Quiz 03

> ⊘ This is a preview of the published version of the quiz

Started: Oct 23 at 7:56am

Quiz Instructions

You are welcome to peek at this page early, but it may be subject to change. It will be finalized by noon on the **third Wednesday of the semester (https://umsystem.instructure.com/courses/262290/pages/fall-2024-deadlines)** . Do not start work on this page any earlier than that.

Select the appropriate answer for each question. Read the questions carefully because you only get one chance for this quiz.

⁞

Question 1 1 pts

A normal distribution with mu=2 and sigma=1 is more spread out than a normal distribution with mu=1 and sigma=1.

◯
True

◯
False

⁞

Question 2 1 pts

A normal distribution with mu=2 and sigma=1 will tend to produce larger values than a normal distribution with mu=1 and sigma=1

◯
True

◯
False

⁞

Question 3 1 pts

The standard normal distribution has mu=1 and sigma=0.

◯
True

○

False

⠿

Question 4 1 pts

A histogram will support an assumption of normality if what conditions hold (check all that apply)

☐

It falls off exponentially on either side

☐

It has a large number of narrow bars

☐

It has a peak in the middle

☐

It is roughly symmetric

⠿

Question 5 1 pts

A normal probability plot provides evidence of normality if it has a concave curve

○

True

○

False

⠿

Question 6 1 pts

Unless there are outliers, the whiskers on a box plot are drawn from the 25th percentile to the minimum value and from the 75th percentile to the maximum value.

○

True

○

False

⠿

Question 7 1 pts

The normal probability plot compares the data to evenly spaced percentiles from a normal distribution.

○

True

○

False

⠿

Question 8 1 pts

If a distribution is light-tailed, the whiskers on a box plot will be a lot longer than the box itself.

○
True

○
False

⠿

Question 9 1 pts

The log transformation will squeeze the small data values closer together and stretch the large data values further apart.

○
True

○
False

⠿

Question 10 1 pts

The log transformation will bring in an outlier closer to the rest of the data, but only if the outlier is on the high end of the distribution.

○
True

○
False

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