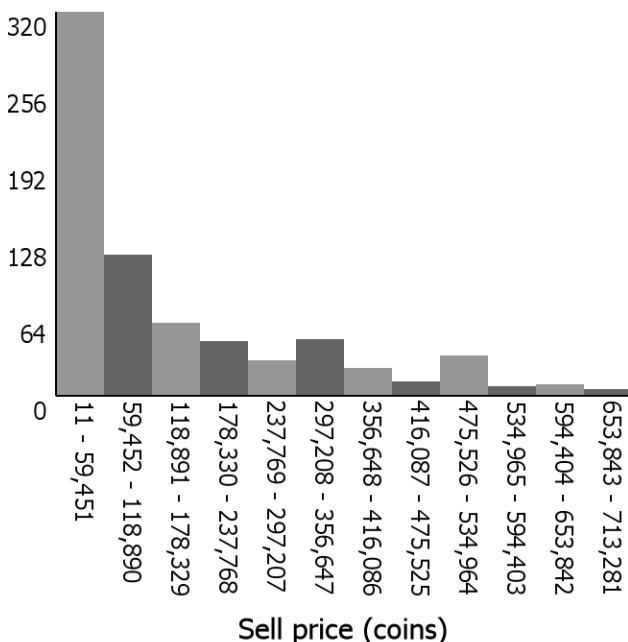


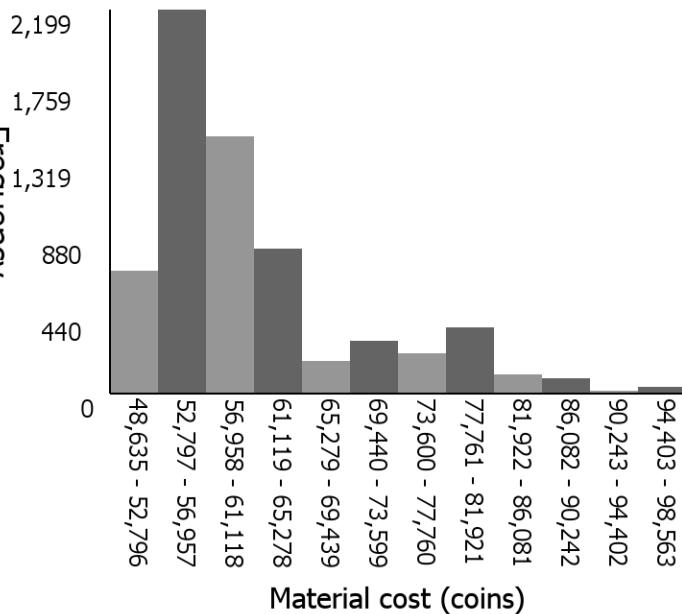
# Selling prices and material costs of a fire talisman

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



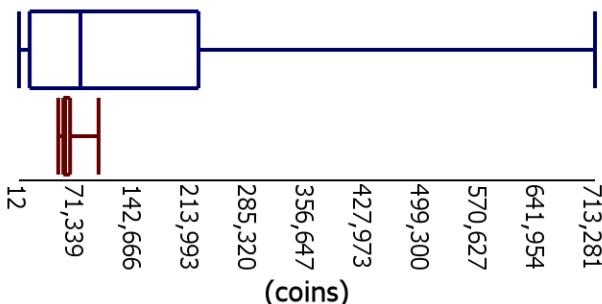
The distribution is centered around 76,148 coins (median). It has a moderate variability (IQR of 209,056 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 80 outliers on the high end, the highest being 8,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 57,111 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 8,315 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 924 outliers on the high end, the highest being 26,999,999 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

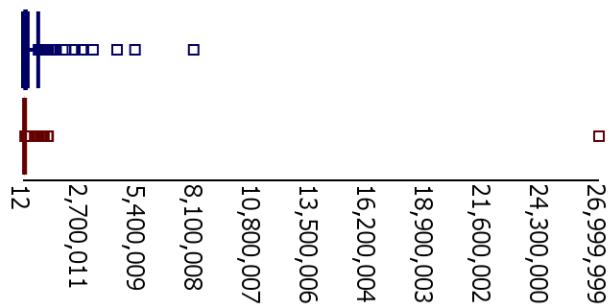
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 12, q1: 13,225, median: 76,148, q3: 222,281, max: 713,281

min: 48,636, q1: 54,957, median: 57,111, q3: 63,272, max: 98,563

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a fire talisman

Let group1 = Sell prices of a fire talisman, group2 = Material cost of a fire talisman

$X_1$  = Sell price of a fire talisman (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a fire talisman (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a fire talisman (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a fire talisman (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 715$   $n_2 = 6564$

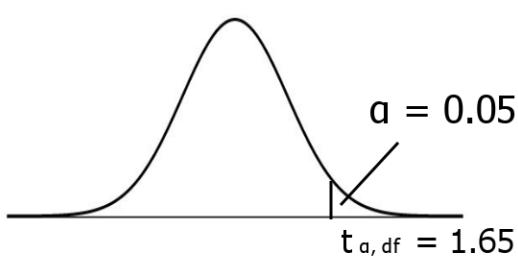
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 166,791.1859$  coins  $S_2 = 9,459.5209$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 715 > 30$   $n_2 = 6564 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 714$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 13.66$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 146,053.1469 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 60,819.6917 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 166,791.1859 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 9,459.5209 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 715$$

$$n_2 = 6,564$$

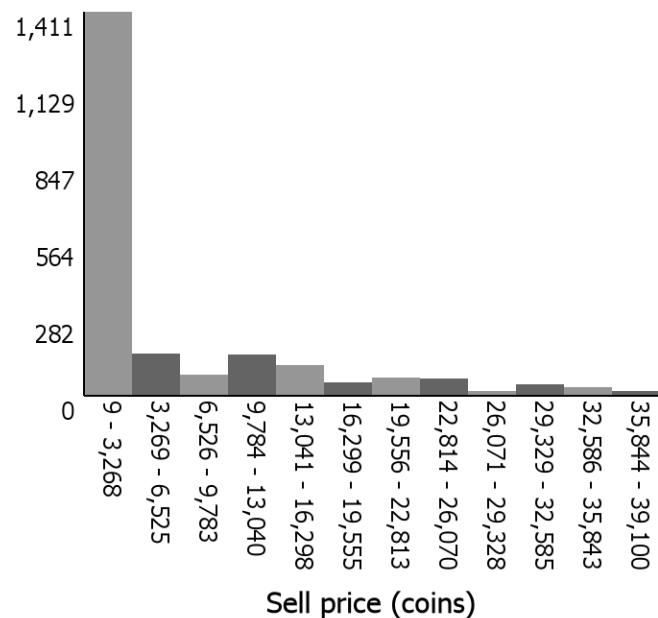
Reject  $H_0$  since  $13.66 > 1.65$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a fire talisman is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

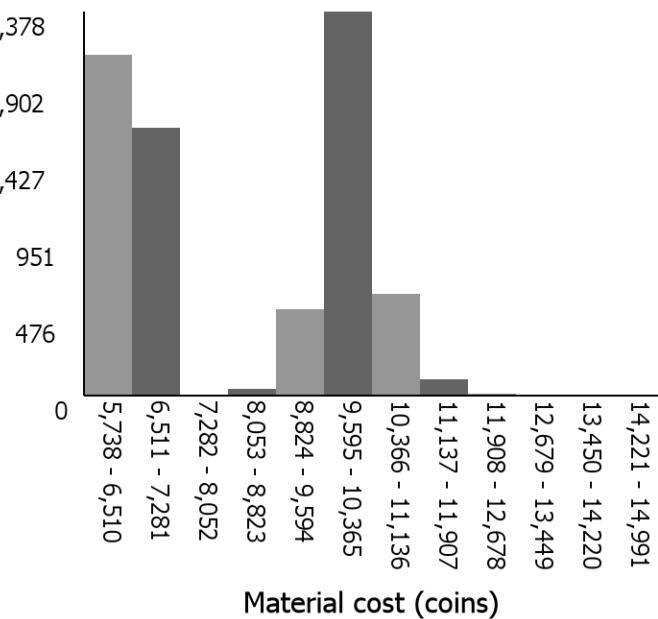
# Selling prices and material costs of a jungle axe

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



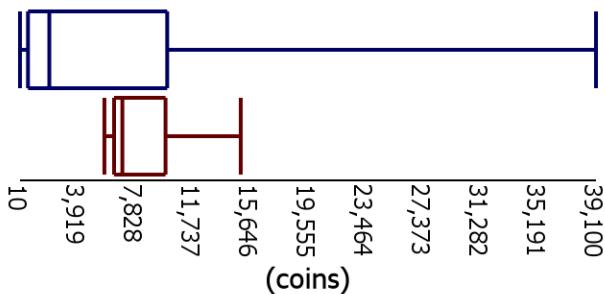
The distribution is centered around 2,000 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 9,448 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 333 outliers on the high end, the highest being 150,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 6,957 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 3,492 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 7,281 - 8,052 coins and 12,678 - 14,220 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 16 outliers on the high end, the highest being 293,255 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

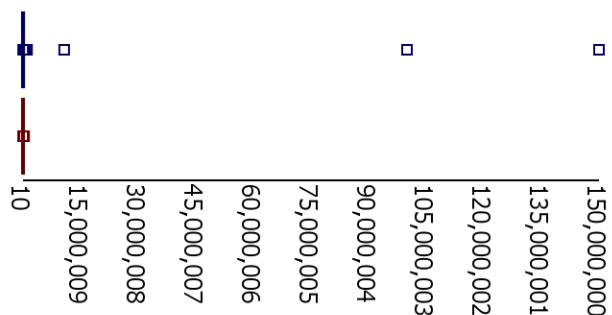
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 10, q1: 552, median: 2,000, q3: 10,000, max: 39,100

min: 5,739, q1: 6,395, median: 6,957, q3: 9,886, max: 14,991

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a jungle axe

Let group1 = Sell prices of a jungle axe, group2 = Material cost of a jungle axe

$X_1$  = Sell price of a jungle axe (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a jungle axe (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a jungle axe (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a jungle axe (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 2200$   $n_2 = 7472$

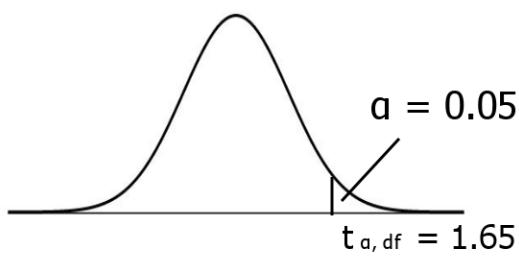
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 8,653.3289$  coins  $S_2 = 1,831.1261$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 2200 > 30$   $n_2 = 7472 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 2199$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -10.99$$

$$p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 6,116.0823 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 8,157.1758 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 8,653.3289 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 1,831.1261 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 2,200$$

$$n_2 = 7,472$$

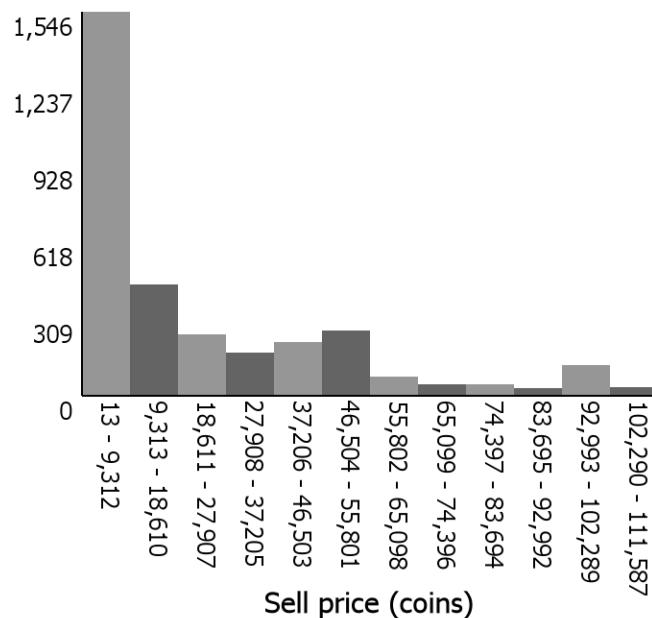
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-10.99 < 1.65$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a jungle axe is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

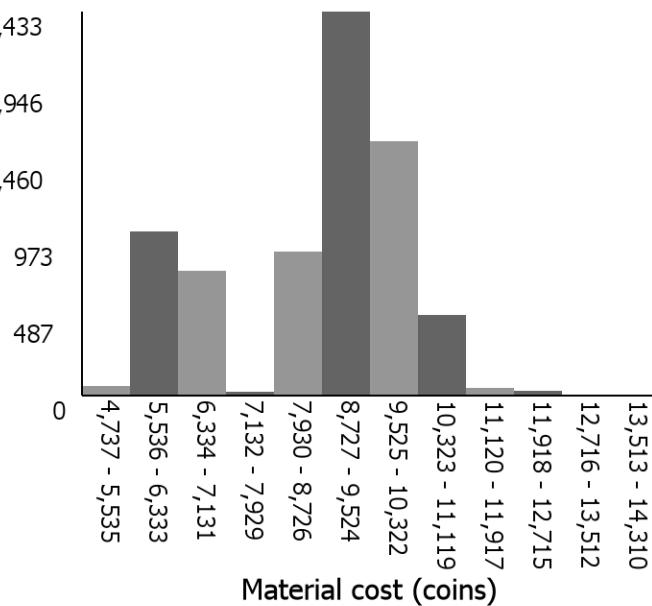
# Selling prices and material costs of a grappling hook

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



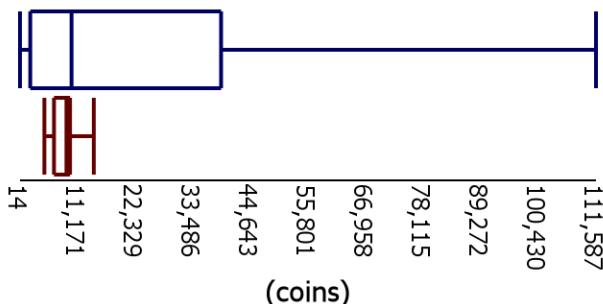
The distribution is centered around 10,000 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 36,964 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 236 outliers on the high end, the highest being 286,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 9,012 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 3,105 coins) and is skewed left. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 5 outliers on the high end, the highest being 2,138,433 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

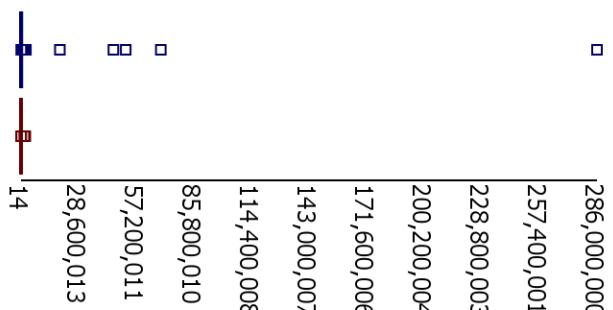
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 14, q1: 2,000, median: 10,000, q3: 38,964, max: 111,587

min: 4,738, q1: 6,600, median: 9,012, q3: 9,705, max: 14,310

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a grappling hook

Let group1 = Sell prices of a grappling hook, group2 = Material cost of a grappling hook

$X_1$  = Sell price of a grappling hook (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a grappling hook (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a grappling hook (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a grappling hook (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

### Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 3249$   $n_2 = 7483$

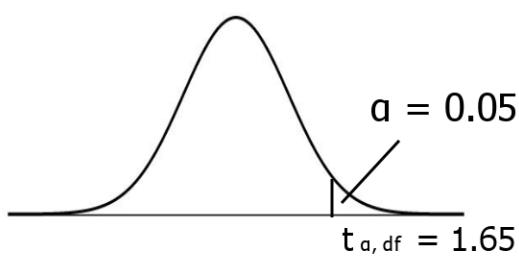
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 27,242.0468$  coins  $S_2 = 1,598.5466$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 3249 > 30$   $n_2 = 7483 > 30$

### Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 3248$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

### Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 29.59$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

### Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 22,705.5466 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 8,552.4529 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 27,242.0468 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 1,598.5466 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 3,249$$

$$n_2 = 7,483$$

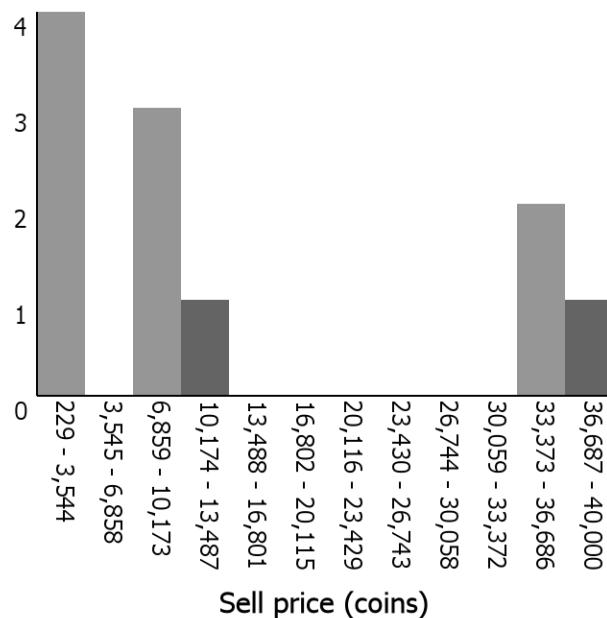
Reject  $H_0$  since  $29.59 > 1.65$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a grappling hook is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

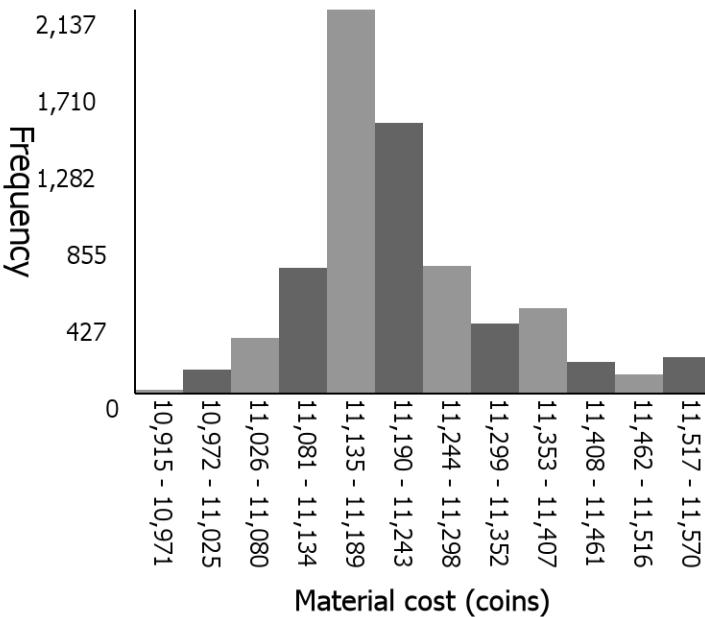
# Selling prices and material costs of a salmon chestplate

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



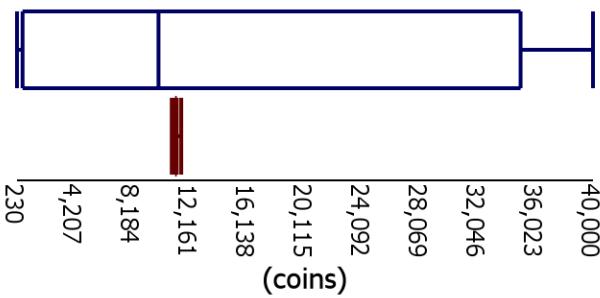
The distribution is centered around 10,000 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 34,385 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 3,544 - 6,858 coins and 13,487 - 33,372 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

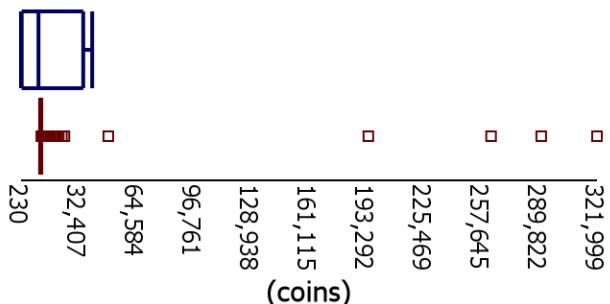


The distribution is centered around 11,193 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 111 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 618 outliers on the high end, the highest being 321,999 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 230, q1: 615, median: 10,000, q3: 35,000, max: 40,000

min: 10,916, q1: 11,149, median: 11,193, q3: 11,260, max: 11,570

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a salmon chestplate

Let group1 = Sell prices of a salmon chestplate, group2 = Material cost of a salmon chestplate

$X_1$  = Sell price of a salmon chestplate (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a salmon chestplate (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a salmon chestplate (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a salmon chestplate (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

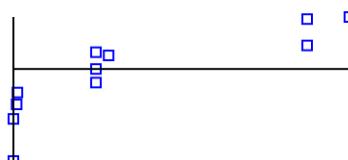
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 11$   $n_2 = 6870$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 15,320.8714$  coins  $S_2 = 112.0512$  coins

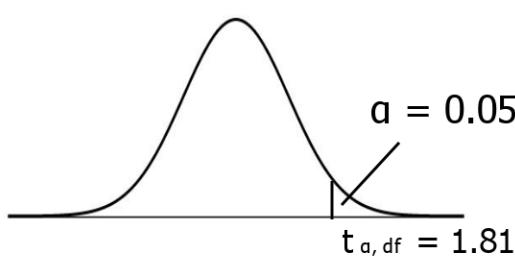
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6870 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 10$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.81$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 0.59$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.2847$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 13,934.7273 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 11,217.4811 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 15,320.8714 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 112.0512 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 11$$

$$n_2 = 6,870$$

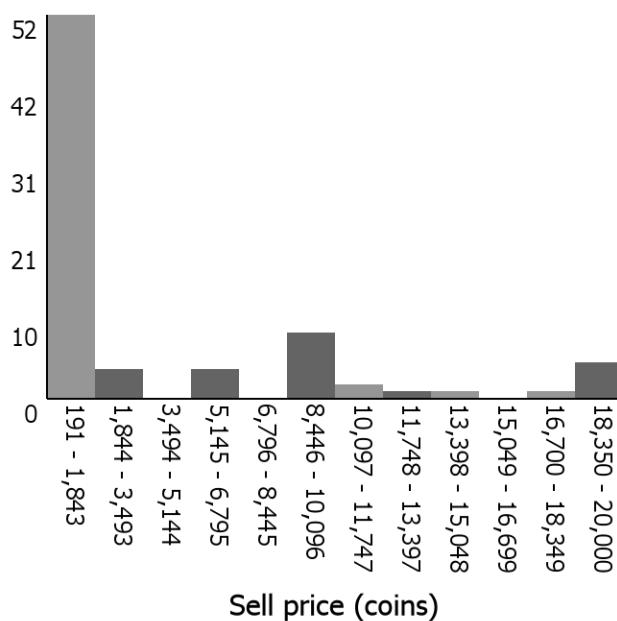
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $0.59 < 1.81$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a salmon chestplate is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

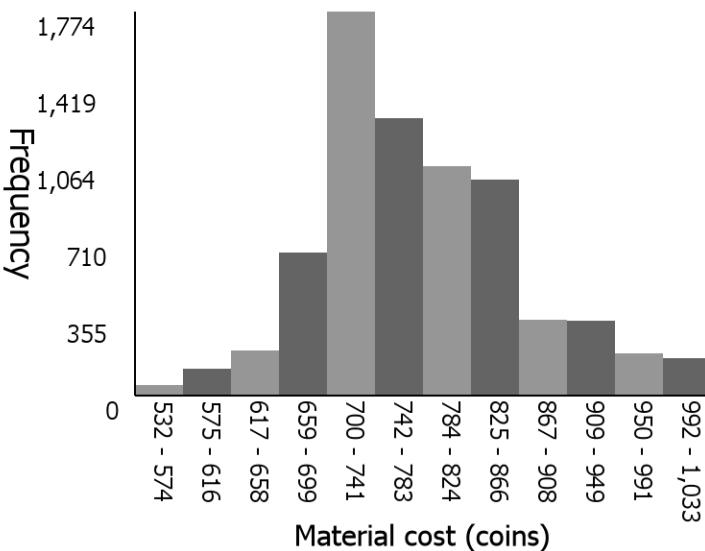
# Selling prices and material costs of a potion affinity talisman

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



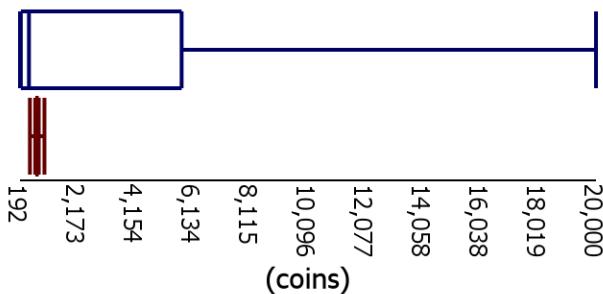
The distribution is centered around 500 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 5,529 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 3,493 - 5,144 coins, 6,795 - 8,445 coins, and 15,048 - 16,699 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 11 outliers on the high end, the highest being 408,680 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 763 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 117 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 53 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 403 coins and 214 outliers on the high end, the highest being 5,615,999 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

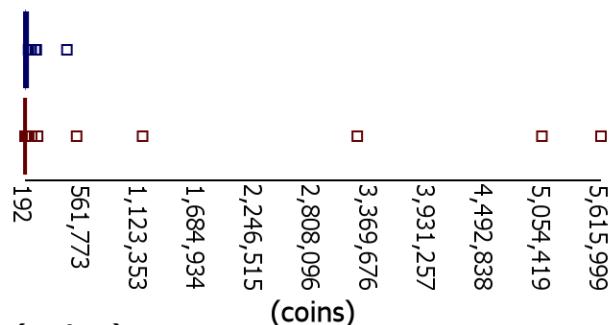
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 192, q1: 221, median: 500, q3: 5,750, max: 20,000

min: 533, q1: 719, median: 763, q3: 836, max: 1,033

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a potion affinity talisman

Let group1 = Sell prices of a potion affinity talisman, group2 = Material cost of a potion affinity talisman  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of a potion affinity talisman (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a potion affinity talisman (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a potion affinity talisman (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a potion affinity talisman (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

### Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 79$   $n_2 = 7221$

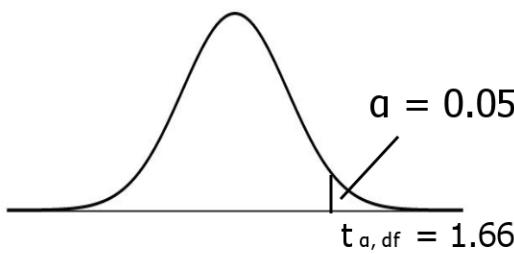
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 5,948.0045$  coins  $S_2 = 88.2624$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 79 > 30$   $n_2 = 7221 > 30$

### Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 78$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.66$

### Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 4.65$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

### Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 3,894.1013 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 779.2289 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 5,948.0045 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 88.2624 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 79$$

$$n_2 = 7,221$$

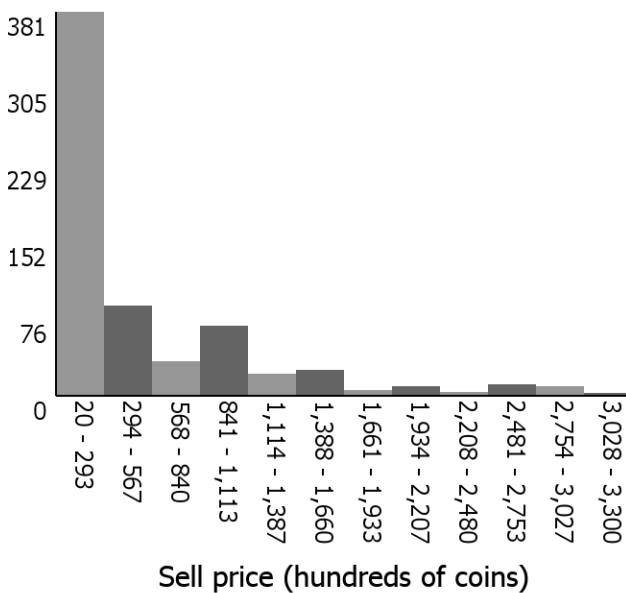
Reject  $H_0$  since  $4.65 > 1.66$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a potion affinity talisman is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

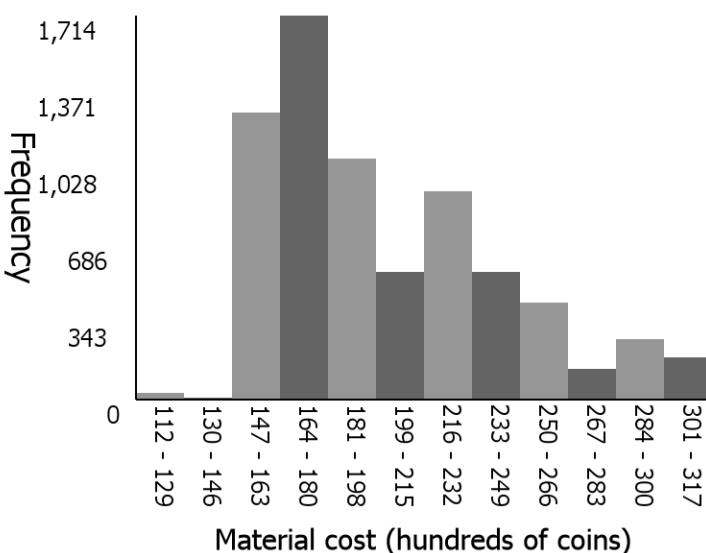
# Selling prices and material costs of a silver fang

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



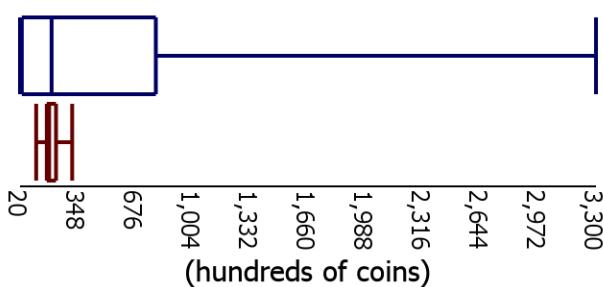
The distribution is centered around 20,000 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 76,308 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 131 outliers on the high end, the highest being 6,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

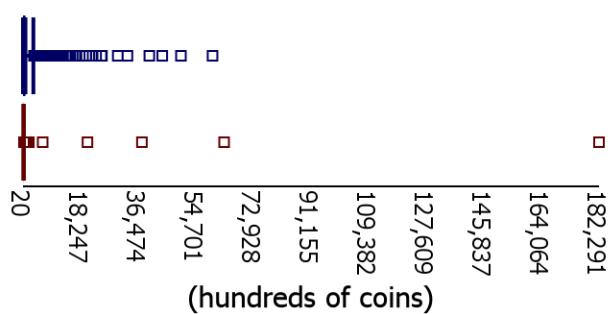


The distribution is centered around 18,603 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 5,257 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 282 outliers on the high end, the highest being 18,229,065 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (hundreds of coins):

min: 20, q1: 30, median: 200, q3: 794, max: 3,300

min: 112, q1: 172, median: 186, q3: 225, max: 317

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a silver fang

Let group1 = Sell prices of a silver fang, group2 = Material cost of a silver fang

$X_1$  = Sell price of a silver fang (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a silver fang (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a silver fang (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a silver fang (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 667$   $n_2 = 7206$

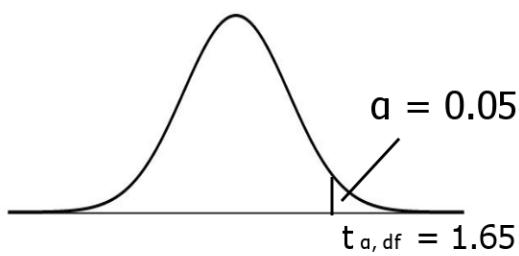
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 68,217.5679$  coins  $S_2 = 4,132.1312$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 667 > 30$   $n_2 = 7206 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 666$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 11.71$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 51,061.7391 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 20,123.3159 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 68,217.5679 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 4,132.1312 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 667$$

$$n_2 = 7,206$$

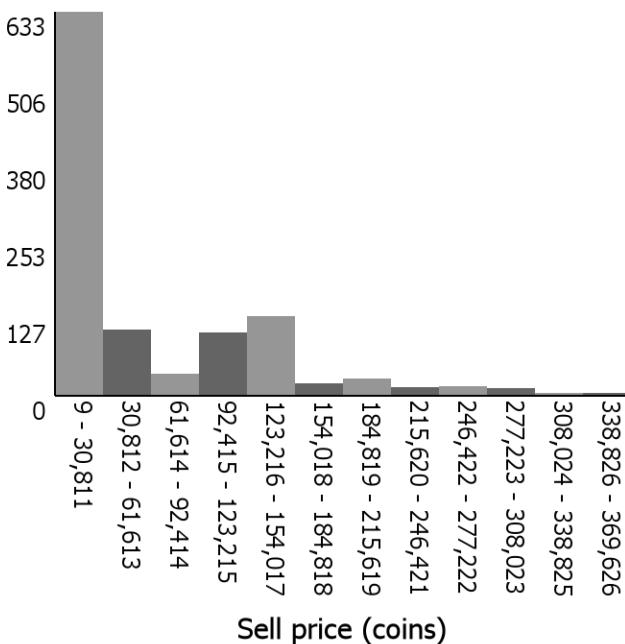
Reject  $H_0$  since  $11.71 > 1.65$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a silver fang is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

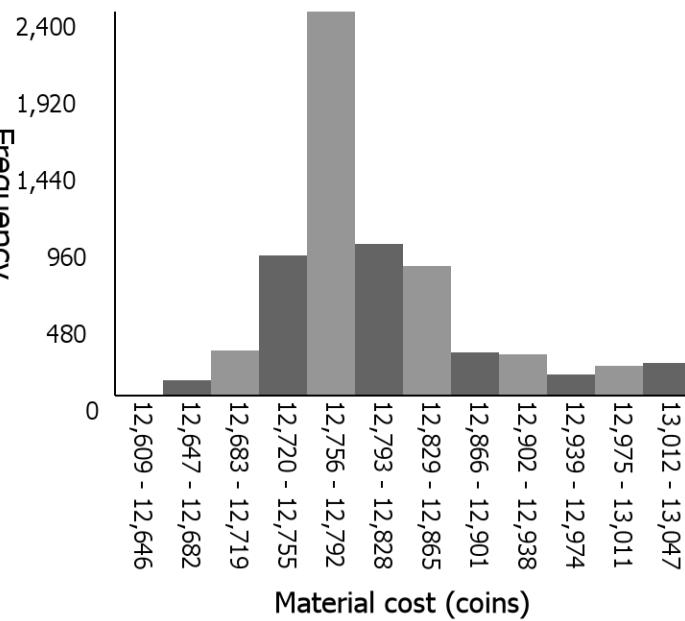
# Selling prices and material costs of a night vision charm

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



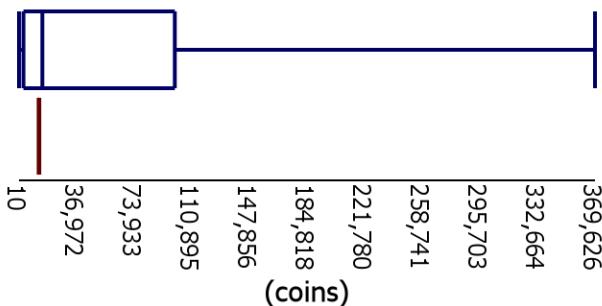
The distribution is centered around 15,000 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 97,125 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 114 outliers on the high end, the highest being 10,500,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 12,787 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 71 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 12 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 12,558 coins and 1001 outliers on the high end, the highest being 7,876,747 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

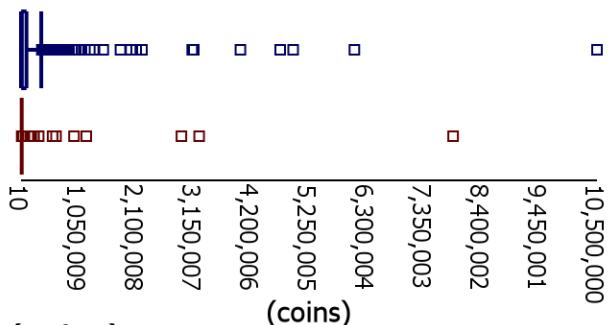
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 10, q1: 2,875, median: 15,000, q3: 100,000, max: 369,626

min: 12,610, q1: 12,766, median: 12,787, q3: 12,837, max: 13,047

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a night vision charm

Let group1 = Sell prices of a night vision charm, group2 = Material cost of a night vision charm

$X_1$  = Sell price of a night vision charm (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a night vision charm (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a night vision charm (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a night vision charm (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 1115$   $n_2 = 6475$

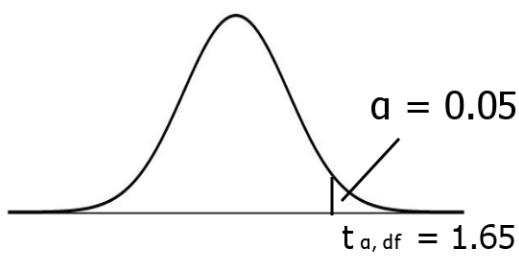
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 76,155.5146$  coins  $S_2 = 75.3253$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 1115 > 30$   $n_2 = 6475 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 1114$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 20.39$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 59,318.4386 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 12,806.2626 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 76,155.5146 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 75.3253 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 1,115$$

$$n_2 = 6,475$$

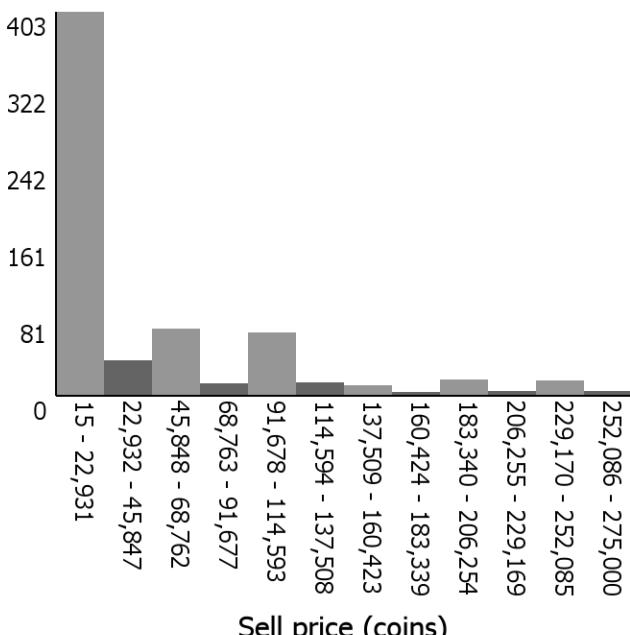
Reject  $H_0$  since  $20.39 > 1.65$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a night vision charm is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

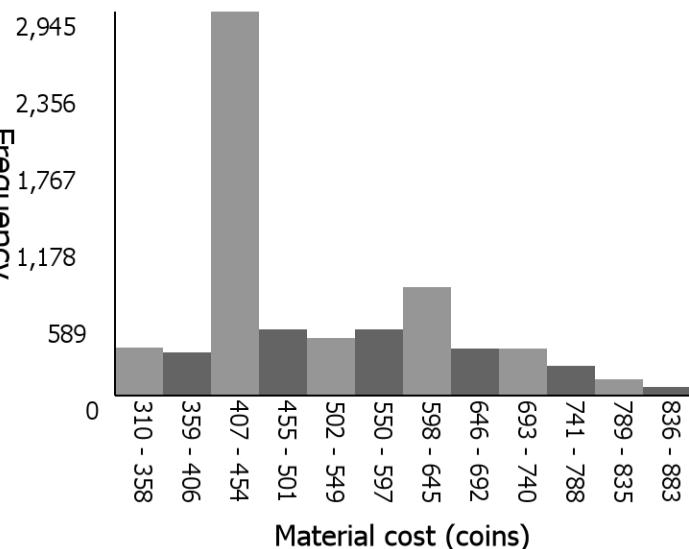
# Selling prices and material costs of a day saver

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



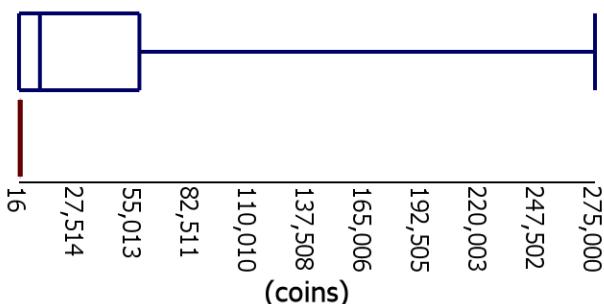
The distribution is centered around 10,000 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 57,460 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 124 outliers on the high end, the highest being 5,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 450 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 161 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 399 outliers on the high end, the highest being 1,349,408 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

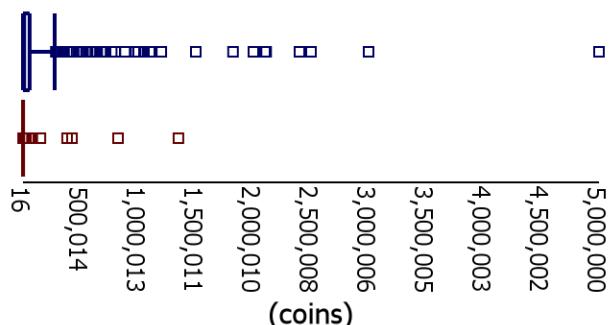
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 16, q1: 40, median: 10,000, q3: 57,500, max: 275,000

min: 311, q1: 439, median: 450, q3: 600, max: 883

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a day saver

Let group1 = Sell prices of a day saver, group2 = Material cost of a day saver

$X_1$  = Sell price of a day saver (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a day saver (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a day saver (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a day saver (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 662$   $n_2 = 7089$

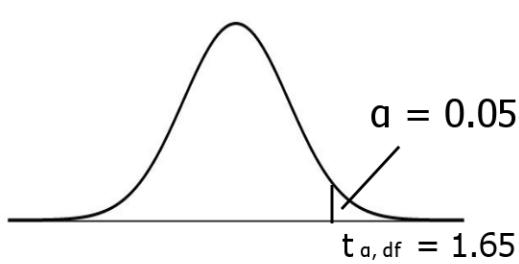
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 63,972.2843$  coins  $S_2 = 118.9685$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 662 > 30$   $n_2 = 7089 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 661$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 16.64$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 41,891.0211 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 516.8935 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 63,972.2843 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 118.9685 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 662$$

$$n_2 = 7,089$$

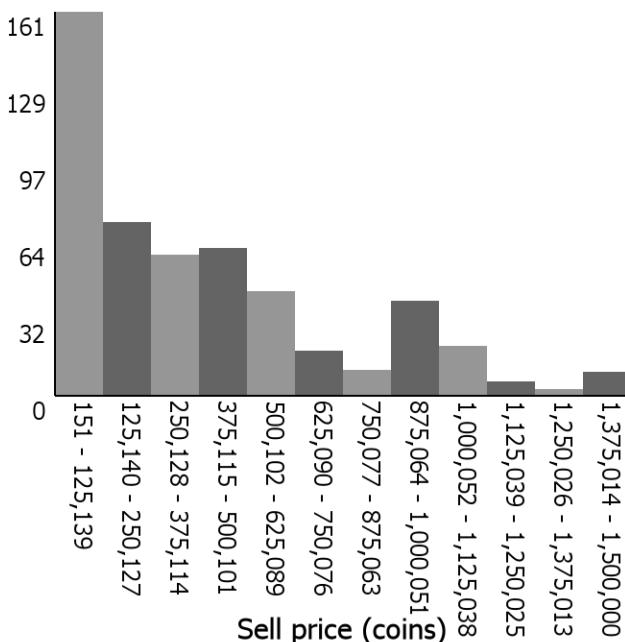
Reject  $H_0$  since  $16.64 > 1.65$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a day saver is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

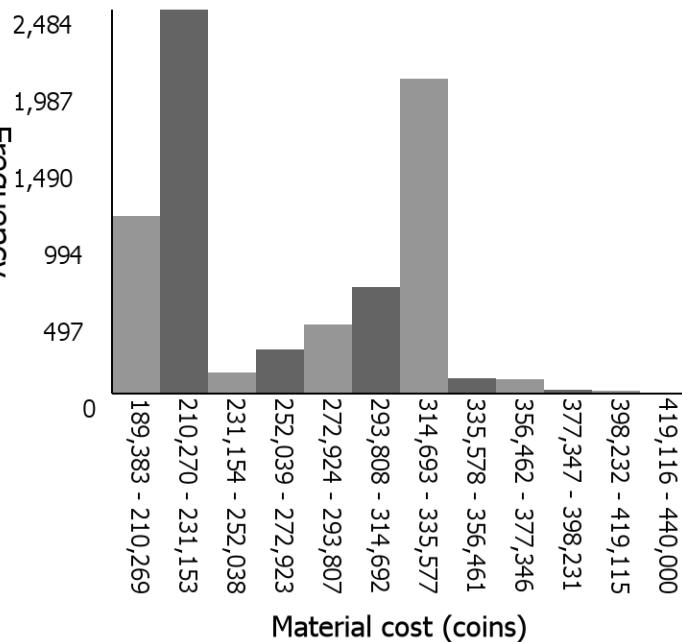
# Selling prices and material costs of a piggy bank

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



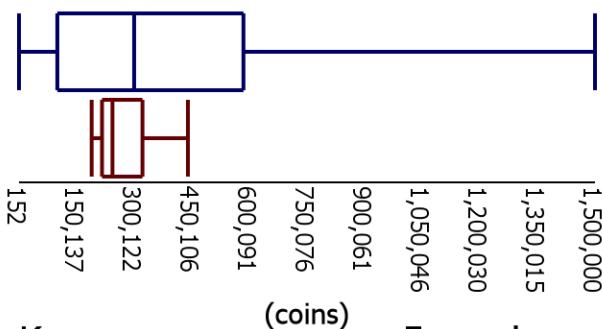
The distribution is centered around 300,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 484,615 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 31 outliers on the high end, the highest being 50,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 243,495 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 105,371 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 19 outliers on the high end, the highest being 39,999,976 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

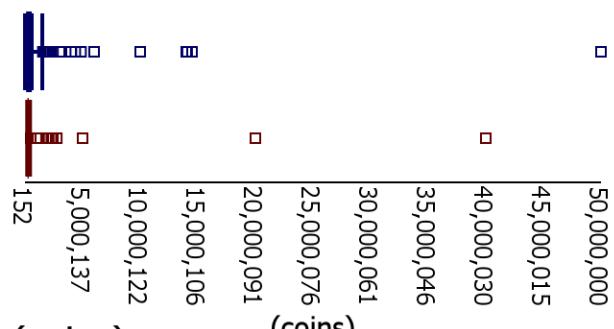
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 152, q1: 100,000, median: 300,000, q3: 584,615, max: 1,500,000

min: 189,384, q1: 216,344, median: 243,495, q3: 321,715, max: 440,000

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a piggy bank

Let group1 = Sell prices of a piggy bank, group2 = Material cost of a piggy bank

$X_1$  = Sell price of a piggy bank (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a piggy bank (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a piggy bank (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a piggy bank (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 509$   $n_2 = 7469$

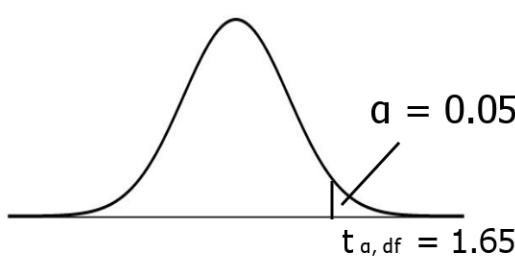
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 367,190.4413$  coins  $S_2 = 52,248.0584$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 509 > 30$   $n_2 = 7469 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 508$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 8.50$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 402,834.6523 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 264,354.8759 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 367,190.4413 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 52,248.0584 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 509$$

$$n_2 = 7,469$$

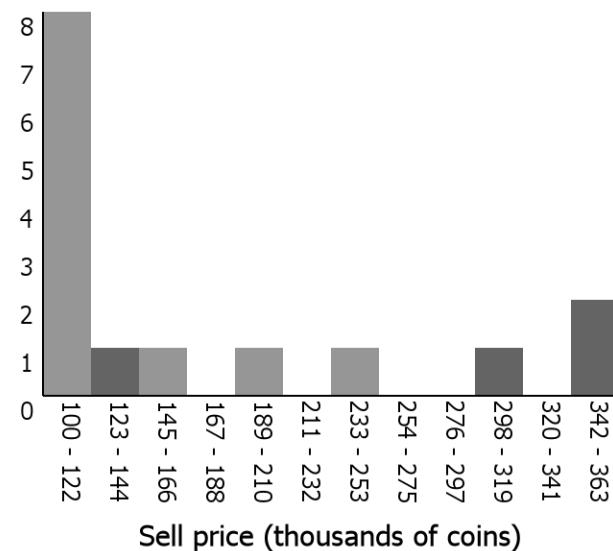
Reject  $H_0$  since  $8.50 > 1.65$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a piggy bank is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

