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C. NAME :- BSE 3B

QNO : 10.19

$$\bar{x} = 38.$$

$$\mu = 40$$

$$\sigma = 5.8$$

$$n = 64$$

$$\alpha = 0.4$$

The Hypothesis are

$$H_0 : \mu = 40 \text{ months.}$$

$$H_1 : \mu < 40 \text{ months.}$$

$$\text{Now, } z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \frac{38 - 40}{5.8/\sqrt{64}}$$

$$z = -2.76$$

$$P\text{-value} = P(z < -2.76) = 0.029$$

Decision = reject.

QNO. 10.20

$$\sigma = 0.24$$

$$\bar{x} = 5.23$$

$$n = 64$$

$$\mu = 5.5$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

The Hypothesis are

$$H_0 : \mu = 5.5$$

$$H_1 : \mu < 5.5$$

Now,

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \frac{5.23 - 5.5}{0.24/64}$$

$$Z = -9.0$$

$$P \text{ value} = P(Z < -9.0) = 0$$

The white cheddar Popcorn, on average, weighs less than 5.5.



QNO: 10:21

$$\bar{x} = 788$$

$$\sigma = 40$$

$$\mu = 800$$

$$n = 30$$

The Hypothesis are

$$H_0: \mu = 800$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq 800$$

Now

$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$$
$$= \frac{788 - 800}{40 \sqrt{30}}$$

$$= -1.64$$

$$P\text{-value} = 2P(z < -1.64) = 2(0.0505) = 0.1010$$

Hence, the mean is not significantly different from 800 for  $\alpha < 0.101$ .

QNO: 10:22

$$\bar{x} = 8.5$$

$$\mu = 8$$

$$\sigma = 2.25$$

$$n = \sqrt{225}$$

The Hypothesis are

$$H_0: \mu = 8$$

$$H_1: \mu > 8.$$

Now.

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \frac{8.5 - 8}{2.25 / \sqrt{2.25}}$$

$$= 3.33$$

$$P\text{-value} = P(Z > 3.33) = 0.009.$$

Decision reject  $H_0$  and conclude that, who are TM, on average mediate more than 8 hrs per week.

QNO: 10.23

$$\bar{x} = 10.06$$

$$s = 0.246$$

$$\mu = 10$$

$$n = 10$$

$$\alpha = 0.01$$

$$df = 9.$$

The Hypothesis are

$$H_0: \mu = 10$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq 10$$



Initial region  $t < -3.25$  or  $t < 3.25$   
 computation  $t = \frac{10.06 - 10}{0.246/\sqrt{10}}$

$$= 0.77$$

Decision fail to reject  $H_0$ .

QNO: 10:24

$$\bar{x} = 165.2$$

$$s = 6.9$$

$$\mu = 162.5$$

$$n = 50$$

The Hypothesis are

$$H_0: \mu = 162.5 \text{ cm.}$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq 162.5 \text{ cm.}$$

Now

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \frac{165.2 - 162.5}{6.9/\sqrt{50}}$$

$$Z = 2.77$$

$$P\text{-value} = 2P(Z > 2.77) = 2(0.0028)$$

$$= 0.0056$$

Decision: reject  $H_0$  and conclude that  $\mu \neq 162.5$ .

QNO: 10:25

$$\bar{x} = 23.500$$

$$s = 3900$$

$$\mu = 20,000$$

$$n = \sqrt{100}$$

The Hypothesis are

$$H_0: \mu = 20,000 \text{ km}$$

$$H_1: \mu > 20,000 \text{ km.}$$

Now

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \frac{23.500 - 20000}{3900/\sqrt{100}}$$

$$= 8.97$$

$$P\text{-value} = P(Z > 8.97) \approx 0$$

reject  $H_0$  and conclude that  $\mu > 20000 \text{ km}$

QNO: 10:26

$$\bar{x} = 224$$

$$s = 24.5$$

$$n = 20$$

$$\mu = 220$$

$$\alpha = 0.01$$

The Hypothesis are

$$H_0: \mu = 220 \text{ mg}$$

$$H_1: \mu > 220 \text{ mg}$$

$$df = 19$$



critical region  $t > 1.729$   
calculation:-

$$t = \frac{224 - 220}{24.5/\sqrt{20}}$$

$$t = 4.38$$

Reject  $H_0$  and claim  $\mu > 220 \text{ mg}$

QNO: 10:27

The Hypothesis are

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

$$H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Solution:

$$s_p = \sqrt{\frac{29(10.5)^2 + 29(10.2)^2}{58}}$$

$$s_p = 10.35$$

$$P = \left[ \frac{z > 34.0}{10.35 \sqrt{1/30 + 1/30}} \right] = P(z > 12.72) \approx 0$$

the conclusion is that during in crease  
the mean RMP is older women.