

# MSIT 431: PROBABILITY AND STATISTICAL METHODS

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## **Ques 1. Textbook Exercise 6.19**

Solution 1. Mean=13.2

Standard deviation = 6.5

For 95 % confidence interval,  $Z=1.96$

$$M=(Z* \sigma )/(n)^{1/2}$$

$$\text{Margin of error}=(1.96*6.5)/(31)^{1/2}$$
$$=2.29$$

$$\text{Confidence Interval}=(10.91,15.49)$$

## **Ques 2. Textbook Exercise 6.33**

Solution 2. For 95 % confidence interval,  $Z=1.96$

Standard deviation = 6.5

Margin of error=1.5

$$N=(z* \sigma /m)^2$$

$$N=72.10$$

## **Ques 3. Textbook Exercise 6.54**

Solution 3. (a) We want to know if the percent of students who owned a phone has increased.

$H_0$ = Percent of students who owned a phone is 96%

$H_A$ = Percent of students who owned a phone has increased from 96%.

$H_A$  is one sided alternative

(b) We want to know if the percent of students who attend early morning session will have higher mean score than the class.

$H_0$ = Mean score of sample is 75

$H_A$ = Mean score of sample is greater than 75

$H_A$  is one sided alternative

(b) We want to know whether students found the change in newspaper as an improvement.

$H_0$ = New format is same as old

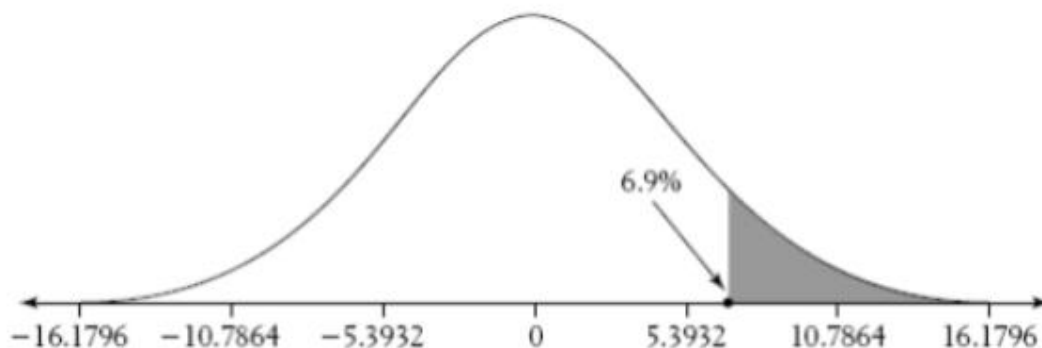
$H_A$ = New format is worse or better than old.

$H_A$  is two- sided alternative

#### **Ques 4. Textbook Exercise 6.137**

Solution 4.

a)



$$(b) z = \frac{(x - \mu)}{(\sigma / (n)^{1/2})}$$

$$Z = \frac{(6.9 - 0)}{(55 / (104)^{1/2})}$$

$$Z = 1.28$$

$$\text{So P Value} = P(Z > 1.279)$$

$$=0.1003$$

(c)  $10.03 > 5\%$  hence it is not significant. Also since 10.03 is a large percentage, hypotheses  $H_a$  does not give strong evidence that the mean compensation of all CEOs went up.