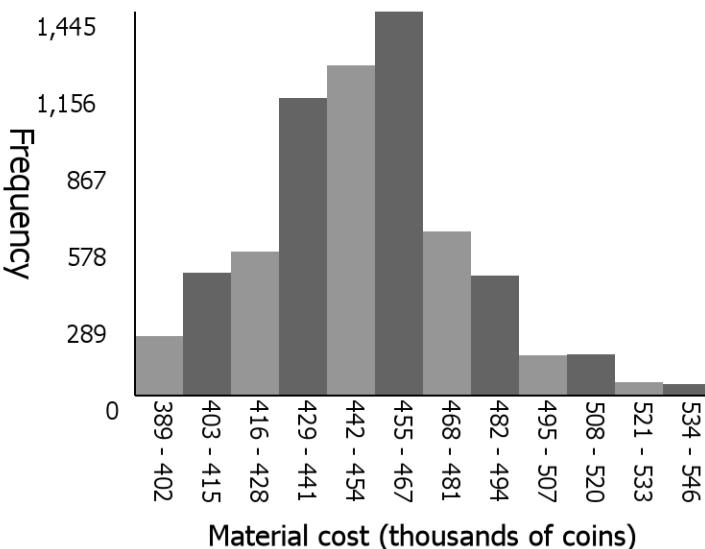
# Selling prices and material costs of a protector dragon leggings

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



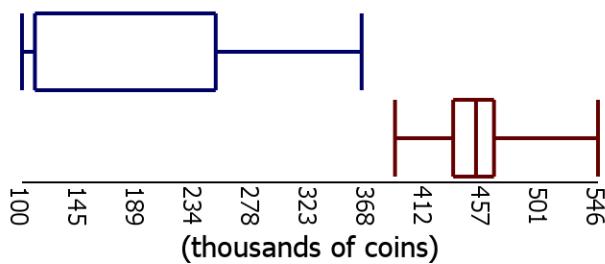
The distribution is centered around 110,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 140,000 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 165,750 - 187,667 coins, 209,583 - 231,500 coins, 253,417 - 297,250 coins, and 319,167 - 341,083 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

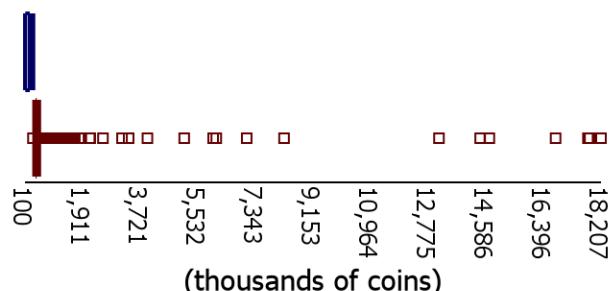


The distribution is centered around 451,544 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 31,613 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 8 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 349,797 coins and 975 outliers on the high end, the highest being 18,206,936 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 100, q1: 110, median: 110, q3: 250, max: 363

min: 389, q1: 434, median: 452, q3: 465, max: 546

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a protector dragon leggings

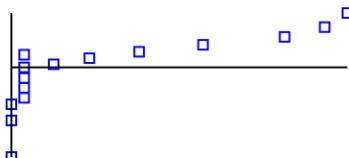
Let group1 = Sell prices of a protector dragon leggings, group2 = Material cost of a protector dragon leggings  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of a protector dragon leggings (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a protector dragon leggings (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a protector dragon leggings (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a protector dragon leggings (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

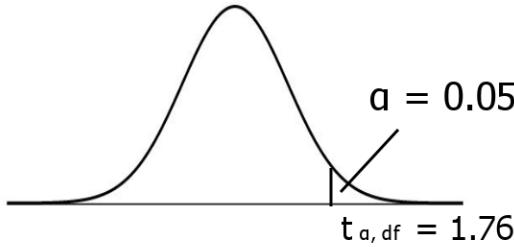
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 15$   $n_2 = 6505$   
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group
2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 96,286.135$  coins  $S_2 = 27,499.3157$  coins
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6505 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 14$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.76$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -11.14 \\ p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 174,414.8667 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 451,294.3197 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 96,286.135 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 27,499.3157 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 15 \\ n_2 &= 6,505\end{aligned}$$

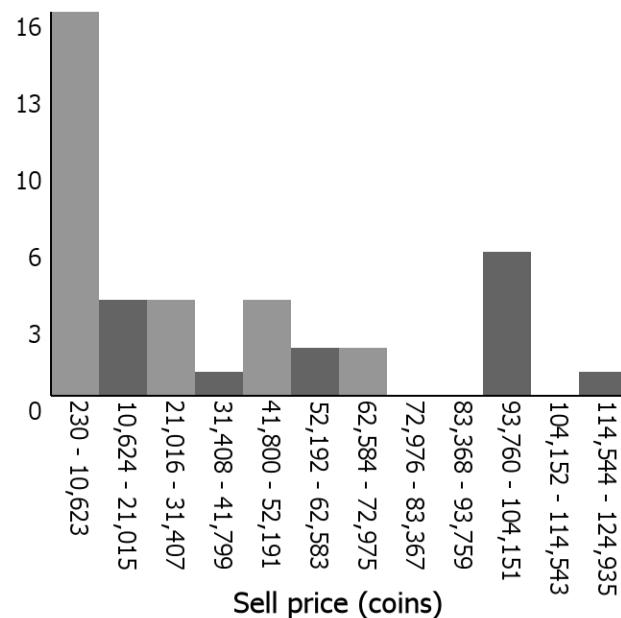
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-11.14 < 1.76$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a protector dragon leggings is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

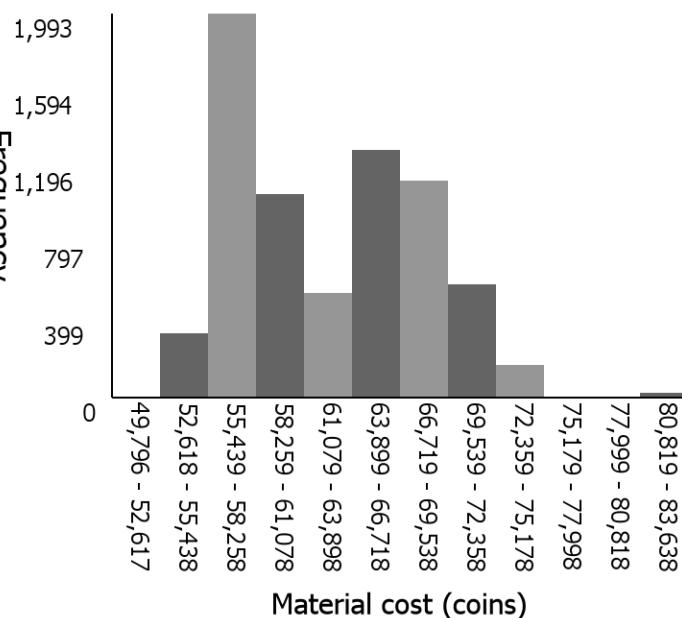
# Selling prices and material costs of a raggedy shark tooth necklace

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



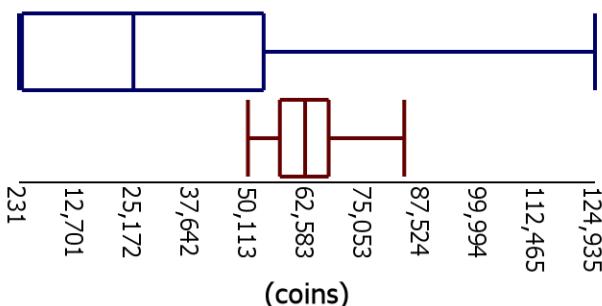
The distribution is centered around 25,000 coins (median). It has a moderate variability (IQR of 52,327 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 72,975 - 93,759 coins and 104,151 - 114,543 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 3 outliers on the high end, the highest being 605,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 62,176 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 10,560 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There is a large gap between 75,178 - 80,818 coins. There are 1 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 7,911 coins and 358 outliers on the high end, the highest being 43,801,641 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

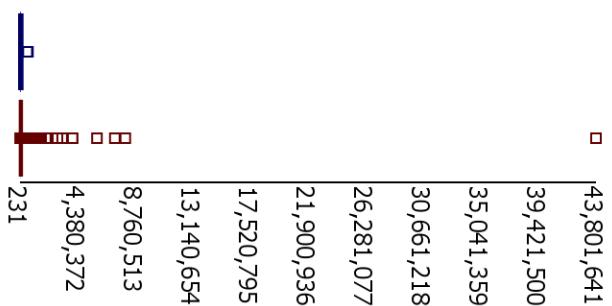
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 231, q1: 874, median: 25,000, q3: 53,201, max: 124,935

min: 49,797, q1: 56,707, median: 62,176, q3: 67,268, max: 83,638

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a raggedy shark tooth necklace

Let group1 = Sell prices of a raggedy shark tooth necklace, group2 = Material cost of a raggedy shark tooth necklace  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of a raggedy shark tooth necklace (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a raggedy shark tooth necklace (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a raggedy shark tooth necklace (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a raggedy shark tooth necklace (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

### Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 40$   $n_2 = 7129$

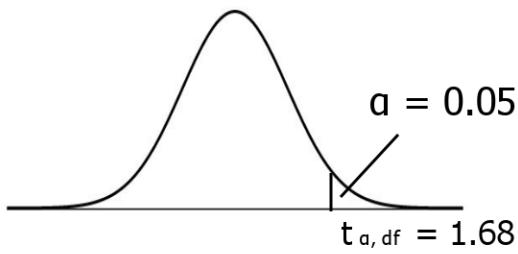
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 38,207.9321$  coins  $S_2 = 5,642.5459$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 40 > 30$   $n_2 = 7129 > 30$

### Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 39$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.68$

### Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -4.52 \\ p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

### Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}_1 &= 34,970.325 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 62,277.0088 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 38,207.9321 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 5,642.5459 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 40 \\ n_2 &= 7,129 \end{aligned}$$

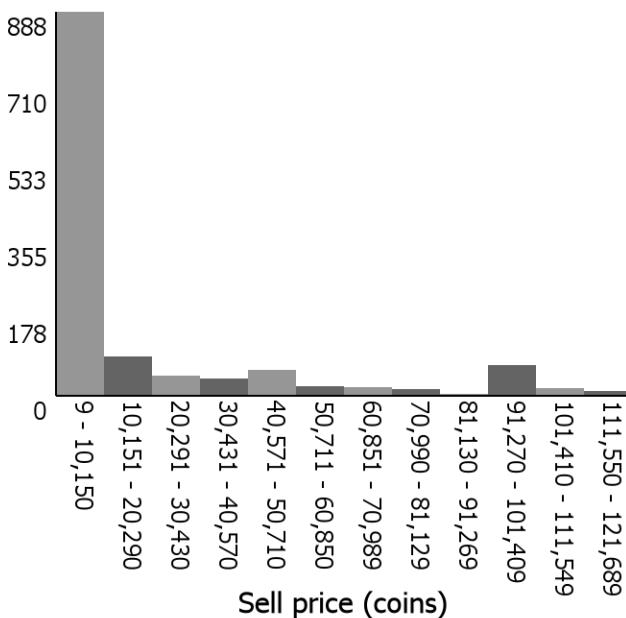
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-4.52 < 1.68$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a raggedy shark tooth necklace is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

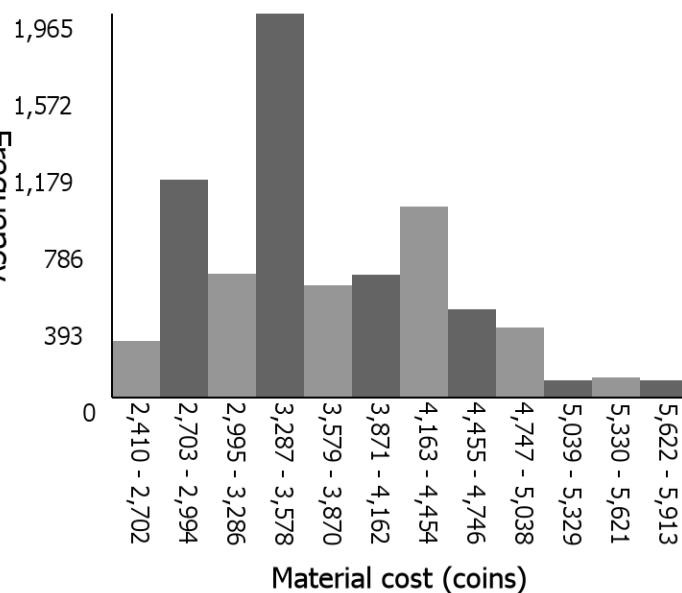
# Selling prices and material costs of a magical water bucket

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



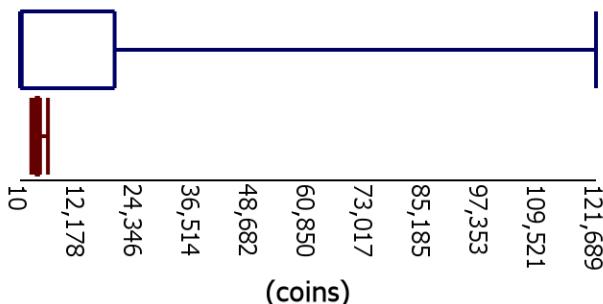
The distribution is centered around 374 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 19,954 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 165 outliers on the high end, the highest being 7,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 3,482 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 1,095 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 216 outliers on the high end, the highest being 285,000,018 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

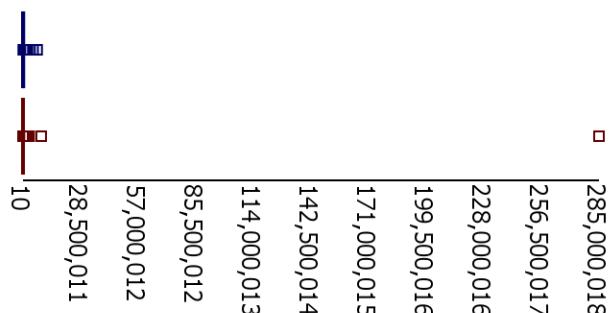
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 10, q1: 46, median: 374, q3: 20,000, max: 121,689

min: 2,411, q1: 3,142, median: 3,482, q3: 4,237, max: 5,913

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a magical water bucket

Let group1 = Sell prices of a magical water bucket, group2 = Material cost of a magical water bucket

$X_1$  = Sell price of a magical water bucket (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a magical water bucket (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a magical water bucket (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a magical water bucket (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 1288$   $n_2 = 7272$

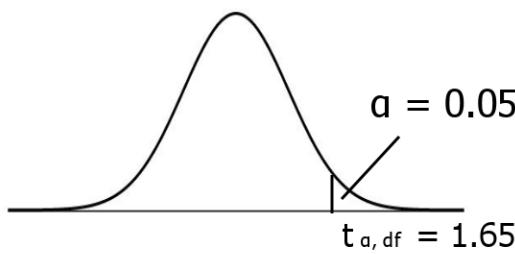
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 30,959.4111$  coins  $S_2 = 740.3239$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 1288 > 30$   $n_2 = 7272 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 1287$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 16.42 \\ p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 17,835.8144 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 3,669.5659 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 30,959.4111 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 740.3239 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 1,288$$

$$n_2 = 7,272$$

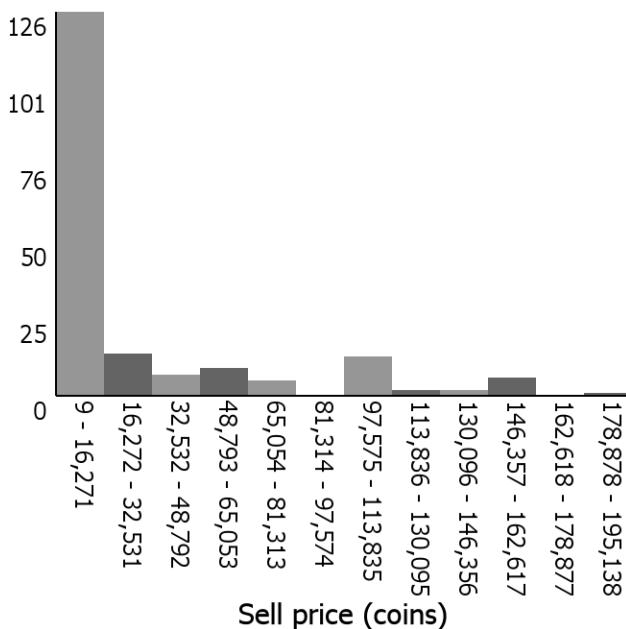
Reject  $H_0$  since  $16.42 > 1.65$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a magical water bucket is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

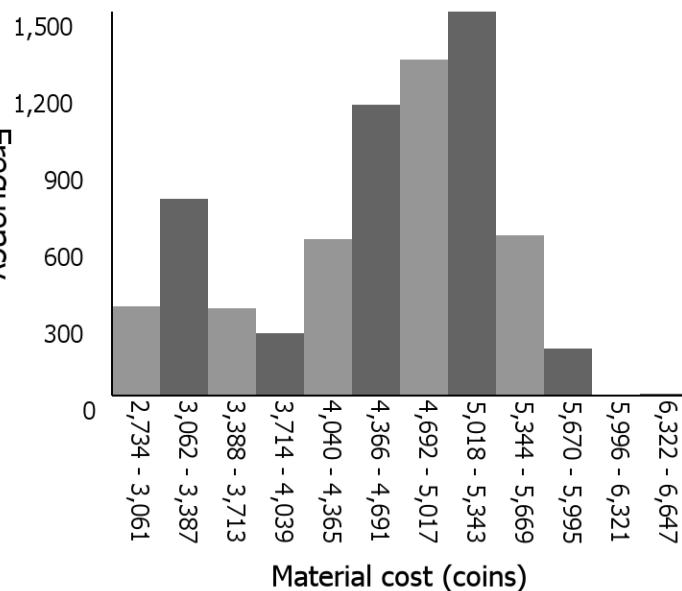
# Selling prices and material costs of a gravity talisman

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



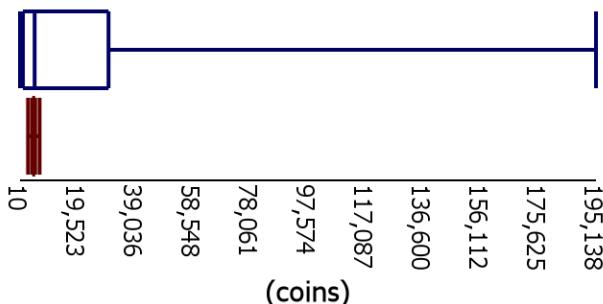
The distribution is centered around 4,968 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 29,000 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 81,313 - 97,574 coins and 162,617 - 178,877 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 29 outliers on the high end, the highest being 29,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 4,715 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 979 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 9 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 2,491 coins and 387 outliers on the high end, the highest being 583,200,720 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)

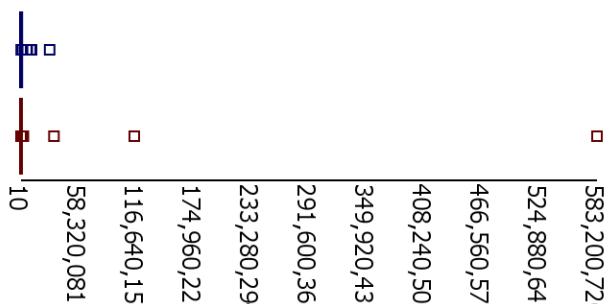


Key:

Sell Price

Material Cost

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



5 number summaries (coins):

min: 10, q1: 1,000, median: 4,968, q3: 30,000, max: 195,138

min: 2,735, q1: 4,162, median: 4,715, q3: 5,141, max: 6,647

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a gravity talisman

Let group1 = Sell prices of a gravity talisman, group2 = Material cost of a gravity talisman

$X_1$  = Sell price of a gravity talisman (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a gravity talisman (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a gravity talisman (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a gravity talisman (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 185$   $n_2 = 7092$

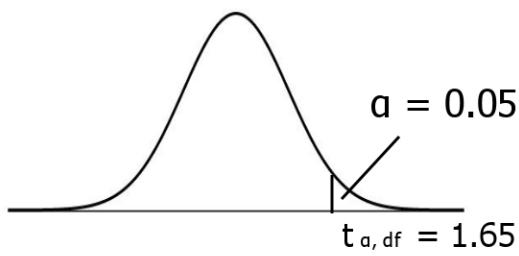
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 41,494.2032$  coins  $S_2 = 773.5356$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 185 > 30$   $n_2 = 7092 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 184$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 7.01$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 25,908.5297 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 4,526.5779 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 41,494.2032 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 773.5356 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 185$$

$$n_2 = 7,092$$

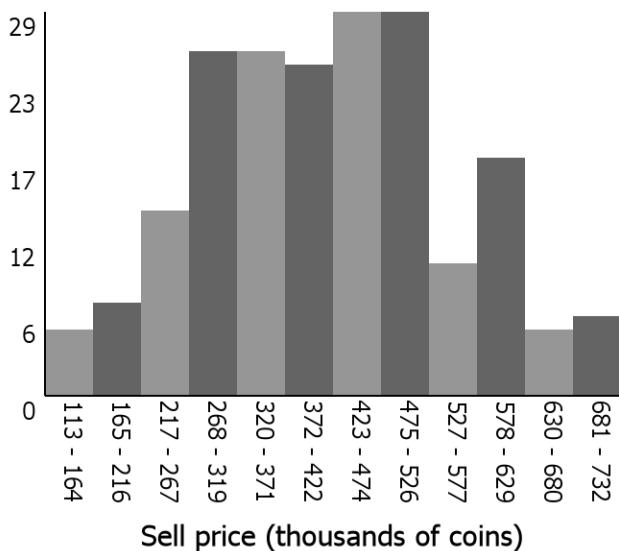
Reject  $H_0$  since  $7.01 > 1.65$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a gravity talisman is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

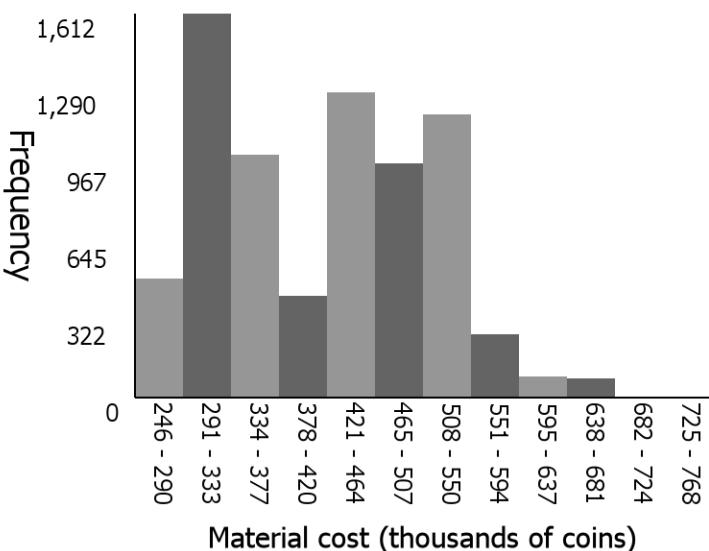
# Selling prices and material costs of an aspect of the end

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



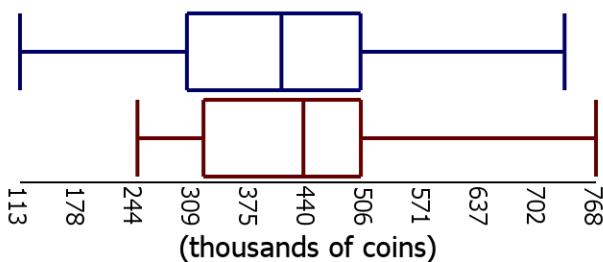
The distribution is centered around 410,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 197,500 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 12 outliers on the high end, the highest being 15,900,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

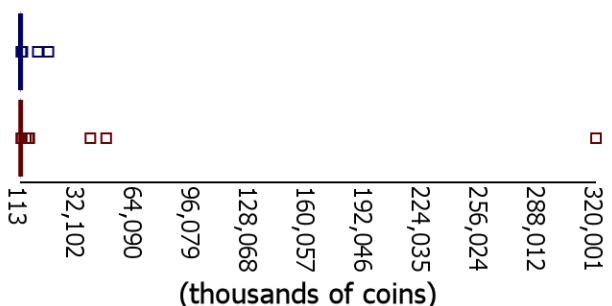


The distribution is centered around 434,982 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 179,004 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 32 outliers on the high end, the highest being 320,001,303 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 113, q1: 303, median: 410, q3: 500, max: 732

min: 246, q1: 321, median: 435, q3: 500, max: 768

## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an aspect of the end

Let group1 = Sell prices of an aspect of the end, group2 = Material cost of an aspect of the end

$X_1$  = Sell price of an aspect of the end (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an aspect of the end (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an aspect of the end (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an aspect of the end (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 200$   $n_2 = 7456$

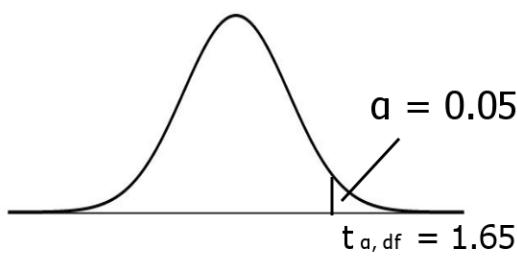
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 134,869.16$  coins  $S_2 = 97,300.7607$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 200 > 30$   $n_2 = 7456 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 199$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -0.23$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.5901$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 413,107.485 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 415,297.1168 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 134,869.16 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 97,300.7607 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 200$$

$$n_2 = 7,456$$

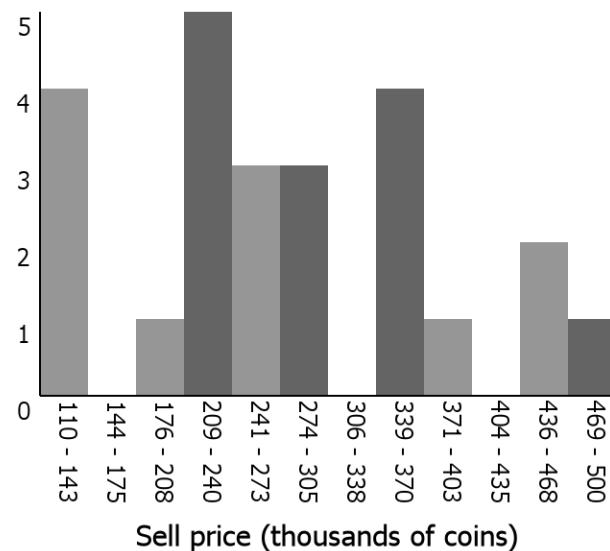
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-0.23 < 1.65$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an aspect of the end is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

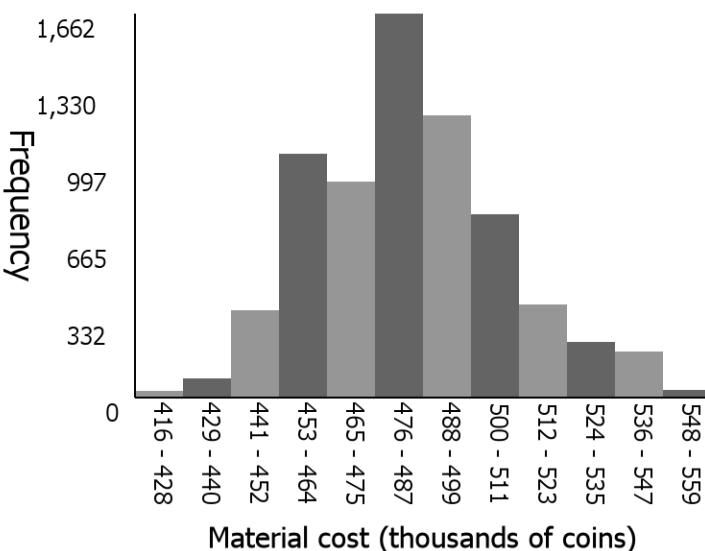
# Selling prices and material costs of an unstable dragon chestplate

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



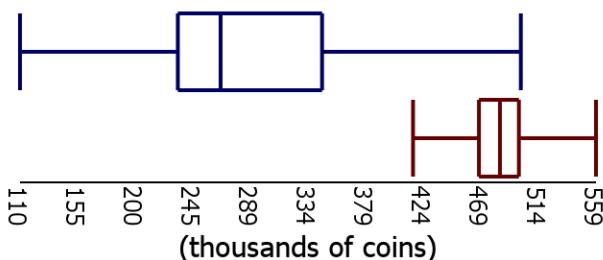
The distribution is centered around 266,200 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 112,303 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 142,500 - 175,000 coins, 305,000 - 337,500 coins, and 402,500 - 435,000 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 1 outliers on the high end, the highest being 644,204 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 483,724 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 31,091 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 4 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 338,016 coins and 445 outliers on the high end, the highest being 10,800,040,077 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

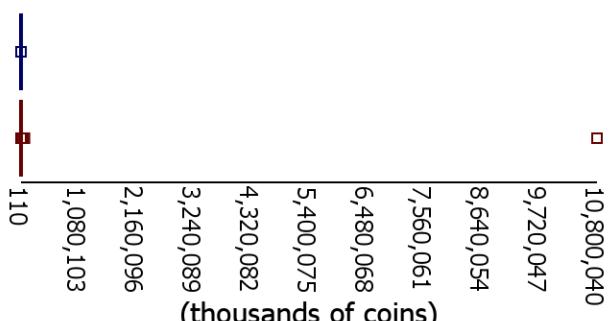
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 110, q1: 233, median: 266, q3: 345, max: 500

min: 416, q1: 467, median: 484, q3: 498, max: 559

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an unstable dragon chestplate

Let group1 = Sell prices of an unstable dragon chestplate, group2 = Material cost of an unstable dragon chestplate  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of an unstable dragon chestplate (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an unstable dragon chestplate (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an unstable dragon chestplate (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an unstable dragon chestplate (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

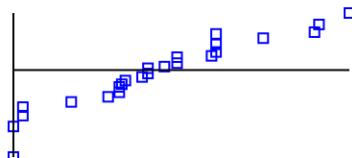
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 24$   $n_2 = 7039$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 109,860.7849$  coins  $S_2 = 23,525.8465$  coins

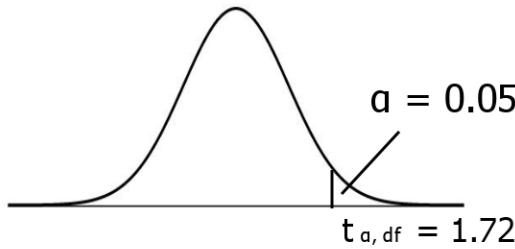
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7039 > 30$



## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 23$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.72$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -9.19$$

$$p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

## Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 278,241.9167 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 484,385.5352 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 109,860.7849 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 23,525.8465 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 24$$

$$n_2 = 7,039$$

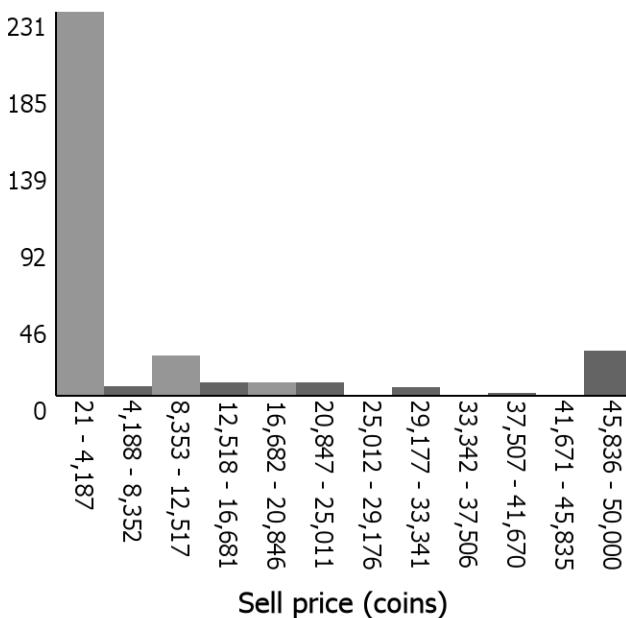
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-9.19 < 1.72$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an unstable dragon chestplate is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

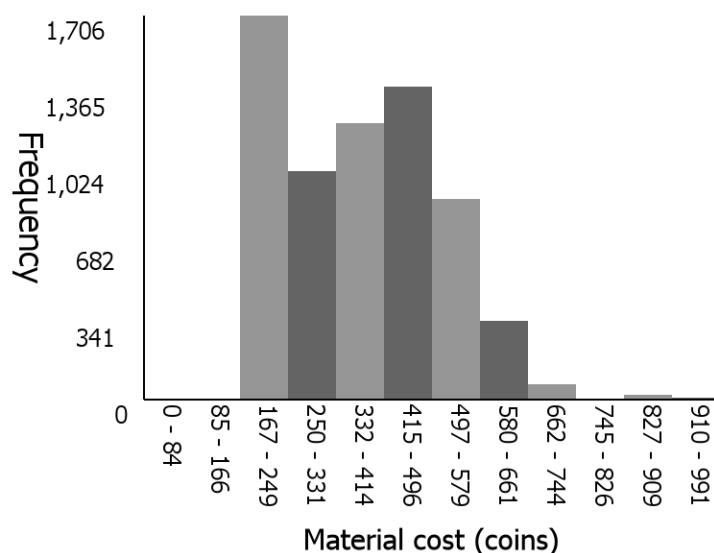
# Selling prices and material costs of a vaccine talisman

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



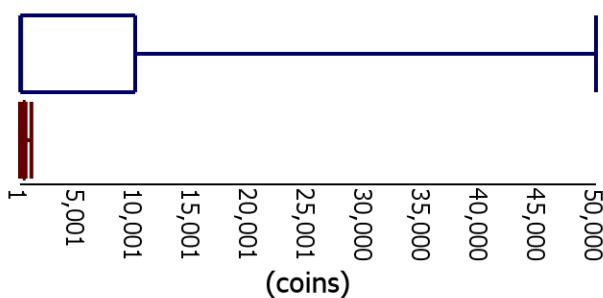
The distribution is centered around 100 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 9,975 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 25,011 - 29,176 coins, 33,341 - 37,506 coins, and 41,670 - 45,835 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 53 outliers on the high end, the highest being 12,345,678 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 371 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 243 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There is a large gap between 84 - 166 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 808 outliers on the high end, the highest being 8,999,999 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

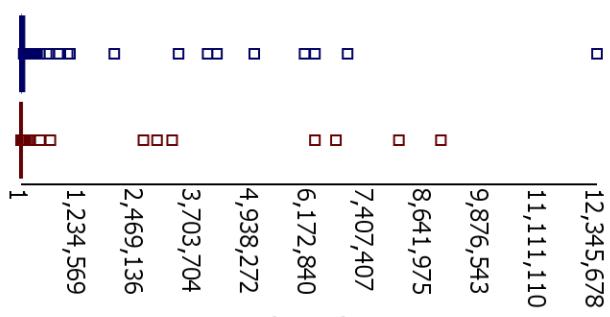
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 22, q1: 25, median: 100, q3: 10,000, max: 50,000

min: 1, q1: 243, median: 371, q3: 487, max: 991

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a vaccine talisman

Let group1 = Sell prices of a vaccine talisman, group2 = Material cost of a vaccine talisman

$X_1$  = Sell price of a vaccine talisman (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a vaccine talisman (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a vaccine talisman (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a vaccine talisman (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 319$   $n_2 = 6680$

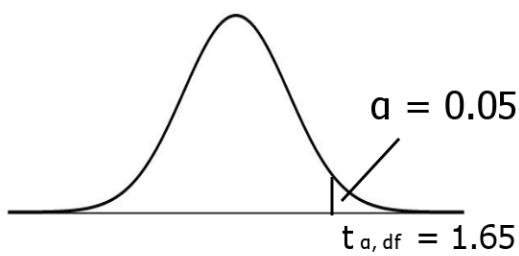
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 14,775.2507$  coins  $S_2 = 140.7624$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 319 > 30$   $n_2 = 6680 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 318$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 8.63$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 7,517.8433 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 380.968 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 14,775.2507 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 140.7624 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 319$$

$$n_2 = 6,680$$

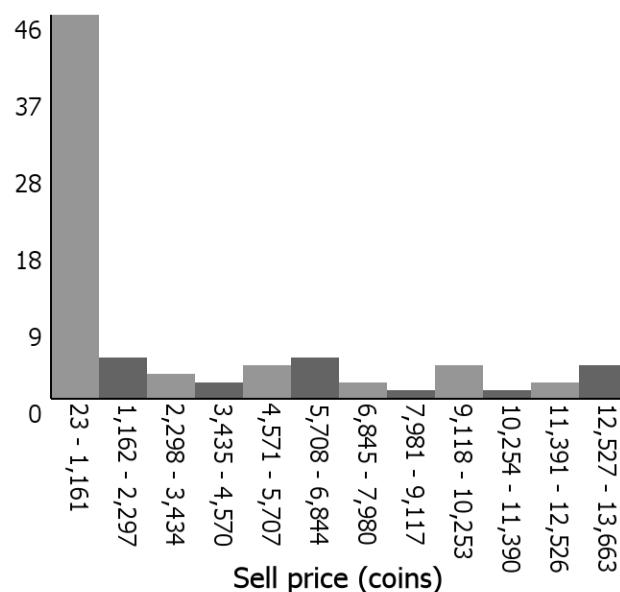
Reject  $H_0$  since  $8.63 > 1.65$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a vaccine talisman is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

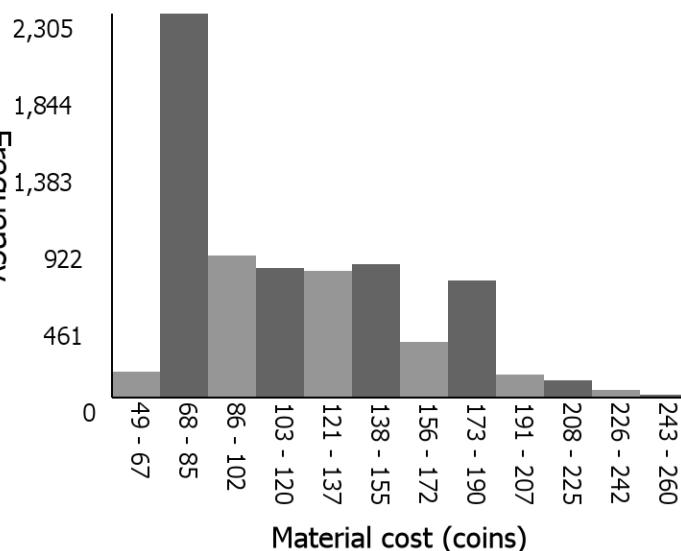
# Selling prices and material costs of a fish hat

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



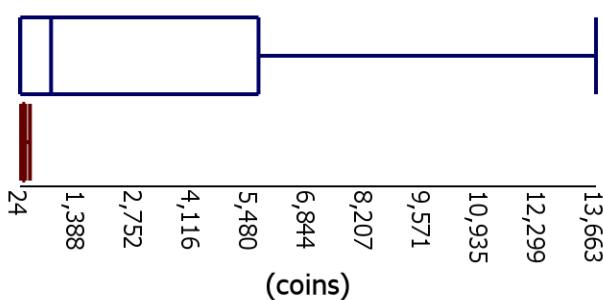
The distribution is centered around 760 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 5,640 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 7 outliers on the high end, the highest being 199,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 106 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 69 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 491 outliers on the high end, the highest being 3,199,996 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

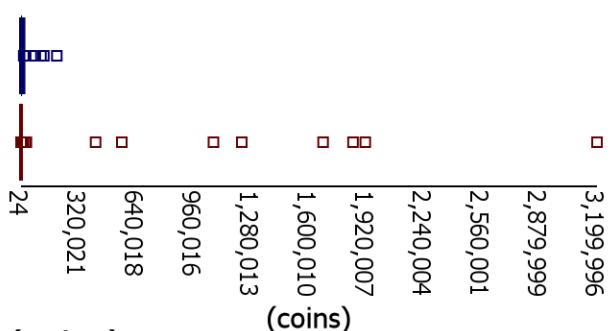
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 24, q1: 32, median: 760, q3: 5,672, max: 13,663

min: 50, q1: 78, median: 106, q3: 147, max: 260

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a fish hat

Let group1 = Sell prices of a fish hat, group2 = Material cost of a fish hat

$X_1$  = Sell price of a fish hat (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a fish hat (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a fish hat (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a fish hat (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 79$   $n_2 = 6997$

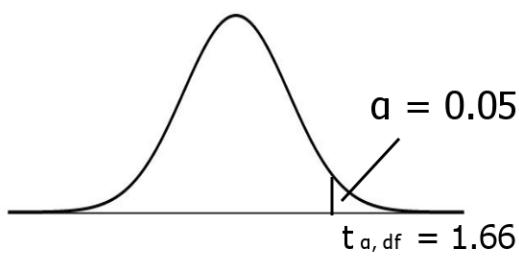
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 4,103.4536$  coins  $S_2 = 41.7451$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 79 > 30$   $n_2 = 6997 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 78$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.66$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 6.19$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 2,972.7215 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 116.3167 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 4,103.4536 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 41.7451 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 79$$

$$n_2 = 6,997$$

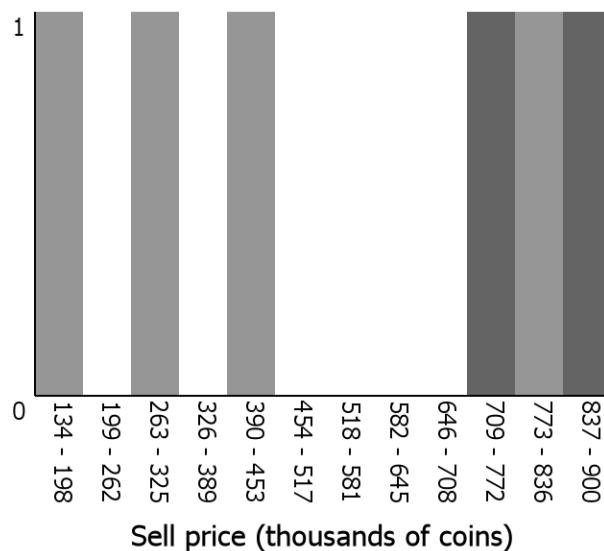
Reject  $H_0$  since  $6.19 > 1.66$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a fish hat is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

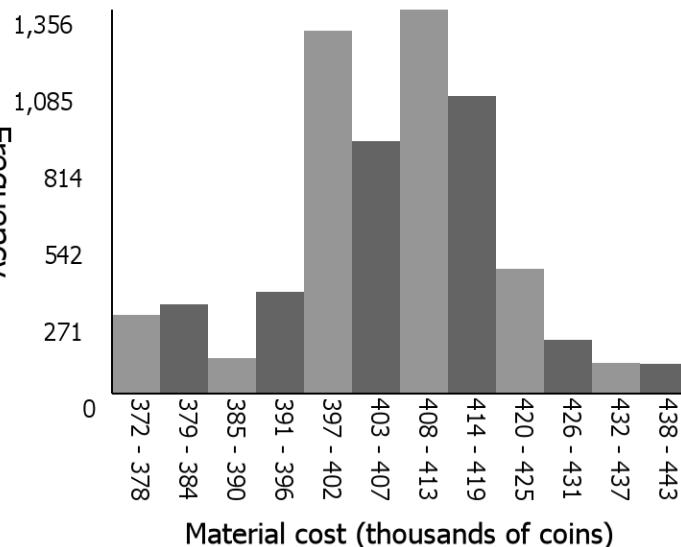
# Selling prices and material costs of a beacon i

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



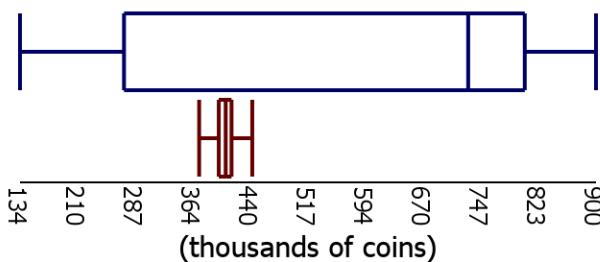
The distribution is centered around 730,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 533,063 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 197,702 - 261,548 coins, 325,393 - 389,238 coins, and 453,083 - 708,464 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 407,473 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 16,970 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 639 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 247,661 coins and 341 outliers on the high end, the highest being 8,553,930,847 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

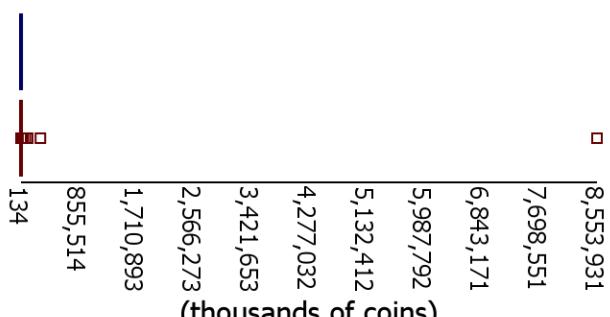
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 134, q1: 272, median: 730, q3: 805, max: 900

min: 372, q1: 398, median: 407, q3: 415, max: 443

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a beacon i

Let group1 = Sell prices of a beacon i, group2 = Material cost of a beacon i

$X_1$  = Sell price of a beacon i (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a beacon i (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a beacon i (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a beacon i (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

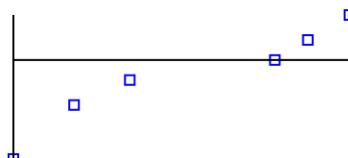
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 6$   $n_2 = 6508$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 313,856.6251$  coins  $S_2 = 13,545.8404$  coins

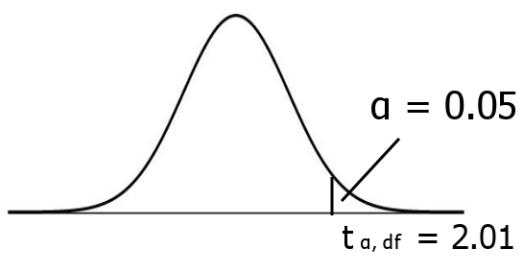
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6508 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 5$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 2.01$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 1.05$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.1719$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 540,100.6667 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 406,167.9263 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 313,856.6251 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 13,545.8404 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 6$$

$$n_2 = 6,508$$

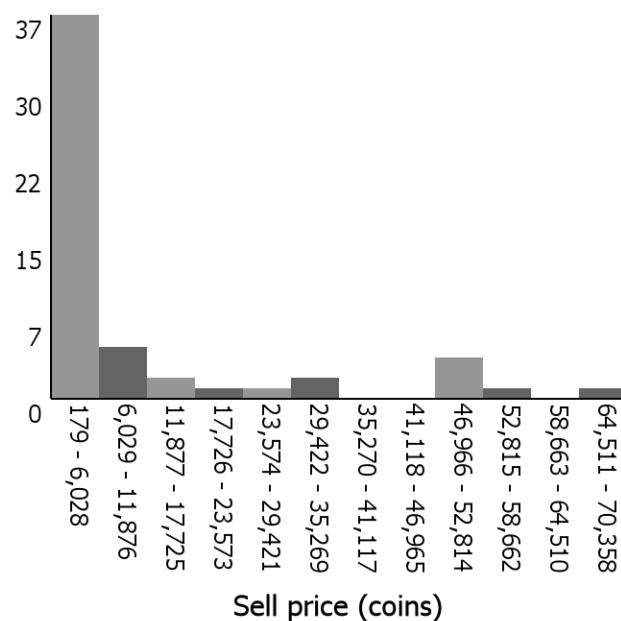
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $1.05 < 2.01$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a beacon i is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

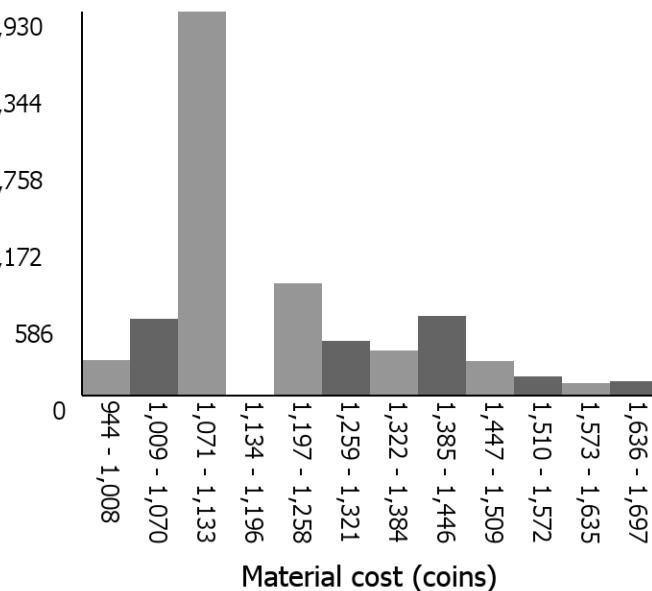
# Selling prices and material costs of a sea creature talisman

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



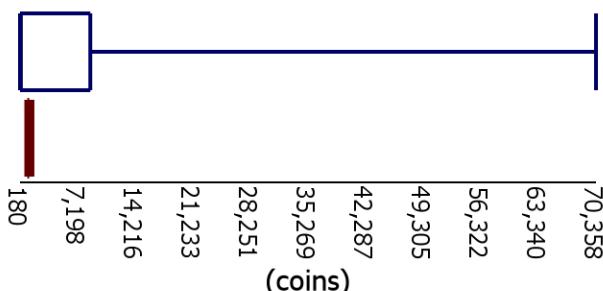
The distribution is centered around 288 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 8,566 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 35,269 - 46,965 coins and 58,662 - 64,510 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 8 outliers on the high end, the highest being 459,499 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 1,106 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 218 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 847 outliers on the high end, the highest being 900,000,000 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

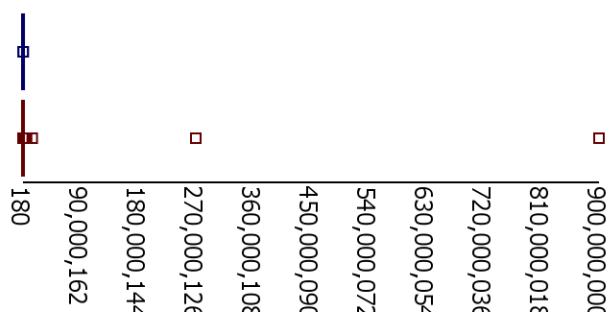
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 180, q1: 180, median: 288, q3: 8,746, max: 70,358

min: 945, q1: 1,080, median: 1,106, q3: 1,298, max: 1,697

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a sea creature talisman

Let group1 = Sell prices of a sea creature talisman, group2 = Material cost of a sea creature talisman

