

7.1 by using case II:

Nasser Alrasbi

1. parameter of interest: μ = true average activation temperature
2. Null hypothesis: $H_0: \mu = 130$ [null value = $\mu_0 = 130$]
3. Alternative hypothesis: $H_a: \mu \neq 130$ (in either direction when it's claimed value)
4. Test statistic value by using case II
when we don't have σ (the population standard deviation)

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$n = 9$$

$$\bar{X} = 131.08^\circ\text{F} \text{ (sample mean)}$$

$$\mu_0 = 130.0^\circ\text{F} \text{ (null value)}$$

$$\text{sample standard deviation} = S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}}$$

From HW 7.1 pg

$$\text{Sample variance} = np. \text{var}((x - x_{bar})^2) / (n-1)$$

$$S = np. \text{sqrt}(\text{Sample variance}) \neq 1.450$$

5. Since the alternative hypothesis $H_a \neq 130$ { we use two tailed test}. We want to reject H_0 if Z sits ~~there~~ in the left tail or right tail. $\alpha = 0.01$ implies that our rejection region is $Z \geq Z_{0.005}$ or $Z \leq -Z_{0.005}$. From Table A3 $Z_{0.005} = 2.58$, so the rejection area is $Z \geq 2.58$ or $Z \leq -2.58$

6. we will compute Z

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{[131.08 - 130]}{1.450/\sqrt{9}} = 2.23$$

This is observed sample mean is more than 2.23 null hypothesis $[H_0]$

7. The value of $Z = 2.23$ which doesn't fall in the rejection value $[-2.58 < 2.23 < 2.58]$ so H_0 can't be rejected at $\alpha = 0.01$. The data doesn't give strong claim to.

7.1 by using case III.

Nasser Alrabbi

In this case we don't know the population standard deviation σ and we don't have a lot of data.

1. parameter of interest: μ = true average activation temperature

2. Null hypothesis: $H_0: \mu = 130$ [null value = $\mu_0 = 130$]

3. Alternative hypothesis: $H_a: \mu \neq 130$ [in either tailed]

4. Test statistic value by using Case III

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{we consider testing } H_a: \mu \neq \mu_0$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$n = 9$$

$$\bar{X} = 131.08 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\mu_0 = 130.0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$S \text{ from case III} = 1.450 \quad \therefore S = 1.450$$

and from HW 7-1.2 pg

5. Since the alternative hypothesis $H_a \neq 130$, we want to reject H_0 if T sits in either tail. $\alpha = 0.01$ implies that our rejection ~~for~~ ~~reg.~~ region is $T > T_{0.005, 8}$ or $T < T_{0.005, 8}$. From table AS $T_{0.005, 8} = 3.355$, so the rejection area is $T_{0.005, 8} \geq 3.355$ or $T_{0.005, 8} \leq -3.355$.

6. we will compute T

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{(s/\sqrt{n})} = \frac{[131.08 - 131.0]}{1.450/\sqrt{9}} = 2.23$$

This observed that sample means is more than 2.23 from H_0

7. The value of $T = 2.23$ which doesn't fall in the rejection area $[-3.355 < 2.23 < 3.355]$, so H_0 can't be rejected because our data doesn't support us to reject it