

Stat 218 - Exam 1 Practice Test (Form 1)

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**Formula sheet**

Sample standard deviation:  $\sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$

Sample proportion:  $\hat{p} = \frac{\text{Number of successes in the sample}}{n}$

Standardized statistic:  $\frac{\text{statistic} - \text{mean of null distribution}}{\text{SD of null distribution}}$

Long-run proportion standard deviation:  $\sqrt{\frac{\pi(1 - \pi)}{n}}$

Standardized statistic for a single mean:  $t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}}$

## Concepts

Circle T (true) or F (false) for each of the following statements:

- T** **F** A p-value is the proportion of failures in the sample
- T** **F** A statistic is the quantity of interest computed for the sample
- T** **F**  $\pi$  is the symbol for the population proportion
- T** **F** A standardized statistic is the distance between the sample statistic and the population mean
- T** **F** A parameter is the quantity of interest computed for the sample
- T** **F** The validity conditions for a hypothesis test of a proportion are to have 20 observations and a symmetric distribution
- T** **F** A categorical variable has at least three possible options
- T** **F** Normal distributions have a right skewed distribution
- T** **F** A sampling frame is the set of all possible observational units in the population
- T** **F** The standardized statistic is commonly denoted by the variable  $t$  or  $z$
- T** **F** The central limit theorem predicts the behavior of the null distribution when validity conditions are not met
- T** **F**  $\alpha$  is the probability of a Type I error
- T** **F** A two-sided test estimates the p-value by considering results that are not as extreme as the observed result in either direction
- T** **F**  $\hat{p}$  is the symbol for the sample mean
- T** **F** A \*plausible\* model is one in which there is no reasonable explanation for the data we observed
- T** **F** Binary variables are categorical variables

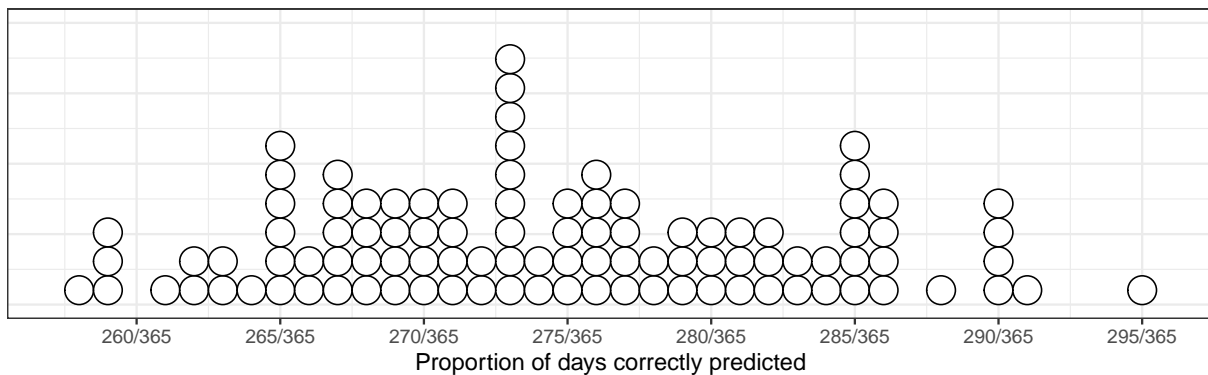
## Weather Predictions

Weather forecasts contain many different variables - high temperature, low temperature, wind speed, and precipitation. The National Weather Service would like to evaluate whether their precipitation predictions are significantly better than the expected success rate of 75%. The NWS defines a success as predicting that precipitation will occur on a day when precipitation actually falls, or predicting that precipitation will not occur on a day when there is no precipitation. That is, we are not considering here the *amount* of precipitation; only whether or not it occurred.

Evaluating predictions made over 2019 in Lincoln, the weather service correctly predicted the presence or absence of precipitation on 290 of the 365 days of the year.

1. What is the research question?
2. What is the observational unit?
3. What is the parameter?
4. Calculate the sample statistic
5. What is  $H_0$ ?
6. What is  $H_A$ ?