$X_1$  = Sell price of a sea creature talisman (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a sea creature talisman (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a sea creature talisman (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a sea creature talisman (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 54$   $n_2 = 6641$

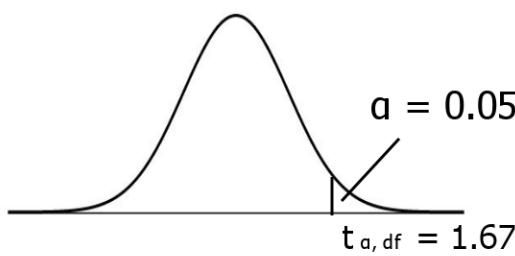
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 17,941.9384$  coins  $S_2 = 168.2364$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 54 > 30$   $n_2 = 6641 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 53$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.67$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 3.59$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.0004$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 9,966.2407 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 1,199.7669 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 17,941.9384 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 168.2364 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 54$$

$$n_2 = 6,641$$

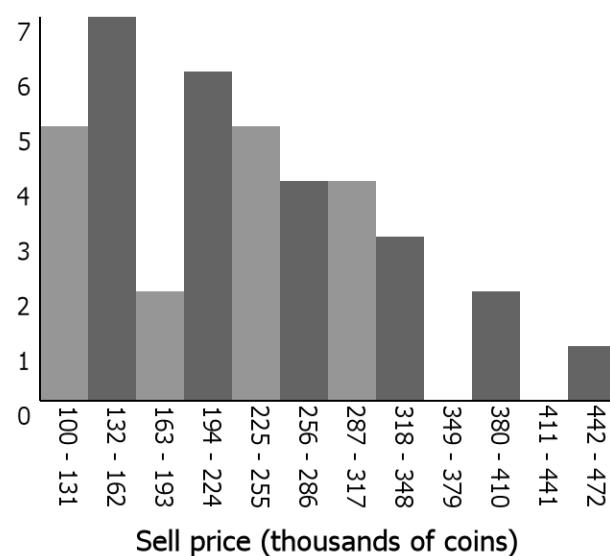
Reject  $H_0$  since  $3.59 > 1.67$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a sea creature talisman is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

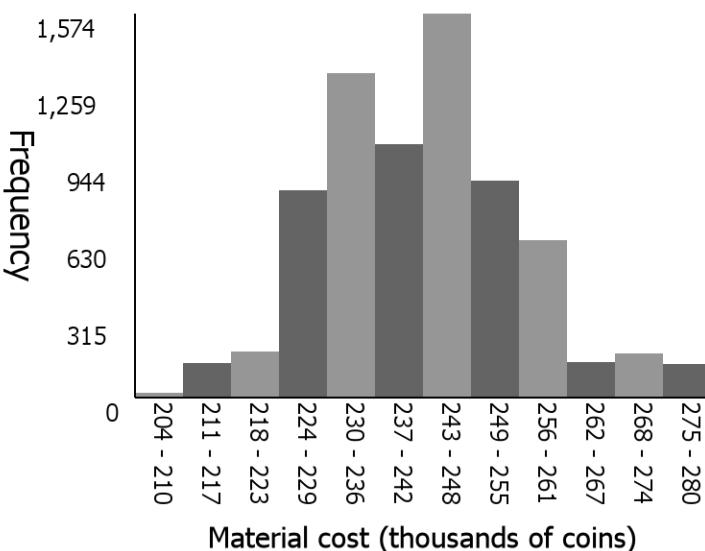
# Selling prices and material costs of a young dragon boots

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



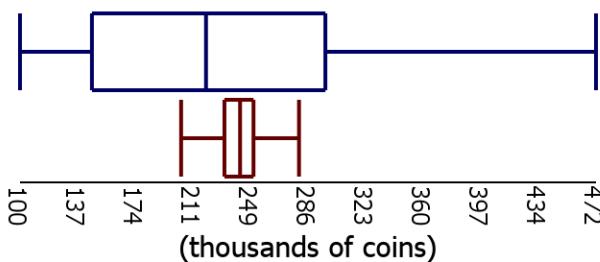
The distribution is centered around 220,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 150,590 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 347,726 - 378,692 coins and 409,658 - 440,623 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

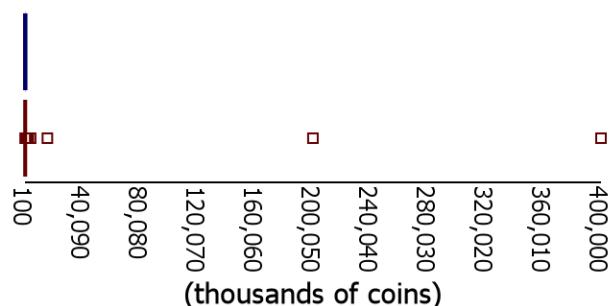


The distribution is centered around 241,976 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 18,740 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 3 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 203,367 coins and 345 outliers on the high end, the highest being 399,999,948 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 100, q1: 146, median: 220, q3: 297, max: 472

min: 204, q1: 232, median: 242, q3: 251, max: 280

## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a young dragon boots

Let group1 = Sell prices of a young dragon boots, group2 = Material cost of a young dragon boots

$X_1$  = Sell price of a young dragon boots (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a young dragon boots (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a young dragon boots (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a young dragon boots (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 39$   $n_2 = 7140$

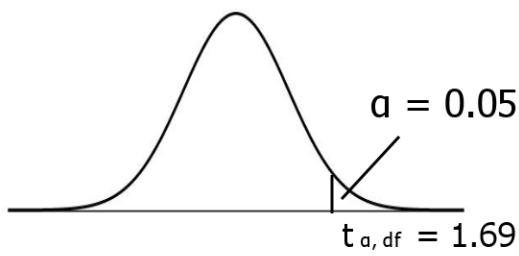
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 88,438.2783$  coins  $S_2 = 12,941.3002$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 39 > 30$   $n_2 = 7140 > 30$

Rejection Critteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 38$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.69$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -0.92$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.8170$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 229,015.4872 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 241,974.9729 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 88,438.2783 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 12,941.3002 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 39$$

$$n_2 = 7,140$$

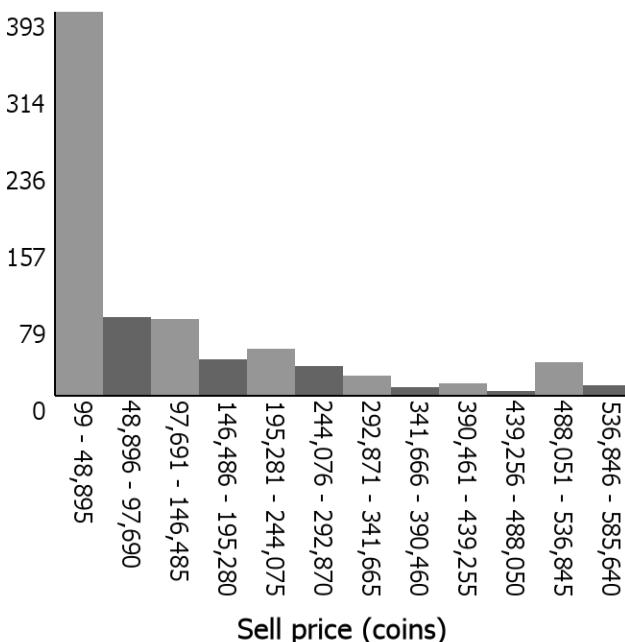
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-0.92 < 1.69$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a young dragon boots is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

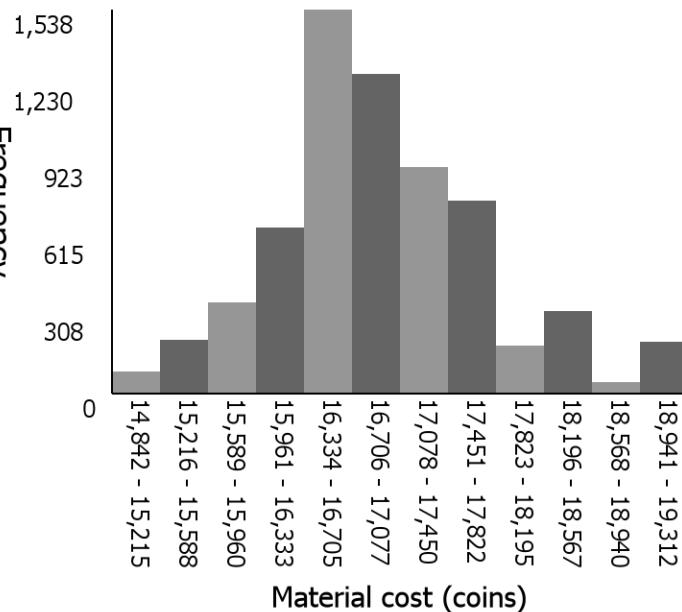
# Selling prices and material costs of a lava talisman

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



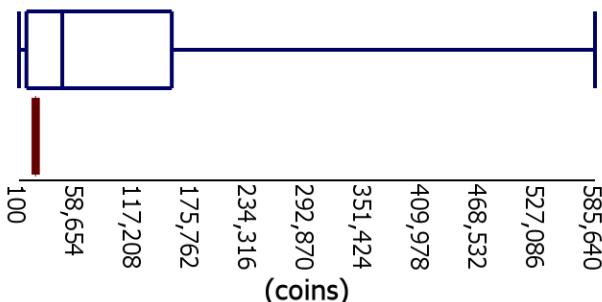
The distribution is centered around 44,083 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 147,728 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 86 outliers on the high end, the highest being 11,494,047 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 17,002 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 930 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 120 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 12,215 coins and 761 outliers on the high end, the highest being 899,999,987 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

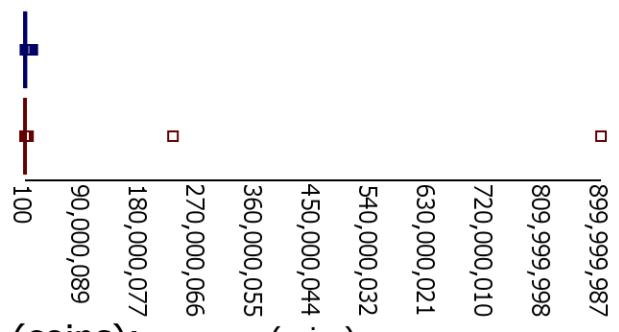
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 100, q1: 7,671, median: 44,083, q3: 155,399, max: 585,640

min: 14,843, q1: 16,455, median: 17,002, q3: 17,385, max: 19,312

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a lava talisman

Let group1 = Sell prices of a lava talisman, group2 = Material cost of a lava talisman

$X_1$  = Sell price of a lava talisman (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a lava talisman (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a lava talisman (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a lava talisman (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 761$   $n_2 = 6607$

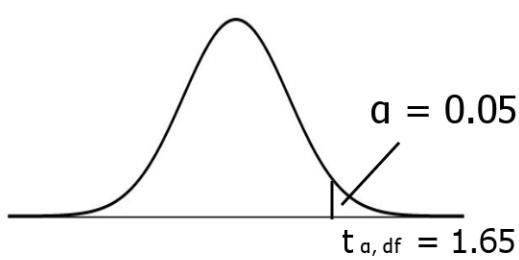
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 144,906.9991$  coins  $S_2 = 807.6002$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 761 > 30$   $n_2 = 6607 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 760$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 17.84$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 110,636.5992 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 16,934.8636 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 144,906.9991 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 807.6002 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 761$$

$$n_2 = 6,607$$

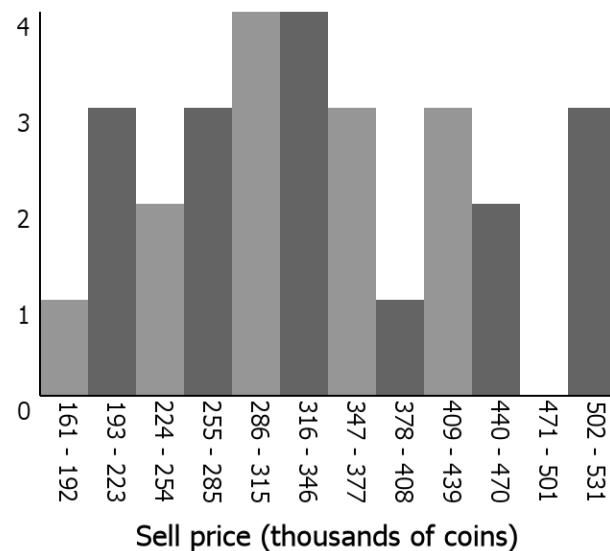
Reject  $H_0$  since  $17.84 > 1.65$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a lava talisman is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

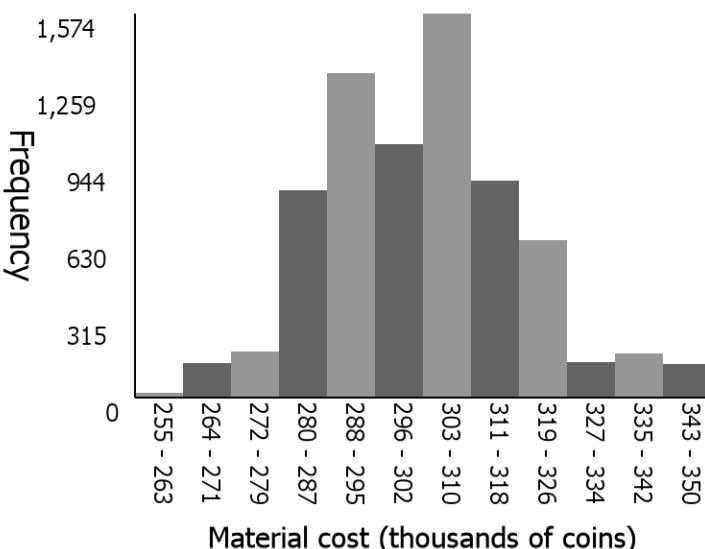
# Selling prices and material costs of a young dragon helmet

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



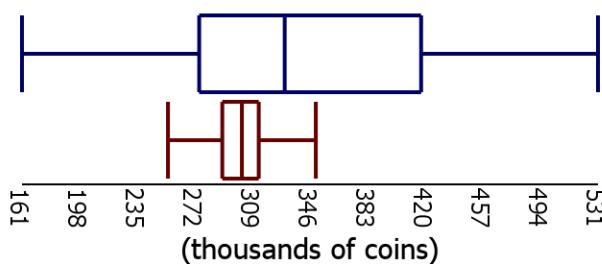
The distribution is centered around 330,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 142,726 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There is a large gap between 469,732 - 500,600 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 302,470 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 23,425 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 3 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 254,209 coins and 345 outliers on the high end, the highest being 499,999,935 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

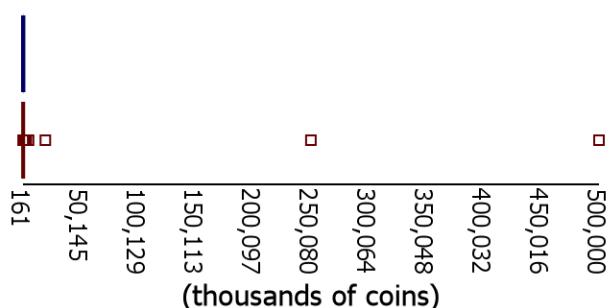
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 161, q1: 275, median: 330, q3: 418, max: 531

min: 255, q1: 290, median: 302, q3: 313, max: 350

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a young dragon helmet

Let group1 = Sell prices of a young dragon helmet, group2 = Material cost of a young dragon helmet

$X_1$  = Sell price of a young dragon helmet (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a young dragon helmet (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a young dragon helmet (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a young dragon helmet (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

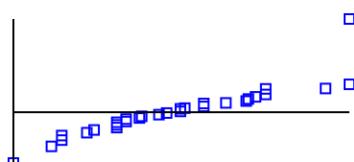
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 29$   $n_2 = 7140$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 97,787.8274$  coins  $S_2 = 16,176.6243$  coins

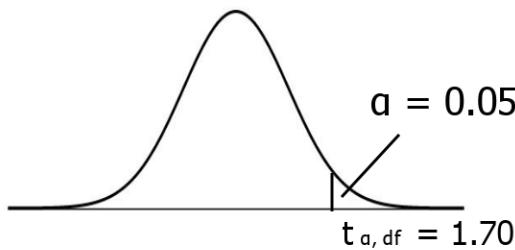
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7140 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 28$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.70$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 2.00$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.0277$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 338,770.5172 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 302,468.7337 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 97,787.8274 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 16,176.6243 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 29$$

$$n_2 = 7,140$$

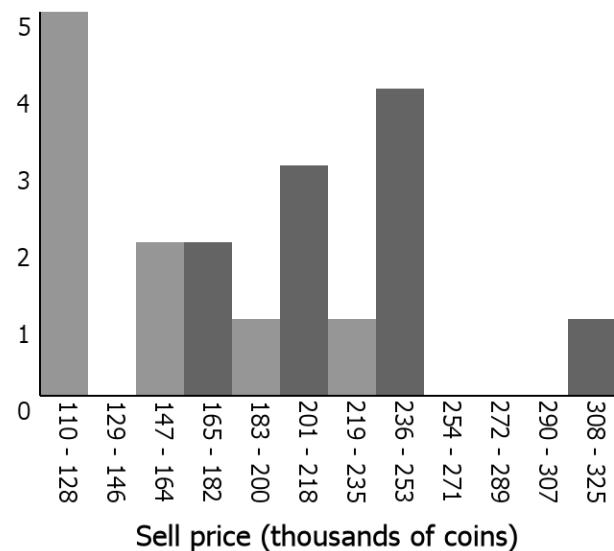
Reject  $H_0$  since  $2.00 > 1.70$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a young dragon helmet is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

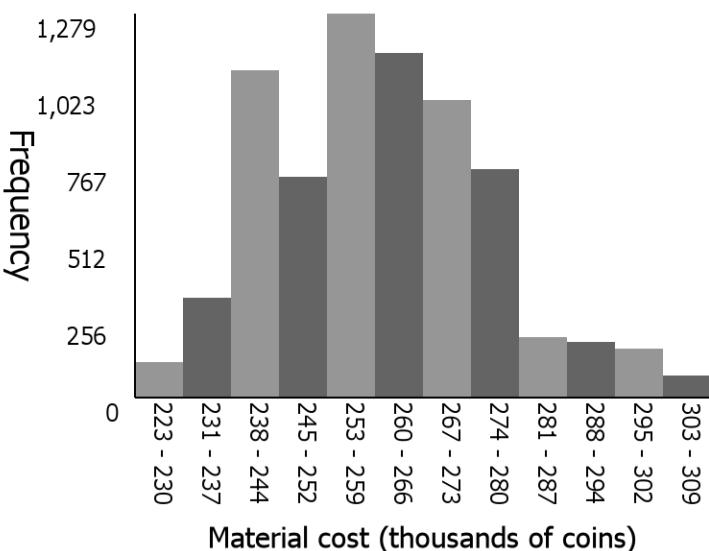
# Selling prices and material costs of a holy dragon boots

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



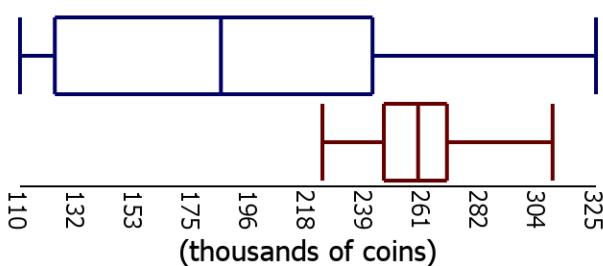
The distribution is centered around 185,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 118,577 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 127,917 - 145,833 coins and 253,333 - 307,083 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 258,602 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 23,550 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 404 outliers on the high end, the highest being 200,000,000 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

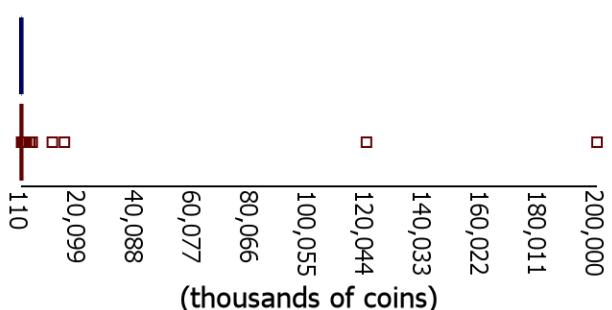
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 110, q1: 123, median: 185, q3: 242, max: 325

min: 223, q1: 246, median: 259, q3: 269, max: 309

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a holy dragon boots

Let group1 = Sell prices of a holy dragon boots, group2 = Material cost of a holy dragon boots

$X_1$  = Sell price of a holy dragon boots (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a holy dragon boots (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a holy dragon boots (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a holy dragon boots (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

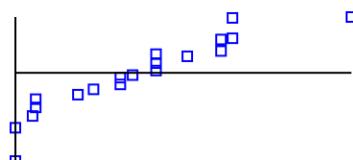
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 19$   $n_2 = 7084$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 58,193.676$  coins  $S_2 = 16,133.3356$  coins

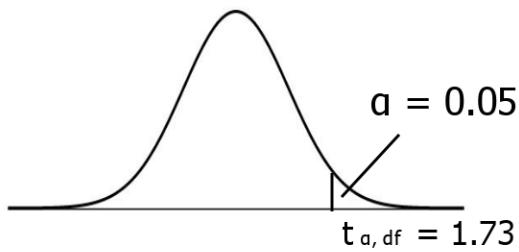
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7084 > 30$



Rejection Critteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 18$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.73$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -5.38$$

$$p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 187,487.3684 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 259,372.2111 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 58,193.676 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 16,133.3356 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 19$$

$$n_2 = 7,084$$

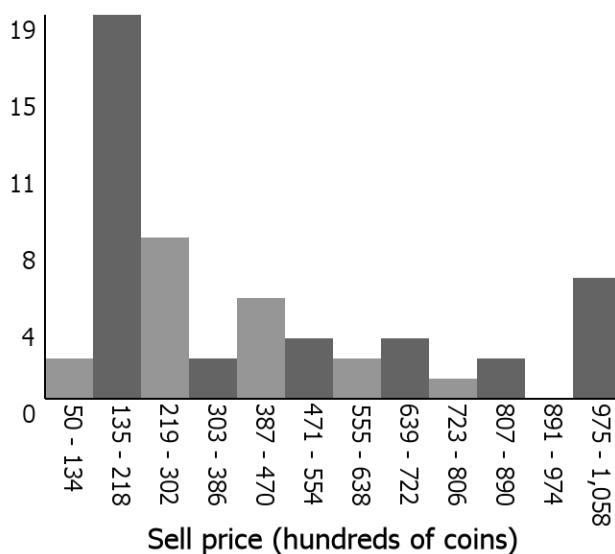
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-5.38 < 1.73$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a holy dragon boots is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

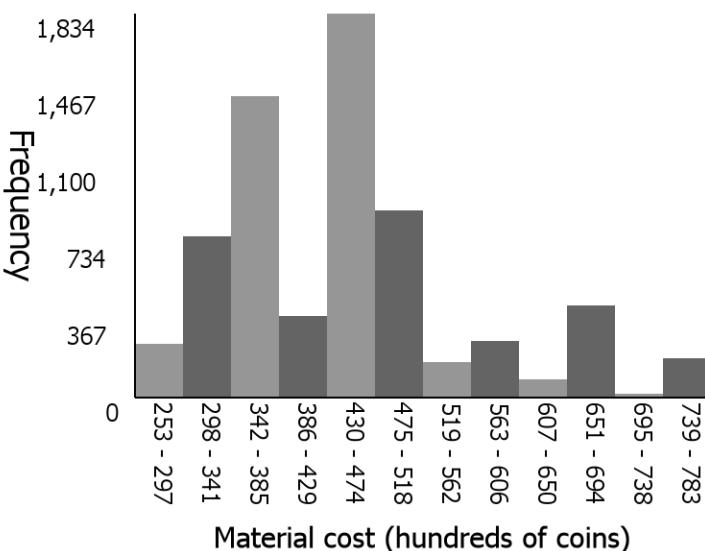
# Selling prices and material costs of a fel sword

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



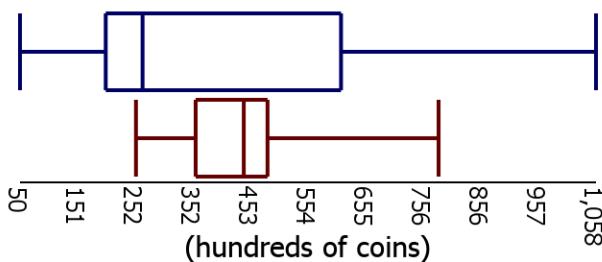
The distribution is centered around 26,450 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 41,181 coins) and is skewed right. There is a large gap between 89,000 - 97,400 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 6 outliers on the high end, the highest being 50,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

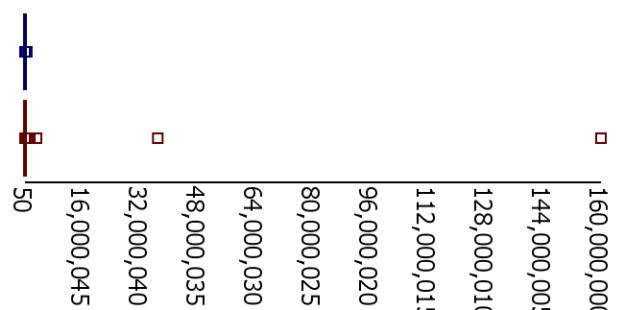


The distribution is centered around 44,160 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 12,577 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 722 outliers on the high end, the highest being 16,000,000,000 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (hundreds of coins)

min: 50, q1: 200, median: 265, q3: 612, max: 1,058

min: 151, q1: 352, median: 442, q3: 483, max: 783

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a fel sword

Let group1 = Sell prices of a fel sword, group2 = Material cost of a fel sword

$X_1$  = Sell price of a fel sword (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a fel sword (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a fel sword (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a fel sword (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 53$   $n_2 = 6766$

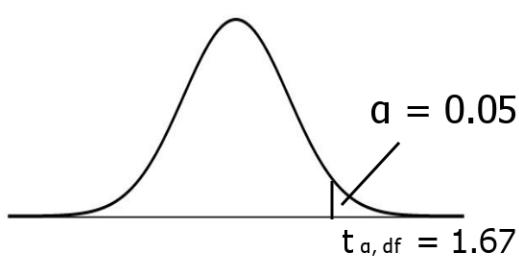
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 29,033.3936$  coins  $S_2 = 11,069.3684$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 53 > 30$   $n_2 = 6766 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 52$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.67$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -0.73$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.7645$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 42,011.1321 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 44,908.5747 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 29,033.3936 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 11,069.3684 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 53$$

$$n_2 = 6,766$$

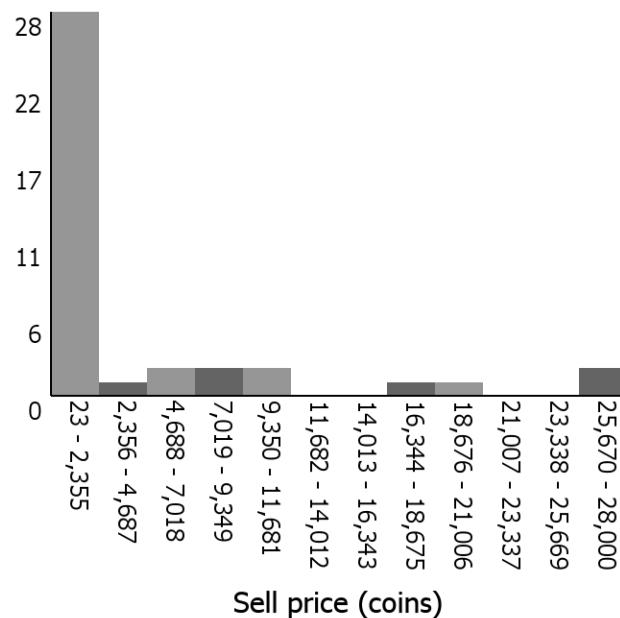
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-0.73 < 1.67$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a fel sword is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

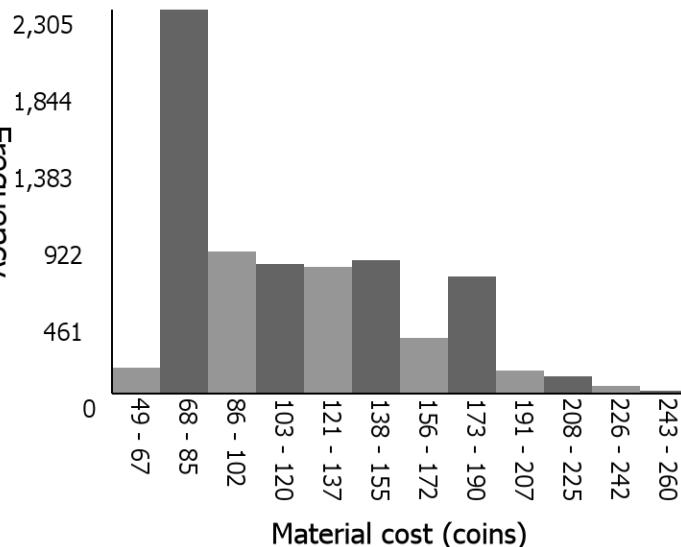
# Selling prices and material costs of an angler chestplate

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



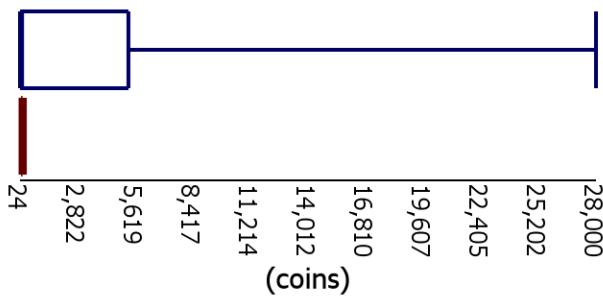
The distribution is centered around 125 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 5,262 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 11,681 - 16,343 coins and 21,006 - 25,669 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 10 outliers on the high end, the highest being 745,425 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 106 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 69 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 491 outliers on the high end, the highest being 3,199,996 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

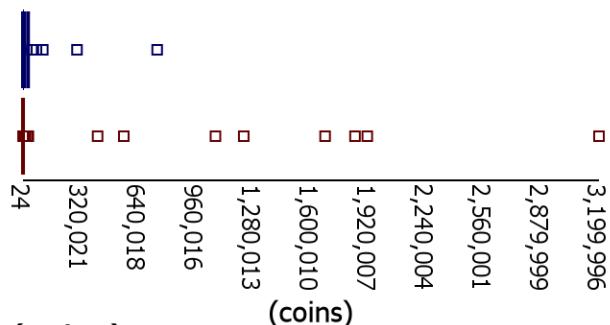
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 24, q1: 28, median: 125, q3: 5,290, max: 28,000

min: 50, q1: 78, median: 106, q3: 147, max: 260

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an angler chestplate

Let group1 = Sell prices of an angler chestplate, group2 = Material cost of an angler chestplate

$X_1$  = Sell price of an angler chestplate (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an angler chestplate (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an angler chestplate (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an angler chestplate (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 39$   $n_2 = 6997$

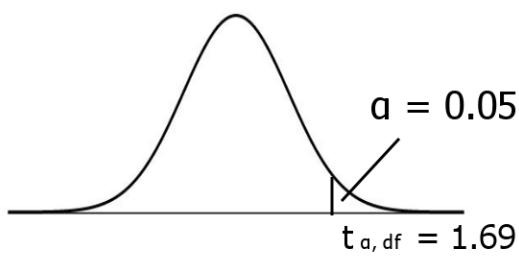
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 7,499.6147$  coins  $S_2 = 41.7451$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 39 > 30$   $n_2 = 6997 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 38$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.69$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 3.21$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.0013$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 3,971.641 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 116.3167 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 7,499.6147 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 41.7451 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 39$$

$$n_2 = 6,997$$

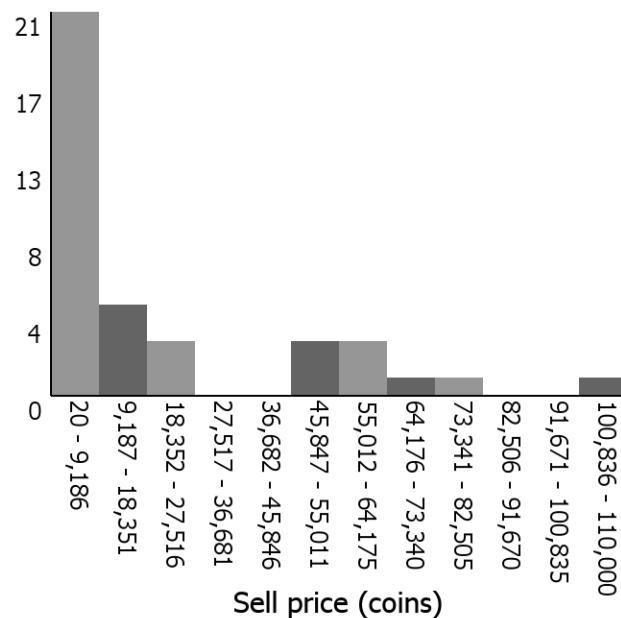
Reject  $H_0$  since  $3.21 > 1.69$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an angler chestplate is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

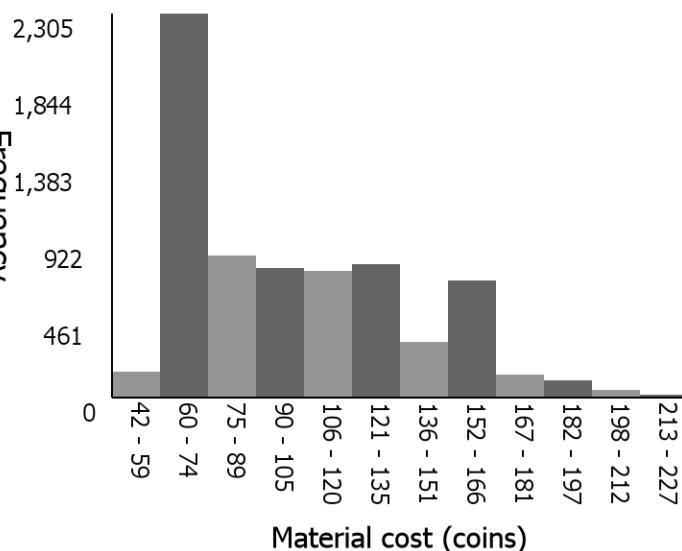
# Selling prices and material costs of an angler leggings

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



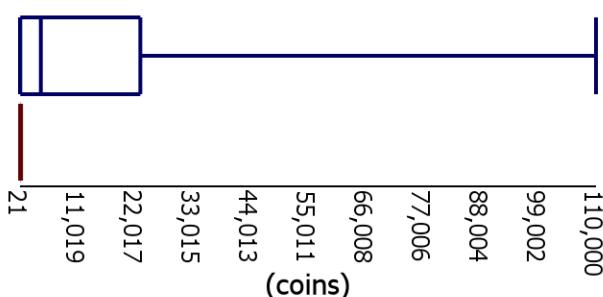
The distribution is centered around 4,000 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 22,921 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 27,516 - 45,846 coins and 82,505 - 100,835 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 3 outliers on the high end, the highest being 220,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 93 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 61 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 491 outliers on the high end, the highest being 2,799,996 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

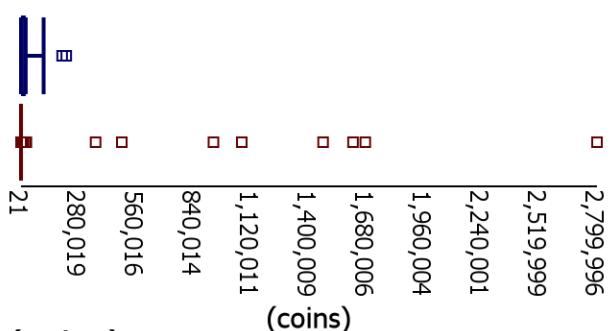
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 21, q1: 79, median: 4,000, q3: 23,000, max: 110,000

min: 43, q1: 68, median: 93, q3: 129, max: 227

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an angler leggings

Let group1 = Sell prices of an angler leggings, group2 = Material cost of an angler leggings

$X_1$  = Sell price of an angler leggings (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an angler leggings (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an angler leggings (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an angler leggings (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 38$   $n_2 = 6997$

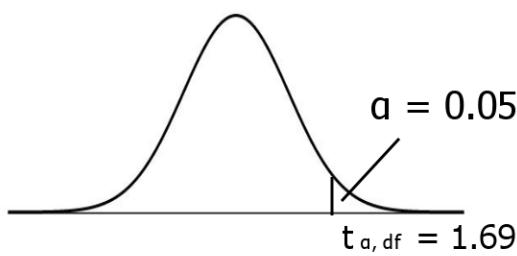
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 28,121.6435$  coins  $S_2 = 36.5273$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 38 > 30$   $n_2 = 6997 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 37$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.69$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 4.15$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 19,023.1053 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 101.7766 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 28,121.6435 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 36.5273 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 38$$

$$n_2 = 6,997$$

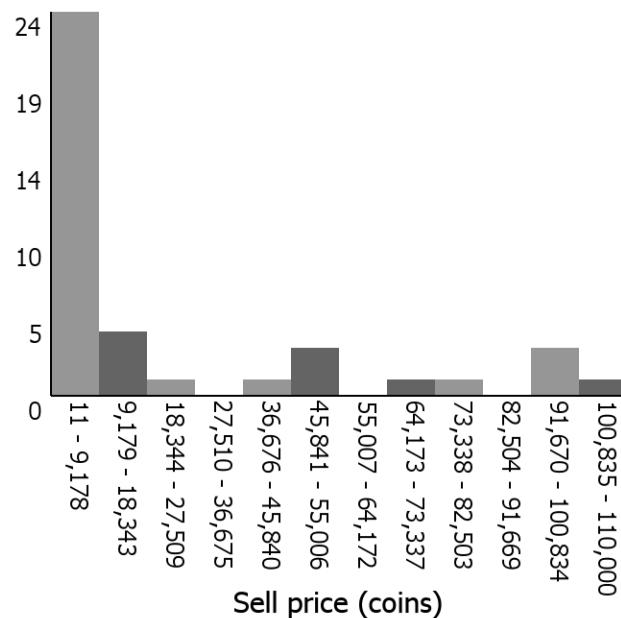
Reject  $H_0$  since  $4.15 > 1.69$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an angler leggings is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

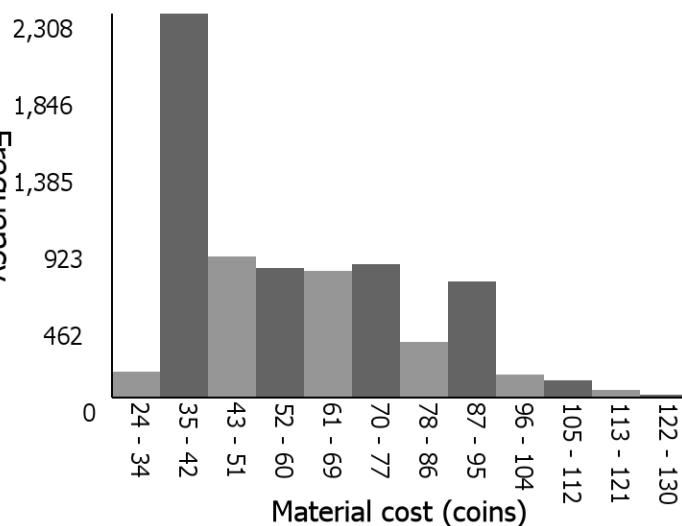
# Selling prices and material costs of an angler boots

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



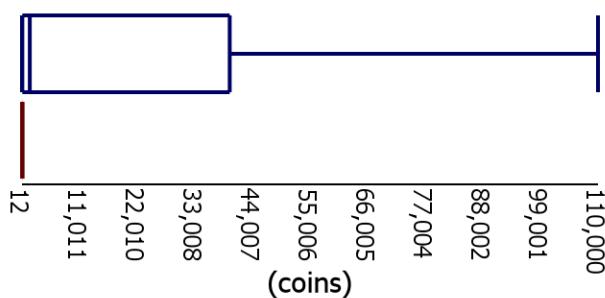
The distribution is centered around 1,500 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 39,596 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 27,509 - 36,675 coins, 55,006 - 64,172 coins, and 82,503 - 91,669 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 2 outliers on the high end, the highest being 1,072,449 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 53 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 35 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 491 outliers on the high end, the highest being 1,599,998 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

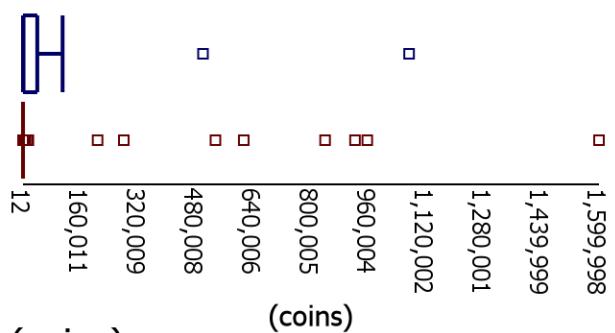
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 12, q1: 79, median: 1,500, q3: 39,675, max: 110,000

min: 25, q1: 39, median: 53, q3: 74, max: 130

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an angler boots

Let group1 = Sell prices of an angler boots, group2 = Material cost of an angler boots

$X_1$  = Sell price of an angler boots (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an angler boots (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an angler boots (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an angler boots (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 39$   $n_2 = 6997$

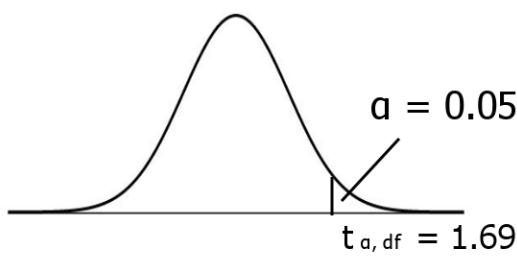
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 34,386.1699$  coins  $S_2 = 20.8727$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 39 > 30$   $n_2 = 6997 > 30$

Rejection Critteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 38$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.69$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 3.86$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.0002$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 21,337.2821 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 58.1588 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 34,386.1699 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 20.8727 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 39$$

$$n_2 = 6,997$$

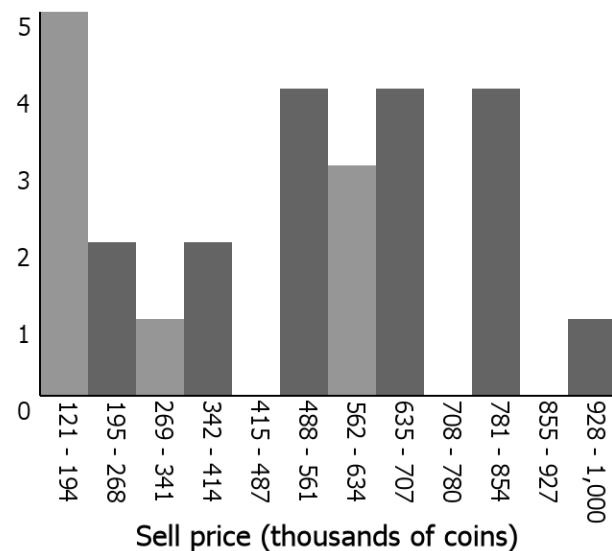
Reject  $H_0$  since  $3.86 > 1.69$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an angler boots is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

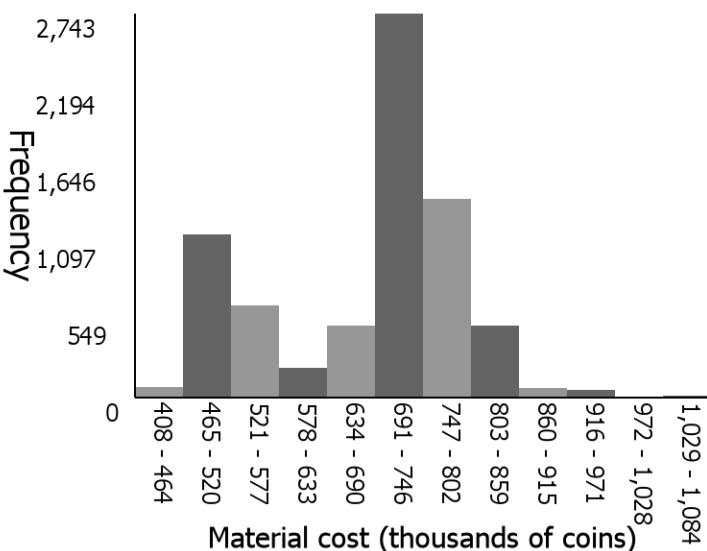
# Selling prices and material costs of a runaans bow

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



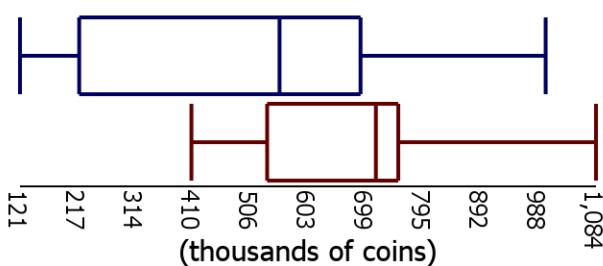
The distribution is centered around 555,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 470,454 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 414,000 - 487,250 coins, 707,000 - 780,250 coins, and 853,500 - 926,750 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 1 outlier on the high end, the highest being 1,582,336 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

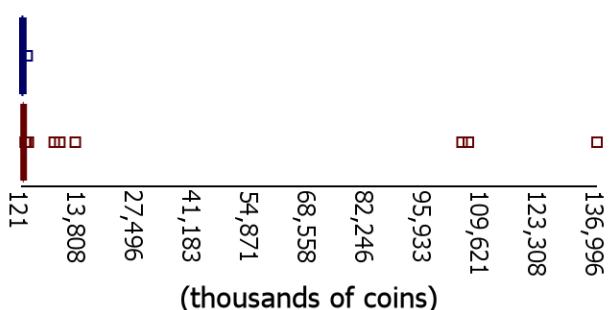


The distribution is centered around 716,102 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 219,256 coins) and is skewed left. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 40 outliers on the high end, the highest being 136,995,837 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 121, q1: 220, median: 555, q3: 690, max: 1,000

min: 408, q1: 534, median: 716, q3: 754, max: 1,084

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a runaans bow

Let group1 = Sell prices of a runaans bow, group2 = Material cost of a runaans bow

$X_1$  = Sell price of a runaans bow (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a runaans bow (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a runaans bow (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a runaans bow (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

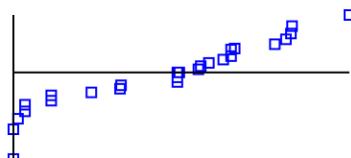
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 26$   $n_2 = 7448$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 265,065.3087$  coins  $S_2 = 116,377.4265$  coins

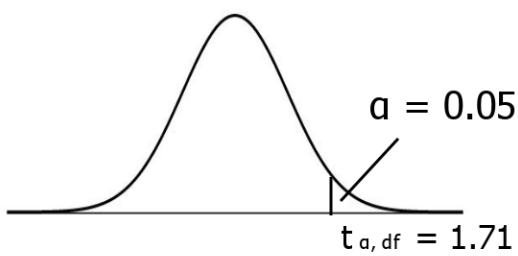
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7448 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 25$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.71$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -3.14$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9979$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 514,840.8077 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 678,315.3902 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 265,065.3087 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 116,377.4265 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 26$$

$$n_2 = 7,448$$

Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-3.14 < 1.71$

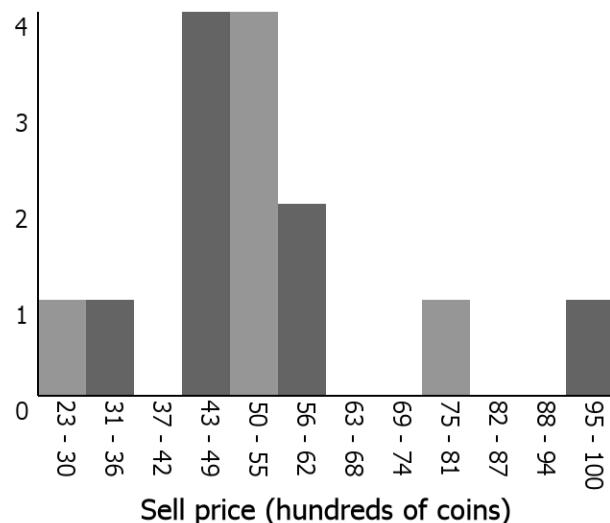
There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a runaans bow is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

# Selling prices and material costs of a hardened diamond leggings

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)

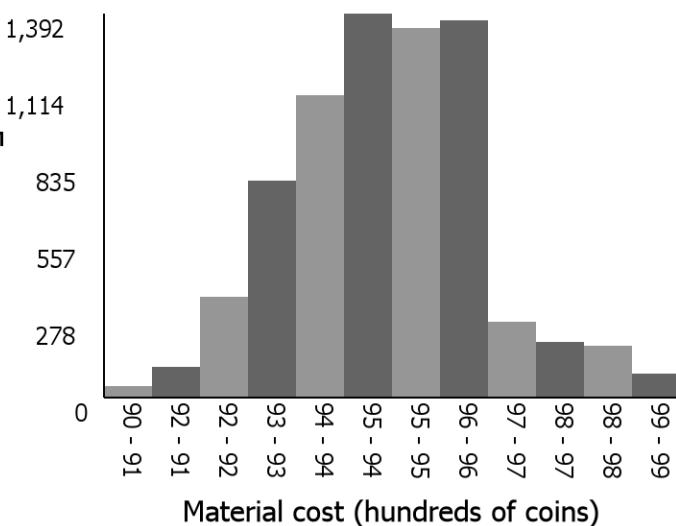
Frequency



The distribution is centered around 5,152 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 1,445 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 3,594 - 4,235 coins, 6,157 - 7,438 coins, and 8,078 - 9,359 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 3 outliers on the high end, the highest being 26,149 coins.

