannot claim that the prices in Ankara are lower than the prices in Istanbul.

### Answer 3

Let's construct the table and calculate the sums for all rows and columns.

Obs( $i, j$ )	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	$n_{i.}$
Rainy	34	32	15	19	100
Non-rainy	56	58	75	71	260
$n_{.j}$	90	90	90	90	360

Now, we can construct the table for expected number days being rainy and non-rainy if they were independent of season.

$\widehat{\text{Exp}}(i, j)$	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	$n_{i.}$
Rainy	25	25	25	25	100
Non-rainy	65	65	65	65	260
$n_{.j}$	90	90	90	90	360

Now, we can calculate Chi-square statistic.

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_{\text{obs}}^2 &= \frac{(34 - 25)^2}{25} + \frac{(32 - 25)^2}{25} + \frac{(15 - 25)^2}{25} + \frac{(19 - 25)^2}{25} \\
&\quad + \frac{(56 - 65)^2}{65} + \frac{(58 - 65)^2}{65} + \frac{(75 - 65)^2}{65} + \frac{(71 - 65)^2}{65} \\
&= \frac{81 + 49 + 100 + 36}{25} + \frac{81 + 49 + 100 + 36}{65} \\
&= \frac{266}{25} + \frac{266}{65} \\
&= \frac{3458 + 1330}{325} \\
&= 14.732
\end{aligned}$$

We have  $(4 - 1) \cdot (2 - 1) = 3$  degrees of freedom. Accounting into three degrees of freedom, we can find the  $P$ -value by  $P = \mathbf{P}\{\chi^2 \geq 14.732\} < 0.005$ . We have a significant evidence that the number of rainy days depends on the season, with a significance level above 99.5%, because  $P$ -value is less than 0.005.

**Answer 4**