11.24 Xr11-36 一位商學院的學生宣稱每位MBA 學生每週平均必須準備超過5 件個案。為了檢定這項宣稱,一位統計學教授詢問一個10 位MBA 學生的隨機樣本,他們每週準備個案的件數。結果顯示於下。假設個案件數服從常態分配,標準差為1.5,以5%的顯著水準,這位教授是否可以得出此項宣稱為真?

$$\begin{aligned} H_0: \mu &= 5 \\ H_1: \mu &> 5 \\ z &= \frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{6 - 5}{1.5 / \sqrt{10}} = 2.11 \end{aligned}$$

p-value = P(Z > 2.11) = 1 - .9826 = .0174

There is enough evidence to infer that the mean is greater than 5 cases.

11.25 Xr11-37 抽樣 18 位年輕成年男子 (20-30 歲) 的隨機樣本。他們每一個人 被詢問每天花幾分鐘看電視的體育節目。他們的回應被列於此。已知 σ=10,檢定以確定在 5% 的顯著水準是否有足夠的統計證據來推論,年輕的成年男子每天看體育電視的平均時間數超過 50 分鐘。

$$H_0: \mu = 50$$

$$H_1: \mu > 50$$

$$z = \frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{59.17 - 50}{10 / \sqrt{18}} = 3.89$$

p-value = P(Z > 3.89) = 0

There is enough evidence to infer that the mean is greater than 50 minutes.

11.26 Xr11-39 抽取 12 位大學二年級選修商業統計課學生的隨機樣本。課程結束 時,每位學生被詢問他或她花多少小時寫統計作業。資料被列於此。已知其母體標準差 $\sigma=8.0$ 。教師建議學生每週投入 3 小時,在一學期為期 12 週的期間,共計 36 小時。檢定以確定是否有證據顯示,學生平均所花的時間少於推薦的時數。計算檢定的 p-值。

$$\begin{aligned} &H_0: \mu &= 36 \\ &H_1: \mu &< 36 \\ &z = \frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{34.25 - 36}{8 / \sqrt{12}} = -.76 \\ &p\text{-value} = P(Z < -.76) = .2236 \end{aligned}$$

There is not enough evidence to infer that the average student spent less time than recommended.

11.27 Xr11-41 生產滾珠軸承的機器被設定成平均直徑為 .50 吋。 對 10 個滾珠 軸承的樣本進行測定,結果列於此。 假設標準差為 .05 吋,以 5% 的顯著 水準,我們是否可以得出平均直徑不是 .50 吋的結論?

$$\begin{split} H_0: \mu &= .50 \\ H_1: \mu &\neq .50 \end{split}$$

$$z = \frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{.493 - .50}{.05 / \sqrt{10}} = -.44 \\ p\text{-value} = 2P(Z < -.44) = 2(.3300) = .6600 \end{split}$$

There is not enough evidence to infer that the mean diameter is not .50 inch.

11.39 一位統計實作人員想要以 $\sigma = 20$ 與n = 100 來檢定下列的假設:

$$H_0: \mu=100$$

$$H_1: \mu > 100$$

a. 使用 $\alpha = .10$, 當 $\mu = 102$ 時,找出型II 錯誤的機率。

b. 以α = .02, 重做(a) 小題。

c. 描述減少 α 時對 β 的影響。

a. Rejection region: $\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} > z_{\alpha}$

$$\frac{\overline{x} - 100}{20 / \sqrt{100}} > z_{.10} = 1.28$$

 $\bar{x} > 102.56$

$$\beta = P(\,\overline{x} < 102.56 \quad \text{given} \ \mu = 102) = \ P\!\!\left(\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < \frac{102.56 - 102}{20 / \sqrt{100}}\right) \\ = P(z < .28) = .6103$$

b. Rejection region: $\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} > z_{\alpha}$

$$\frac{\overline{x} - 100}{20 / \sqrt{100}} > z_{.02} = 2.05$$

 $\bar{x} > 104.1$

$$\beta = P(\bar{x} < 104.1 \text{ given } \mu = 102) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < \frac{104.1 - 102}{20 / \sqrt{100}}\right) = P(z < 1.05) = .8531$$

c. β increases.

11.40 a. 當 μ = 37,找出下列假設檢定的型Ⅱ 錯誤之機率。

$$H_0: \mu = 40$$

$$H_1: \mu < 40$$

顯著水準為5%, 母體標準差是5,樣本大小是25。

$$c.$$
 描述增加 α 時對 β 的影響

a. Rejection region: $\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < -z_{\alpha}$

$$\frac{\overline{x}-40}{5/\sqrt{25}}$$
 < $-z_{.05} = -1.645$

$$\overline{x} < 38.36$$

$$\beta = P(\overline{x} > 38.36 \quad \text{given} \quad \mu = 37) = P\left(\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} > \frac{38.36 - 37}{5 / \sqrt{25}}\right) = P(z > 1.36) = 1 - .9131$$