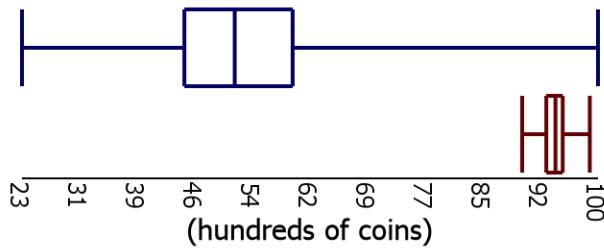
Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

Frequency

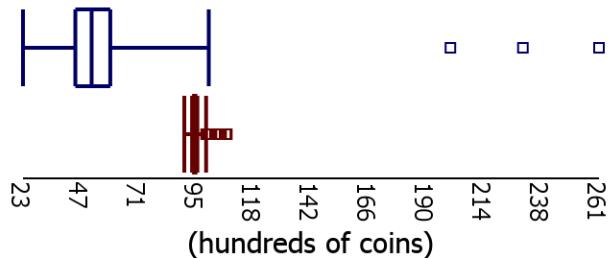


The distribution is centered around 9,433 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 219 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 234 outliers on the high end, the highest being 10,748 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (hundreds of coins):

min: 23, q1: 45, median: 52, q3: 59, max: 100

min: 90, q1: 93, median: 94, q3: 95, max: 99

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a hardened diamond leggings

Let group1 = Sell prices of a hardened diamond leggings, group2 = Material cost of a hardened diamond leggings  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of a hardened diamond leggings (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a hardened diamond leggings (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a hardened diamond leggings (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a hardened diamond leggings (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

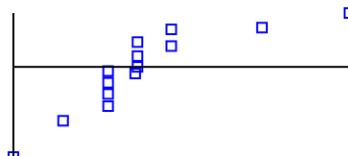
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 14$   $n_2 = 7254$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 1,866.7197$  coins  $S_2 = 154.7006$  coins

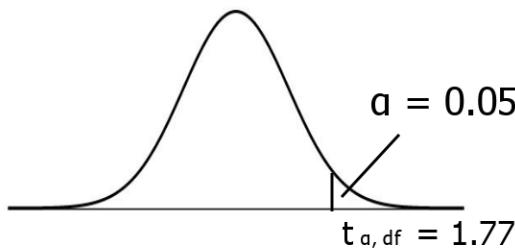
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7254 > 30$



## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 13$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.77$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -8.29 \\ p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

## Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}_1 &= 5,292.0714 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 9,426.4365 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 1,866.7197 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 154.7006 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 14 \\ n_2 &= 7,254 \end{aligned}$$

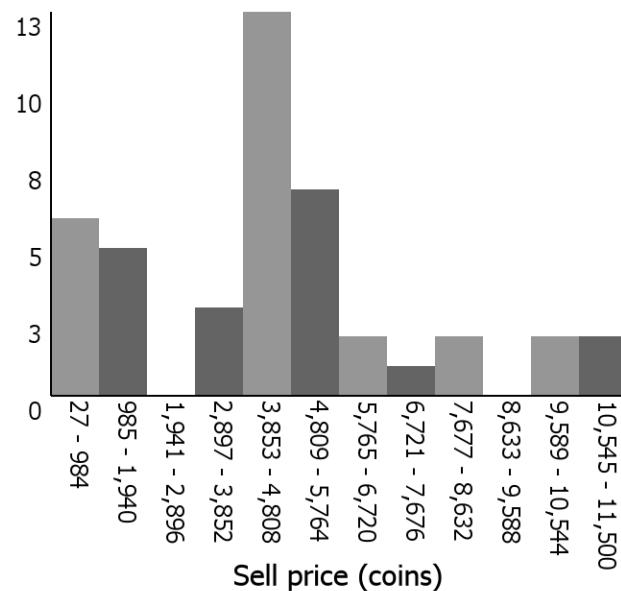
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-8.29 < 1.77$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a hardened diamond leggings is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

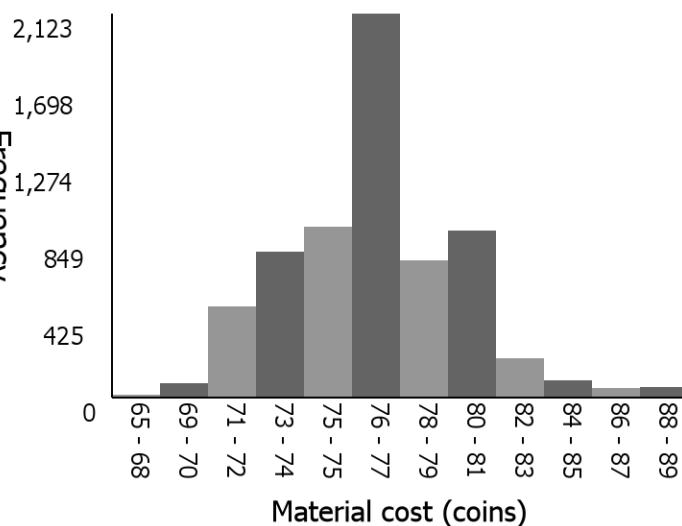
# Selling prices and material costs of a block of diamond

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



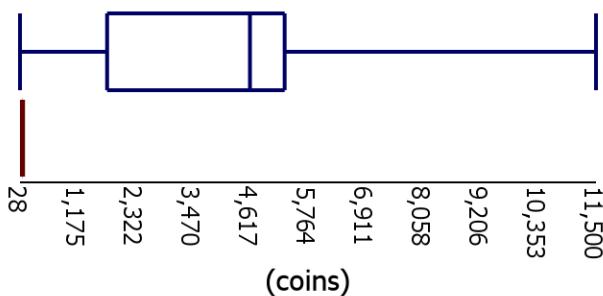
The distribution is centered around 4,608 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 3,536 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 1,940 - 2,896 coins and 8,632 - 9,588 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 6 outliers on the high end, the highest being 424,319,914 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 77 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 5 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 10 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 63 coins and 898 outliers on the high end, the highest being 1,079,997 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

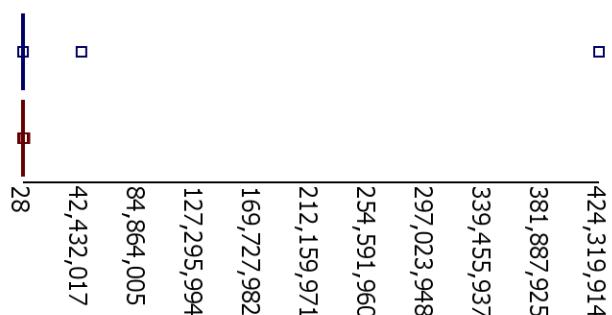
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 28, q1: 1,763, median: 4,608, q3: 5,299, max: 11,500

min: 66, q1: 74, median: 77, q3: 79, max: 89

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a block of diamond

Let group1 = Sell prices of a block of diamond, group2 = Material cost of a block of diamond

$X_1$  = Sell price of a block of diamond (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a block of diamond (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a block of diamond (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a block of diamond (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 43$   $n_2 = 6580$

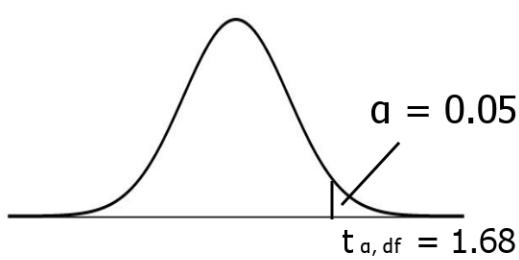
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 2,892.2692$  coins  $S_2 = 3.6411$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 43 > 30$   $n_2 = 6580 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 42$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.68$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 10.09$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 4,528.3023 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 76.4495 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 2,892.2692 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 3.6411 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 43$$

$$n_2 = 6,580$$

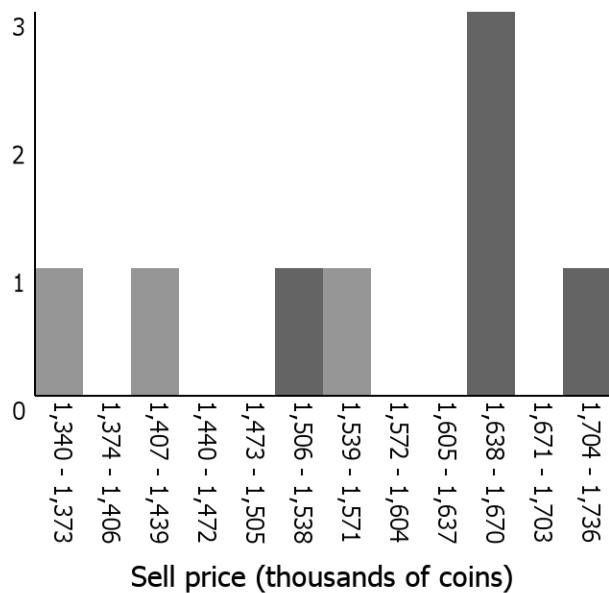
Reject  $H_0$  since  $10.09 > 1.68$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a block of diamond is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

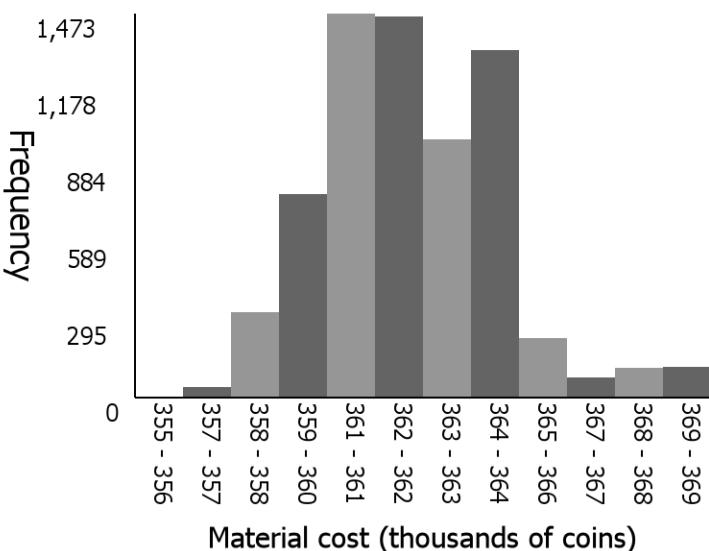
# Selling prices and material costs of a melon leggings

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



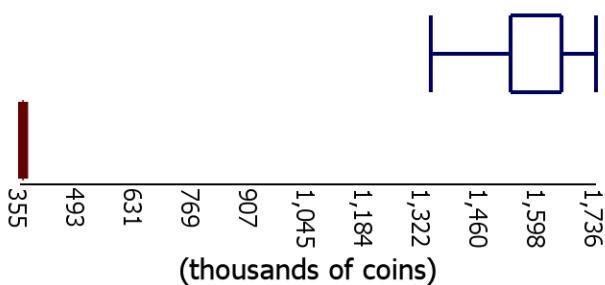
The distribution is centered around 1,653,750 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 122,212 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 1,373,124 - 1,406,152 coins, 1,439,181 - 1,505,238 coins, 1,571,295 - 1,637,352 coins, and 1,670,381 - 1,703,409 coins. There are 1 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 555,994 coins and 1 outliers on the high end, the highest being 2,010,144 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 361,507 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 3,329 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 6 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 349,262 coins and 545 outliers on the high end, the highest being 699,999,999 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

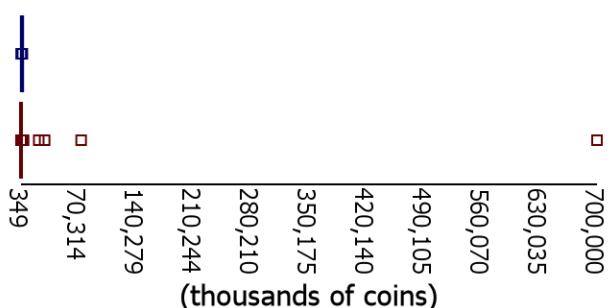
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 1,340, q1: 1,532, median: 1,654, q3: 1,654, max: 1,736

min: 355, q1: 360, median: 362, q3: 363, max: 369

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a melon leggings

Let group1 = Sell prices of a melon leggings, group2 = Material cost of a melon leggings

$X_1$  = Sell price of a melon leggings (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a melon leggings (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a melon leggings (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a melon leggings (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 8$   $n_2 = 6937$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 133,028.8266$  coins  $S_2 = 2,385.4922$  coins

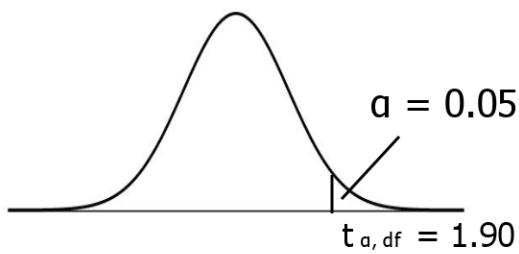
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6937 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$\alpha = 0.05$    df = 7



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.90$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 25.66$$

$$\text{p-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 1,568,447.875 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 361,670.2717 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 133,028.8266 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 2,385.4922 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 8$$

$$n_2 = 6,937$$

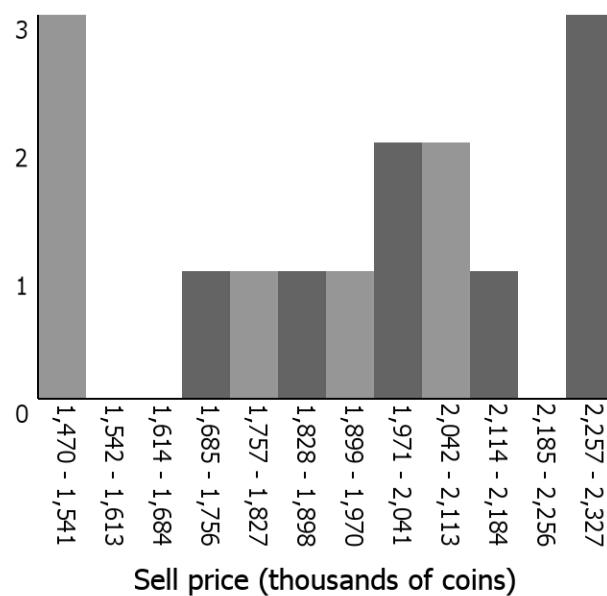
Reject  $H_0$  since  $25.66 > 1.90$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a melon leggings is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

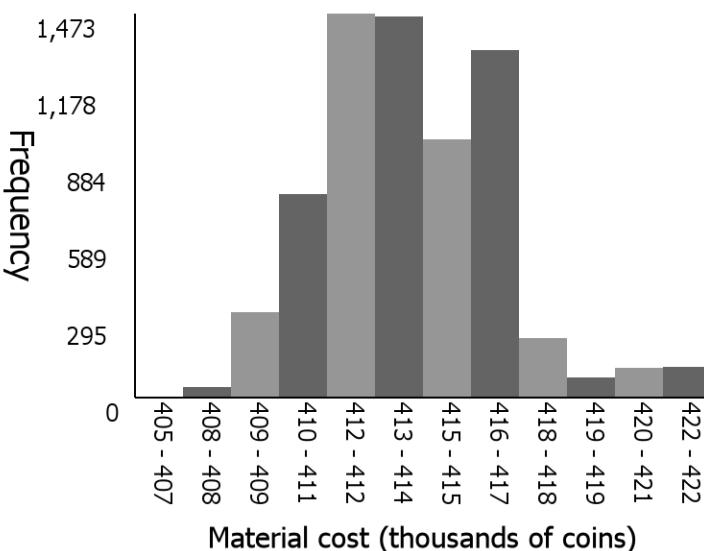
# Selling prices and material costs of a melon chestplate

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



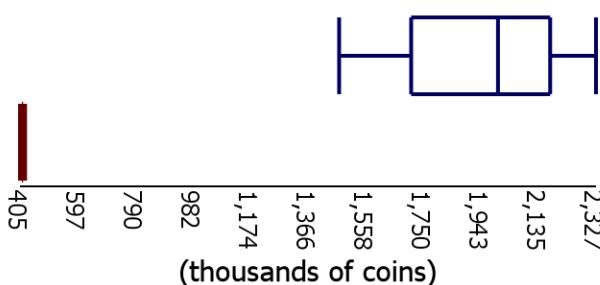
The distribution is centered around 2,000,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 463,774 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 1,541,416 - 1,684,248 coins and 2,184,161 - 2,255,577 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

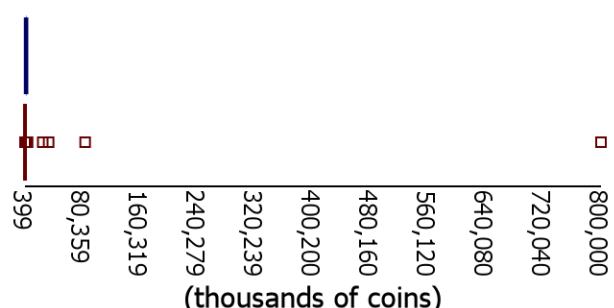


The distribution is centered around 413,151 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 3,804 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 6 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 399,157 coins and 545 outliers on the high end, the highest being 799,999,999 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 1,470, q1: 1,710, median: 2,000, q3: 2,174, max: 2,327

min: 405, q1: 412, median: 413, q3: 415, max: 422

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a melon chestplate

Let group1 = Sell prices of a melon chestplate, group2 = Material cost of a melon chestplate

$X_1$  = Sell price of a melon chestplate (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a melon chestplate (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a melon chestplate (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a melon chestplate (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

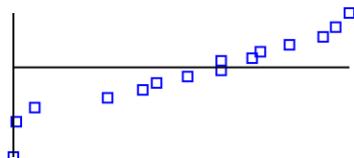
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 15$   $n_2 = 6937$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 289,478.4881$  coins  $S_2 = 2,726.2757$  coins

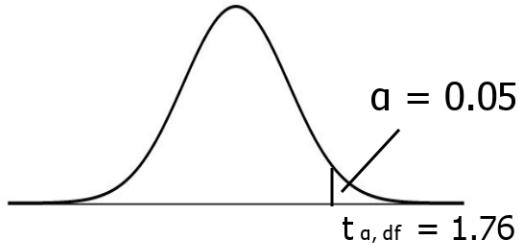
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6937 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 14$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.76$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 20.30$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 1,930,938.5333 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 413,337.4536 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 289,478.4881 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 2,726.2757 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 15$$

$$n_2 = 6,937$$

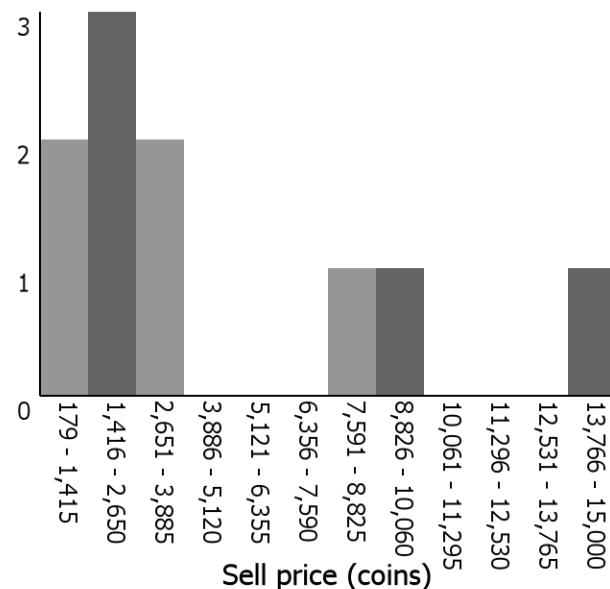
Reject  $H_0$  since  $20.30 > 1.76$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a melon chestplate is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

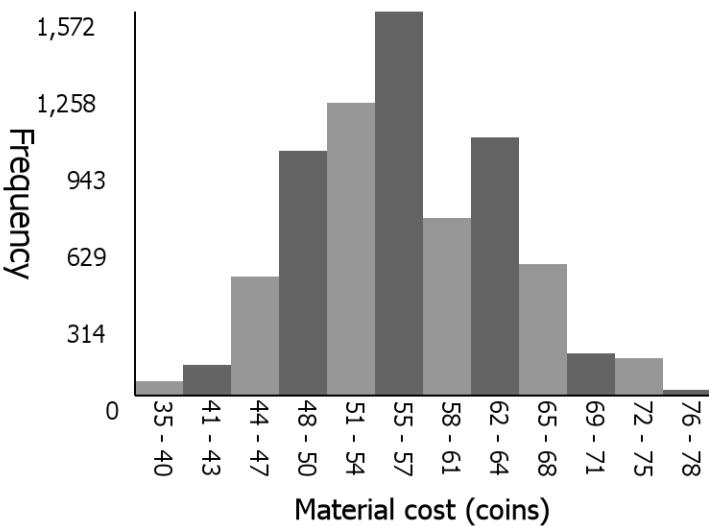
# Selling prices and material costs of a block of gold

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



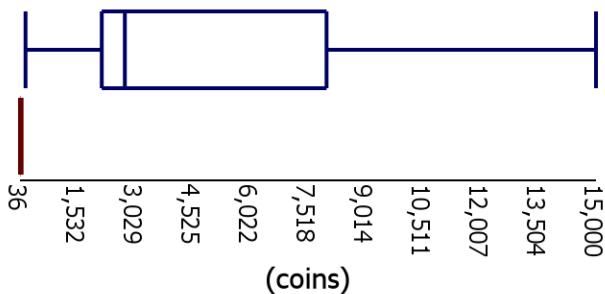
The distribution is centered around 2,760 coins (median). It has a moderate variability (IQR of 5,840 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 3,885 - 7,590 coins and 10,060 - 13,765 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 1 outliers on the high end, the highest being 24,807 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

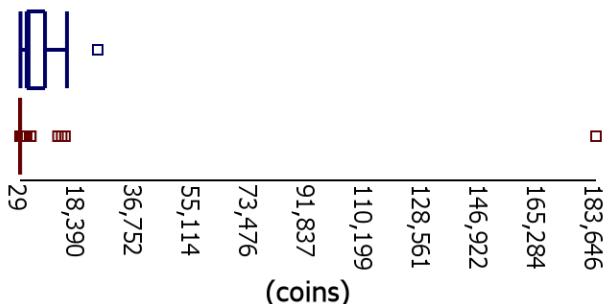


The distribution is centered around 55 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 11 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 4 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 29 coins and 369 outliers on the high end, the highest being 183,646 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 180, q1: 2,160, median: 2,760, q3: 8,000, max: 15,000

min: 36, q1: 50, median: 55, q3: 61, max: 78

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a block of gold

Let group1 = Sell prices of a block of gold, group2 = Material cost of a block of gold

$X_1$  = Sell price of a block of gold (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a block of gold (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a block of gold (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a block of gold (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

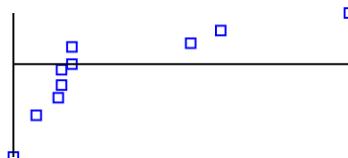
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 10$   $n_2 = 7115$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 4,672.5173$  coins  $S_2 = 7.245$  coins

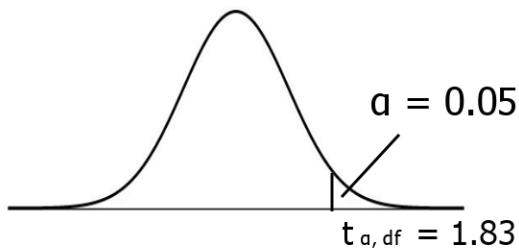
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7115 > 30$



Rejection Critiera:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 9$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.83$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 3.07$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.0066$$

Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 4,598.1 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 55.5747 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 4,672.5173 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 7.245 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 10 \\ n_2 &= 7,115\end{aligned}$$

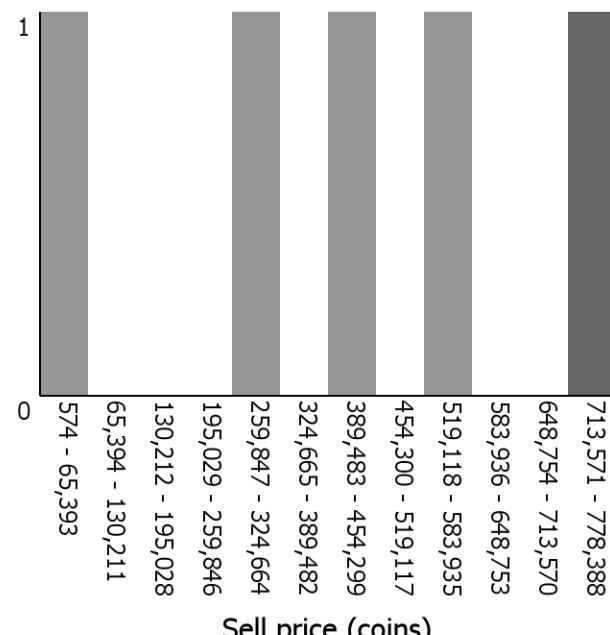
Reject  $H_0$  since  $3.07 > 1.83$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a block of gold is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

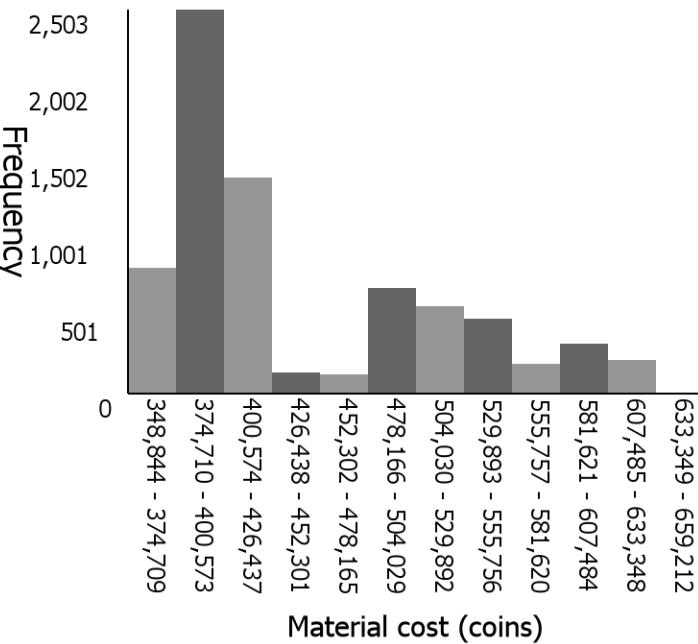
# Selling prices and material costs of a rabbit leggings

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



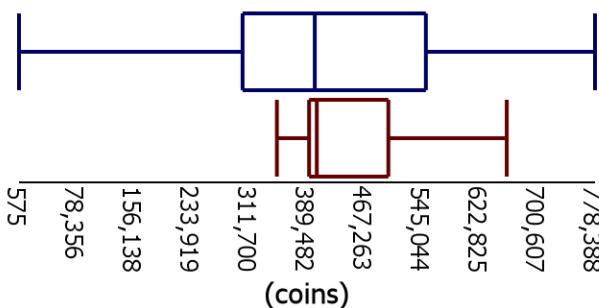
The distribution is centered around 400,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 247,500 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 65,393 - 259,846 coins, 324,664 - 389,482 coins, 454,299 - 519,117 coins, and 583,935 - 713,570 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 402,728 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 107,026 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 13 outliers on the high end, the highest being 5,509,982 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

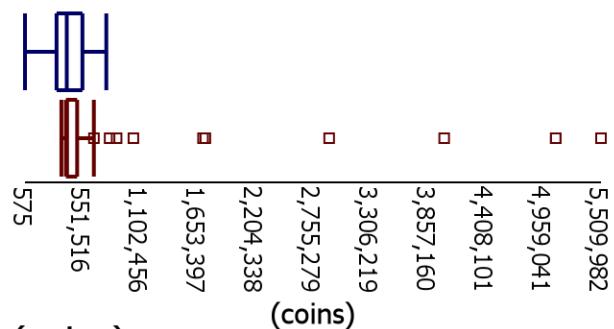
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 575, q1: 302,500, median: 400,000, q3: 550,000, max: 778,388

min: 348,845, q1: 392,348, median: 402,728, q3: 499,375, max: 659,212

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



5,509,982  
4,959,041  
4,408,101  
3,857,160

3,306,219

2,755,279

2,204,338

1,653,397

1,102,456

551,516

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a rabbit leggings

Let group1 = Sell prices of a rabbit leggings, group2 = Material cost of a rabbit leggings

$X_1$  = Sell price of a rabbit leggings (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a rabbit leggings (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a rabbit leggings (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a rabbit leggings (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

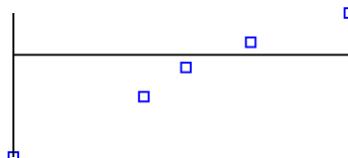
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 5$   $n_2 = 7475$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 289,191.1457$  coins  $S_2 = 74,155.0004$  coins

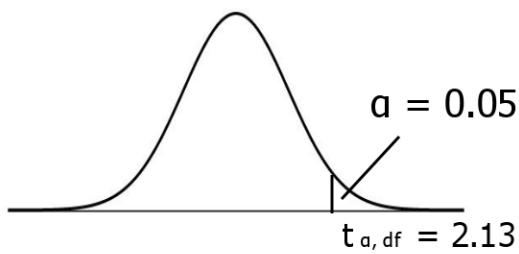
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7475 > 30$



Rejection Critiera:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 4$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 2.13$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -0.28$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.6020$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 406,292.6 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 442,031.9075 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 289,191.1457 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 74,155.0004 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 5$$

$$n_2 = 7,475$$

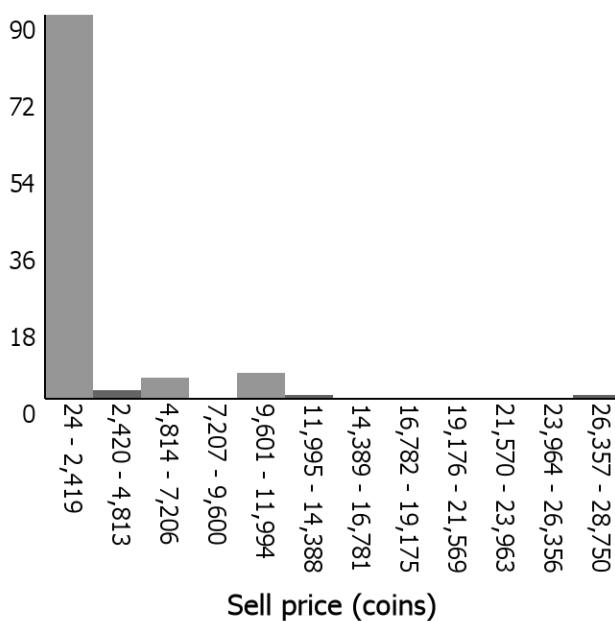
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-0.28 < 2.13$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a rabbit leggings is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

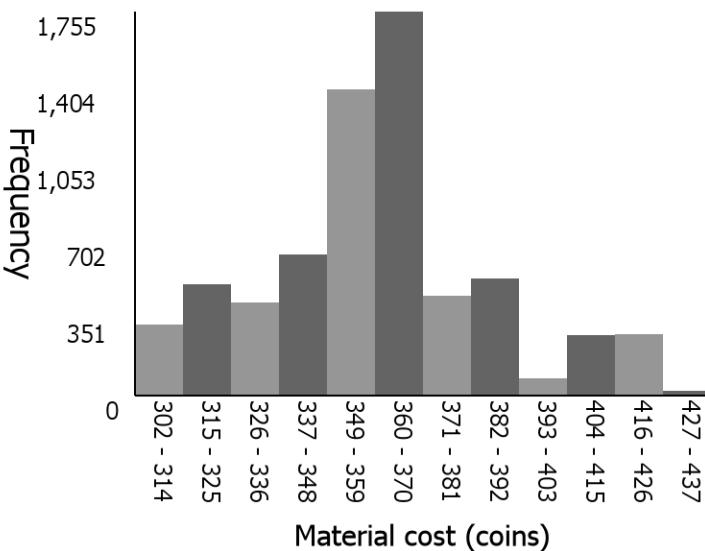
# Selling prices and material costs of a farming talisman

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



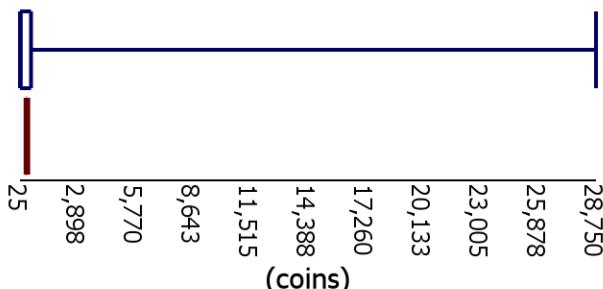
The distribution is centered around 64 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 546 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 7,206 - 9,600 coins and 14,388 - 26,356 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 33 outliers on the high end, the highest being 11,900,819 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 359 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 26 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 3 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 246 coins and 769 outliers on the high end, the highest being 37,500,014 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

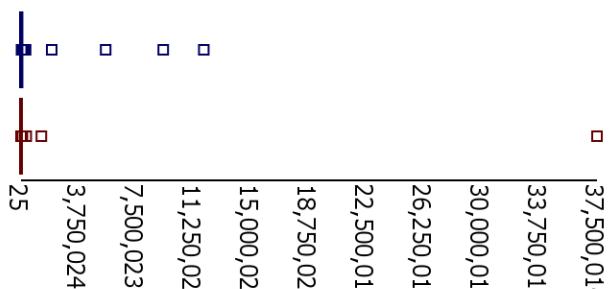
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 25, q1: 29, median: 64, q3: 575, max: 28,750

min: 303, q1: 344, median: 359, q3: 369, max: 437

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a farming talisman

Let group1 = Sell prices of a farming talisman, group2 = Material cost of a farming talisman

$X_1$  = Sell price of a farming talisman (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a farming talisman (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a farming talisman (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a farming talisman (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 105$   $n_2 = 6716$

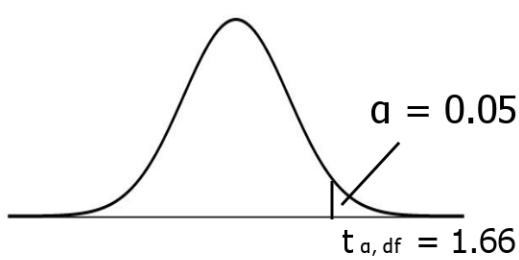
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 3,891.6639$  coins  $S_2 = 26.4387$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 105 > 30$   $n_2 = 6716 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 104$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.66$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 2.94$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.0021$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 1,473.4286 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 358.6147 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 3,891.6639 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 26.4387 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 105$$

$$n_2 = 6,716$$

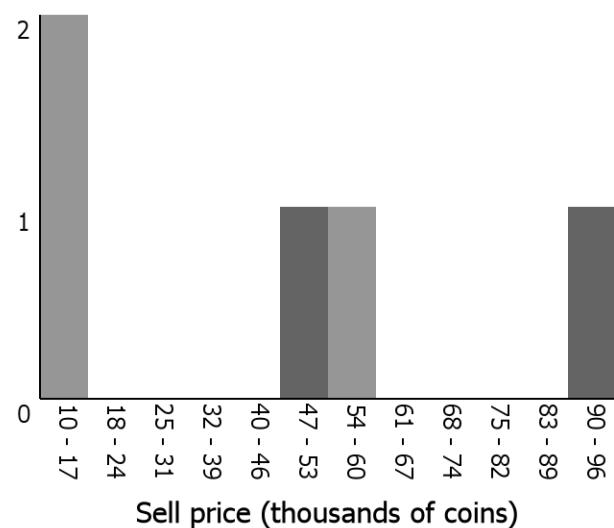
Reject  $H_0$  since  $2.94 > 1.66$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a farming talisman is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

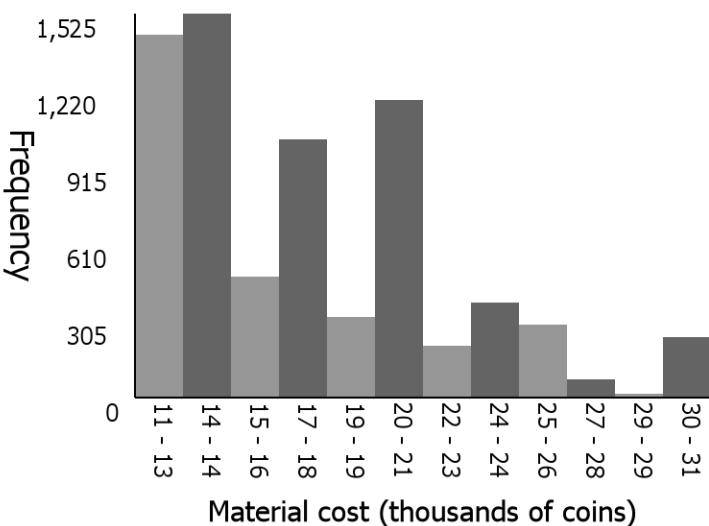
# Selling prices and material costs of a challenging rod

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



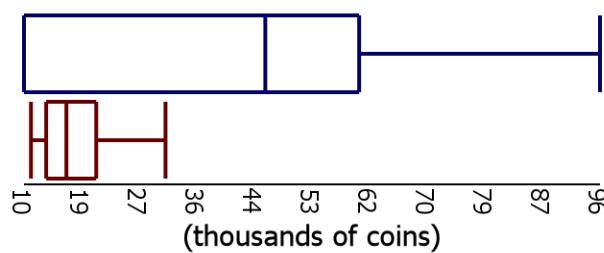
The distribution is centered around 46,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 50,000 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 17,161 - 45,804 coins and 60,126 - 88,769 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

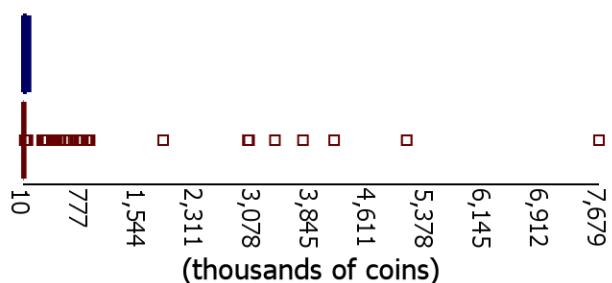


The distribution is centered around 16,324 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 7,465 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 307 outliers on the high end, the highest being 7,679,027 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 10, q1: 10, median: 46, q3: 60, max: 96

min: 11, q1: 13, median: 16, q3: 21, max: 31

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a challenging rod

Let group1 = Sell prices of a challenging rod, group2 = Material cost of a challenging rod

$X_1$  = Sell price of a challenging rod (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a challenging rod (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a challenging rod (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a challenging rod (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

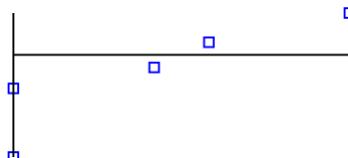
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 5$   $n_2 = 7181$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 36,290.4255$  coins  $S_2 = 4,953.8058$  coins

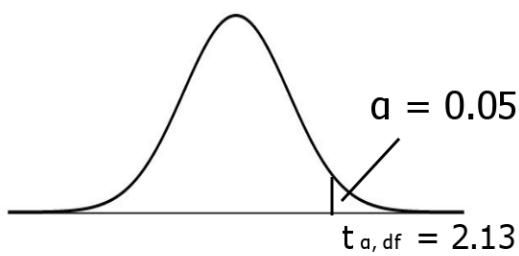
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7181 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 4$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 2.13$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 1.68$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.0837$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 44,386 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 17,044.2451 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 36,290.4255 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 4,953.8058 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 5$$

$$n_2 = 7,181$$

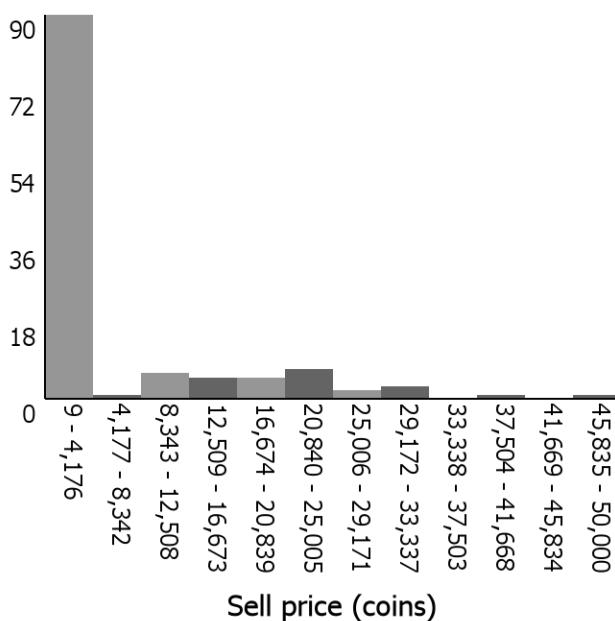
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $1.68 < 2.13$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a challenging rod is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

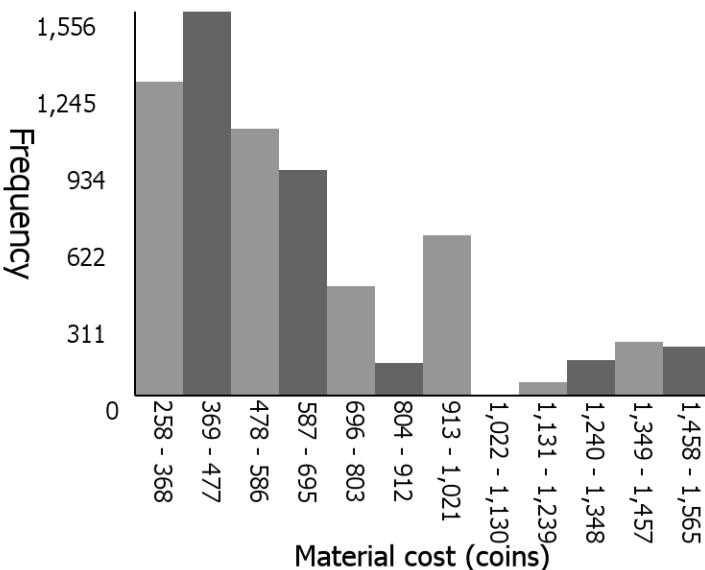
# Selling prices and material costs of a feather talisman

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



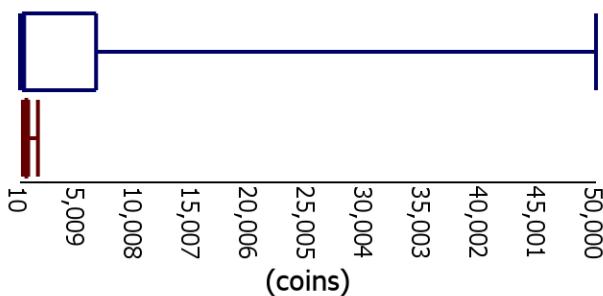
The distribution is centered around 371 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 6,429 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 33,337 - 37,503 coins and 41,668 - 45,834 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 22 outliers on the high end, the highest being 600,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 497 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 324 coins) and is skewed right. There is a large gap between 1,021 - 1,130 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 828 outliers on the high end, the highest being 10,799,989 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

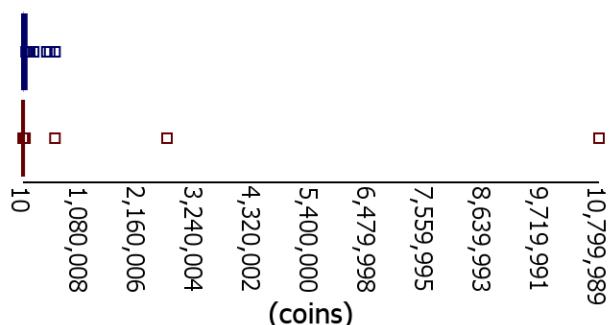
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 10, q1: 184, median: 371, q3: 6,613, max: 50,000

min: 259, q1: 400, median: 497, q3: 724, max: 1,565

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a feather talisman

Let group1 = Sell prices of a feather talisman, group2 = Material cost of a feather talisman

$X_1$  = Sell price of a feather talisman (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a feather talisman (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a feather talisman (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a feather talisman (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 121$   $n_2 = 6660$

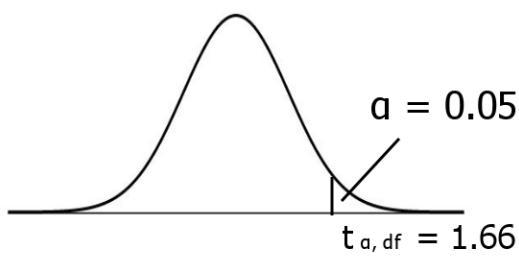
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 9,974.4933$  coins  $S_2 = 310.259$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 121 > 30$   $n_2 = 6660 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 120$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.66$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 5.57$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 5,673.9669 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 622.2312 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 9,974.4933 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 310.259 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 121$$

$$n_2 = 6,660$$

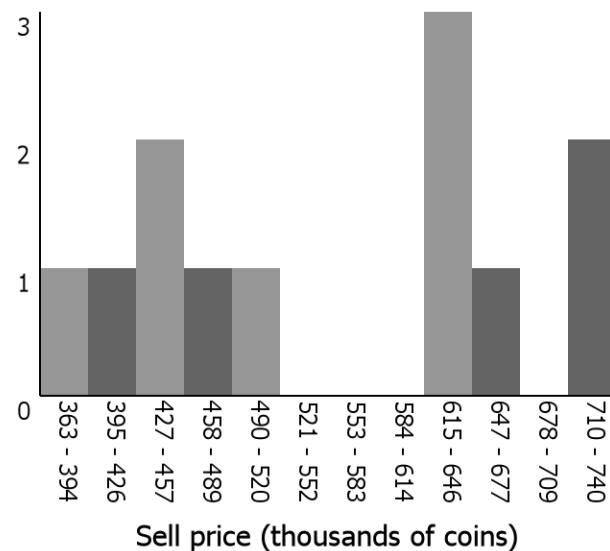
Reject  $H_0$  since  $5.57 > 1.66$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a feather talisman is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

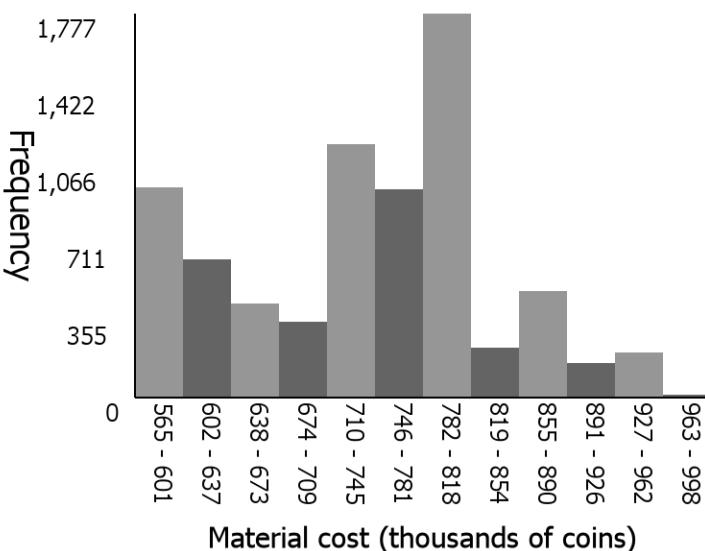
# Selling prices and material costs of a strong dragon helmet

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



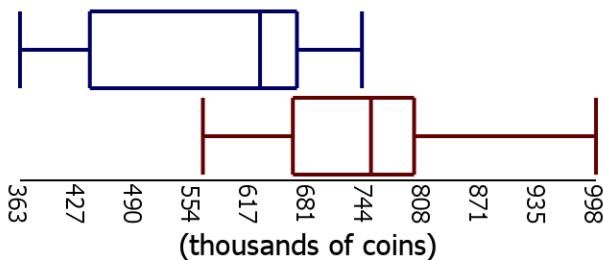
The distribution is centered around 627,685 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 228,362 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 520,095 - 614,351 coins and 677,189 - 708,608 coins. There are 1 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 146,410 coins and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 750,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 133,702 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 70 outliers on the high end, the highest being 2,999,999,994 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

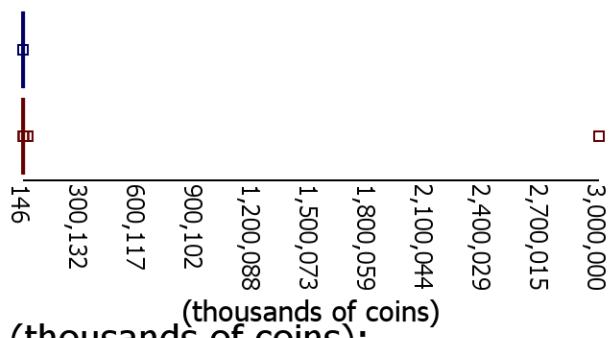
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 363, q1: 440, median: 628, q3: 668, max: 740

min: 565, q1: 664, median: 750, q3: 798, max: 998

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a strong dragon helmet

Let group1 = Sell prices of a strong dragon helmet, group2 = Material cost of a strong dragon helmet

$X_1$  = Sell price of a strong dragon helmet (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a strong dragon helmet (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a strong dragon helmet (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a strong dragon helmet (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

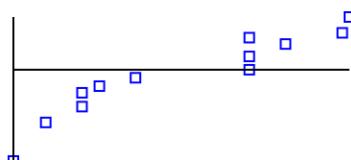
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 12$   $n_2 = 7418$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 132,762.0954$  coins  $S_2 = 94,949.4771$  coins

