

Statistics Assignment 3

Problem statement 1: ⁽³⁾

- ① Blood glucose levels for obese patients have a mean of 100 with a s.d of 15. A researcher thinks that a diet high in raw Cornstarch will have a positive effect on blood glucose levels. A sample of 36 patients who have tried the raw Cornstarch diet have a mean glucose level of 108. Test the hypothesis that the raw Cornstarch had an effect or not.

→ population standard deviation is known and the sample is large ≥ 30 , thus normal distribution is used.

$$H_0: \mu = 100$$

$$H_a: \mu \neq 100$$

Assume 95% Confidence level

$$CV, Z_{0.025} = 1.96$$

$$\text{Test statistic} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{108 - 100}{\frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{36}}}$$

$$= \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{108 - 100}{\frac{15}{\sqrt{36}}} = 3.2$$

Since the calculated statistic 14.61 is greater than critical value 1.96 we reject null hypothesis & conclude that raw Cornstarch had effect on blood glucose level.

Problem statement 2:

In one state, 52% of the voters are Republicans, & 48% are Democrats. In a second state, 47% of the voters are Republicans, & 53% are Democrats. Suppose a simple random sample of 100 voters are surveyed from each state.

What is the probability that the survey will show a greater percentage of Republican voters in the second state than in the first state?

$$E(p_1 - p_2) = P_1 - P_2 = 0.52 - 0.47 = 0.05$$

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{[p_1(1-p_1)/n_1] + [p_2(1-p_2)/n_2]}$$

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{[(0.52)(0.48)/100] + [(0.47)(0.53)/100]}$$

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(0.002496 + 0.002491)} = \sqrt{(0.004987)} = 0.0706$$

$$z_{p_1, p_2} = (x - \mu) / \sigma_d = (0 - 0.05) / 0.0706 = -0.7082$$

T-table, the probability of z-score being -0.7082 or less is 0.24
Therefore probability survey survey

There, the probability that the survey will show a greater percentage of Republican voters in the second state than in the first state is 0.024

$$P(Z > \frac{0.501 - 0.50}{\sqrt{0.50(1-0.50)}}) = \frac{0.001}{0.50} = 0.002$$

The 2000 election was a close one.

Let up a table

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Problem statement 3

You take the SAT & score 1100. The mean for the SAT is 1026 & the S.D is 209. How well did you score on the test compared to the average test taker?

→ $x = 1100$, $\sigma = 209$ $\mu = 1026$

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{1100 - 1026}{209} = 354$$

The score was 354 std. above the mean

look up z-table.

.354 is $.1368 + .5000 = .6368$ or 63.68 %

The z-table shown has scores for the mean therefore we add .500 for all LEFT