=.0869

b. Rejection region: $\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < -z_{\alpha}$

$$\frac{\overline{x}-40}{5/\sqrt{25}}$$
 < $-z_{.15} = -1.04$

$$\bar{x}$$
 < 38.96

$$\beta = P(\,\overline{x} > 38.96 \quad given \quad \mu = 37) = \ P\!\!\left(\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} > \frac{38.96 - 37}{5/\sqrt{25}}\right) \\ = P(z > 1.96) = 1 - .9750$$

$$= .0250$$

- c. β decreases.
- 11.42 a. 給定μ=196,找出下列假設檢定的型Ⅱ 錯誤之機率。

$$H_0$$
: $\mu = 200$

$$H_1: \mu < 200$$

顯著水準為10%,母體標準差是30,樣本大小是25。

- b. 以n=100,重做(a) 小題。
- c. 描述增加n 時對 β 的影響
- a. Rejection region: $\frac{\overline{x} \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < -z_{\alpha}$

$$\frac{\overline{x} - 200}{30 / \sqrt{25}} < -z_{.10} = -1.28$$

 $\bar{x} < 192.31$

$$\beta = P(\bar{x} > 192.31 \quad \text{given} \quad \mu = 196) = \ P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} > \frac{192.31 - 196}{30/\sqrt{25}}\right) = P(z > -.62) = 1 - .2676$$

- = .7324
- b. Rejection region: $\frac{\overline{x} \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < -z_{\alpha}$

$$\frac{\overline{x} - 200}{30 / \sqrt{100}} < -z_{.10} = -1.28$$

 \bar{x} < 196.16

$$\beta = P(\bar{x} > 196.16 \text{ given } \mu = 196) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} > \frac{196.16 - 196}{30 / \sqrt{100}}\right) = P(z > .05) = 1 - .5199$$

- = .4801
- c. β decreases.
- 11.43 a. 給定 $\mu = 310$,為下列的假設檢定決定 β :

$$H_0$$
: $\mu = 300$

$$H_1: \mu > 300$$

統計實作人員知道母體標準差是50,顯著水準是5%,且樣本大小是 81。

- b. 以n=36,重做(a)小題。
- c. 描述減少n 時對 β 的影響。
- a. Rejection region: $\frac{\overline{x} \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} > z_{\alpha}$

$$\frac{\overline{x} - 300}{50 / \sqrt{81}} > z_{.05} = 1.645$$

 $\bar{x} > 309.14$

$$\beta = P(\overline{x} < 309.14 \quad given \quad \mu = 310) = \ P\left(\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < \frac{309.14 - 310}{50 / \sqrt{81}}\right) = P(z < -.15) = .4404$$

b. Rejection region: $\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} > z_{\alpha}$

$$\frac{\overline{x} - 300}{50 / \sqrt{36}} > z_{.05} = 1.645$$

 $\bar{x} > 313.71$

$$\beta = P(\bar{x} < 313.71 \text{ given } \mu = 310) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < \frac{313.71 - 310}{50 / \sqrt{36}}\right) = P(z < .45) = .6736$$

c. β increases.

11.50 一所學校的校務管理者認為,每一年學生缺席的平均天數是少於10 天。從過去的經驗,他知道母體標準差為3 天。進行測試以確定其想法是否為真,他可以使用下列的方案之一:

i.
$$n = 100$$
, $\sigma = .01$

ii.
$$n = 75$$
, $\sigma = .05$

iii.
$$n = 50$$
, $\sigma = .10$

給予真正的母體平均為9天,哪一個方案有最低犯型Ⅱ錯誤的機率?

i Rejection region:
$$\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < -z_{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\overline{x} - 10}{3 / \sqrt{100}} < -z_{.01} = -2.33$$

$$\bar{x}$$
 < 9.30

$$\beta = P(\bar{x} > 9.30 \text{ given } \mu = 9) = P\left(\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} > \frac{9.30 - 9}{3 / \sqrt{100}}\right) = P(z > 1) = 1 - .8413 = .1587$$

ii Rejection region:
$$\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < -z_{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\overline{x}-10}{3/\sqrt{75}} < -z_{.05} = -1.645$$

$$\bar{x}$$
 < 9.43

$$\beta = P(\overline{x} > 9.43 \text{ given } \mu = 9) = P\left(\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} > \frac{9.43 - 9}{3 / \sqrt{75}}\right) = P(z > 1.24) = 1 - .8925 = .1075$$

iii Rejection region:
$$\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} < -z_{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\overline{x}-10}{3/\sqrt{50}} < -z_{.10} = -1.28$$

$$\bar{x}$$
 < 9.46

$$\beta = P(\overline{x} > 9.46 \quad given \quad \mu = 9) = \ P\!\!\left(\frac{\overline{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} > \frac{9.46 - 9}{3/\sqrt{50}}\right) \\ = P(z > 1.08) = 1 - .8599 = .1401$$

Plan ii has the lowest probability of a type II error.