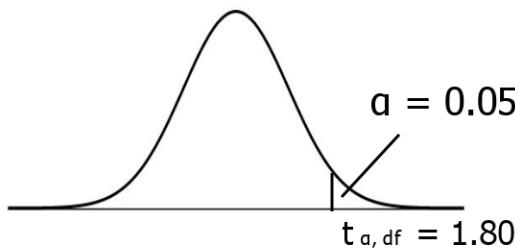
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7418 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 11$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.80$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -4.91$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9998$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 552,107.75 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 740,234.8948 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 132,762.0954 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 94,949.4771 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 12$$

$$n_2 = 7,418$$

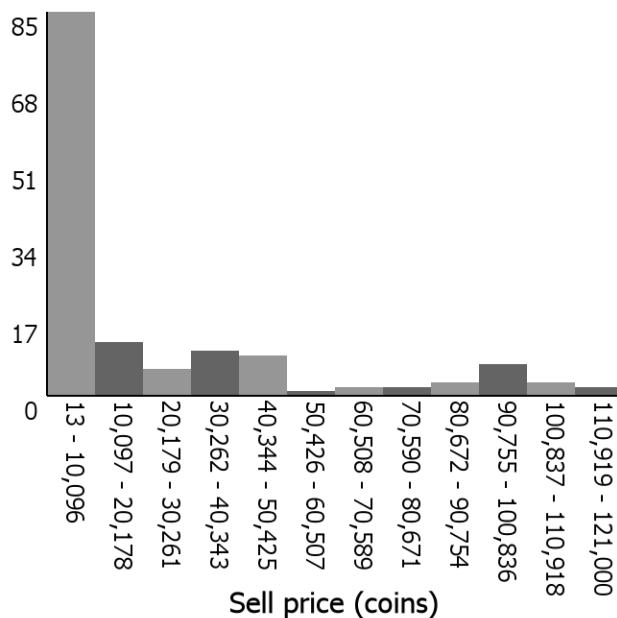
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-4.91 < 1.80$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a strong dragon helmet is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

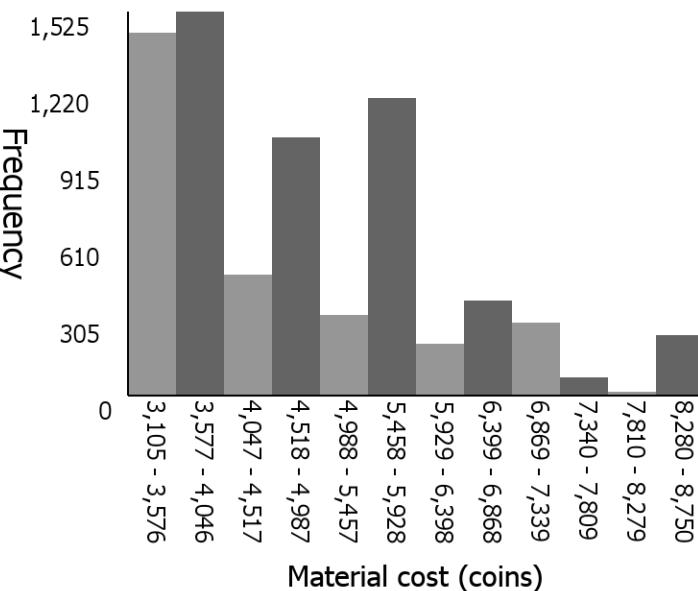
# Selling prices and material costs of a healing talisman

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



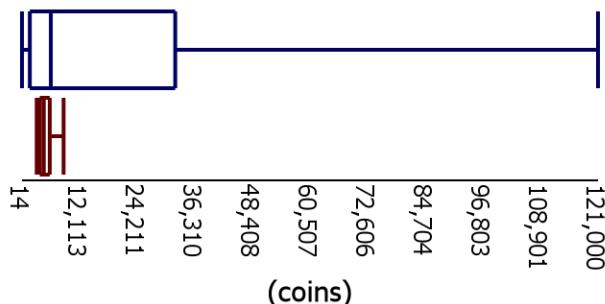
The distribution is centered around 6,072 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 30,544 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 17 outliers on the high end, the highest being 2,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 4,591 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 2,100 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 307 outliers on the high end, the highest being 2,159,726 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

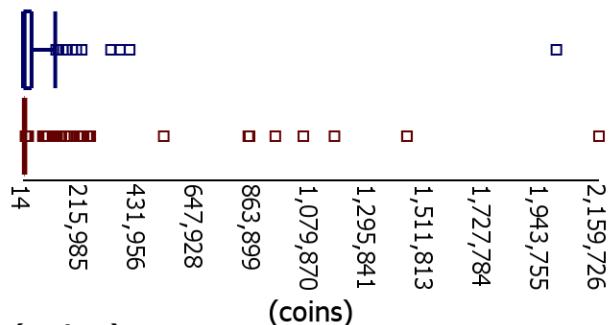
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 14, q1: 1,656, median: 6,072, q3: 32,200, max: 121,000

min: 3,106, q1: 3,744, median: 4,591, q3: 5,844, max: 8,750

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a healing talisman

Let group1 = Sell prices of a healing talisman, group2 = Material cost of a healing talisman

$X_1$  = Sell price of a healing talisman (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a healing talisman (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a healing talisman (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a healing talisman (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 142$   $n_2 = 7181$

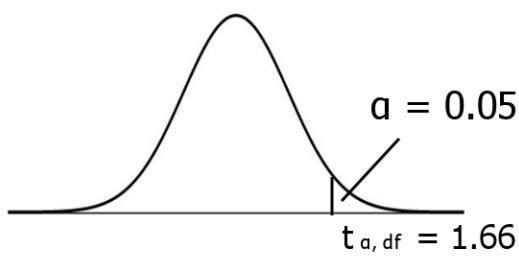
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 31,878.5907$  coins  $S_2 = 1,393.2572$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 142 > 30$   $n_2 = 7181 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 141$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.66$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 6.80$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 22,996.1268 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 4,793.6939 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 31,878.5907 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 1,393.2572 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 142$$

$$n_2 = 7,181$$

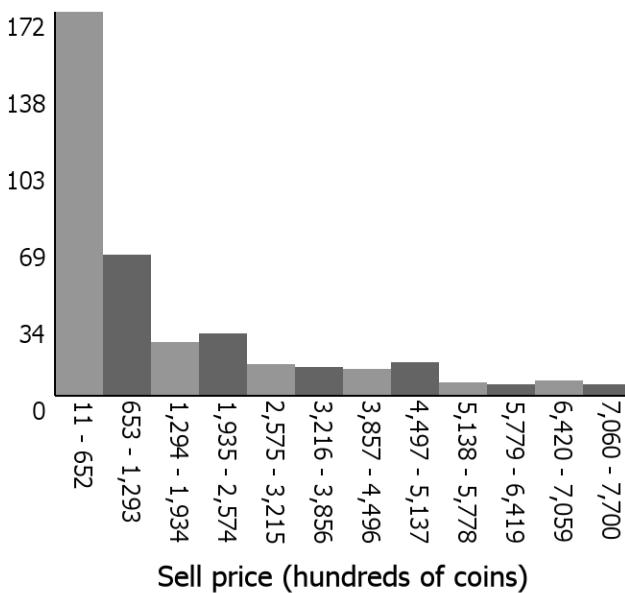
Reject  $H_0$  since  $6.80 > 1.66$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a healing talisman is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

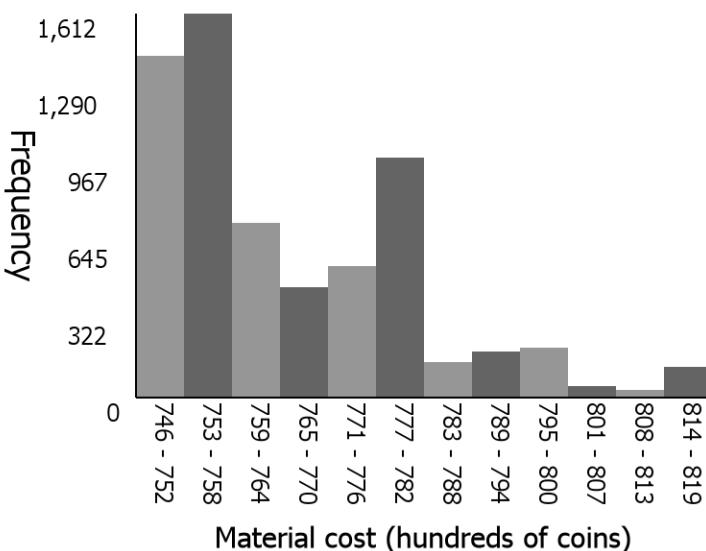
# Selling prices and material costs of a farmer orb

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



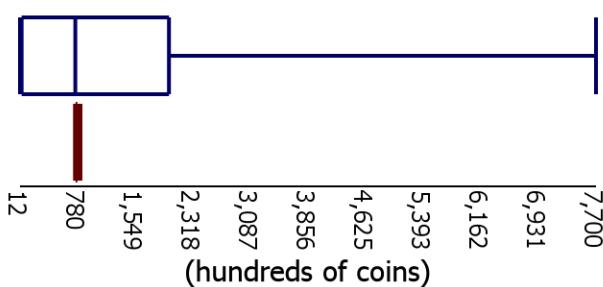
The distribution is centered around 75,000 coins (median). It has a moderate variability (IQR of 196,676 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 38 outliers on the high end, the highest being 10,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

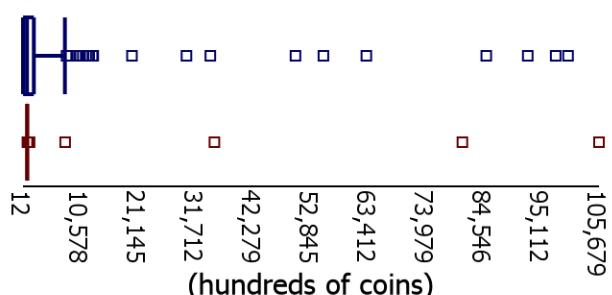


The distribution is centered around 75,928 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 2,344 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 913 outliers on the high end, the highest being 10,567,906 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (hundreds of coins):

min: 12, q1: 33, median: 750, q3: 2,000, max: 7,700

min: 746, q1: 754, median: 759, q3: 777, max: 819

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a farmer orb

Let group1 = Sell prices of a farmer orb, group2 = Material cost of a farmer orb

$X_1$  = Sell price of a farmer orb (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a farmer orb (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a farmer orb (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a farmer orb (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 364$   $n_2 = 6575$

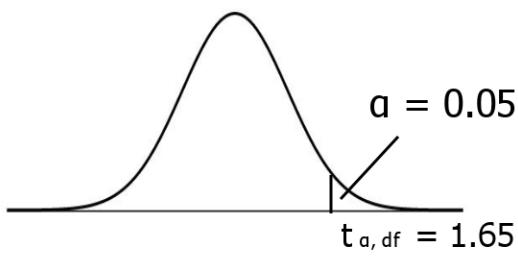
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 185,849.7406$  coins  $S_2 = 1,607.8157$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 364 > 30$   $n_2 = 6575 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 363$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 7.13$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 146,038.7005 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 76,546.5 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 185,849.7406 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 1,607.8157 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 364$$

$$n_2 = 6,575$$

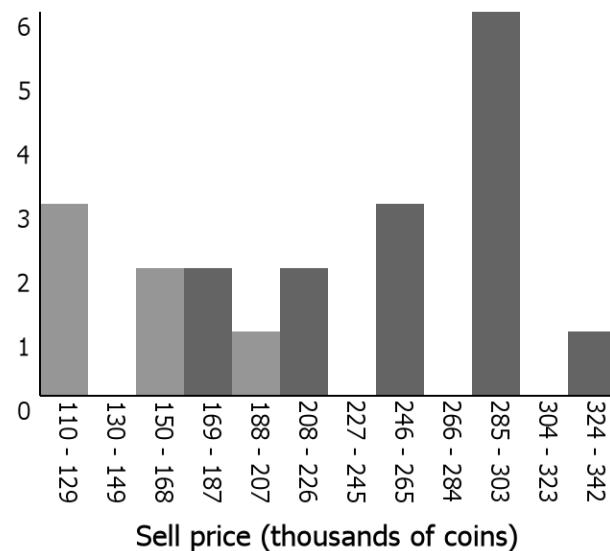
Reject  $H_0$  since  $7.13 > 1.65$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a farmer orb is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

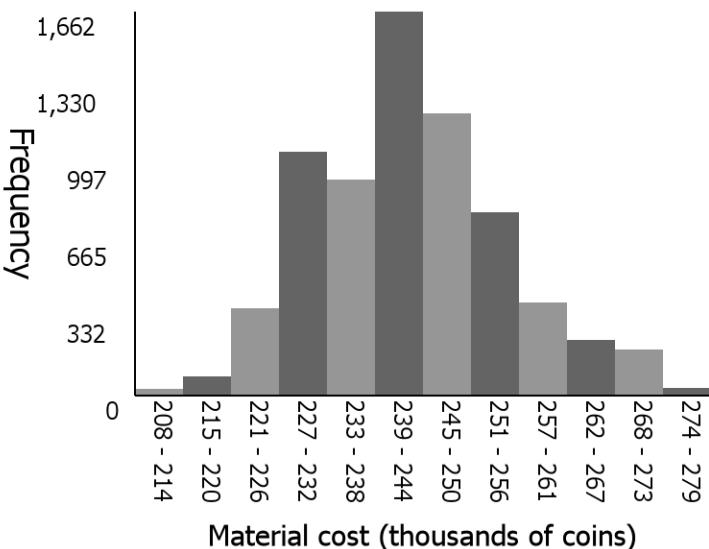
# Selling prices and material costs of an unstable dragon boots

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



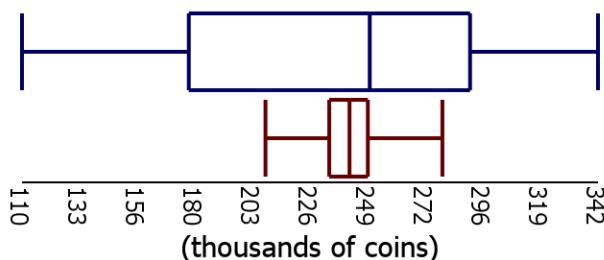
The distribution is centered around 250,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 113,244 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 129,325 - 148,651 coins, 225,953 - 245,278 coins, 264,603 - 283,929 coins, and 303,254 - 322,580 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 241,862 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 15,546 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 4 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 169,008 coins and 445 outliers on the high end, the highest being 5,400,020,039 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

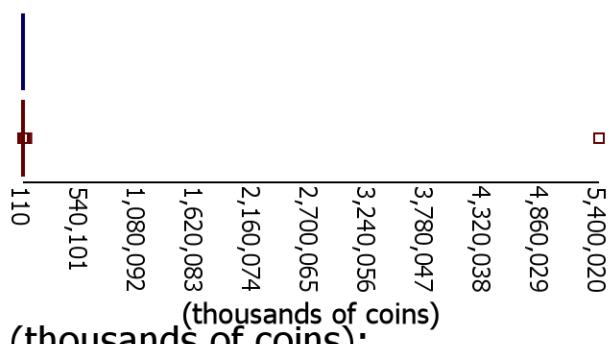
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 110, q1: 177, median: 250, q3: 290, max: 342

min: 208, q1: 234, median: 242, q3: 249, max: 279

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an unstable dragon boots

Let group1 = Sell prices of an unstable dragon boots, group2 = Material cost of an unstable dragon boots  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of an unstable dragon boots (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an unstable dragon boots (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an unstable dragon boots (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an unstable dragon boots (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

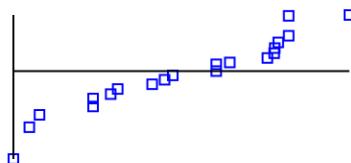
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 20$   $n_2 = 7039$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 68,542.9113$  coins  $S_2 = 11,762.9249$  coins

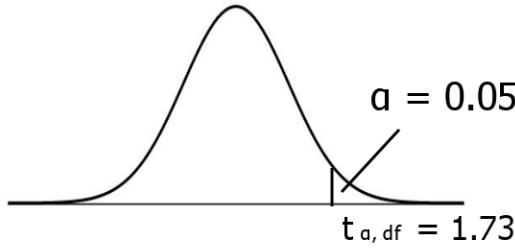
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7039 > 30$



## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 19$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.73$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -0.96 \quad p\text{-value} = 0.8266$$

## Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 227,405.95 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 242,192.7698 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 68,542.9113 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 11,762.9249 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 20 \\ n_2 &= 7,039\end{aligned}$$

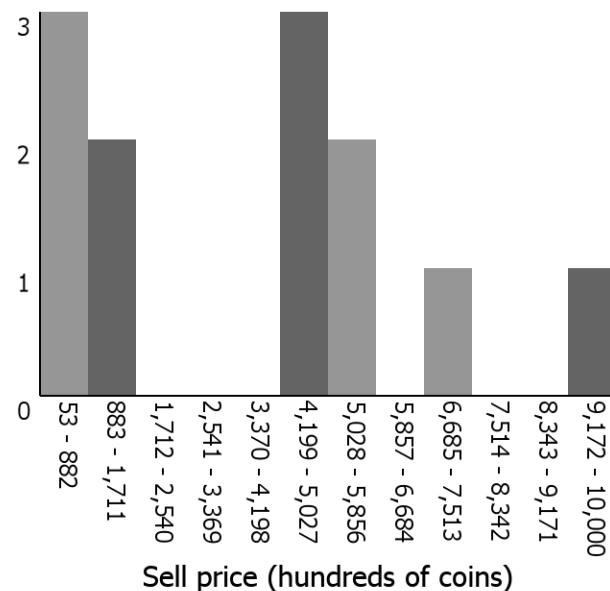
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-0.96 < 1.73$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an unstable dragon boots is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

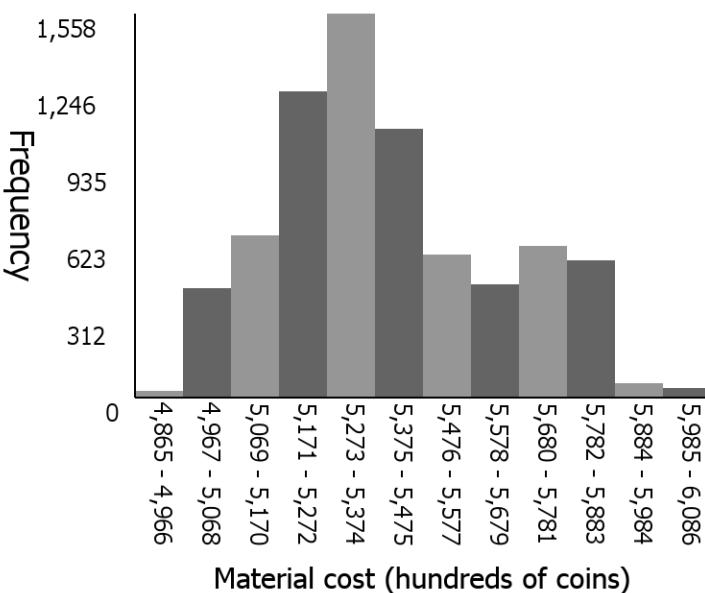
# Selling prices and material costs of a crystal leggings

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



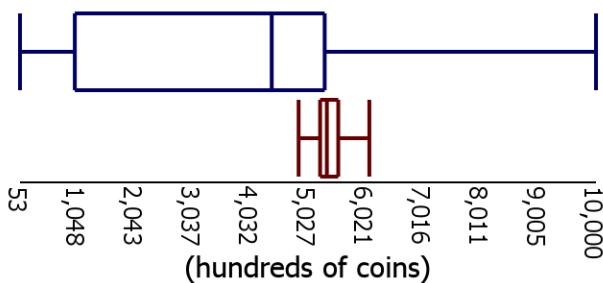
The distribution is centered around 440,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 431,468 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 171,103 - 419,772 coins, 585,551 - 668,441 coins, and 751,331 - 917,110 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 1 outlier on the high end, the highest being 1,690,389 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 535,235 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 31,327 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 153 outliers on the high end, the highest being 3,991,387 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

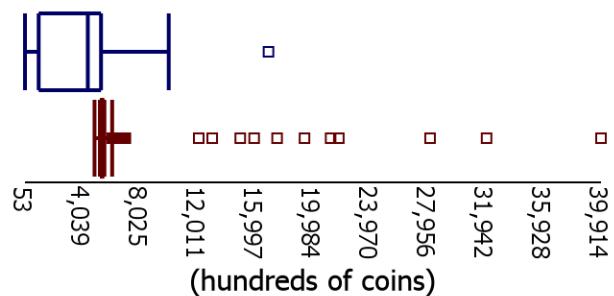
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (hundreds of coins):

min: 53, q1: 1,000, median: 4,400, q3: 5,315, max: 10,000

min: 4,865, q1: 5,236, median: 5,352, q3: 5,549, max: 6,086

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a crystal leggings

Let group1 = Sell prices of a crystal leggings, group2 = Material cost of a crystal leggings

$X_1$  = Sell price of a crystal leggings (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a crystal leggings (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a crystal leggings (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a crystal leggings (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

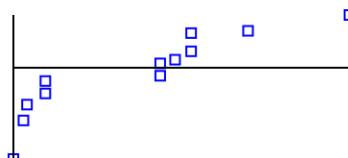
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 12$   $n_2 = 7335$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 312,884.6416$  coins  $S_2 = 23,821.4807$  coins

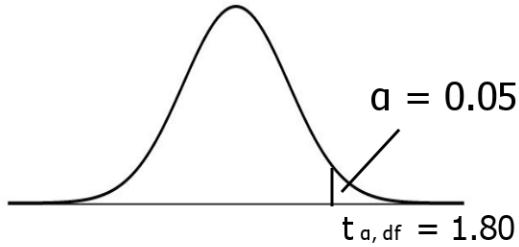
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7335 > 30$



Rejection Critteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 11$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.80$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -1.91$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9586$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 367,746.25 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 540,075.6015 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 312,884.6416 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 23,821.4807 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 12$$

$$n_2 = 7,335$$

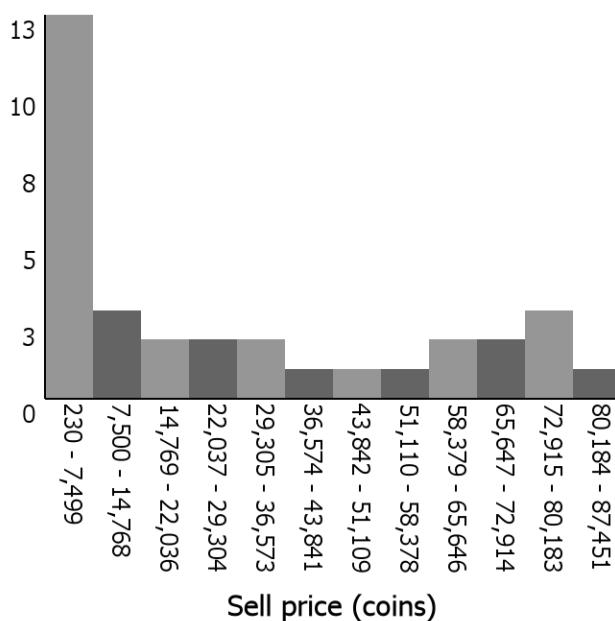
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-1.91 < 1.80$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a crystal leggings is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

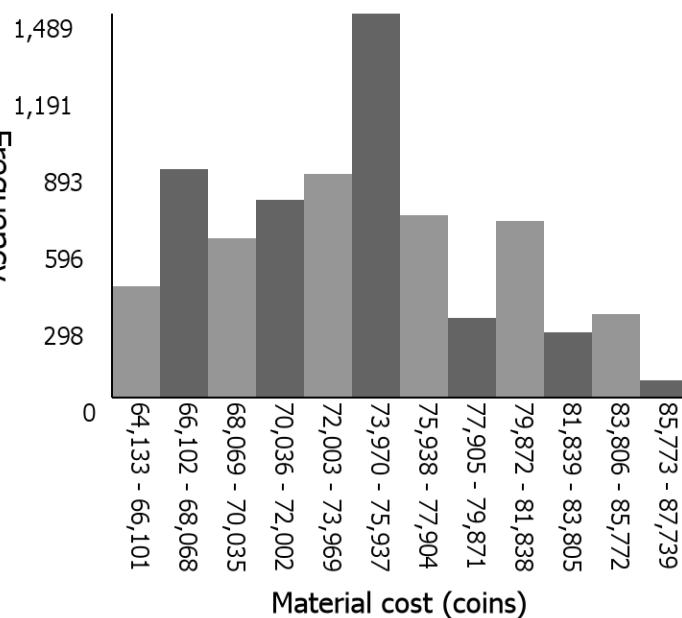
# Selling prices and material costs of a farm armor chestplate

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



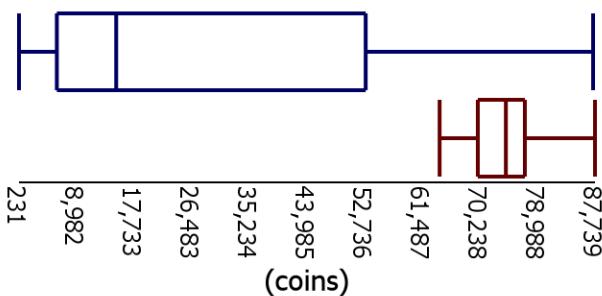
The distribution is centered around 15,000 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 46,920 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

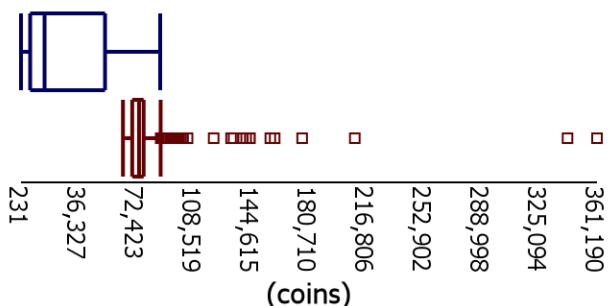


The distribution is centered around 74,200 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 7,149 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 89 outliers on the high end, the highest being 361,190 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 231, q1: 5,980, median: 15,000, q3: 52,900, max: 87,451

min: 64,134, q1: 69,936, median: 74,200, q3: 77,085, max: 87,739

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a farm armor chestplate

Let group1 = Sell prices of a farm armor chestplate, group2 = Material cost of a farm armor chestplate

$X_1$  = Sell price of a farm armor chestplate (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a farm armor chestplate (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a farm armor chestplate (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a farm armor chestplate (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 33$   $n_2 = 7399$

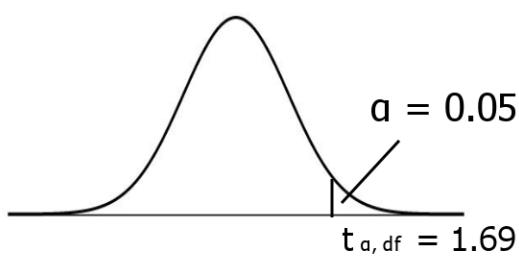
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 28,315.5764$  coins  $S_2 = 5,391.8232$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 33 > 30$   $n_2 = 7399 > 30$

## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 32$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.69$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -8.97$$

$$p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

## Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 29,775.9697 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 73,997.2627 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 28,315.5764 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 5,391.8232 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 33$$

$$n_2 = 7,399$$

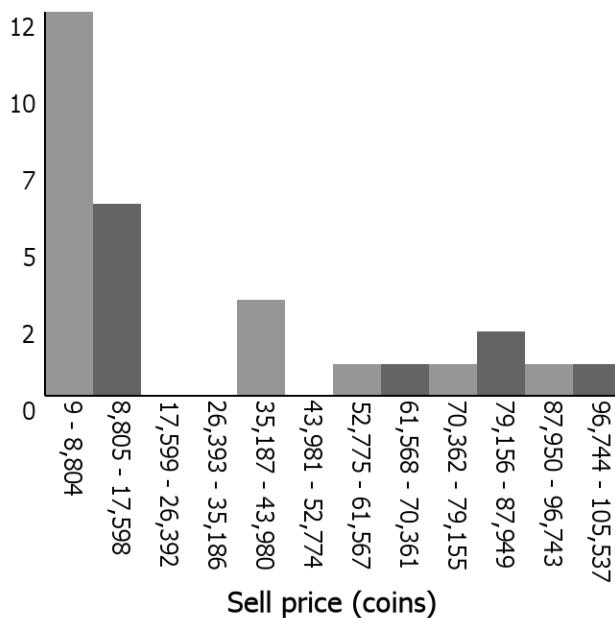
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-8.97 < 1.69$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a farm armor chestplate is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

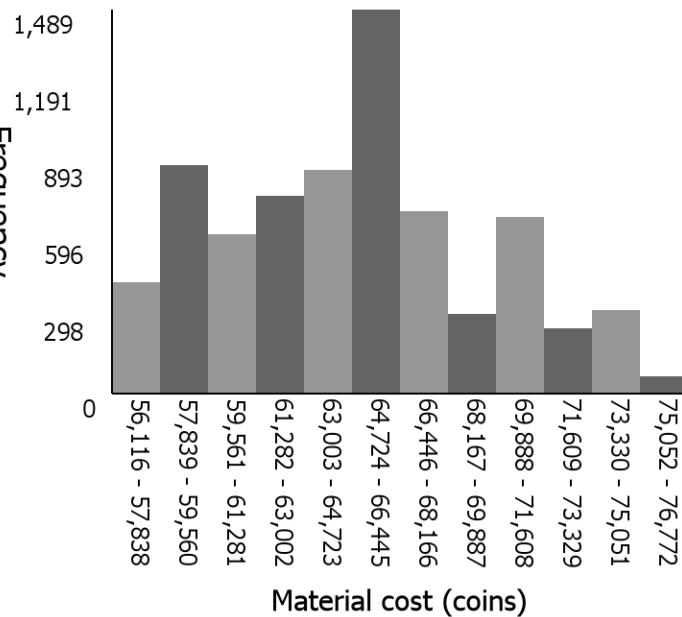
# Selling prices and material costs of a farm armor leggings

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



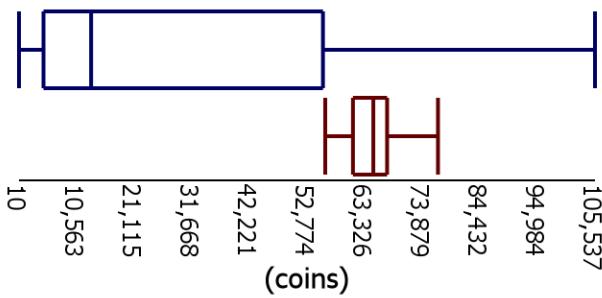
The distribution is centered around 13,225 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 51,198 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 17,598 - 35,186 coins and 43,980 - 52,774 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 64,925 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 6,255 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 89 outliers on the high end, the highest being 316,041 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

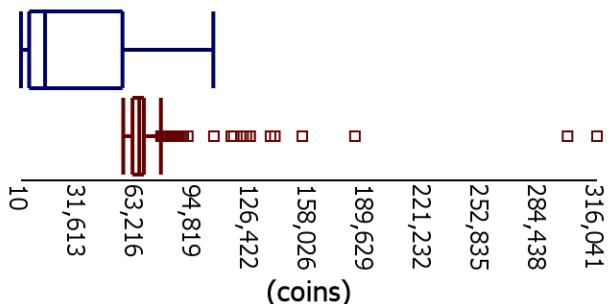
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 10, q1: 4,500, median: 13,225, q3: 55,698, max: 105,537

min: 56,116, q1: 61,194, median: 64,925, q3: 67,449, max: 76,772

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



316,041  
252,835  
221,232  
284,438

189,629  
158,026  
126,422

94,819

31,613  
63,216

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a farm armor leggings

Let group1 = Sell prices of a farm armor leggings, group2 = Material cost of a farm armor leggings

$X_1$  = Sell price of a farm armor leggings (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a farm armor leggings (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a farm armor leggings (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a farm armor leggings (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

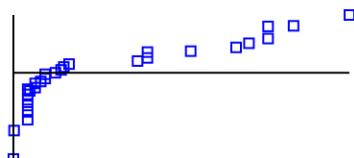
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 28$   $n_2 = 7399$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 32,265.4394$  coins  $S_2 = 4,717.8456$  coins

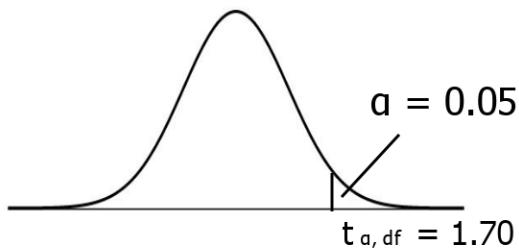
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7399 > 30$



Rejection Critteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 27$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.70$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -5.86 \\ p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 29,024.0357 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 64,747.6056 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 32,265.4394 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 4,717.8456 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 28$$

$$n_2 = 7,399$$

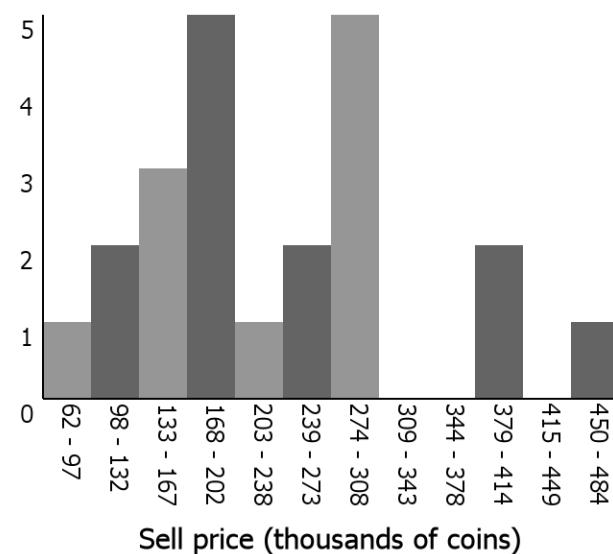
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-5.86 < 1.70$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a farm armor leggings is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

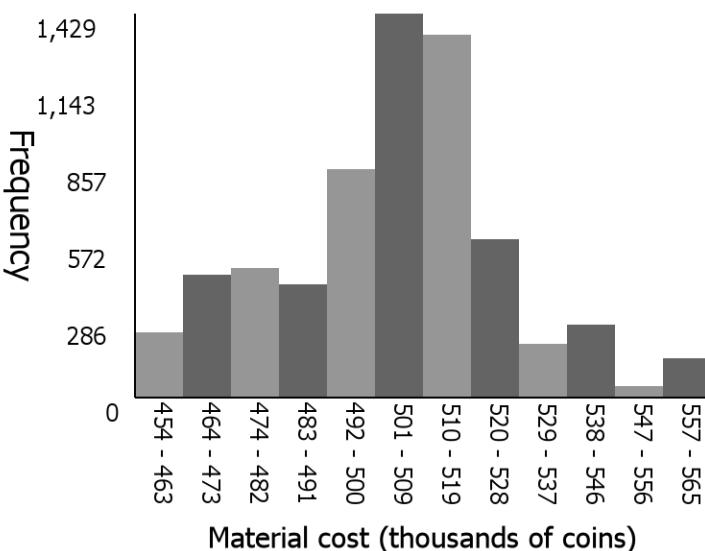
# Selling prices and material costs of an old dragon chestplate

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



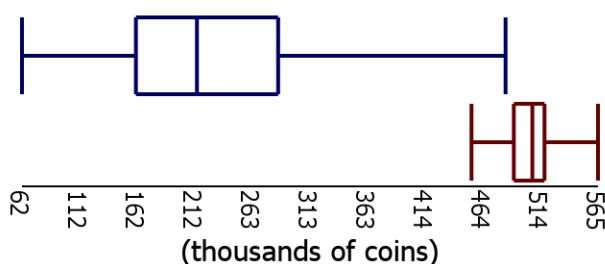
The distribution is centered around 214,359 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 124,262 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 307,971 - 378,383 coins and 413,589 - 448,794 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 1 outlier on the high end, the highest being 600,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

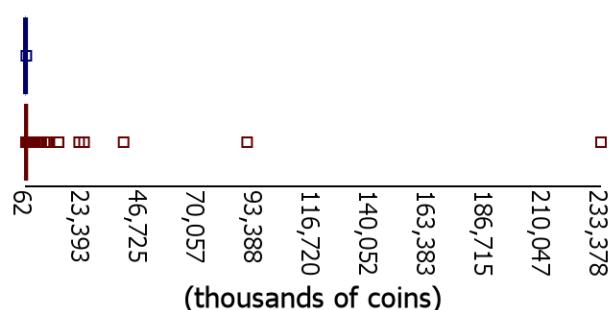


The distribution is centered around 507,407 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 26,784 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 48 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 431,920 coins and 951 outliers on the high end, the highest being 233,378,434 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 62, q1: 161, median: 214, q3: 285, max: 484

min: 454, q1: 491, median: 507, q3: 518, max: 565

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an old dragon chestplate

Let group1 = Sell prices of an old dragon chestplate, group2 = Material cost of an old dragon chestplate  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of an old dragon chestplate (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an old dragon chestplate (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an old dragon chestplate (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an old dragon chestplate (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

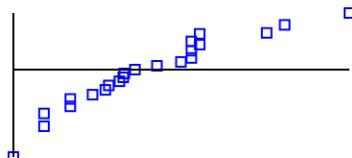
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 22$   $n_2 = 6489$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 104,799.8104$  coins  $S_2 = 21,478.6024$  coins

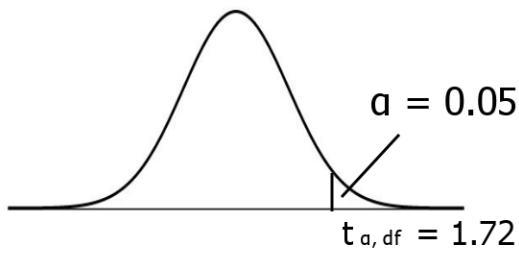
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6489 > 30$



## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 21$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.72$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -12.22 \\ p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

## Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}_1 &= 231,165.0909 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 504,183.2544 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 104,799.8104 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 21,478.6024 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 22 \\ n_2 &= 6,489 \end{aligned}$$

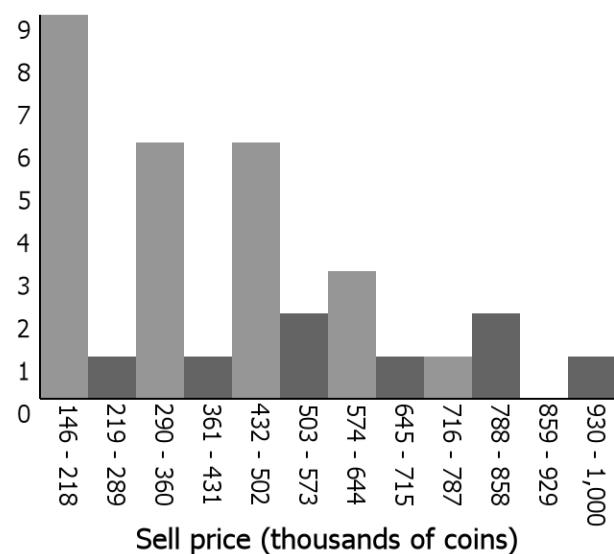
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-12.22 < 1.72$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an old dragon chestplate is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

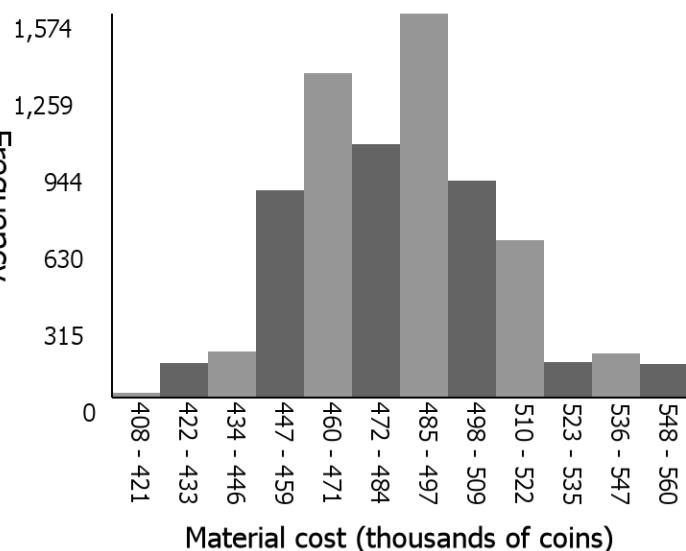
# Selling prices and material costs of a young dragon chestplate

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



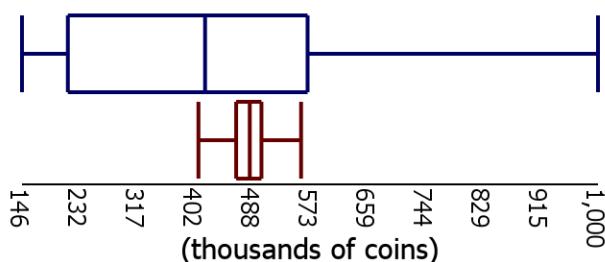
The distribution is centered around 417,726 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 355,268 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There is a large gap between 857,735 - 928,868 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 3 outliers on the high end, the highest being 550,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

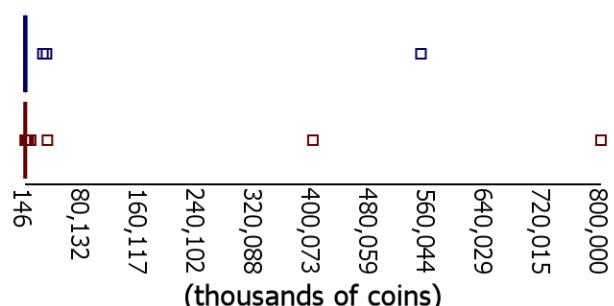


The distribution is centered around 483,952 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 37,480 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 3 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 406,734 coins and 345 outliers on the high end, the highest being 799,999,896 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 146, q1: 214, median: 418, q3: 570, max: 1,000

min: 408, q1: 464, median: 484, q3: 501, max: 560

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a young dragon chestplate

Let group1 = Sell prices of a young dragon chestplate, group2 = Material cost of a young dragon chestplate  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of a young dragon chestplate (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a young dragon chestplate (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a young dragon chestplate (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a young dragon chestplate (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 33$   $n_2 = 7140$

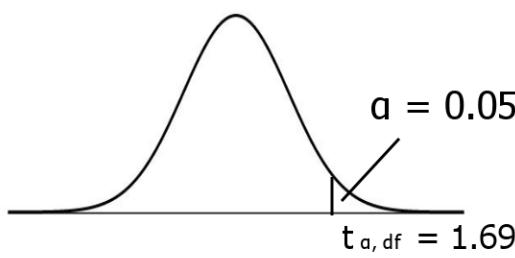
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 224,082.9861$  coins  $S_2 = 25,882.599$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 33 > 30$   $n_2 = 7140 > 30$

## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 32$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.69$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -1.51$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9293$$

## Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 425,129.1515 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 483,949.9449 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 224,082.9861 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 25,882.599 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 33$$

$$n_2 = 7,140$$

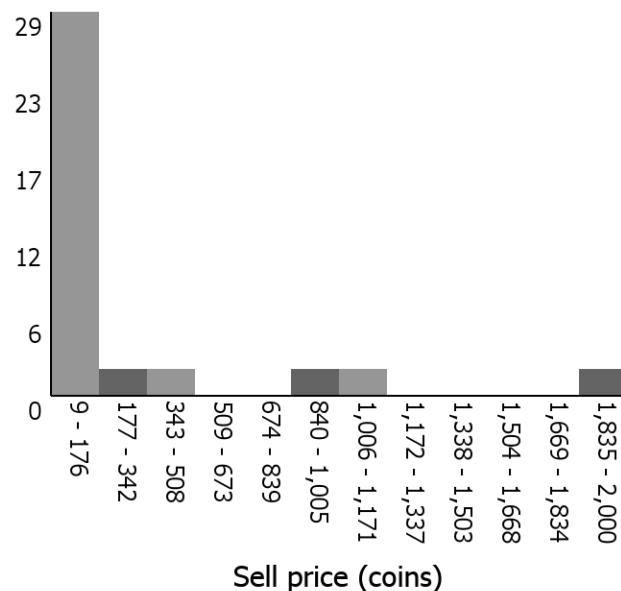
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-1.51 < 1.69$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a young dragon chestplate is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

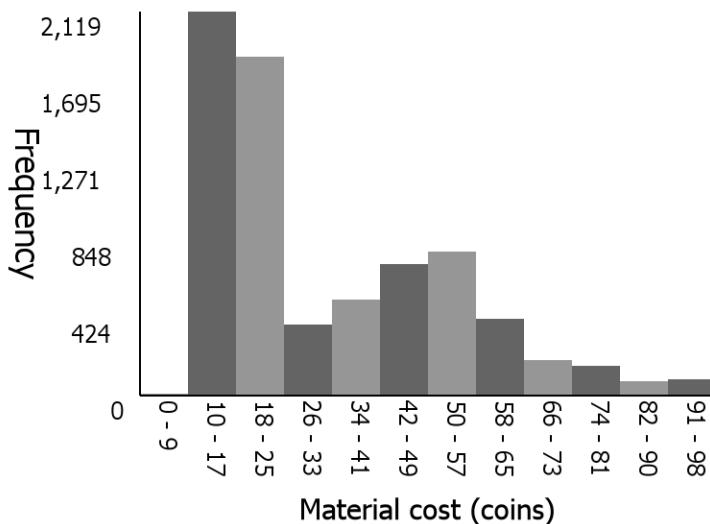
# Selling prices and material costs of an end sword

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



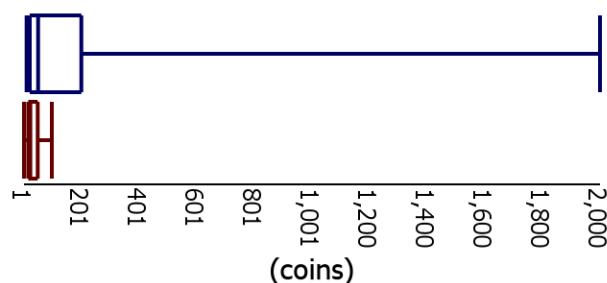
The distribution is centered around 50 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 179 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 508 - 839 coins and 1,171 - 1,834 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 7 outliers on the high end, the highest being 1,500,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 23 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 33 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 90 outliers on the high end, the highest being 721,728 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

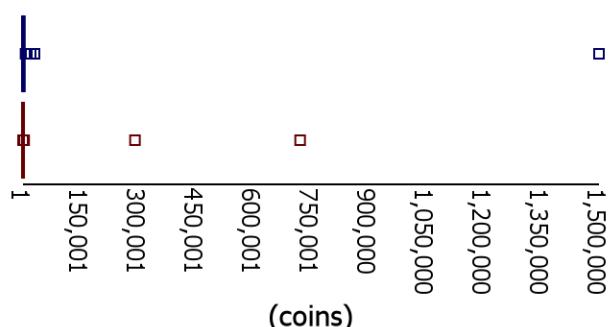
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 10, q1: 21, median: 50, q3: 200, max: 2,000

min: 1, q1: 16, median: 23, q3: 49, max: 98

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an end sword

Let group1 = Sell prices of an end sword, group2 = Material cost of an end sword

$X_1$  = Sell price of an end sword (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an end sword (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an end sword (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an end sword (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 39$   $n_2 = 7398$

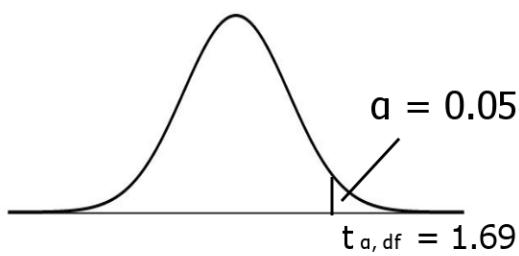
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 518.6944$  coins  $S_2 = 20.0448$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 39 > 30$   $n_2 = 7398 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 38$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.69$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 2.92$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.0030$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 274.8718 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 32.7464 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 518.6944 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 20.0448 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 39$$

$$n_2 = 7,398$$

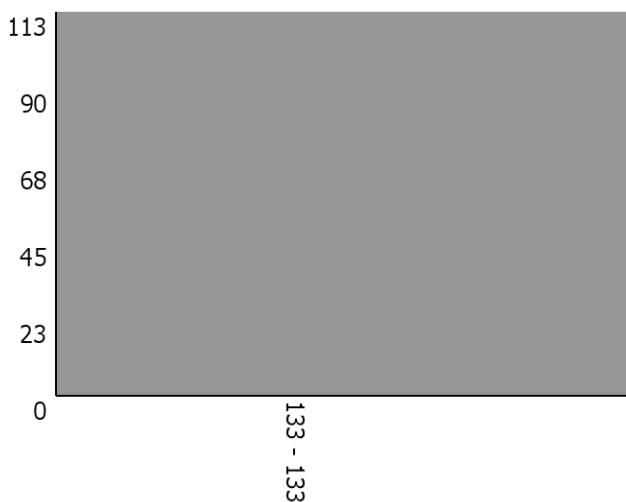
Reject  $H_0$  since  $2.92 > 1.69$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an end sword is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