#### **Ques 5. Textbook Exercise 6.141**

Solution 5. For 95% confidence interval,  $Z=1.96$

$$\text{Margin of error} = (1.96 * 5) * (15)^{1/2}$$

$$\text{Margin of error} = 2.53$$

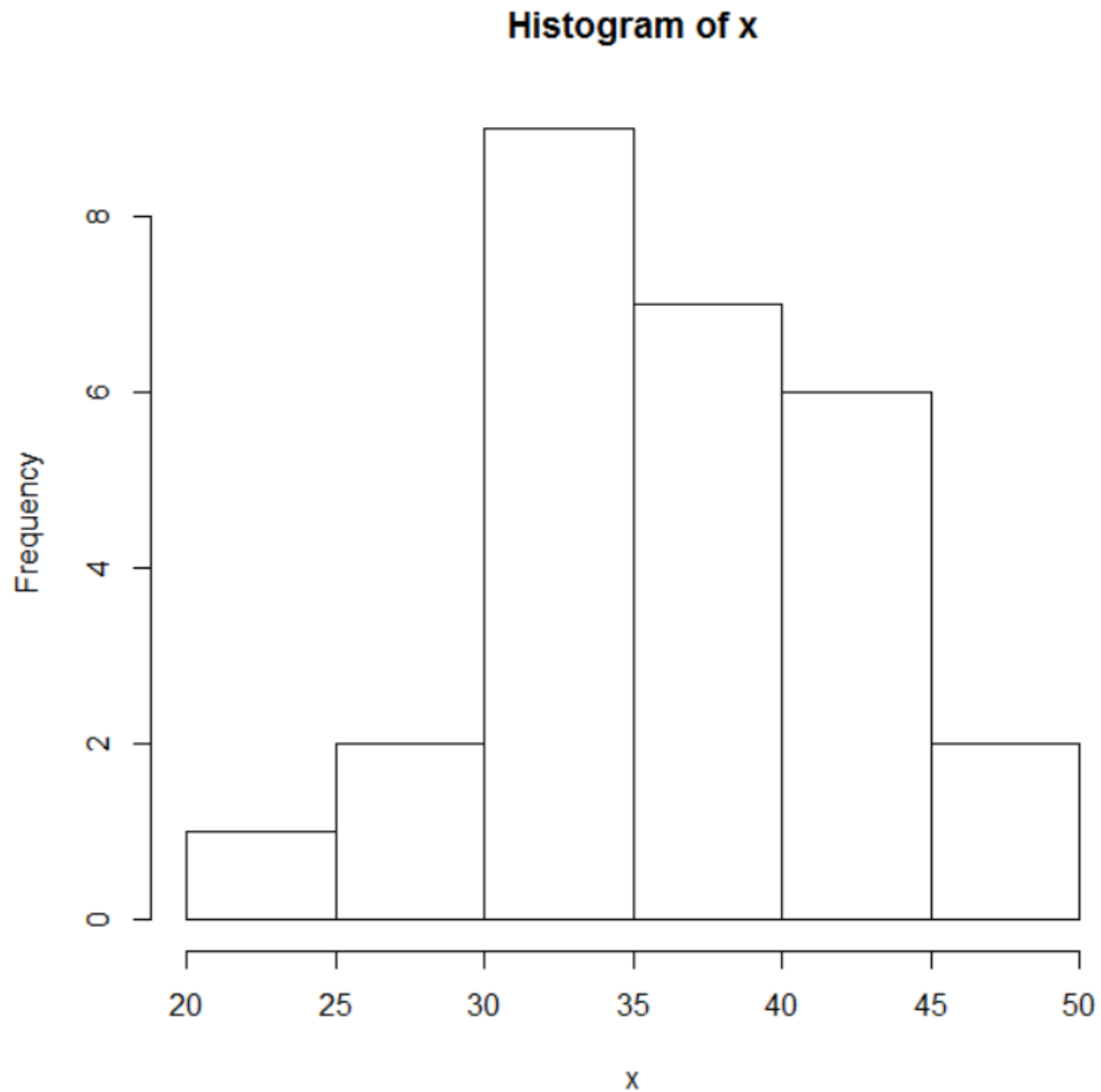
So the confidence interval is (17.47, 22.53)

(b) If we repeat the process 100 times,  $\mu=20$  is included in the confidence interval the following times Count 94 times.

#### **Ques 6. Textbook Exercise 7.27**

Solution 6.

(a)



Since the plot is normally distributed, we can use t method to compute 95% confidence interval.

(b) Mean from R is =36.157

Sd=6.58

$$\text{Margin of error} = (Z^* \sigma) / (n)^{1/2}$$

$$= 2.48$$

(c) Confidence Interval = 36.157 ± 2.48

$$(33.677, 38.63)$$

(d) These data cannot be used to assess the claim as confidence interval can only apply to mean not median.

### **Ques 7. Textbook Exercise 7.40**

Solution (a) Difference between other garage and Jocko's estimate : 160 250 0 100 -50  
-55 150 220 125 240

mean=114

sd=114.4018

$$(b) z = (114 - 0) / (114.4018 / 3.16) \\ = 3.14$$

Since  $H_a$  is a one-sided alternative, so  $P\text{-value} = P(Z > 3.1512) = 0.0008$

First,  $0.08\% < 5\%$ , so the result is significant. Second,  $0.08\%$  is very small, this means there is strong evidence in favor of  $H_a$ , which is strong evidence that the estimates they receive from Jocko's Garage is unreasonably high.

(c) For 95% confidence interval,  $z = 1.96$

Margin of error,  $m = z * \sigma (n)^{1/2}$

$$= 1.96 * 114.4018 / (10)^{1/2}$$

$$= 70.95$$

So, the confidence interval is  $114 \pm 70.95$

(d) Since the confidence interval is 43.05~184.95, the insurance company should seek repayment between 73090~214910. I think 114000 is a pretty reasonable number for them to seek.