

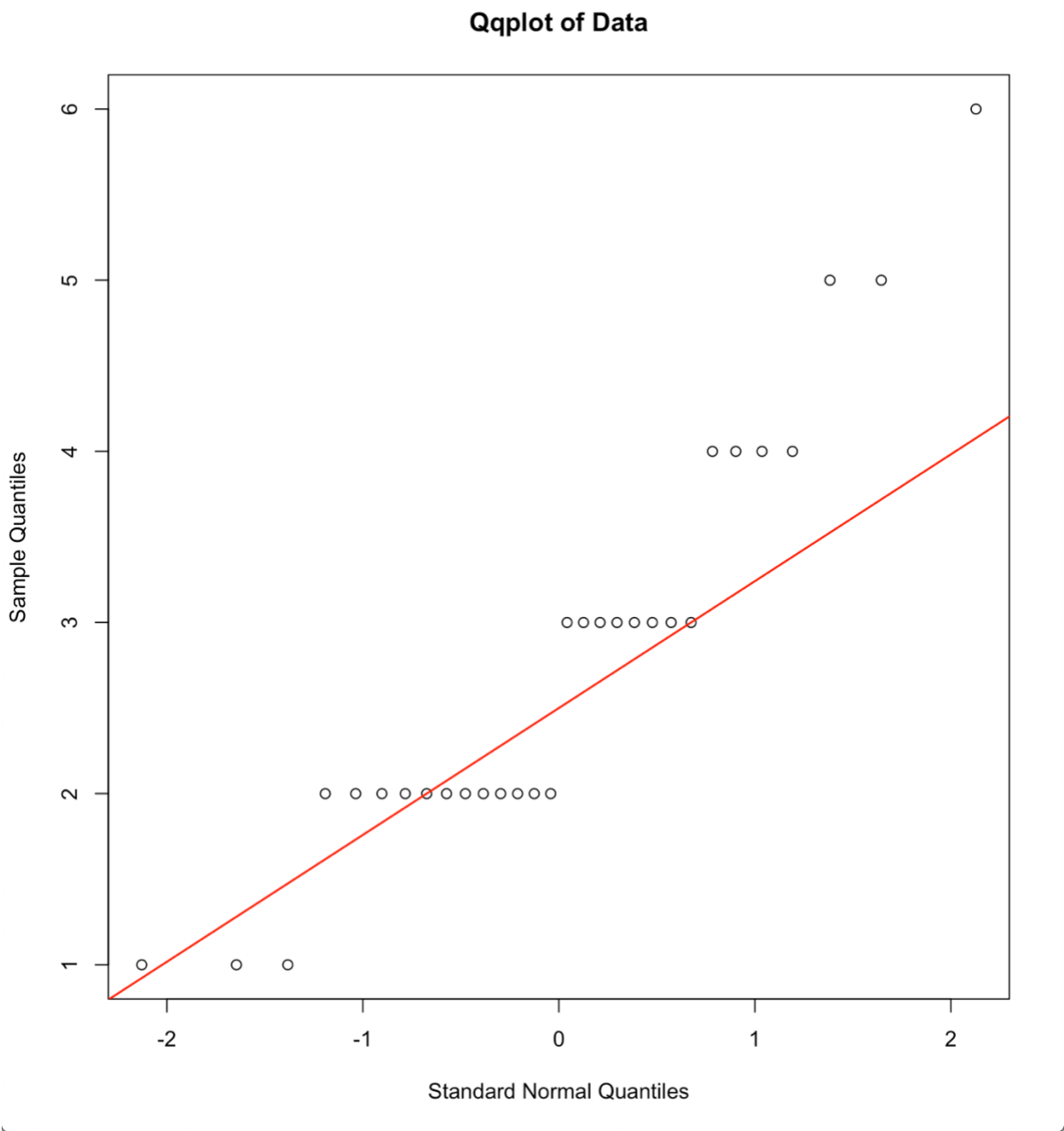
Problem 4: Fill in the information below based on your data which were generated using your ID number as the seed for the random number generator.

model = 3

mu = 3

sigma = 1.732051

Insert the qqplot of the data here.



Based on the qqplot indicate how well the Gaussian model fits the data. Justify your conclusion.

Points in a qqplot given above do not lie along a straight line which indicates that Gaussian model is not a reasonable model for these data.

$\mu_0 = 4$

Insert the output of the command

```
t.test(y,mu=mu0,conf.level=0.95)
```

One Sample t-test

data: y

t = -5.5241, df = 29, p-value = 5.918e-06

alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 4

95 percent confidence interval:

2.310041 3.223292

sample estimates:

mean of x

2.766667

Obtain the following information from this output:

value of test statistic for testing $H: \mu = \mu_0$ is: -5.5241

degrees of freedom of t distribution = 29

p-value for testing $H: \mu = \mu_0$ equals 5.918×10^{-6}

95% confidence interval for μ is: [2.310041, 3.223292]

Insert your conclusion regarding $H: \mu = \mu_0$ here.

Since $p\text{-value} < 5\%$, there is a very strong evidence against $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ based on data

sample mean = 2.766667

$\sigma_0 = 3.732051$

sample variance = 1.495402

$p\text{-value for testing } H: \sigma = \sigma_0 \text{ equals } 8.572076 \times 10^{-10}$

Insert your conclusion regarding $H: \sigma = \sigma_0$ here.

Since $p\text{-value} < 5\%$, there is a very strong evidence against $H_0: \sigma = \sigma_0$ based on data

95% confidence interval for σ^2 :

[0.9484798, 2.702466]

95% confidence interval for σ :

[0.9738993, 1.643918]