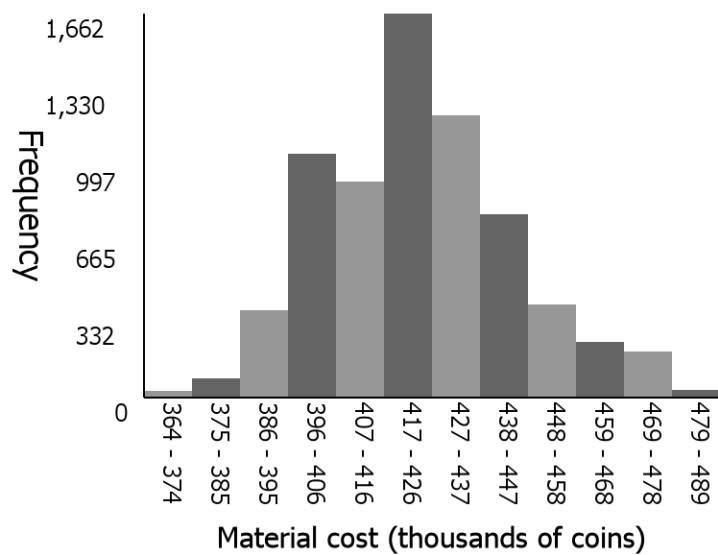
# Selling prices and material costs of an unstable dragon leggings

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



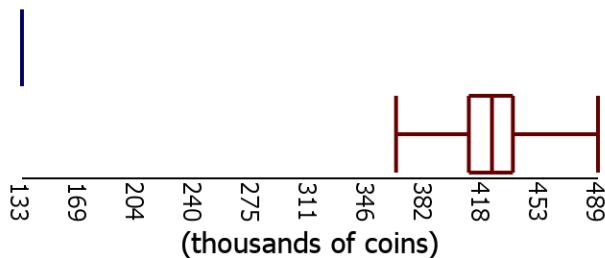
The distribution is centered around 133,100 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 0 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 3 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 110,000 coins and 10 outliers on the high end, the highest being 570,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 423,259 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 27,205 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 4 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 295,764 coins and 445 outliers on the high end, the highest being 9,450,035,068 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

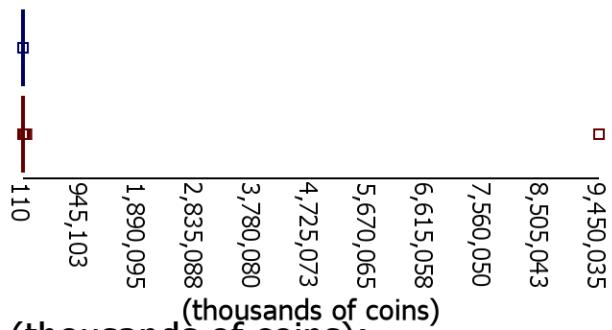
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 133, q1: 133, median: 133, q3: 133, max: 133

min: 364, q1: 409, median: 423, q3: 436, max: 489

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an unstable dragon leggings

Let group1 = Sell prices of an unstable dragon leggings, group2 = Material cost of an unstable dragon leggings  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of an unstable dragon leggings (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an unstable dragon leggings (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an unstable dragon leggings (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an unstable dragon leggings (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 113$   $n_2 = 7039$

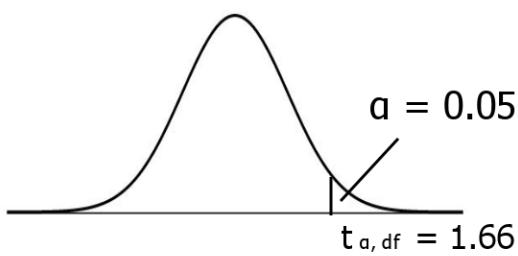
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 0$  coins  $S_2 = 20,585.1171$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 113 > 30$   $n_2 = 7039 > 30$

## Rejection Critteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 112$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.66$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -1,184.96 \\ p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

## Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}_1 &= 133,100 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 423,837.3482 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 0 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 20,585.1171 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 113 \\ n_2 &= 7,039 \end{aligned}$$

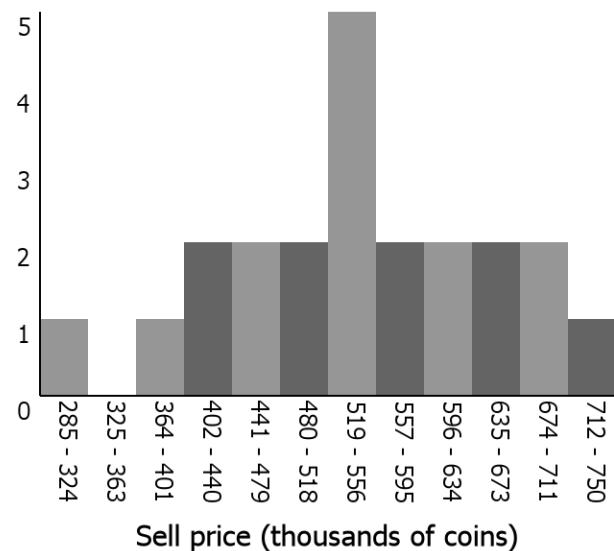
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-1,184.96 < 1.66$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an unstable dragon leggings is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

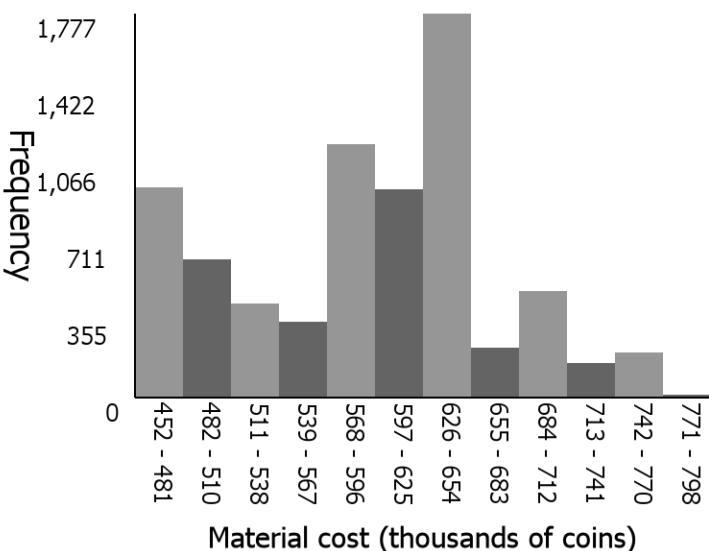
# Selling prices and material costs of a strong dragon boots

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



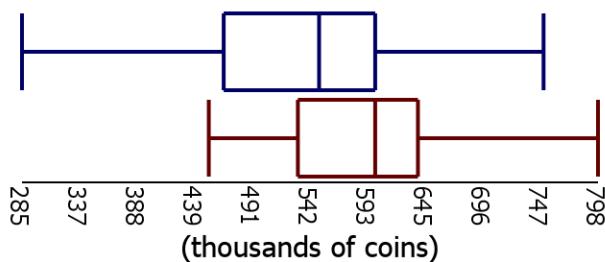
The distribution is centered around 550,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 135,000 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There is a large gap between 324,037 - 362,761 coins. There are 2 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 177,156 coins and 1 outlier on the high end, the highest being 820,100 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 600,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 106,961 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 70 outliers on the high end, the highest being 2,399,999,995 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)

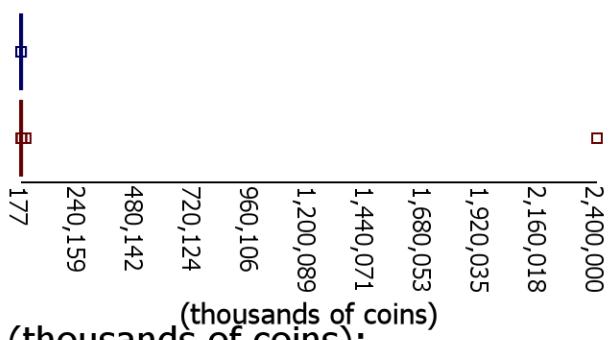


Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 285, q1: 465, median: 550, q3: 600, max: 750

min: 452, q1: 531, median: 600, q3: 638, max: 798

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a strong dragon boots

Let group1 = Sell prices of a strong dragon boots, group2 = Material cost of a strong dragon boots

$X_1$  = Sell price of a strong dragon boots (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a strong dragon boots (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a strong dragon boots (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a strong dragon boots (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

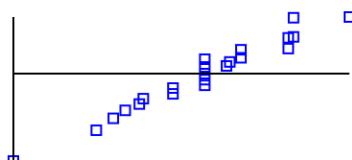
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 22$   $n_2 = 7418$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 107,707.1138$  coins  $S_2 = 75,959.5806$  coins

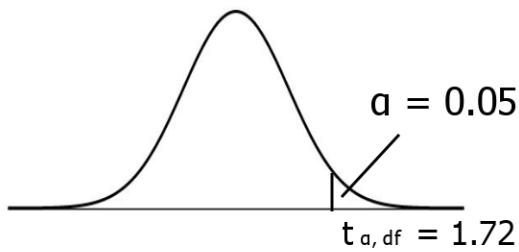
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7418 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 21$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.72$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -1.98$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9696$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 546,655.9091 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 592,187.9032 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 107,707.1138 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 75,959.5806 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 22$$

$$n_2 = 7,418$$

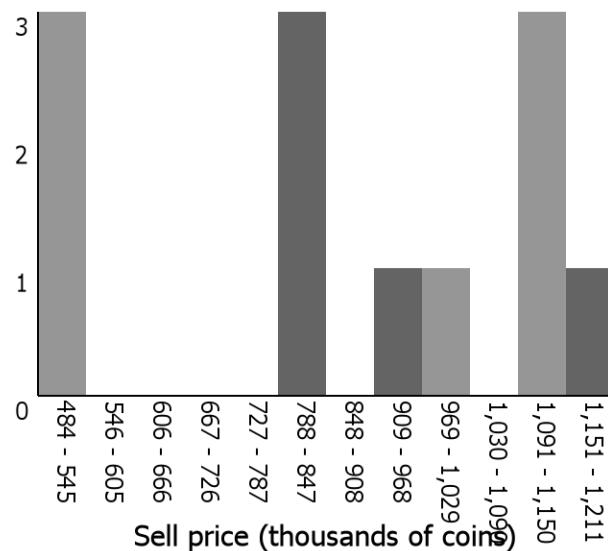
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-1.98 < 1.72$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a strong dragon boots is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

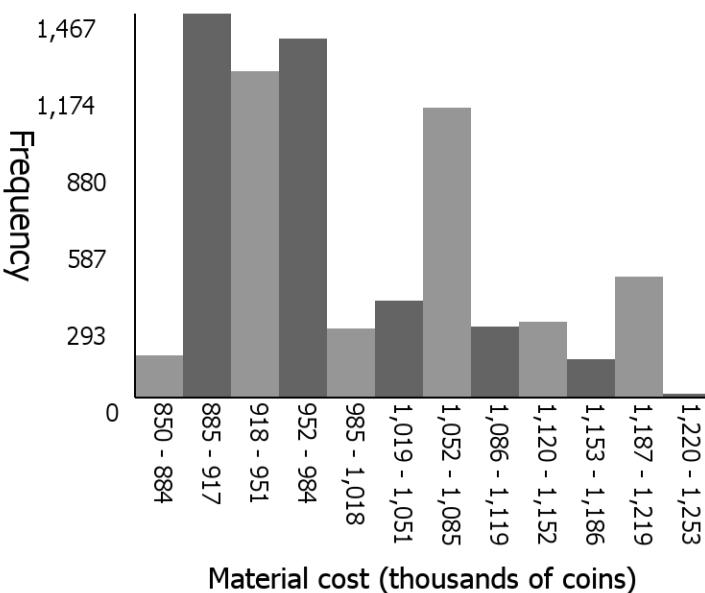
# Selling prices and material costs of a base griffin upgrade stone

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



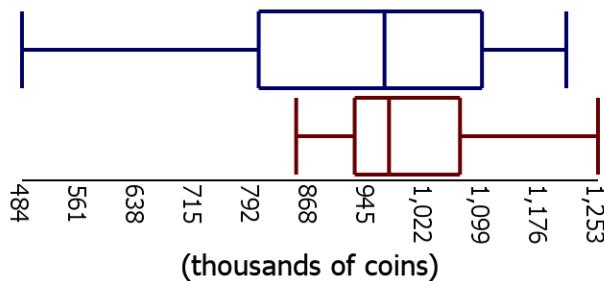
The distribution is centered around 968,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 298,075 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 544,552 - 786,762 coins, 847,314 - 907,866 coins, and 1,028,971 - 1,089,523 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 1 outlier on the high end, the highest being 13,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 973,988 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 140,629 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 316 outliers on the high end, the highest being 2,655,383 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

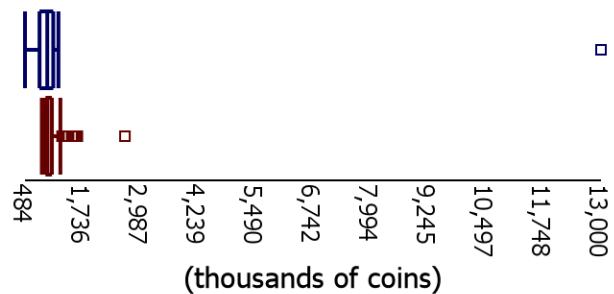
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 484, q1: 800, median: 968, q3: 1,098, max: 1,211

min: 850, q1: 928, median: 974, q3: 1,069, max: 1,253

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a base griffin upgrade stone

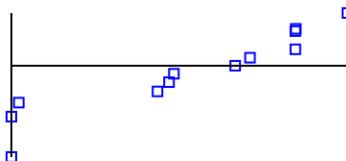
Let group1 = Sell prices of a base griffin upgrade stone, group2 = Material cost of a base griffin upgrade stone  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of a base griffin upgrade stone (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a base griffin upgrade stone (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a base griffin upgrade stone (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a base griffin upgrade stone (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

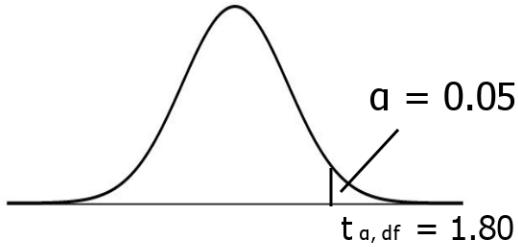
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 12$   $n_2 = 7172$   
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group
2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 259,718.2319$  coins  $S_2 = 91,474.0344$  coins
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7172 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 11$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.80$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -1.77 \quad p\text{-value} = 0.9478$$

Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 866,859.1667 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 999,585.0396 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 259,718.2319 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 91,474.0344 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 12 \\ n_2 &= 7,172\end{aligned}$$

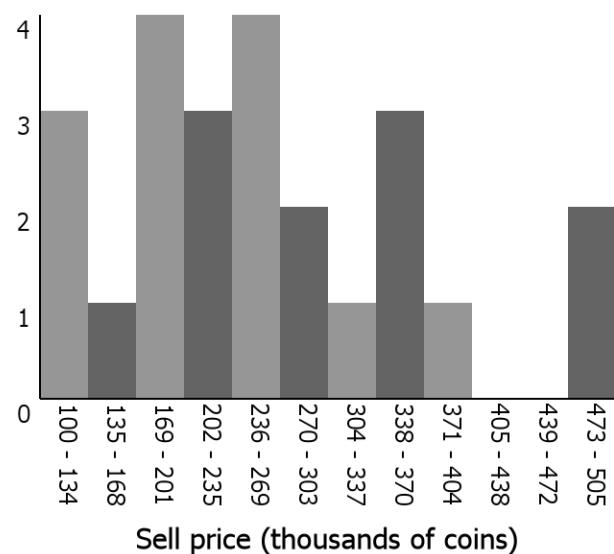
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-1.77 < 1.80$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a base griffin upgrade stone is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

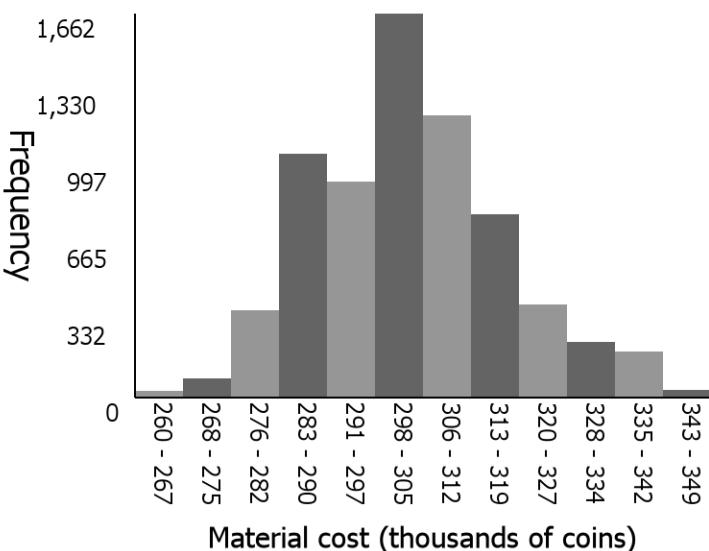
# Selling prices and material costs of an unstable dragon helmet

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



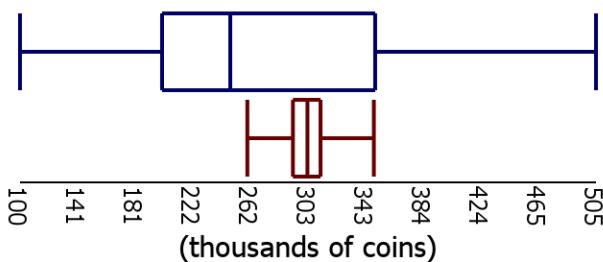
The distribution is centered around 248,018 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 150,000 coins) and is skewed right. There is a large gap between 404,087 - 471,662 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 302,328 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 19,432 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 4 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 211,260 coins and 445 outliers on the high end, the highest being 6,750,025,048 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

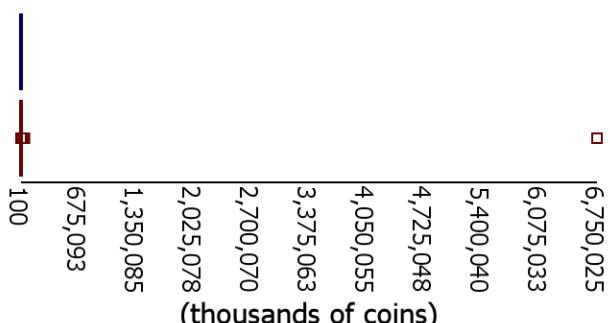
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 100, q1: 200, median: 248, q3: 350, max: 505

min: 260, q1: 292, median: 302, q3: 312, max: 349

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



□

6,750,025

6,075,033

5,400,040

4,050,055

4,725,048

4,050,058

3,375,063

2,700,070

2,025,078

1,350,085

675,093

(thousands of coins)

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an unstable dragon helmet

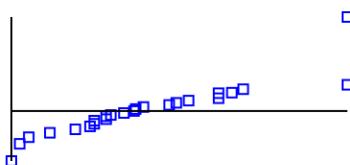
Let group1 = Sell prices of an unstable dragon helmet, group2 = Material cost of an unstable dragon helmet  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of an unstable dragon helmet (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an unstable dragon helmet (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an unstable dragon helmet (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an unstable dragon helmet (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

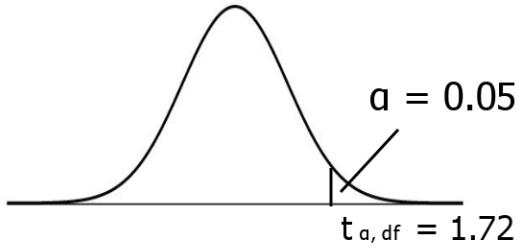
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 24$   $n_2 = 7039$   
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group
2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 108,914.7239$  coins  $S_2 = 14,703.6538$  coins
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7039 > 30$



## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 23$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.72$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -1.90 \quad p\text{-value} = 0.9651$$

## Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 260,469.25 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 302,740.9778 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 108,914.7239 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 14,703.6538 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 24 \\ n_2 &= 7,039\end{aligned}$$

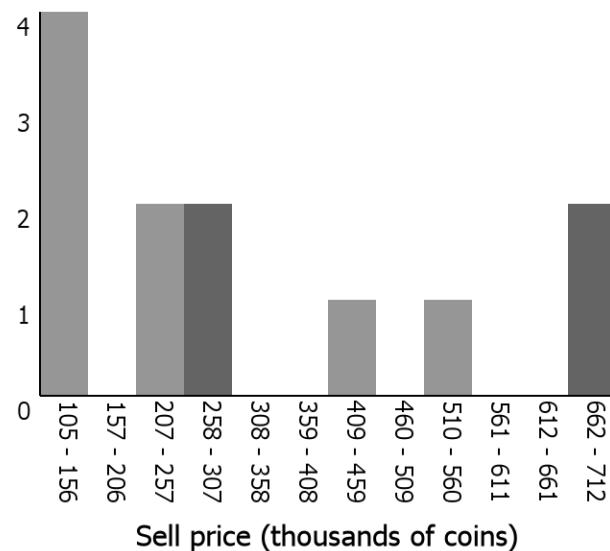
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-1.90 < 1.72$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an unstable dragon helmet is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

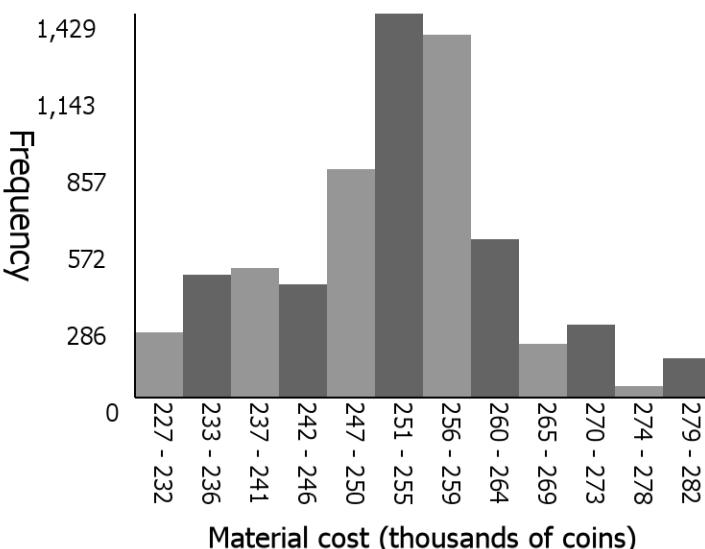
# Selling prices and material costs of an old dragon boots

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



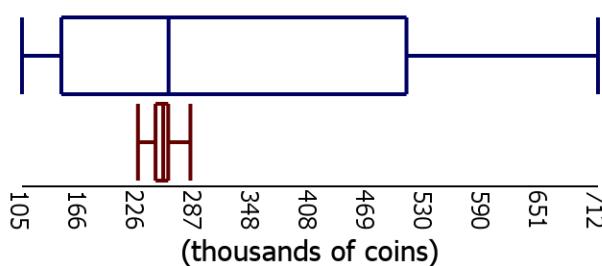
The distribution is centered around 259,375 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 363,590 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 155,510 - 206,079 coins, 307,217 - 408,355 coins, 458,924 - 509,493 coins, and 560,062 - 661,200 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 253,704 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 13,392 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 48 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 215,960 coins and 951 outliers on the high end, the highest being 116,689,217 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

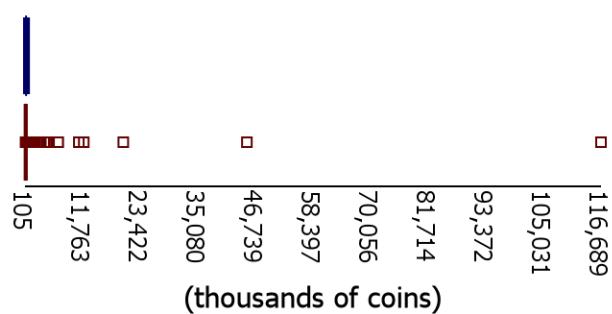
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 105, q1: 146, median: 259, q3: 510, max: 712

min: 227, q1: 246, median: 254, q3: 259, max: 282

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an old dragon boots

Let group1 = Sell prices of an old dragon boots, group2 = Material cost of an old dragon boots

$X_1$  = Sell price of an old dragon boots (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an old dragon boots (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an old dragon boots (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an old dragon boots (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

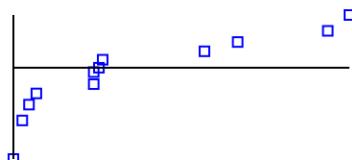
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 12$   $n_2 = 6489$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 212,794.8064$  coins  $S_2 = 10,739.2992$  coins

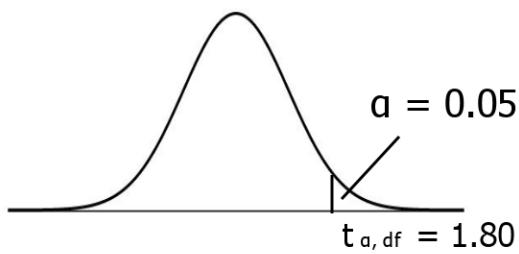
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6489 > 30$



Rejection Critteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 11$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.80$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 1.15$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.1365$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 322,962.25 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 252,091.63 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 212,794.8064 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 10,739.2992 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 12$$

$$n_2 = 6,489$$

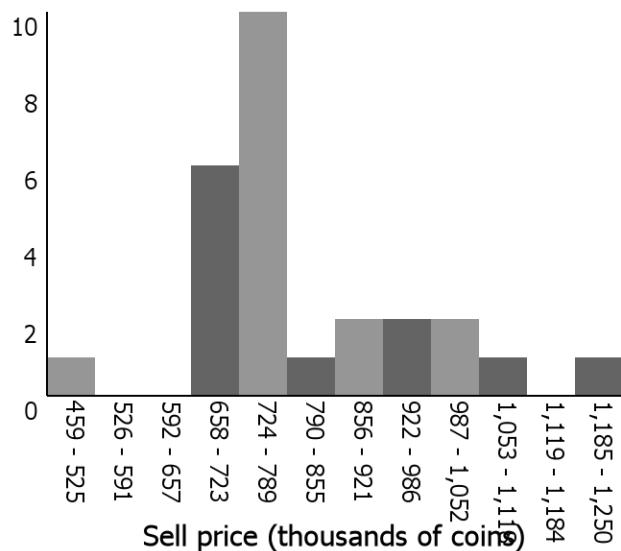
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $1.15 < 1.80$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an old dragon boots is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

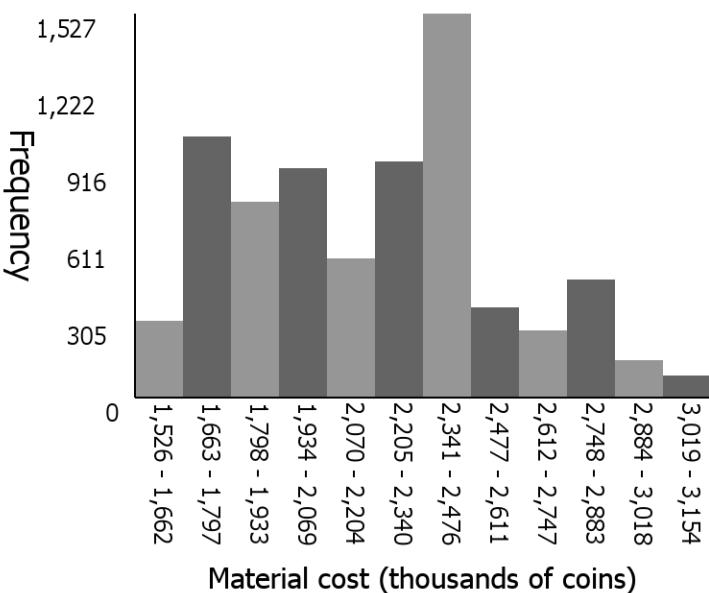
# Selling prices and material costs of a wise dragon chestplate

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



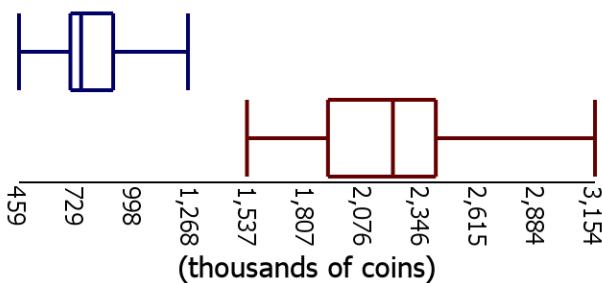
The distribution is centered around 750,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 200,000 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 525,374 - 657,124 coins and 1,118,250 - 1,184,125 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 1 outlier on the high end, the highest being 1,300,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

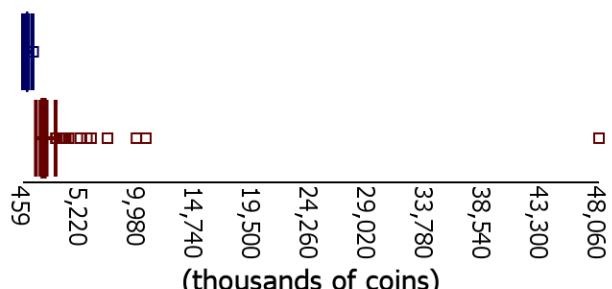


The distribution is centered around 2,208,619 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 504,432 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 100 outliers on the high end, the highest being 48,060,112 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 459, q1: 700, median: 750, q3: 900, max: 1,250

min: 1,526, q1: 1,905, median: 2,209, q3: 2,409, max: 3,154

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a wise dragon chestplate

Let group1 = Sell prices of a wise dragon chestplate, group2 = Material cost of a wise dragon chestplate

$X_1$  = Sell price of a wise dragon chestplate (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a wise dragon chestplate (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a wise dragon chestplate (coins),

$\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a wise dragon chestplate (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

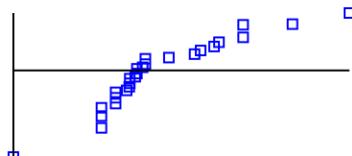
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 26$   $n_2 = 7388$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 163,370.548$  coins  $S_2 = 352,261.917$  coins

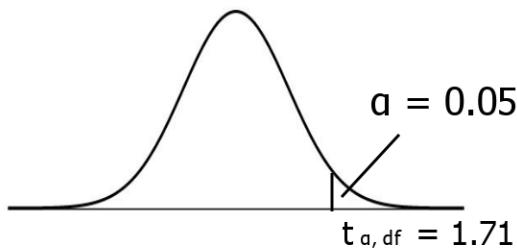
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices  $n_2 = 7388 > 30$



## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 25$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.71$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -43.03$$

$$p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

## Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 803,307.8077 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 2,193,095.4238 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 163,370.548 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 352,261.917 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 26$$

$$n_2 = 7,388$$

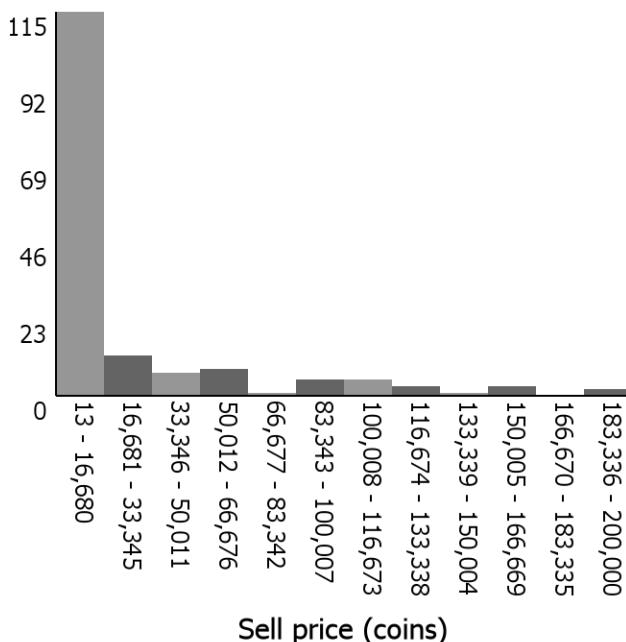
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-43.03 < 1.71$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a wise dragon chestplate is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

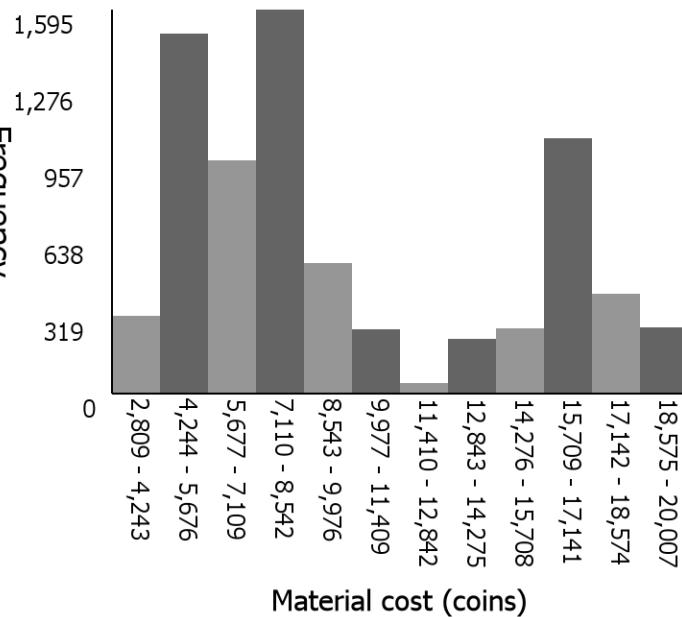
# Selling prices and material costs of a soulflow pile

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



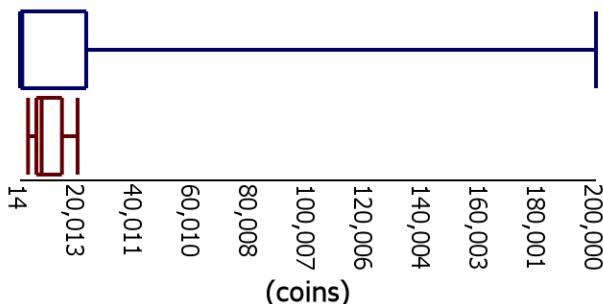
The distribution is centered around 800 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 22,816 coins) and is skewed right. There is a large gap between 166,669 - 183,335 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 28 outliers on the high end, the highest being 4,365,752 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 7,516 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 8,866 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

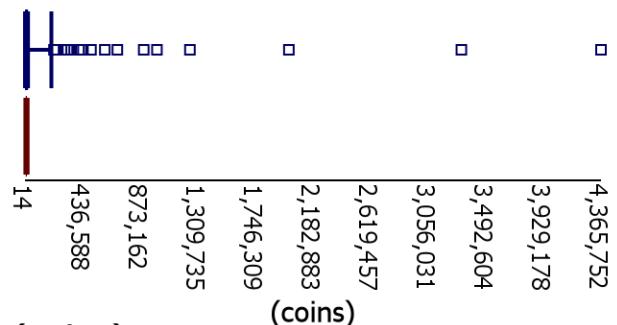
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 14, q1: 184, median: 800, q3: 23,000, max: 200,000

min: 2,810, q1: 5,712, median: 7,516, q3: 14,578, max: 20,007

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a soulflow pile

Let group1 = Sell prices of a soulflow pile, group2 = Material cost of a soulflow pile

$X_1$  = Sell price of a soulflow pile (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a soulflow pile (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a soulflow pile (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a soulflow pile (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 162$   $n_2 = 7488$

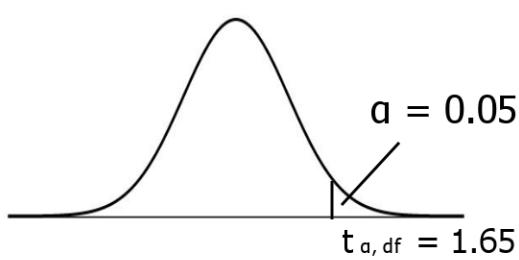
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 43,879.5294$  coins  $S_2 = 4,881.3396$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 162 > 30$   $n_2 = 7488 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 161$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 3.93$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 23,302.6296 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 9,760.3868 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 43,879.5294 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 4,881.3396 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 162$$

$$n_2 = 7,488$$

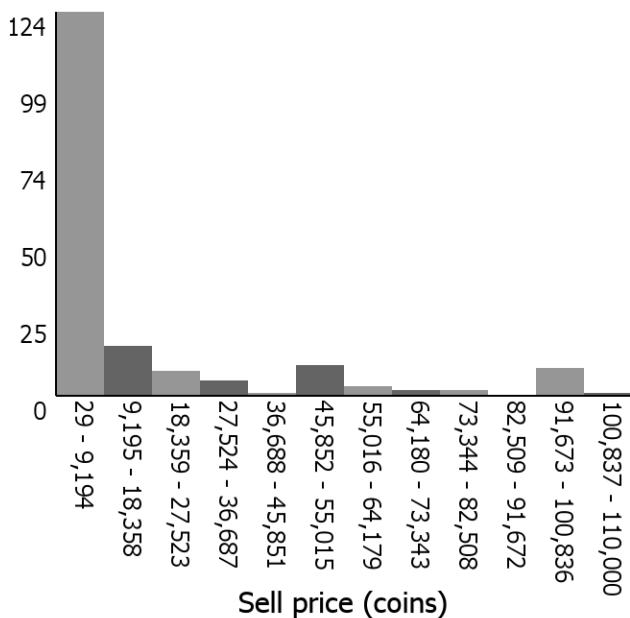
Reject  $H_0$  since  $3.93 > 1.65$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a soulflow pile is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

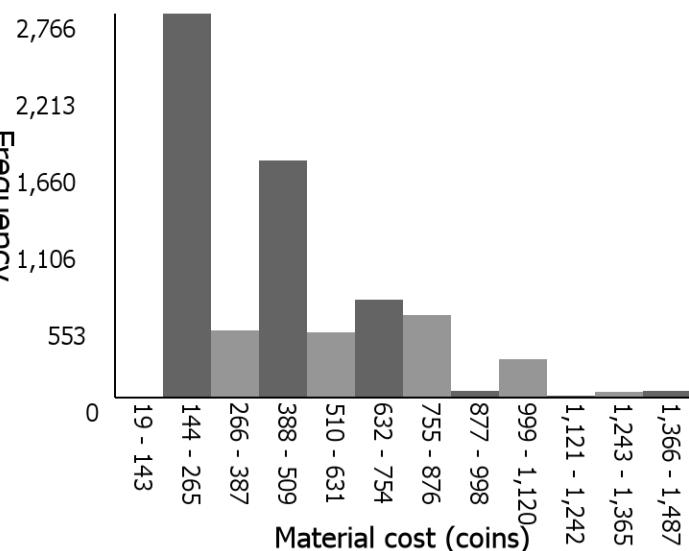
# Selling prices and material costs of a magical lava bucket

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



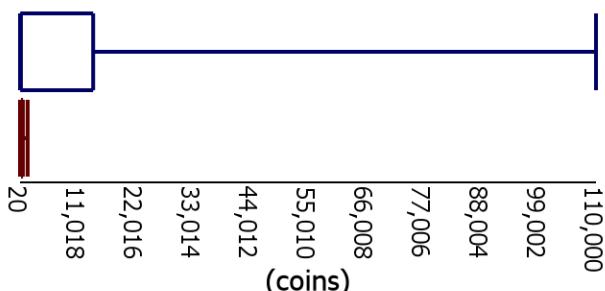
The distribution is centered around 199 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 13,931 coins) and is skewed right. There is a large gap between 82,508 - 91,672 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 29 outliers on the high end, the highest being 1,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 411 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 376 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 334 outliers on the high end, the highest being 22,500,032 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)

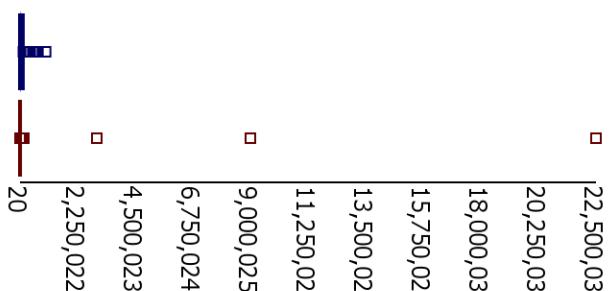


Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



5 number summaries (coins):

min: 30, q1: 61, median: 199, q3: 13,992, max: 110,000

min: 20, q1: 216, median: 411, q3: 592, max: 1,487

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a magical lava bucket

Let group1 = Sell prices of a magical lava bucket, group2 = Material cost of a magical lava bucket

$X_1$  = Sell price of a magical lava bucket (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a magical lava bucket (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a magical lava bucket (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a magical lava bucket (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 181$   $n_2 = 7154$

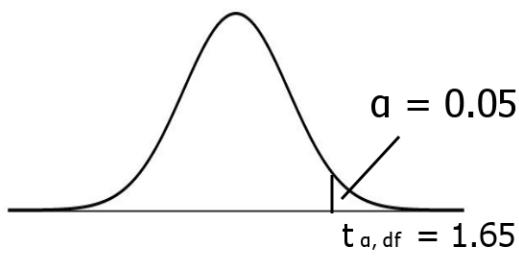
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 27,300.2952$  coins  $S_2 = 262.0895$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 181 > 30$   $n_2 = 7154 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 180$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.65$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 6.89$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 14,430.6077 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 447.7867 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 27,300.2952 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 262.0895 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 181$$

$$n_2 = 7,154$$

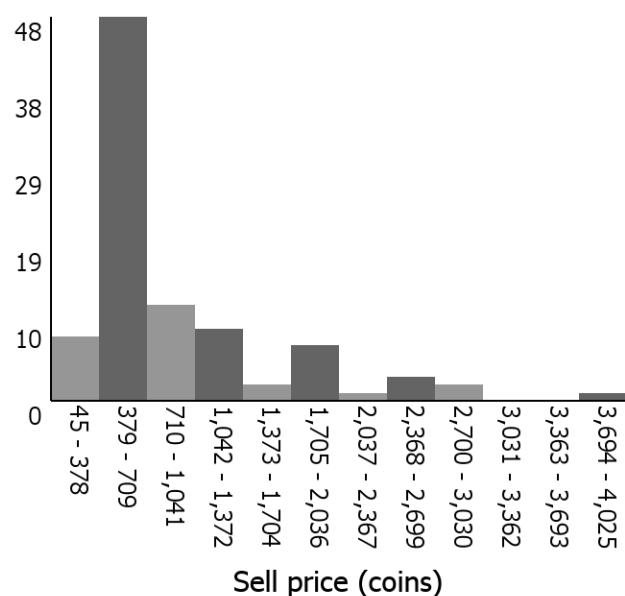
Reject  $H_0$  since  $6.89 > 1.65$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a magical lava bucket is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

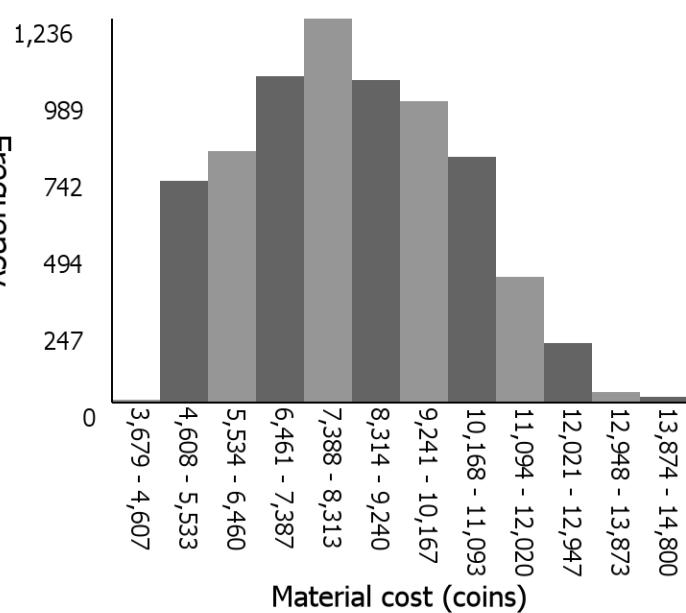
# Selling prices and material costs of a small backpack

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



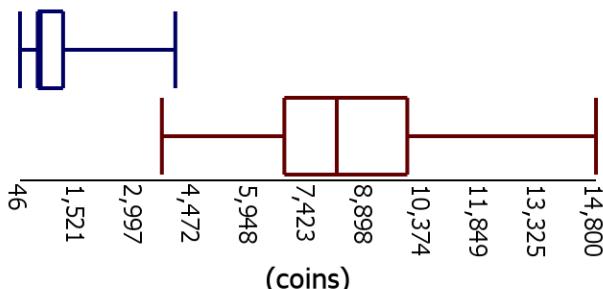
The distribution is centered around 575 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 650 coins) and is skewed right. There is a large gap between 3,030 - 3,693 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 21 outliers on the high end, the highest being 52,600,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

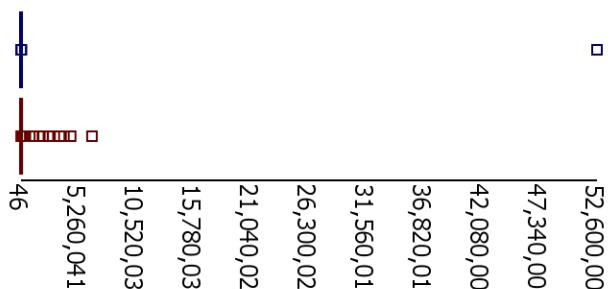


The distribution is centered around 8,160 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 3,149 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 222 outliers on the high end, the highest being 6,480,592 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 46, q1: 500, median: 575, q3: 1,150, max: 4,025

min: 3,680, q1: 6,817, median: 8,160, q3: 9,966, max: 14,800

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a small backpack

Let group1 = Sell prices of a small backpack, group2 = Material cost of a small backpack

$X_1$  = Sell price of a small backpack (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a small backpack (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a small backpack (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a small backpack (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 93$   $n_2 = 7266$

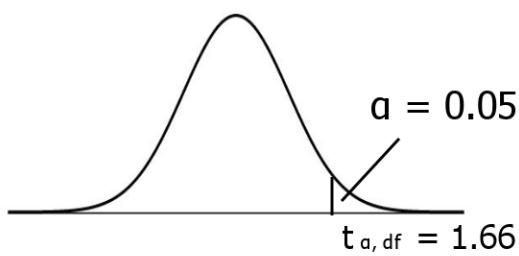
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 732.4233$  coins  $S_2 = 2,018.8112$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 93 > 30$   $n_2 = 7266 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 92$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.66$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -92.36$$

$$p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 918.4946 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 8,266.0758 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 732.4233 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 2,018.8112 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 93$$

$$n_2 = 7,266$$

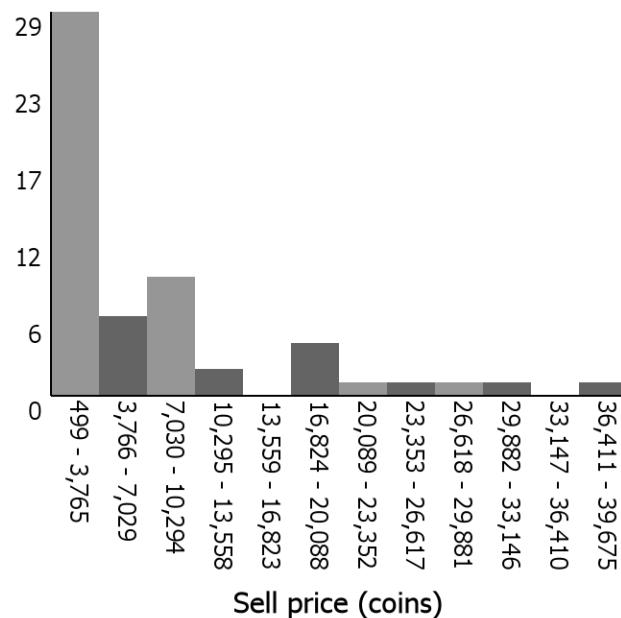
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-92.36 < 1.66$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a small backpack is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

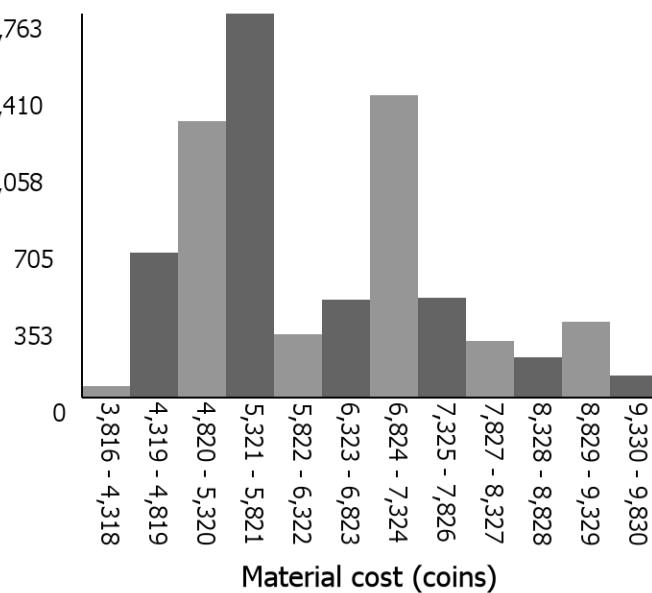
# Selling prices and material costs of a red claw talisman

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



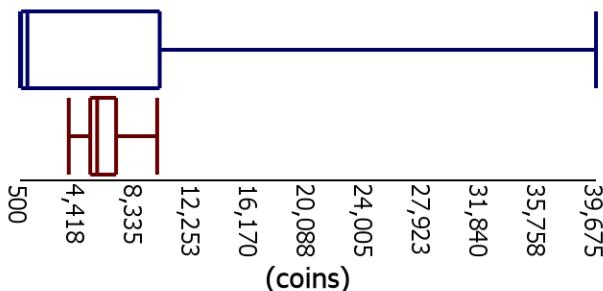
The distribution is centered around 1,005 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 9,425 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 13,558 - 16,823 coins and 33,146 - 36,410 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 7 outliers on the high end, the highest being 978,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 5,748 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 1,757 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 262 outliers on the high end, the highest being 285,377,466 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