7. What type of hypothesis test is this?
8. You want to conduct a simulation to answer the research question. To test the hypotheses above, you set the one-proportion applet to have the following values:
- Probability of heads: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Number of tosses: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Number of repetitions: 100
9. In this simulation, what does a heads represent?
10. Your simulation produces the data shown in the plot below:  
Simulation Results,  $\pi = 0.75$



- What does a dot represent in the plot?
- On the plot, draw one or two vertical line(s) to indicate the cutoff(s), and an arrow(s) indicating the direction(s) of  $H_A$ . Shade in the dots corresponding to the simulation p-value calculation.

c. Calculate the simulation p-value:

d. What is your conclusion?

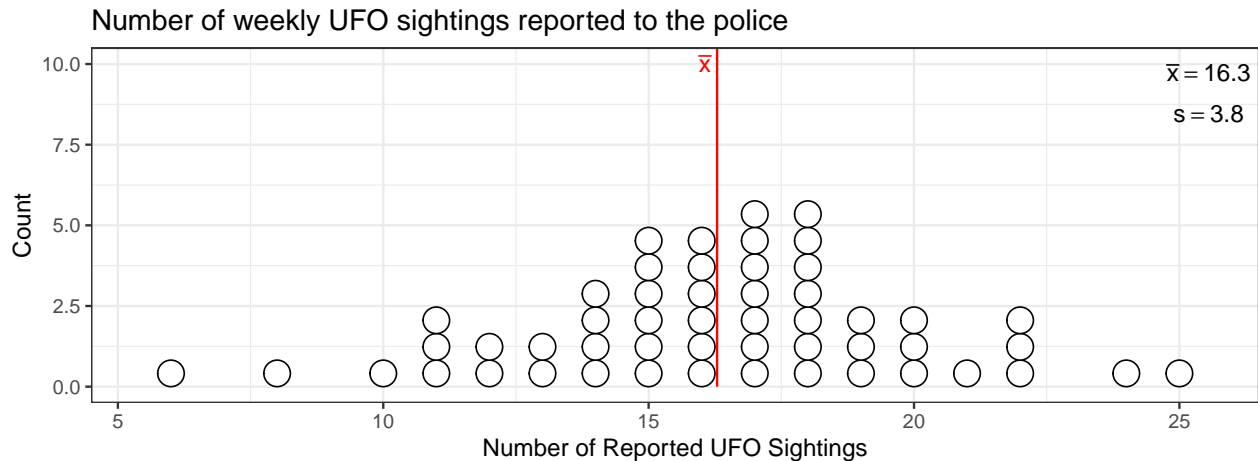
e. Is it appropriate to use theory-based inference on this data? Why or why not?

f. Calculate the theory-based standardized statistic for this test.

g. What should the national weather service conclude about their precipitation model?

## UFO Sightings

Roswell, NM is home to a number of stories about sightings of unidentified flying objects (UFOs). The local police department has historically recorded an average of 10 reported sightings per month. Over the past year, a TV show about aliens has been popular on Netflix. During the period when the show was available, there have been, on average, 16.3 reported sightings per week (sample SD = 3.79). The police officers would like to know if there has been an increase in the number of reported UFO sightings since the TV show became available on Netflix.



1. Describe the shape of the distribution of the number of UFO sightings. Will the median be less than, greater than, or approximately equal to the sample mean?
2. Formulate an appropriate research question
3. What is the parameter, in words?
4. Using appropriate mathematical notation, write out  $H_0$  and  $H_A$ .

Name:

ID:

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5. What are the values of the following variables? If the value is not known, write “unknown”. You can use values under  $H_0$  where applicable.

$$\mu =$$

$$\sigma =$$

$$\bar{x} =$$

$$s =$$

6. Calculate the standardized statistic.

7. What are the validity conditions for a one-sample t-test?

8. Do you think the validity conditions are met? Why or why not?

9. (Assume the validity conditions are met) What is your conclusion about the number of car accidents on snowy days?

10. Which type of error is described?

- Concluding that the number of UFO sightings reported to the police is higher than normal when in fact it is not.

Type 1 error

Type 2 error

- Concluding that we do not have enough evidence to reject  $H_0$ , when in fact the number of accidents is higher than normal.

Type 1 error

Type 2 error