Q3 (10 points)

Q3(10 points). One random sample (sample size $n = 6$) is selected from a normal population: 3.3, 6.3, 9.5, 7.4, 4.0, 9.6.

1(3). Calculate the sample mean.

2(3). Calculate the sample standard deviation.

3(4). Calculate the 90% confidence interval for the population mean.

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Q4 (12 points)

Q4(12 points). Assume the weights of Canada males are normally distributed. We have a random sample weights which are as following (kg): 67, 53, 69, 70, 58, 67, 69, 76, 81, 66. Is there any evidence that the average weight μ is greater than 65? Use $\alpha = 0.05$. Solve this test using all three ways: P-value, confidence interval, reject point.

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Q5 (10 points)

Q5(10 points). Apply SAS to this question, SAS output is required, interpretation of the output is required.

There are one random sample:

4.52, 1.02, 0.27, 10.38, 13.04, -4.10, 8.21, -0.64, 4.35, 2.74, 14.00, 16.05, 5.57, 19.23, 7.52, 7.01, -0.63, 2.78, 7.64, 0.10.

1(4). Apply SAS to find the 98% confidence interval for true mean.

2(6). Set $\alpha = 0.01$, apply SAS to test the hypothesis $H_0 : \mu = 5$ vs $H_a : \mu \neq 5$. Show the P-value and 99% confidence interval true mean, then make conclusion.

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