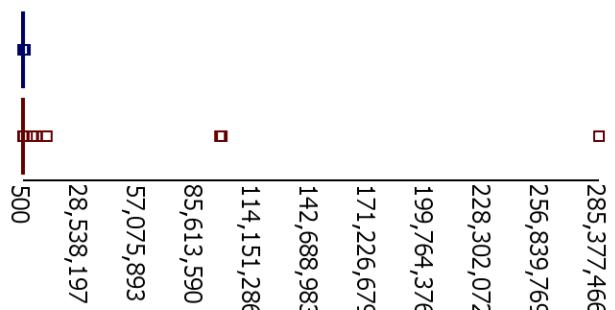
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 500, q1: 575, median: 1,005, q3: 10,000, max: 39,675

min: 3,817, q1: 5,279, median: 5,748, q3: 7,036, max: 9,830

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



□

256,839,769  
228,302,072  
199,764,376  
171,226,679  
142,688,983  
85,613,590  
57,075,893

114,151,286

285,377,466

## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a red claw talisman

Let group1 = Sell prices of a red claw talisman, group2 = Material cost of a red claw talisman

$X_1$  = Sell price of a red claw talisman (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a red claw talisman (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a red claw talisman (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a red claw talisman (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 55$   $n_2 = 7226$

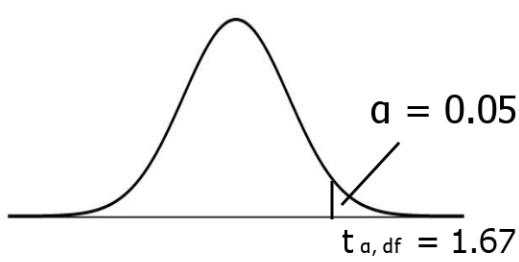
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 9,230.0174$  coins  $S_2 = 1,279.0266$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 55 > 30$   $n_2 = 7226 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 54$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.67$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 0.59$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.2786$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 7,025.1091 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 6,289.7752 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 9,230.0174 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 1,279.0266 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 55$$

$$n_2 = 7,226$$

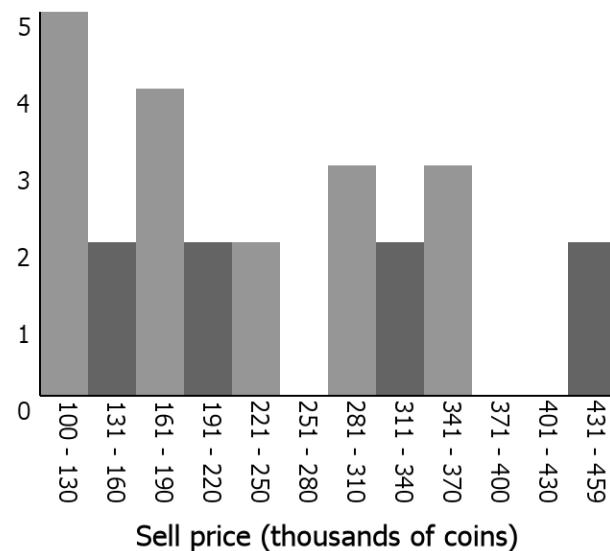
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $0.59 < 1.67$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a red claw talisman is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

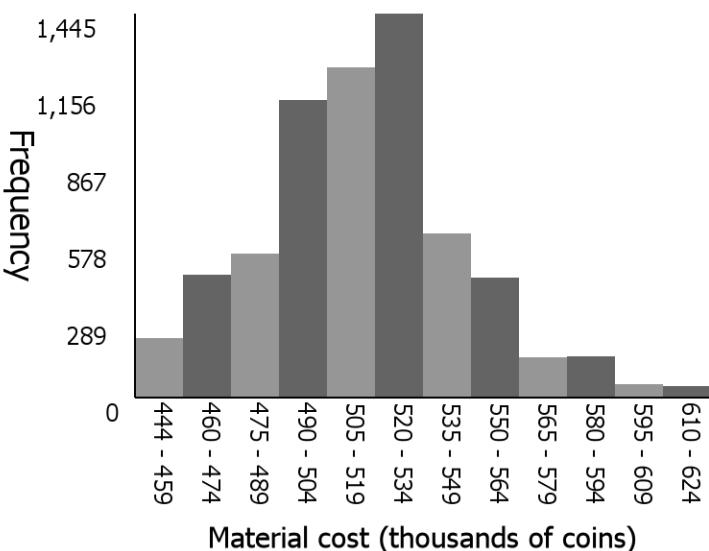
# Selling prices and material costs of a protector dragon chestplate

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



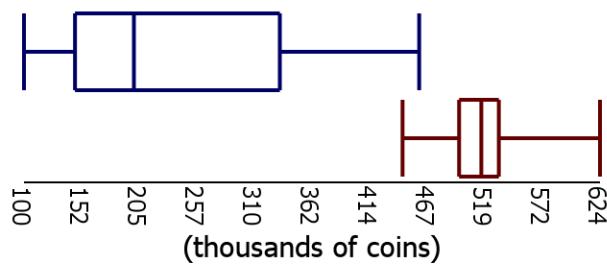
The distribution is centered around 200,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 186,340 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 249,791 - 279,750 coins and 369,624 - 429,541 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

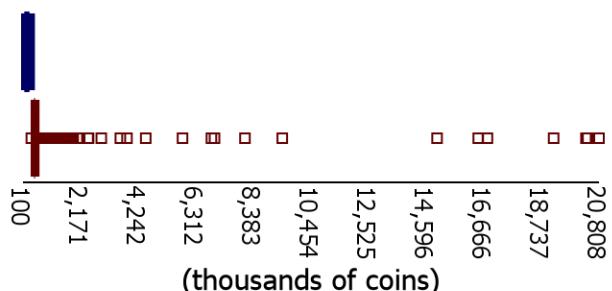


The distribution is centered around 516,050 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 36,129 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 8 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 399,768 coins and 975 outliers on the high end, the highest being 20,807,927 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 100, q1: 146, median: 200, q3: 333, max: 459

min: 444, q1: 496, median: 516, q3: 532, max: 624

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a protector dragon chestplate

Let group1 = Sell prices of a protector dragon chestplate, group2 = Material cost of a protector dragon chestplate  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of a protector dragon chestplate (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a protector dragon chestplate (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a protector dragon chestplate (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a protector dragon chestplate (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

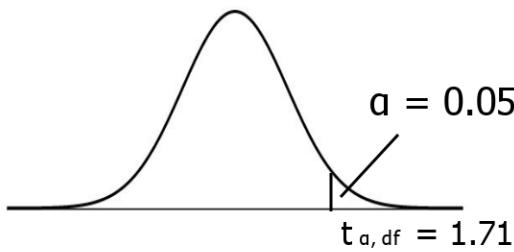
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 25$   $n_2 = 6505$   
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group
2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 108,820.3422$  coins  $S_2 = 31,427.7891$  coins
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6505 > 30$



## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 24$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.71$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -12.77 \quad p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

## Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 237,822.84 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 515,764.9321 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 108,820.3422 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 31,427.7891 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 25 \\ n_2 &= 6,505\end{aligned}$$

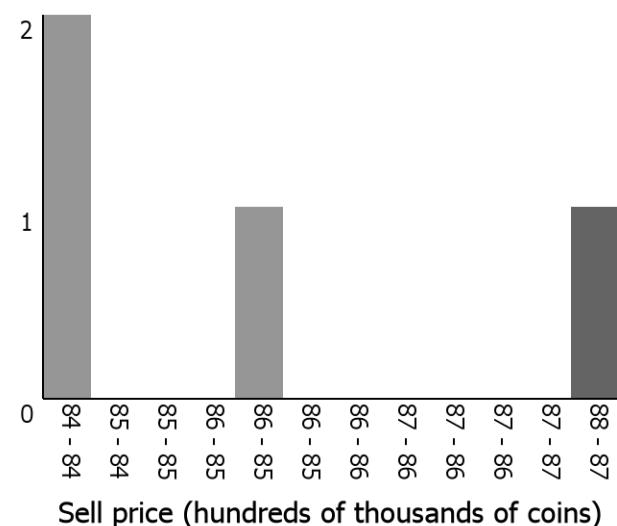
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-12.77 < 1.71$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a protector dragon chestplate is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

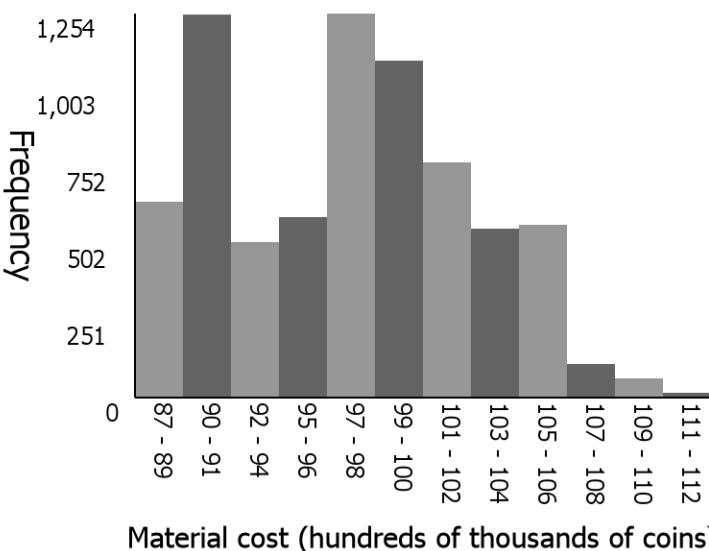
# Selling prices and material costs of a superior dragon chestplate

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 8,500,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 287,700 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 8,423,975 - 8,495,900 coins and 8,519,875 - 8,663,725 coins. There are 1 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 7,542,596 coins and 1 outliers on the high end, the highest being 9,376,763 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 9,668,278 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 873,631 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 69 outliers on the high end, the highest being 36,000,874,544 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

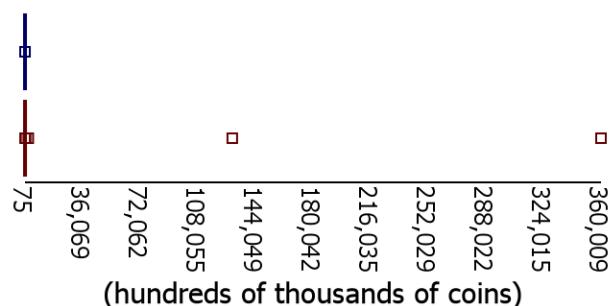
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (hundreds of thousands of coins):

min: 84, q1: 84, median: 85, q3: 87, max: 87

min: 87, q1: 91, median: 97, q3: 100, max: 112

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a superior dragon chestplate

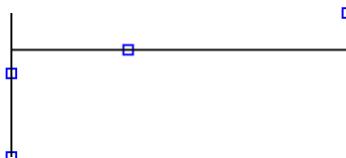
Let group1 = Sell prices of a superior dragon chestplate, group2 = Material cost of a superior dragon chestplate  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of a superior dragon chestplate (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a superior dragon chestplate (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a superior dragon chestplate (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a superior dragon chestplate (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

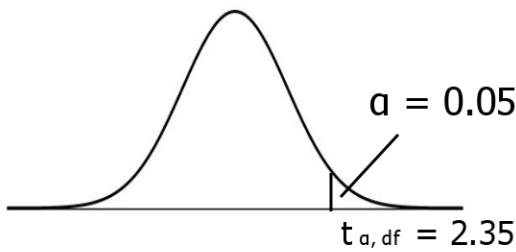
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 4$   $n_2 = 7419$   
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group
2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 135,638.5731$  coins  $S_2 = 531,036.2739$  coins
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7419 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 3$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 2.35$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -16.82 \quad p\text{-value} = 0.9998$$

Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 8,496,925 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 9,642,128.505 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 135,638.5731 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 531,036.2739 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 4 \\ n_2 &= 7,419\end{aligned}$$

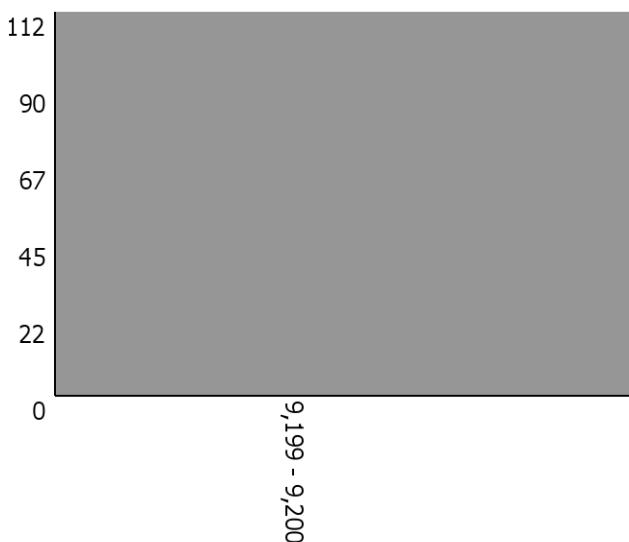
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-16.82 < 2.35$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a superior dragon chestplate is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

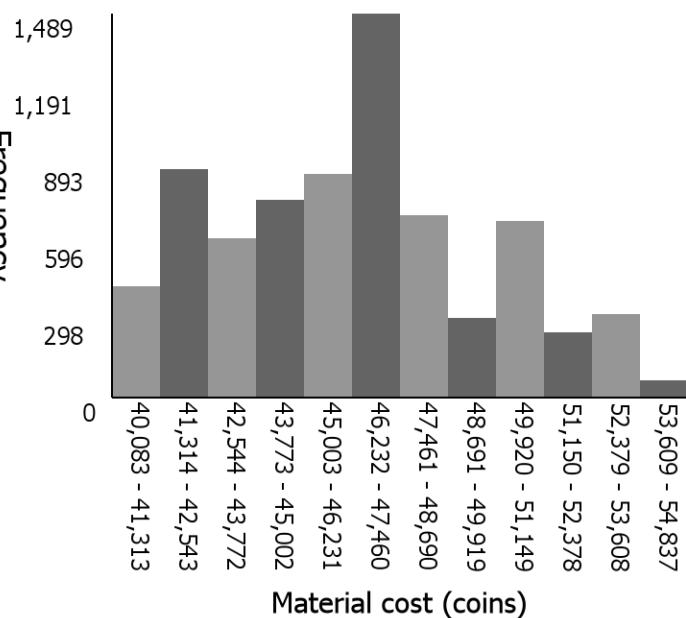
# Selling prices and material costs of a farm armor helmet

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



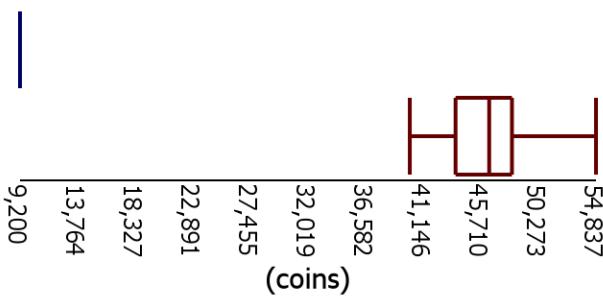
The distribution is centered around 9,200 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 0 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 18 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 12 coins and 12 outliers on the high end, the highest being 140,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

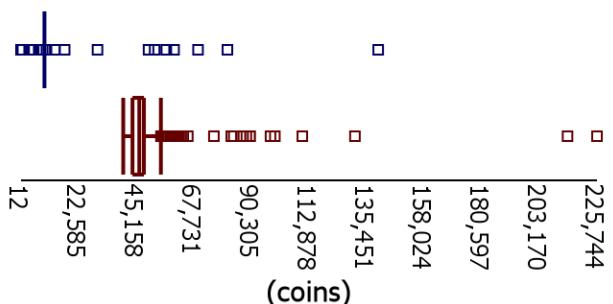


The distribution is centered around 46,375 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 4,468 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 89 outliers on the high end, the highest being 225,744 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 9,200, q1: 9,200, median: 9,200, q3: 9,200, max: 9,200

min: 40,084, q1: 43,710, median: 46,375, q3: 48,178, max: 54,837

## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a farm armor helmet

Let group1 = Sell prices of a farm armor helmet, group2 = Material cost of a farm armor helmet

$X_1$  = Sell price of a farm armor helmet (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a farm armor helmet (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a farm armor helmet (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a farm armor helmet (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 112$   $n_2 = 7399$

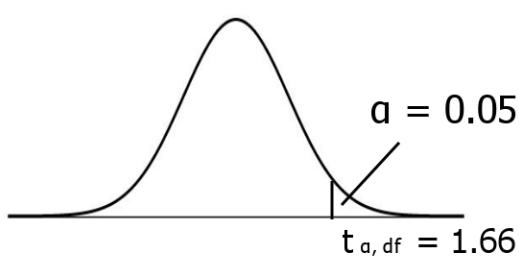
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 0$  coins  $S_2 = 3,369.89$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 112 > 30$   $n_2 = 7399 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 111$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.66$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -945.67 \\ p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}_1 &= 9,200 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 46,248.2899 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 0 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 3,369.89 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 112 \\ n_2 &= 7,399 \end{aligned}$$

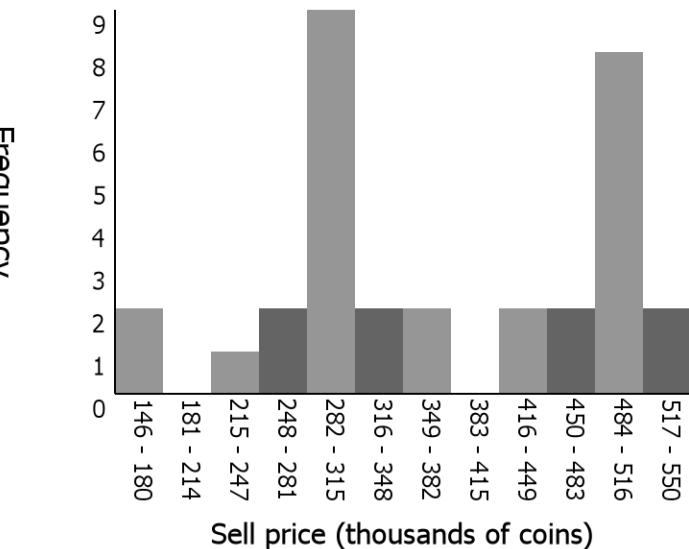
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-945.67 < 1.66$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a farm armor helmet is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

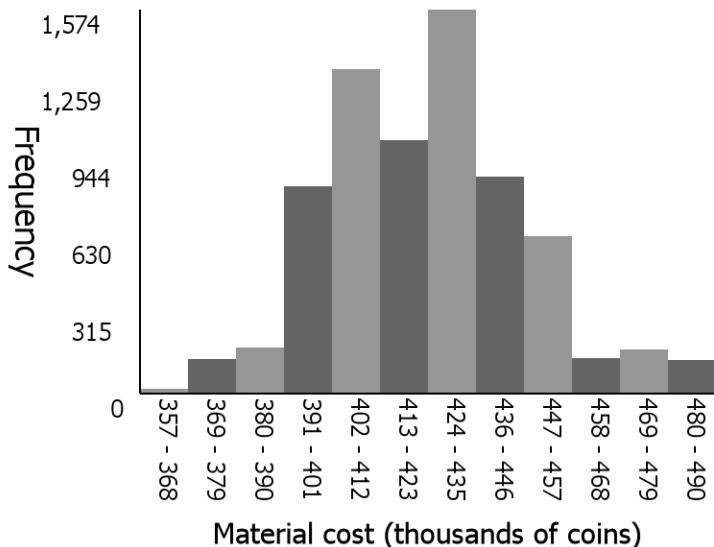
# Selling prices and material costs of a young dragon leggings

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



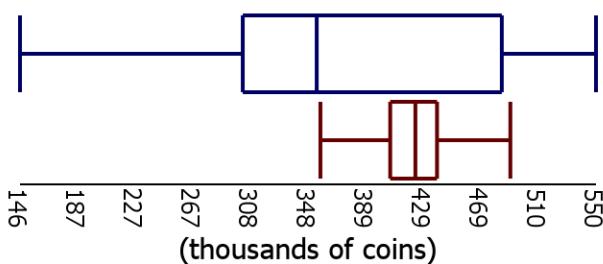
The distribution is centered around 354,312 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 181,500 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 180,043 - 213,675 coins and 381,838 - 415,470 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 2 outliers on the high end, the highest being 100,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 423,458 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 32,795 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 3 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 355,892 coins and 345 outliers on the high end, the highest being 699,999,909 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

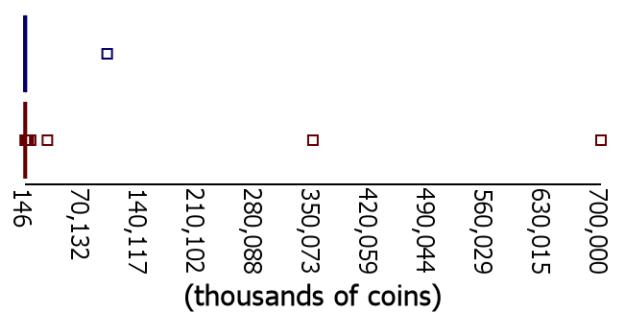
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 146, q1: 303, median: 354, q3: 484, max: 550

min: 357, q1: 406, median: 423, q3: 439, max: 490

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a young dragon leggings

Let group1 = Sell prices of a young dragon leggings, group2 = Material cost of a young dragon leggings

$X_1$  = Sell price of a young dragon leggings (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a young dragon leggings (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a young dragon leggings (coins),

$\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a young dragon leggings (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 32$   $n_2 = 7140$

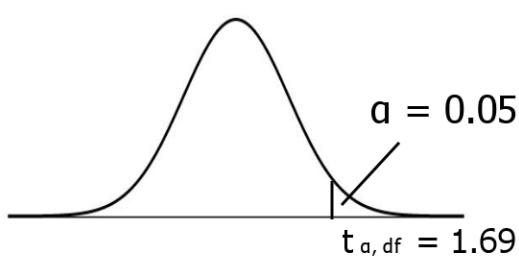
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 111,698.6952$  coins  $S_2 = 22,647.2748$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 32 > 30$   $n_2 = 7140 > 30$

## Rejection Critteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 31$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.69$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -2.38$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9881$$

## Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 376,485.3438 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 423,456.2063 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 111,698.6952 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 22,647.2748 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 32$$

$$n_2 = 7,140$$

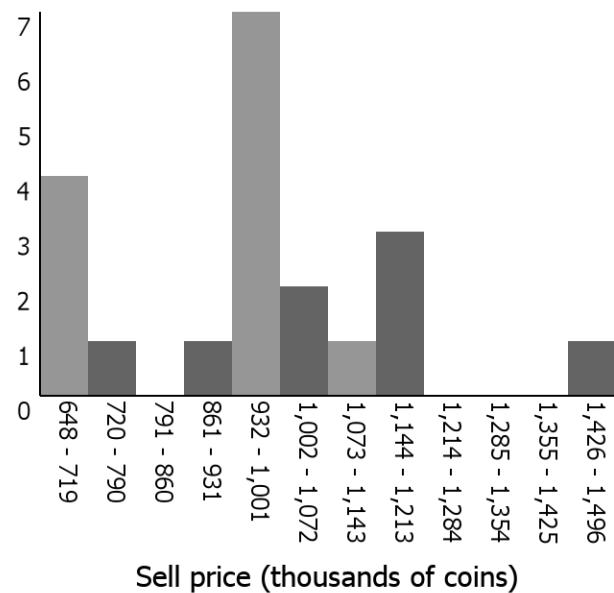
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-2.38 < 1.69$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a young dragon leggings is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

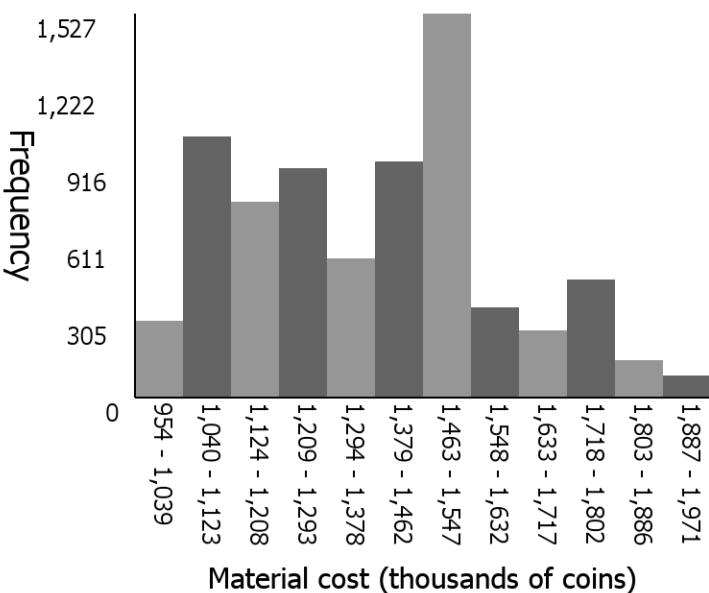
# Selling prices and material costs of a wise dragon helmet

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



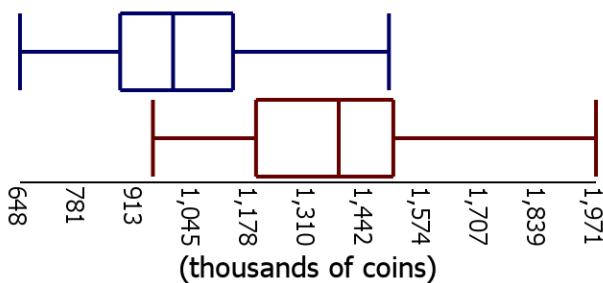
The distribution is centered around 1,000,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 259,188 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 789,641 - 860,242 coins and 1,213,251 - 1,425,056 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

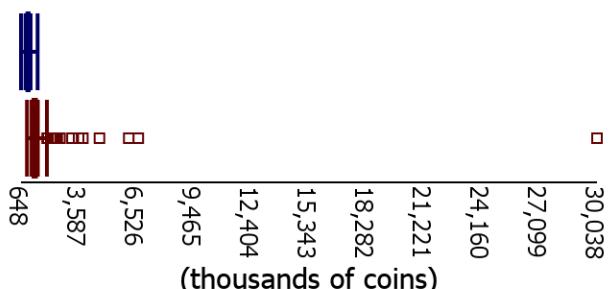


The distribution is centered around 1,380,387 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 315,270 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 100 outliers on the high end, the highest being 30,037,570 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 648, q1: 878, median: 1,000, q3: 1,138, max: 1,496

min: 954, q1: 1,190, median: 1,380, q3: 1,506, max: 1,971

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a wise dragon helmet

Let group1 = Sell prices of a wise dragon helmet, group2 = Material cost of a wise dragon helmet

$X_1$  = Sell price of a wise dragon helmet (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a wise dragon helmet (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a wise dragon helmet (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a wise dragon helmet (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

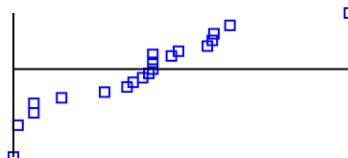
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 20$   $n_2 = 7388$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 209,550.0546$  coins  $S_2 = 220,163.6988$  coins

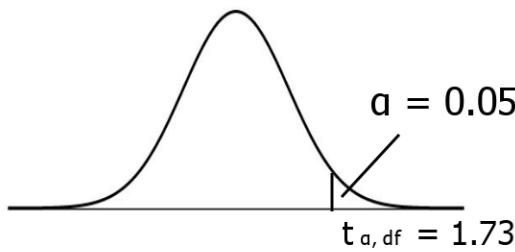
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7388 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 19$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.73$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -8.48$$

$$p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 972,515.1 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 1,370,684.6574 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 209,550.0546 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 220,163.6988 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 20$$

$$n_2 = 7,388$$

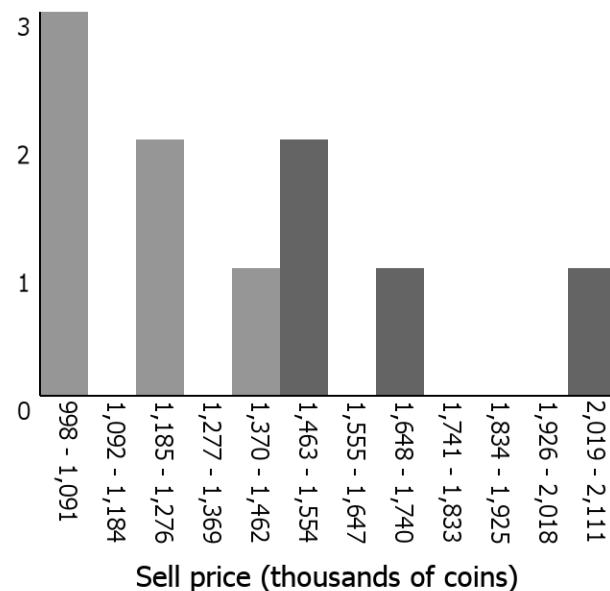
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-8.48 < 1.73$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a wise dragon helmet is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

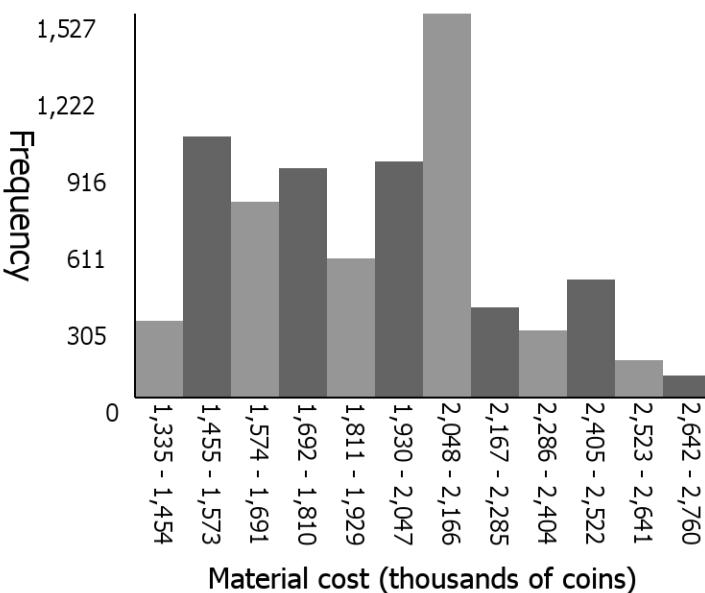
# Selling prices and material costs of a wise dragon leggings

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



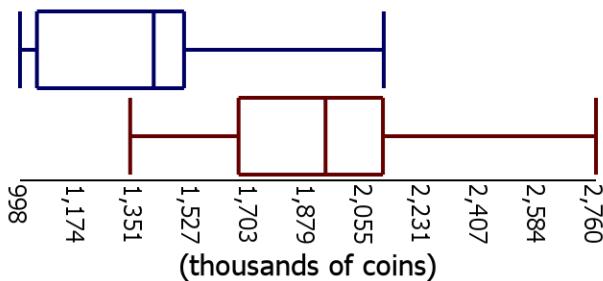
The distribution is centered around 1,407,100 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 450,000 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 1,090,950 - 1,183,650 coins, 1,276,350 - 1,369,050 coins, 1,554,451 - 1,647,151 coins, and 1,739,851 - 2,017,951 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 1,932,542 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 441,378 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 100 outliers on the high end, the highest being 42,052,598 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

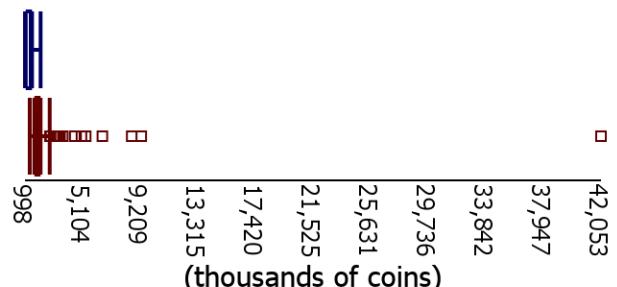
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 998, q1: 1,050, median: 1,407, q3: 1,500, max: 2,111

min: 1,335, q1: 1,667, median: 1,933, q3: 2,108, max: 2,760

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a wise dragon leggings

Let group1 = Sell prices of a wise dragon leggings, group2 = Material cost of a wise dragon leggings

$X_1$  = Sell price of a wise dragon leggings (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a wise dragon leggings (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a wise dragon leggings (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a wise dragon leggings (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

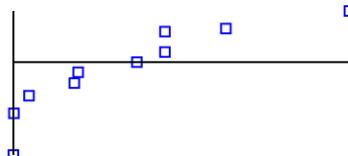
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 10$   $n_2 = 7388$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 353,531.1739$  coins  $S_2 = 308,229.1777$  coins

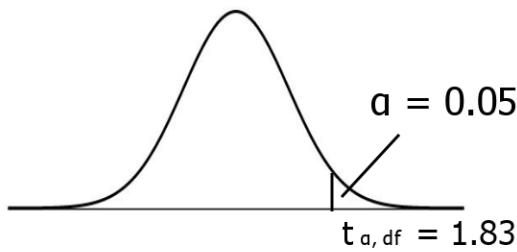
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7388 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 9$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.83$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -4.93$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9996$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 1,368,046 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 1,918,958.4996 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 353,531.1739 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 308,229.1777 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 10$$

$$n_2 = 7,388$$

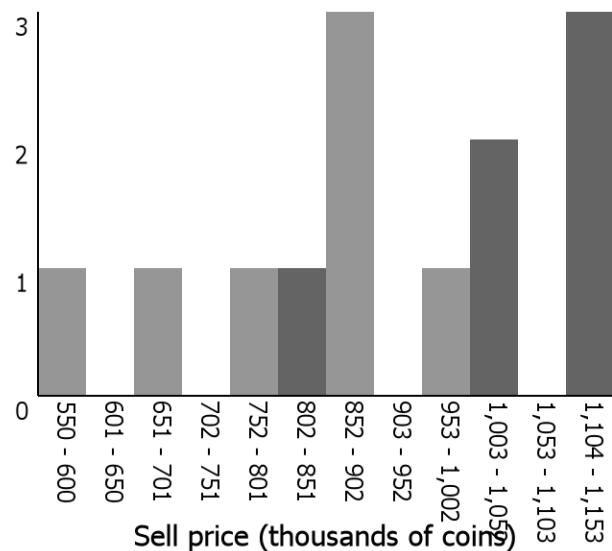
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-4.93 < 1.83$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a wise dragon leggings is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

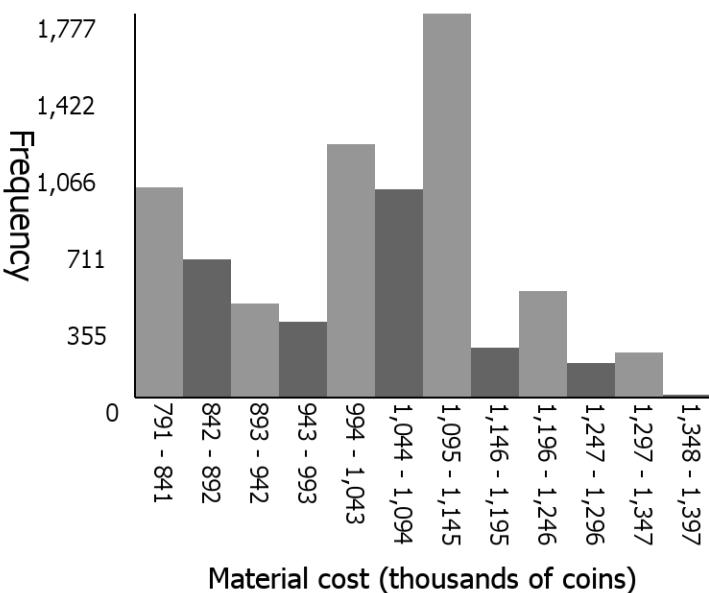
# Selling prices and material costs of a strong dragon leggings

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



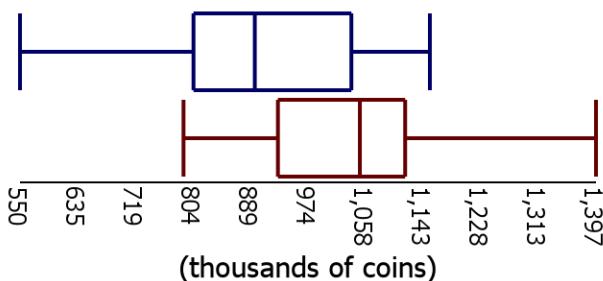
The distribution is centered around 895,433 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 232,242 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 600,248 - 650,497 coins, 700,745 - 750,993 coins, 901,738 - 951,986 coins, and 1,052,483 - 1,102,731 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 1,050,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 187,182 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 70 outliers on the high end, the highest being 4,199,999,992 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

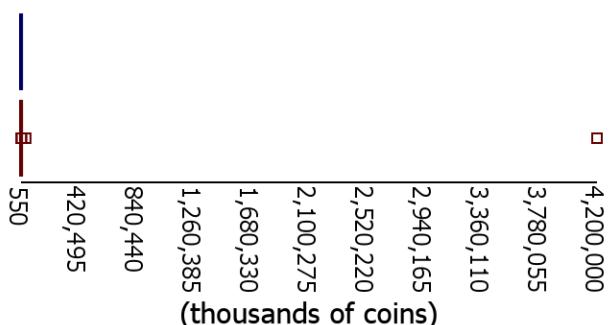
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 550, q1: 805, median: 895, q3: 1,037, max: 1,153

min: 791, q1: 929, median: 1,050, q3: 1,117, max: 1,397

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a strong dragon leggings

Let group1 = Sell prices of a strong dragon leggings, group2 = Material cost of a strong dragon leggings  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of a strong dragon leggings (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a strong dragon leggings (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a strong dragon leggings (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a strong dragon leggings (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

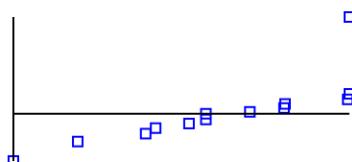
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 13$   $n_2 = 7418$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 188,909.7199$  coins  $S_2 = 132,929.2697$  coins

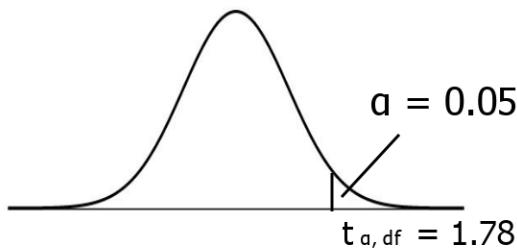
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7418 > 30$



## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 12$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.78$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -2.21$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9763$$

## Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 920,586.7692 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 1,036,328.8317 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 188,909.7199 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 132,929.2697 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 13$$

$$n_2 = 7,418$$

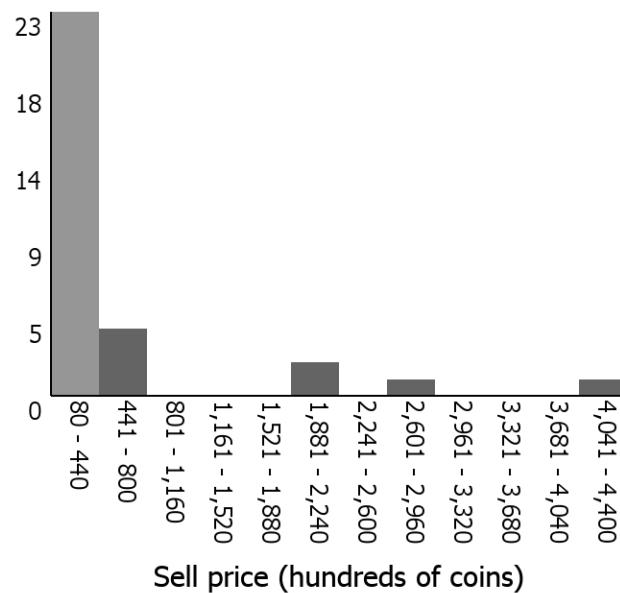
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-2.21 < 1.78$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a strong dragon leggings is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

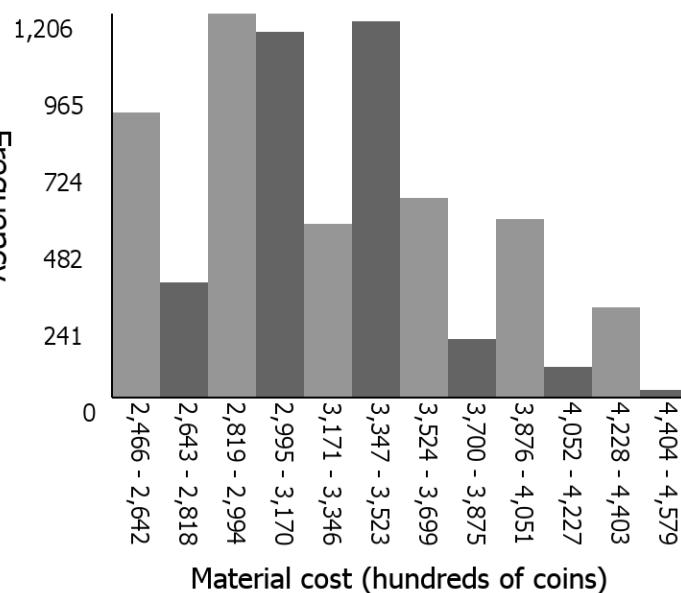
# Selling prices and material costs of a magma rod

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



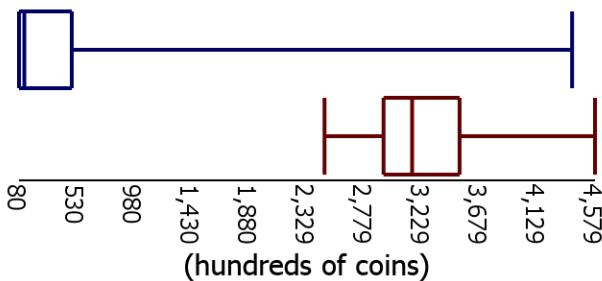
The distribution is centered around 12,167 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 41,225 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 80,000 - 188,000 coins, 224,000 - 260,000 coins, and 296,000 - 404,000 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 7 outliers on the high end, the highest being 700,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 315,049 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 59,375 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 373 outliers on the high end, the highest being 30,000,000 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

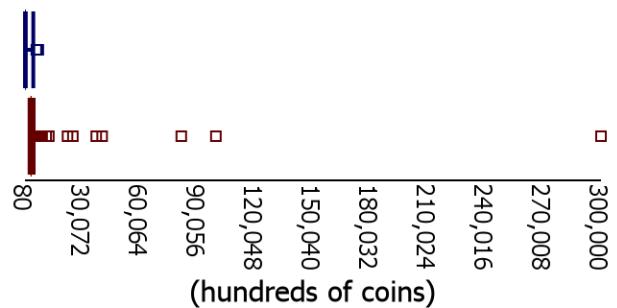
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (hundreds of coins):

min: 80, q1: 80, median: 122, q3: 492, max: 4,400

min: 2,466, q1: 2,927, median: 3,150, q3: 3,521, max: 4,579

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a magma rod

Let group1 = Sell prices of a magma rod, group2 = Material cost of a magma rod

$X_1$  = Sell price of a magma rod (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a magma rod (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a magma rod (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a magma rod (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 31$   $n_2 = 7115$

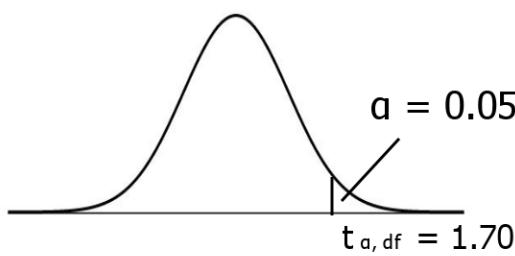
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 96,864.4997$  coins  $S_2 = 46,577.1319$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 31 > 30$   $n_2 = 7115 > 30$

## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 30$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.70$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -15.70 \\ p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

## Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}_1 &= 51,854.5484 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 325,128.5308 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 96,864.4997 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 46,577.1319 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 31 \\ n_2 &= 7,115 \end{aligned}$$

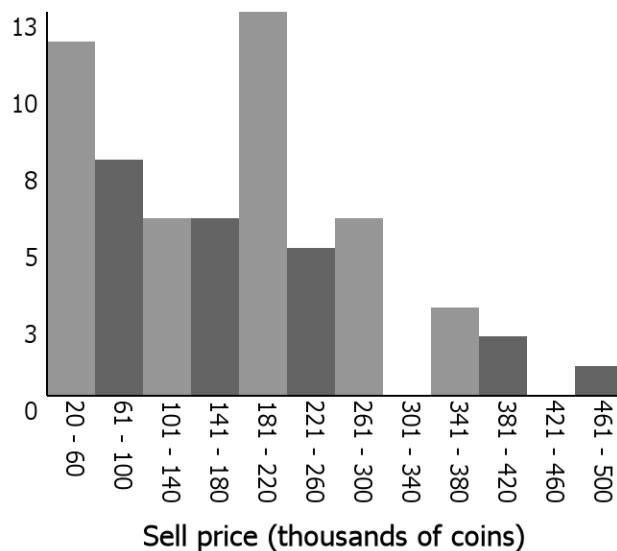
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-15.70 < 1.70$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a magma rod is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

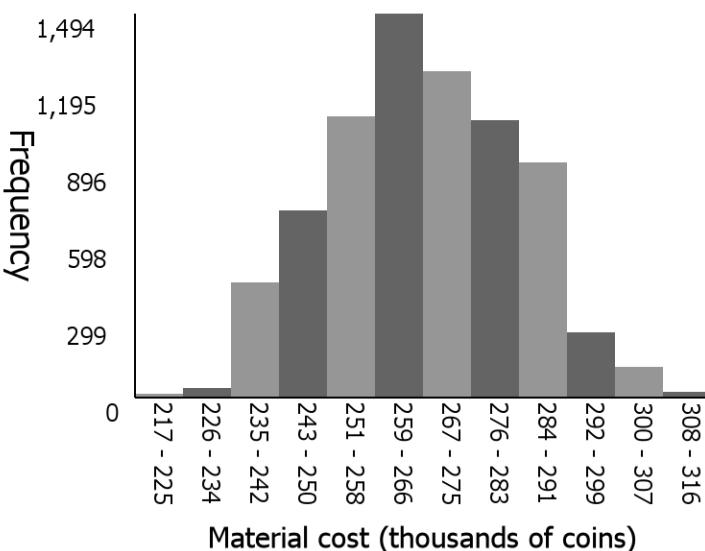
# Selling prices and material costs of a haste ring

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



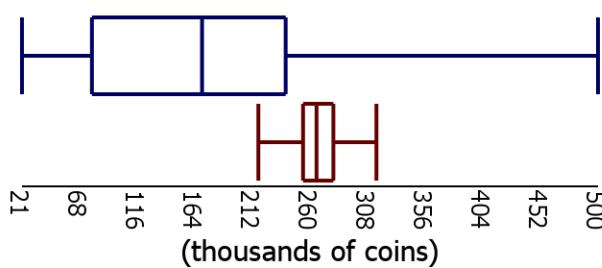
The distribution is centered around 170,392 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 161,294 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 300,208 - 340,167 coins and 420,083 - 460,042 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 3 outliers on the high end, the highest being 2,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

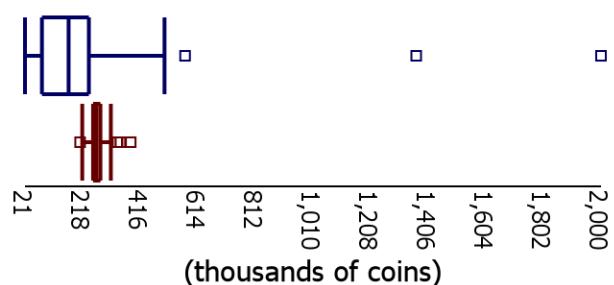


The distribution is centered around 265,702 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 25,239 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 1 outlier on the low end, the lowest being 209,934 coins and 10 outliers on the high end, the highest being 383,816 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 21, q1: 79, median: 170, q3: 240, max: 500

min: 217, q1: 254, median: 266, q3: 280, max: 316

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a haste ring

Let group1 = Sell prices of a haste ring, group2 = Material cost of a haste ring

$X_1$  = Sell price of a haste ring (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a haste ring (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a haste ring (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a haste ring (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 62$   $n_2 = 7477$

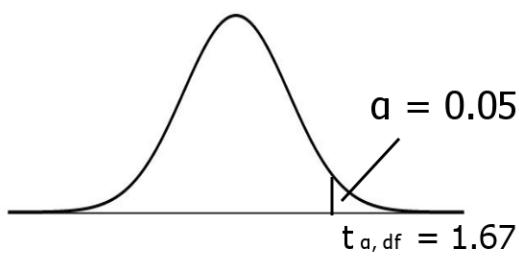
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 110,256.5493$  coins  $S_2 = 15,903.7122$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 62 > 30$   $n_2 = 7477 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 61$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.67$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -6.83$$

$$p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 171,129.8548 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 266,764.2678 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 110,256.5493 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 15,903.7122 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 62$$

$$n_2 = 7,477$$

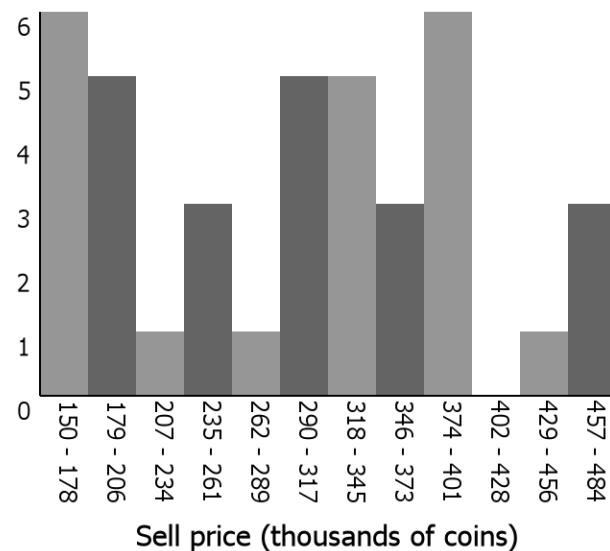
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-6.83 < 1.67$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a haste ring is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

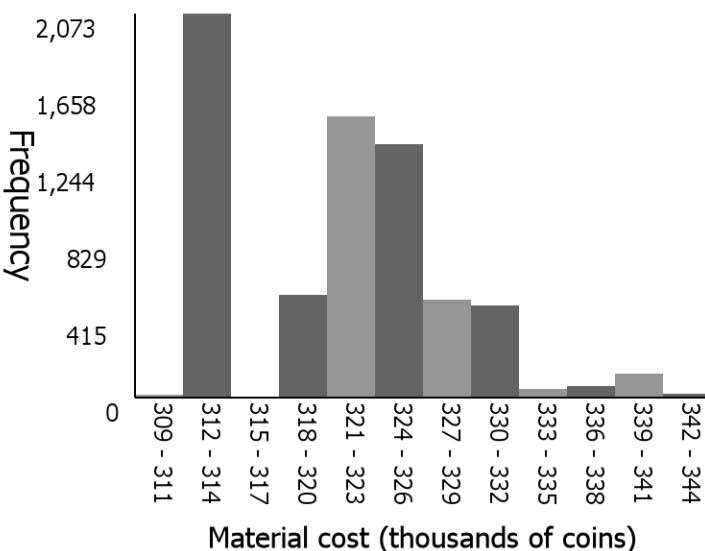
# Selling prices and material costs of an emerald blade

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



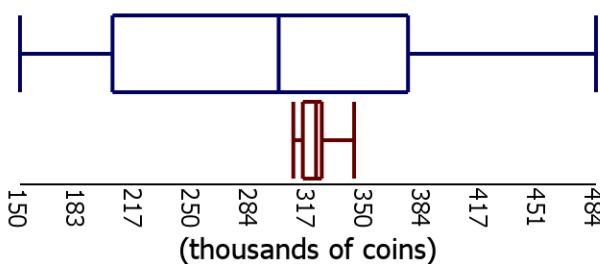
The distribution is centered around 300,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 171,357 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There is a large gap between 400,500 - 428,333 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 2 outliers on the high end, the highest being 3,771,301 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 321,672 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 11,001 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There is a large gap between 314,375 - 317,312 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 674 outliers on the high end, the highest being 3,167,712 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

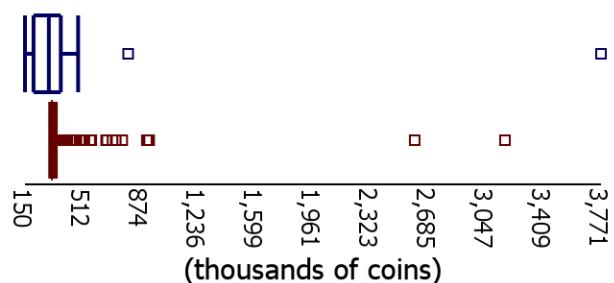
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 150, q1: 204, median: 300, q3: 375, max: 484

min: 309, q1: 314, median: 322, q3: 325, max: 344

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an emerald blade

Let group1 = Sell prices of an emerald blade, group2 = Material cost of an emerald blade

$X_1$  = Sell price of an emerald blade (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an emerald blade (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an emerald blade (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an emerald blade (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 39$   $n_2 = 6814$

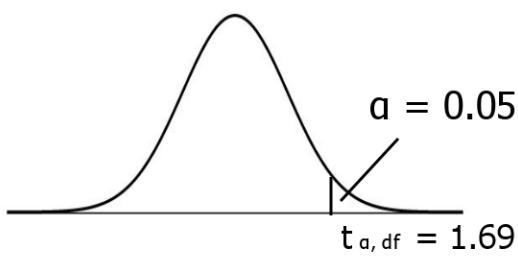
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 100,211.5325$  coins  $S_2 = 6,393.6898$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 39 > 30$   $n_2 = 6814 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 38$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.69$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -1.55$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9355$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 296,209.1538 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 321,109.4013 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 100,211.5325 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 6,393.6898 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 39$$

$$n_2 = 6,814$$

Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-1.55 < 1.69$

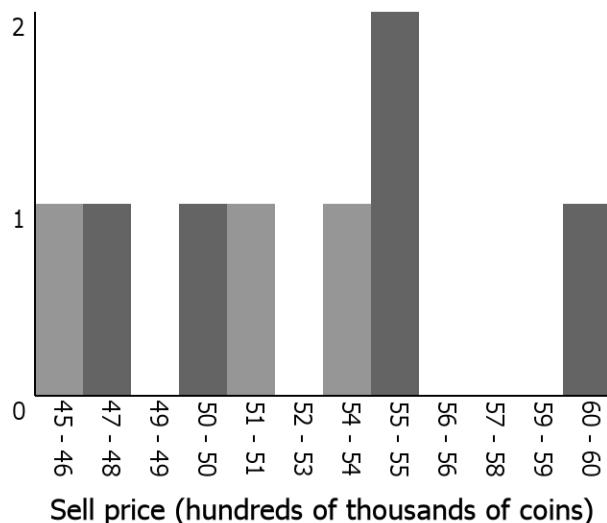
There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an emerald blade is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

# Selling prices and material costs of a superior dragon helmet

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)

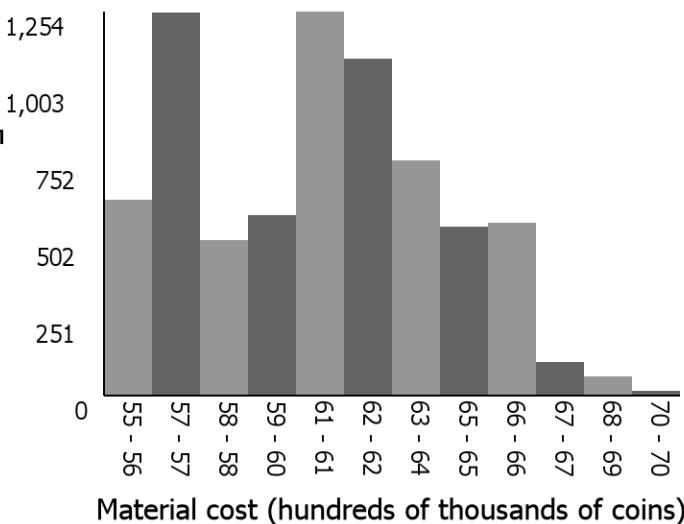
Frequency



The distribution is centered around 5,318,067 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 538,750 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 4,750,000 - 4,875,000 coins, 5,125,000 - 5,250,000 coins, and 5,500,000 - 5,875,000 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

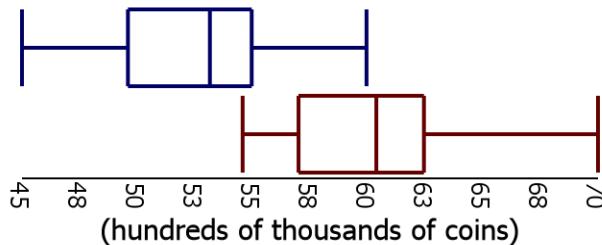
Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

Frequency



The distribution is centered around 6,042,674 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 546,019 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 69 outliers on the high end, the highest being 22,500,546,590 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

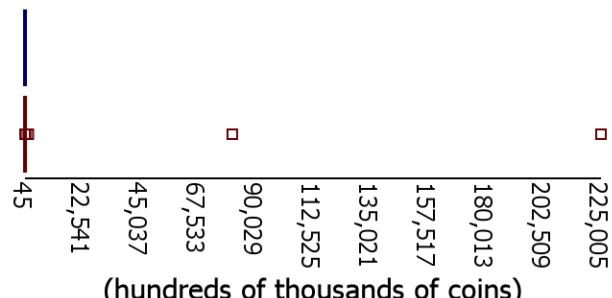
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (hundreds of thousands of coins):

min: 45, q1: 50, median: 53, q3: 55, max: 60

min: 55, q1: 57, median: 60, q3: 62, max: 70

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



(hundreds of thousands of coins)

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a superior dragon helmet

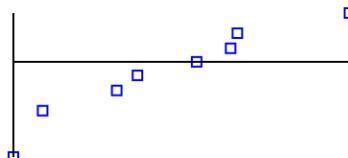
Let group1 = Sell prices of a superior dragon helmet, group2 = Material cost of a superior dragon helmet  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of a superior dragon helmet (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a superior dragon helmet (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a superior dragon helmet (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a superior dragon helmet (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

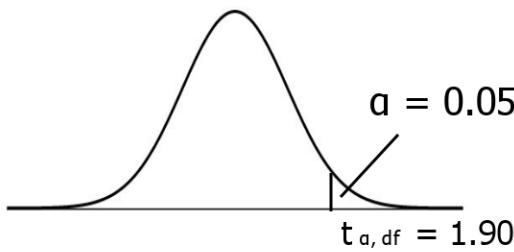
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 8$   $n_2 = 7419$   
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group
2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 493,664.3015$  coins  $S_2 = 331,897.6719$  coins
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7419 > 30$



## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 7$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.90$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -4.85$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9991$$

## Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 5,179,187.5 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 6,026,330.3345 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 493,664.3015 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 331,897.6719 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 8 \\ n_2 &= 7,419\end{aligned}$$

Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-4.85 < 1.90$

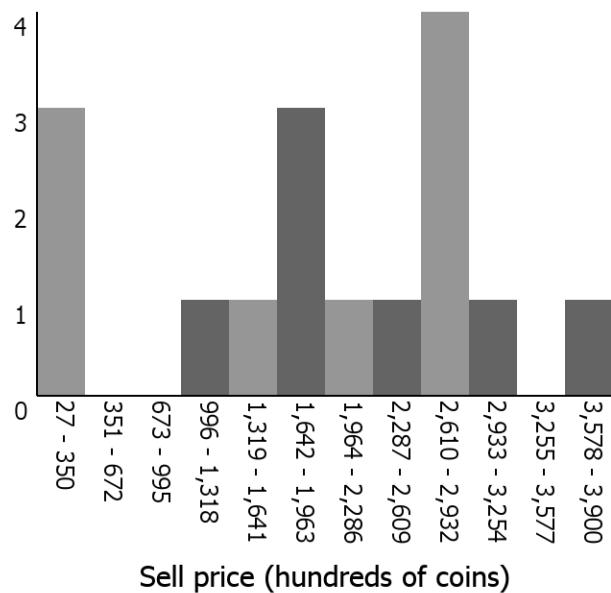
There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a superior dragon helmet is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

# Selling prices and material costs of a mineral talisman

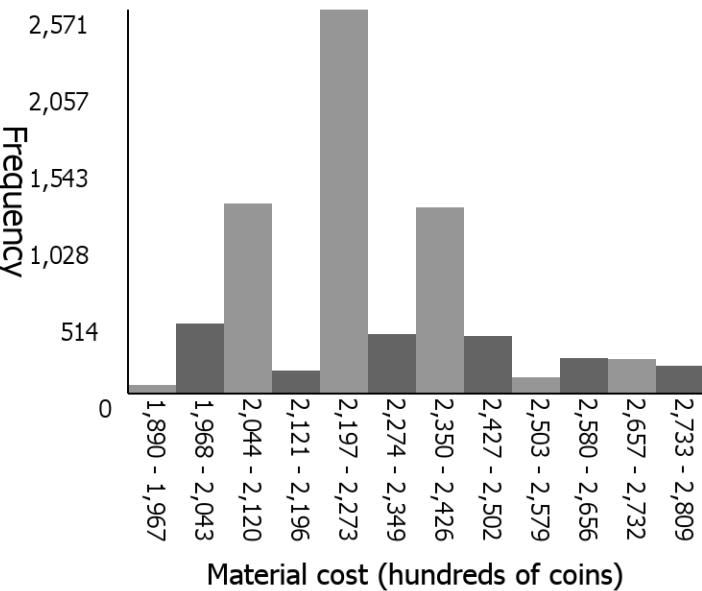
Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)

Frequency



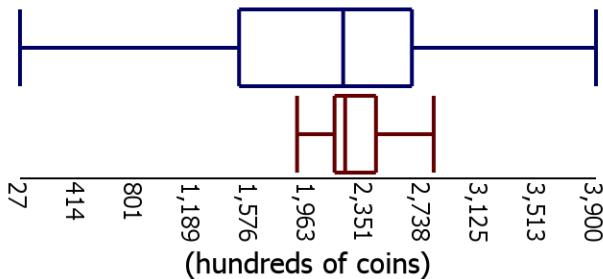
Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

Frequency

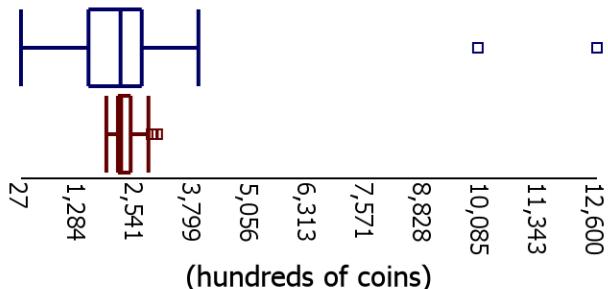


The distribution is centered around 220,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 116,200 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 34,950 - 99,505 coins and 325,446 - 357,723 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 2 outliers on the high end, the highest being 1,260,000 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (hundreds of coins):

min: 27, q1: 1,500, median: 2,200, q3: 2,662, max: 3,900

min: 1,890, q1: 2,142, median: 2,213, q3: 2,420, max: 2,809

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a mineral talisman

Let group1 = Sell prices of a mineral talisman, group2 = Material cost of a mineral talisman

$X_1$  = Sell price of a mineral talisman (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a mineral talisman (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a mineral talisman (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a mineral talisman (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

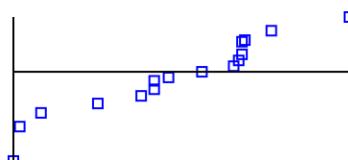
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 16$   $n_2 = 7326$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 110,545.8327$  coins  $S_2 = 19,111.0809$  coins

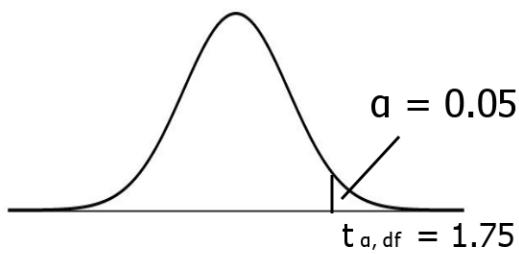
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7326 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 15$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.75$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -1.35$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9015$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 189,973.9375 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 227,291.0011 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 110,545.8327 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 19,111.0809 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 16$$

$$n_2 = 7,326$$

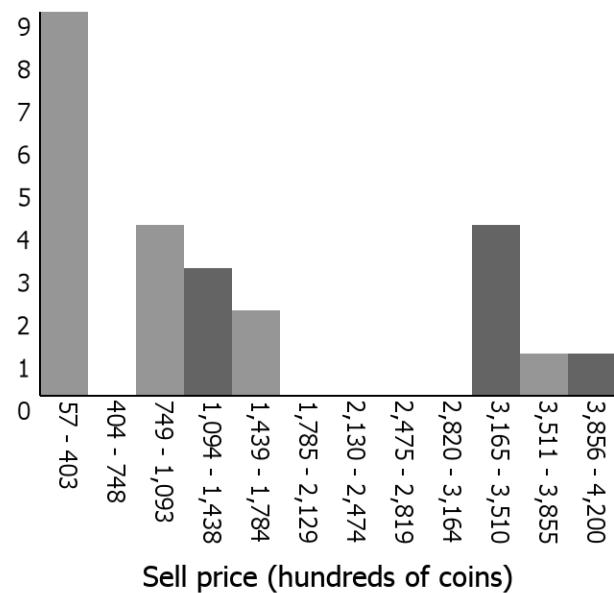
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-1.35 < 1.75$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a mineral talisman is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

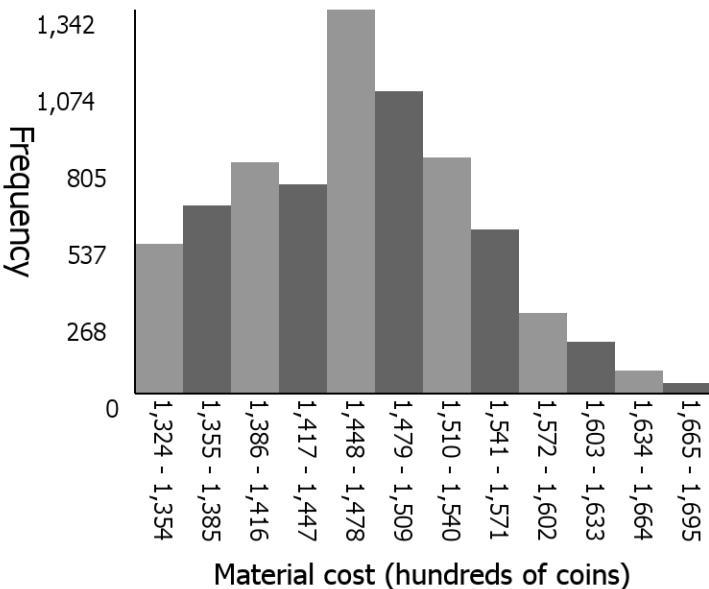
# Selling prices and material costs of a spider queens stinger

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



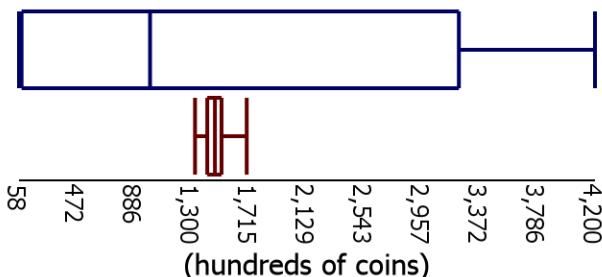
The distribution is centered around 100,000 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 314,497 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 40,271 - 74,792 coins and 178,354 - 316,438 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 146,669 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 10,250 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 1 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 55,703 coins and 391 outliers on the high end, the highest being 491,919,644 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)

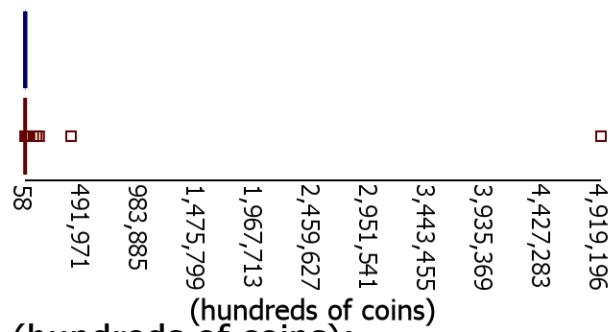


Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



5 number summaries (hundreds of coins):

min: 58, q1: 76, median: 1,000, q3: 3,221, max: 4,200

min: 1,324, q1: 1,412, median: 1,467, q3: 1,514, max: 1,695

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a spider queens stinger

Let group1 = Sell prices of a spider queens stinger, group2 = Material cost of a spider queens stinger

$X_1$  = Sell price of a spider queens stinger (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a spider queens stinger (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a spider queens stinger (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a spider queens stinger (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

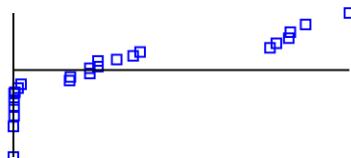
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 24$   $n_2 = 7096$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 140,474.2009$  coins  $S_2 = 7,539.4996$  coins

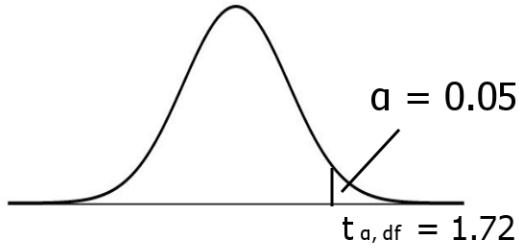
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7096 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 23$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.72$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -0.43$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.6640$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 134,263 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 146,560.4089 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 140,474.2009 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 7,539.4996 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 24$$

$$n_2 = 7,096$$

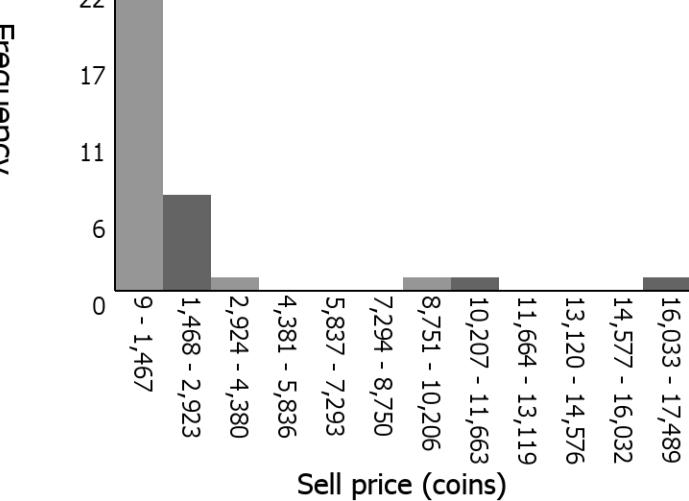
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-0.43 < 1.72$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a spider queens stinger is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

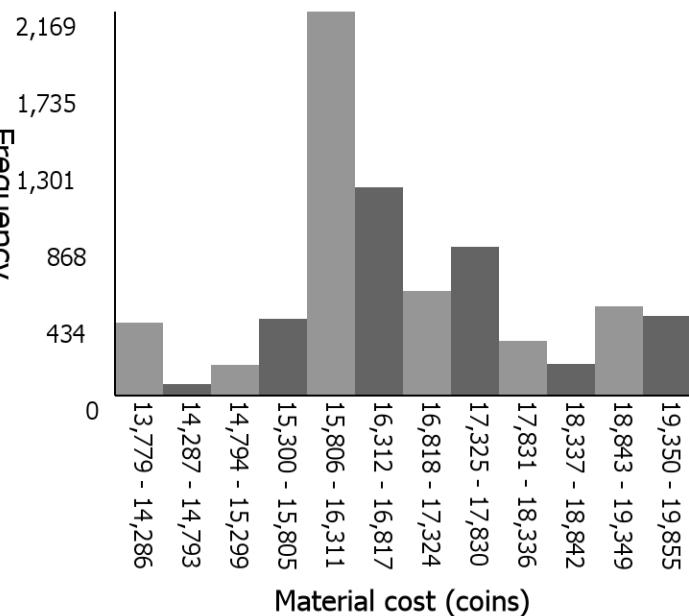
# Selling prices and material costs of a repelling candle

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



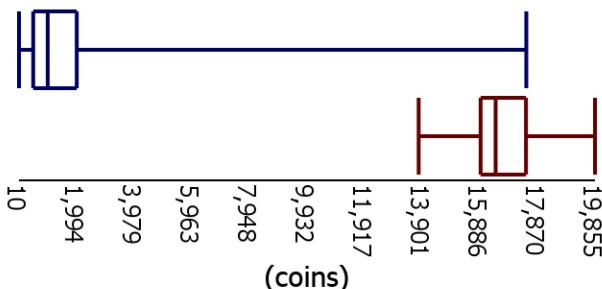
The distribution is centered around 999 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 1,500 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 4,380 - 8,750 coins and 11,663 - 16,032 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 11 outliers on the high end, the highest being 230,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 16,431 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 1,563 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 186 outliers on the high end, the highest being 60,000,834 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

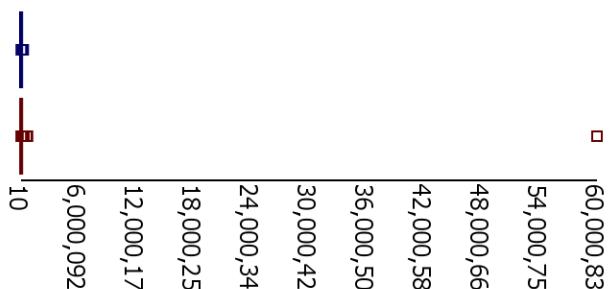
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 10, q1: 500, median: 999, q3: 2,000, max: 17,489

min: 13,780, q1: 15,914, median: 16,431, q3: 17,477, max: 19,855

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a repelling candle

Let group1 = Sell prices of a repelling candle, group2 = Material cost of a repelling candle

$X_1$  = Sell price of a repelling candle (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a repelling candle (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a repelling candle (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a repelling candle (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 39$   $n_2 = 7302$

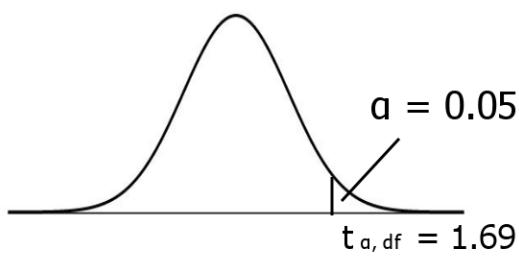
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 3,376.8761$  coins  $S_2 = 1,364.4512$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 39 > 30$   $n_2 = 7302 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 38$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.69$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -27.35$$

$$p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 1,964.9487 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 16,762.1627 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 3,376.8761 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 1,364.4512 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 39$$

$$n_2 = 7,302$$

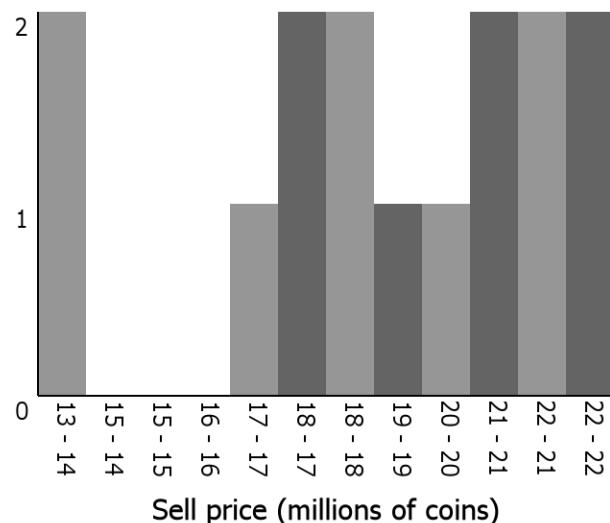
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-27.35 < 1.69$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a repelling candle is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

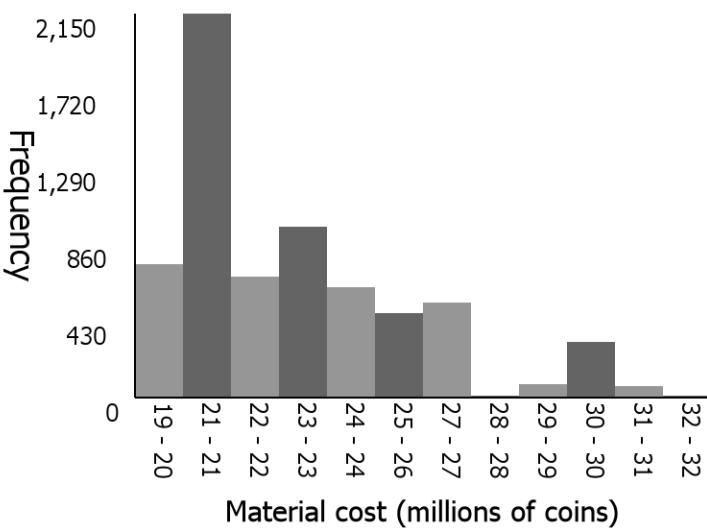
# Selling prices and material costs of a pigman sword

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



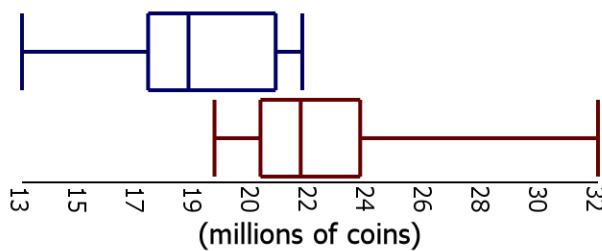
The distribution is centered around 18,307,141 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 4,225,164 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There is a large gap between 13,564,258 - 15,885,713 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

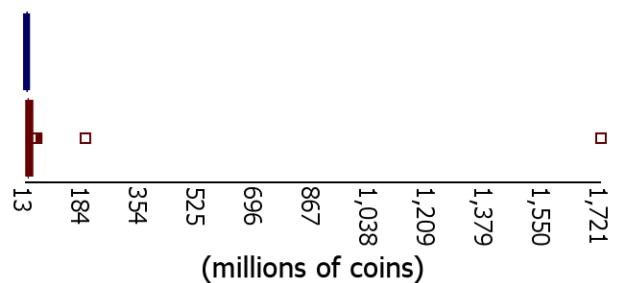


The distribution is centered around 22,023,247 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 3,303,805 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 863 outliers on the high end, the highest being 1,721,020,925 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (millions of coins):

min: 13, q1: 17, median: 18, q3: 21, max: 22

min: 19, q1: 21, median: 22, q3: 24, max: 32

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a pigman sword

Let group1 = Sell prices of a pigman sword, group2 = Material cost of a pigman sword

$X_1$  = Sell price of a pigman sword (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a pigman sword (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a pigman sword (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a pigman sword (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

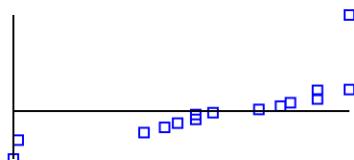
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 15$   $n_2 = 6625$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 2,935,026.5724$  coins  $S_2 = 2,650,335.5103$  coins

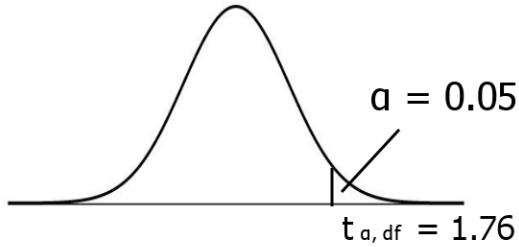
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6625 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 14$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.76$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -5.54$$

$$p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 18,474,518.9333 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 22,680,508.7652 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 2,935,026.5724 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 2,650,335.5103 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 15$$

$$n_2 = 6,625$$

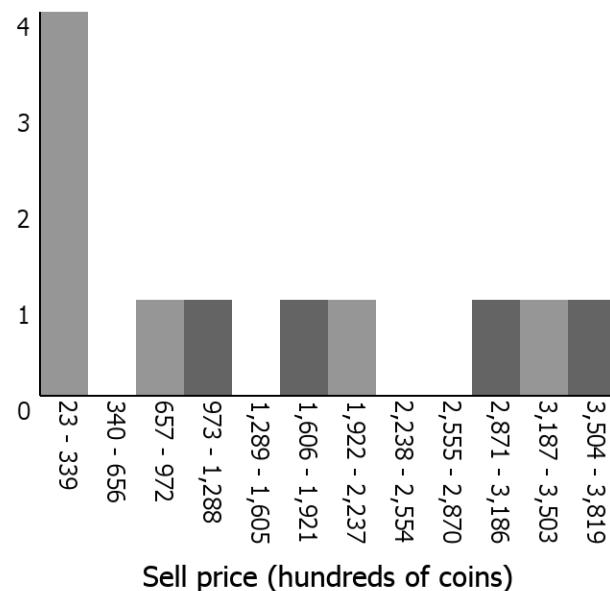
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-5.54 < 1.76$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a pigman sword is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

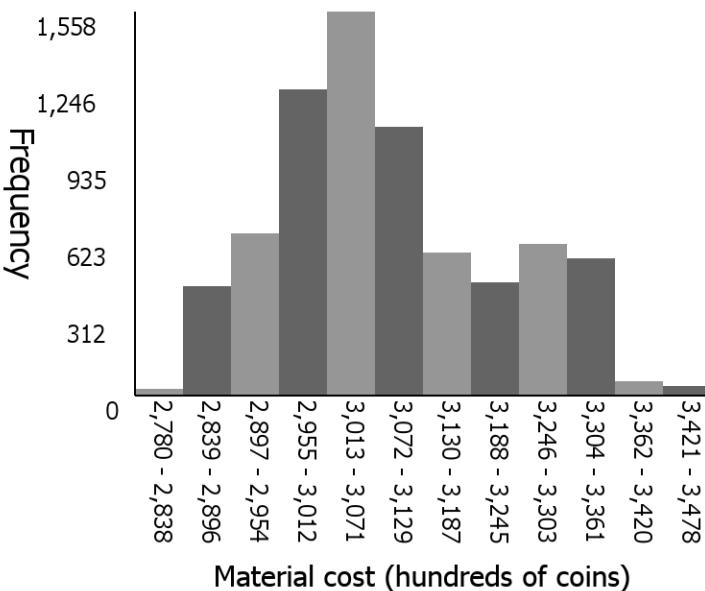
# Selling prices and material costs of a crystal boots

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



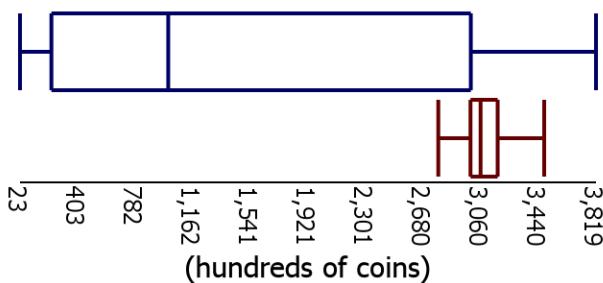
The distribution is centered around 100,000 coins (median). It has a moderate variability (IQR of 276,411 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 33,934 - 65,569 coins, 128,838 - 160,472 coins, and 223,741 - 287,010 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

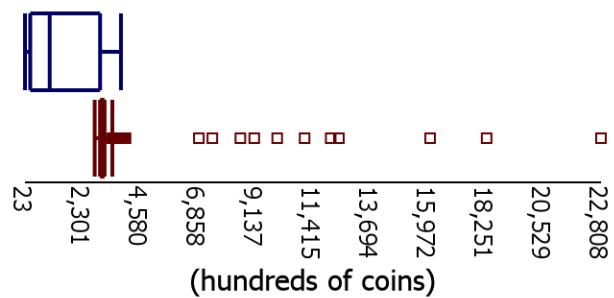


The distribution is centered around 305,849 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 17,901 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 153 outliers on the high end, the highest being 2,280,793 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (hundreds of coins):

min: 23, q1: 230, median: 1,000, q3: 2,994, max: 3,819

min: 2,780, q1: 2,992, median: 3,058, q3: 3,171, max: 3,478

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a crystal boots

Let group1 = Sell prices of a crystal boots, group2 = Material cost of a crystal boots

$X_1$  = Sell price of a crystal boots (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a crystal boots (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a crystal boots (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a crystal boots (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

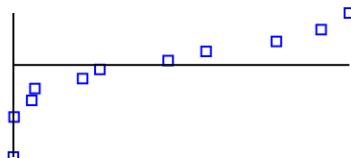
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 11$   $n_2 = 7335$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 142,764.3956$  coins  $S_2 = 13,612.2757$  coins

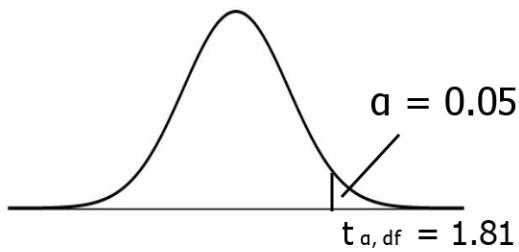
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7335 > 30$



## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 10$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.81$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -3.66 \quad p\text{-value} = 0.9978$$

## Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 151,268.4545 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 308,614.6285 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 142,764.3956 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 13,612.2757 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 11$$

$$n_2 = 7,335$$

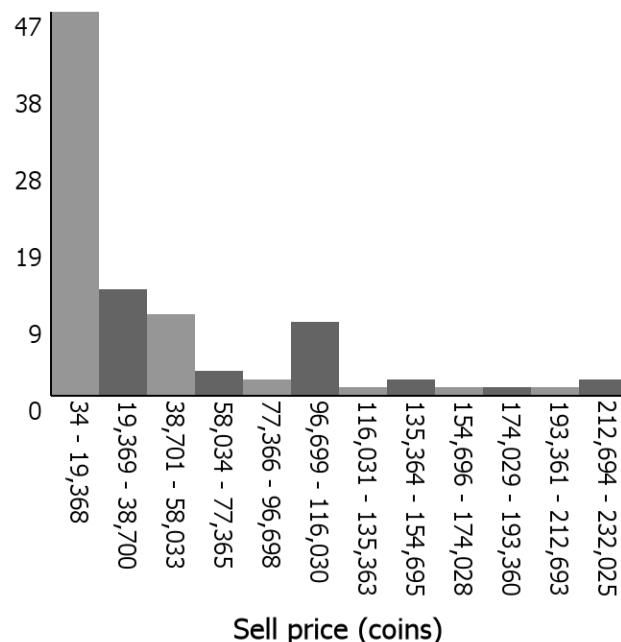
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-3.66 < 1.81$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a crystal boots is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

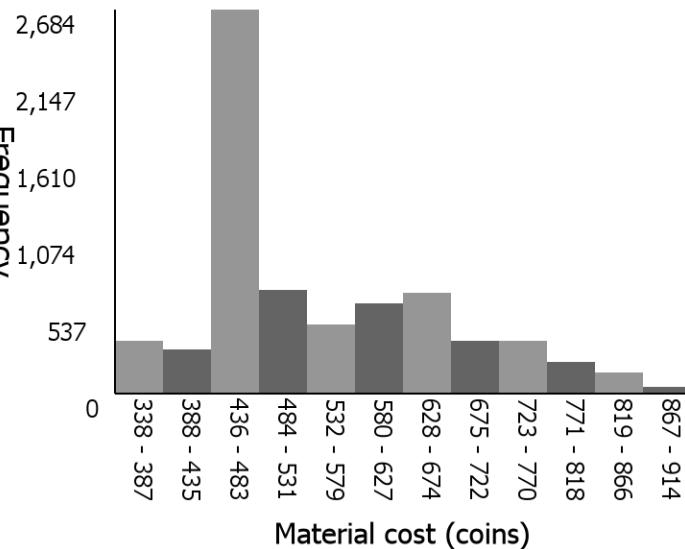
# Selling prices and material costs of a night saver

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



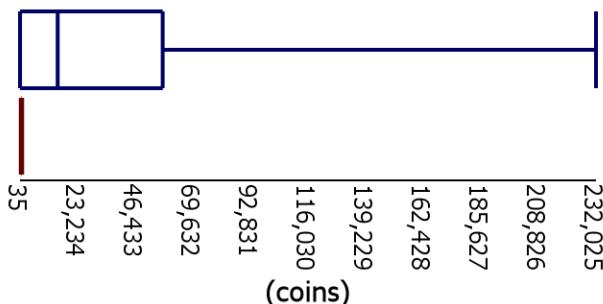
The distribution is centered around 15,209 coins (median). It has a high variability (IQR of 57,439 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 16 outliers on the high end, the highest being 2,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 488 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 158 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 421 outliers on the high end, the highest being 1,349,436 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

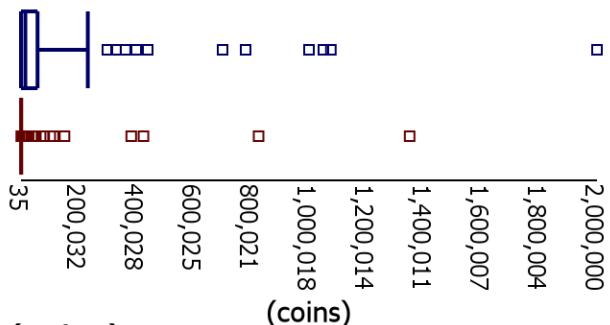
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 35, q1: 61, median: 15,209, q3: 57,500, max: 232,025

min: 339, q1: 469, median: 488, q3: 628, max: 914

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a night saver

Let group1 = Sell prices of a night saver, group2 = Material cost of a night saver

$X_1$  = Sell price of a night saver (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a night saver (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a night saver (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a night saver (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 92$   $n_2 = 7067$

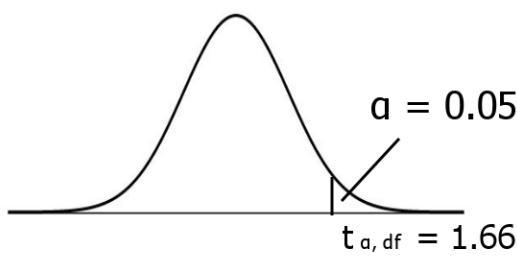
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 55,383.661$  coins  $S_2 = 118.6294$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 92 > 30$   $n_2 = 7067 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 91$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.66$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 6.96$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 40,725.3913 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 547.2291 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 55,383.661 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 118.6294 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 92$$

$$n_2 = 7,067$$

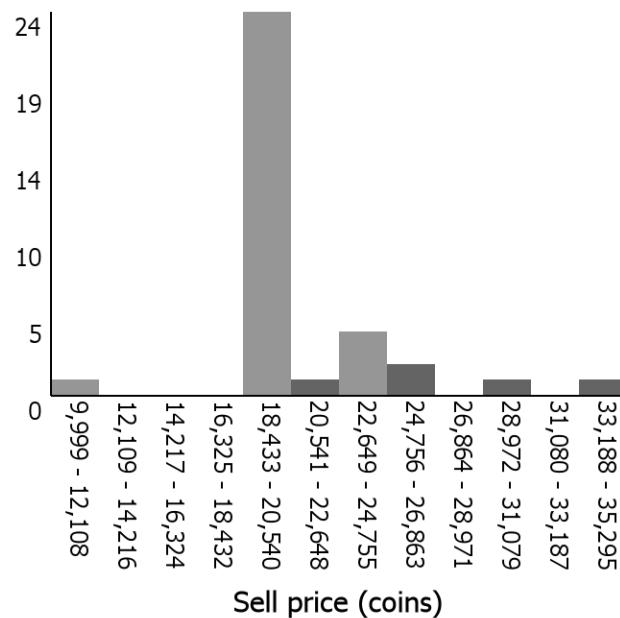
Reject  $H_0$  since  $6.96 > 1.66$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a night saver is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

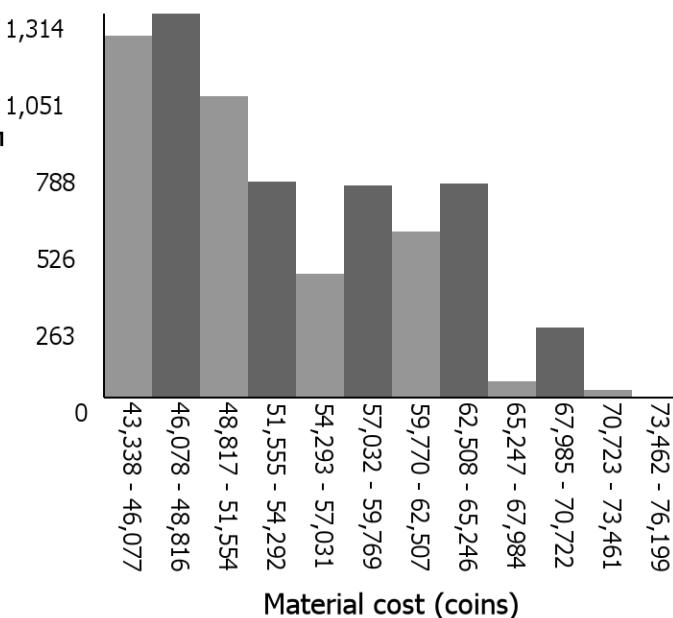
# Selling prices and material costs of a glowstone gauntlet

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



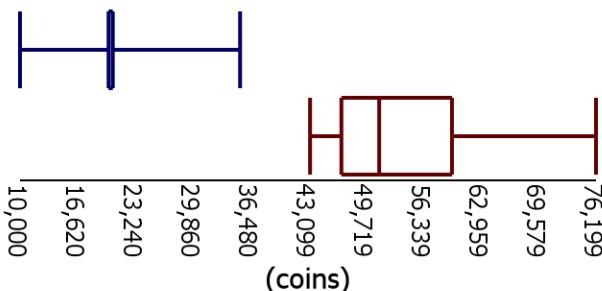
The distribution is centered around 20,180 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 484 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 12,108 - 18,432 coins, 26,863 - 28,971 coins, and 31,079 - 33,187 coins. There are 7 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 18 coins and 9 outliers on the high end, the highest being 726,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 51,283 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 12,706 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 390 outliers on the high end, the highest being 6,000,025,048 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

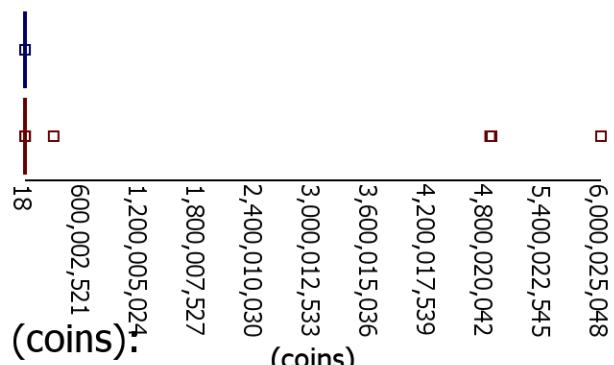
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 10,000, q1: 20,180, median: 20,180, q3: 20,664, max: 35,295

min: 43,339, q1: 46,940, median: 51,283, q3: 59,646, max: 76,199

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



6,000,025,048  
5,400,022,545  
4,800,020,042  
4,200,017,539  
3,600,015,036  
3,000,012,533  
2,400,010,030  
1,800,007,527  
1,200,005,024  
600,002,521

18

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a glowstone gauntlet

Let group1 = Sell prices of a glowstone gauntlet, group2 = Material cost of a glowstone gauntlet

$X_1$  = Sell price of a glowstone gauntlet (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a glowstone gauntlet (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a glowstone gauntlet (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a glowstone gauntlet (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 34$   $n_2 = 7098$

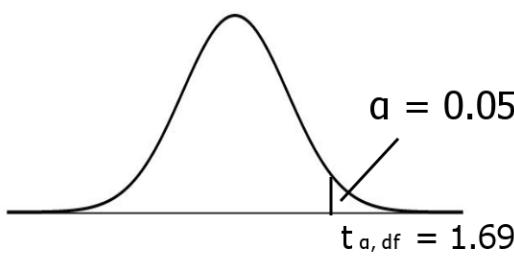
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 3,957.7702$  coins  $S_2 = 7,149.629$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 34 > 30$   $n_2 = 7098 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 33$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.69$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -46.67$$

$$p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 21,361 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 53,285.6377 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 3,957.7702 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 7,149.629 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 34$$

$$n_2 = 7,098$$

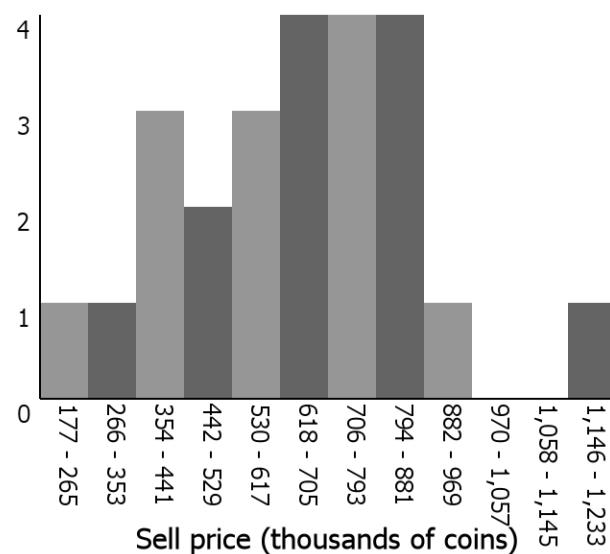
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-46.67 < 1.69$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a glowstone gauntlet is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

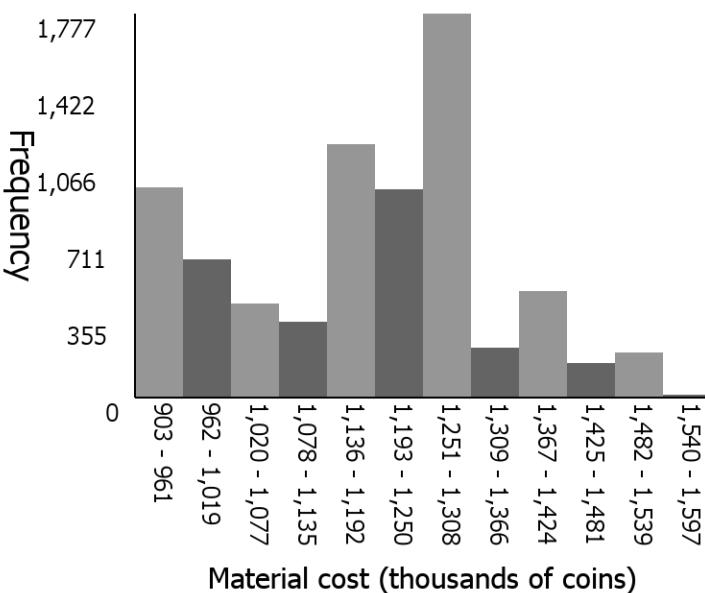
# Selling prices and material costs of a strong dragon chestplate

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



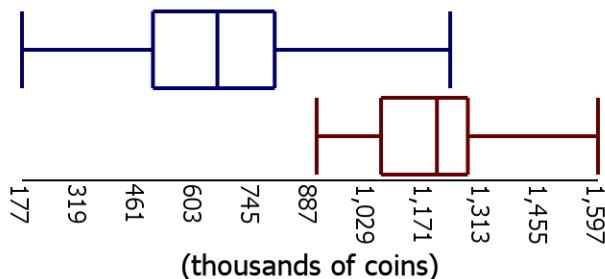
The distribution is centered around 658,845 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 300,000 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There is a large gap between 968,768 - 1,144,682 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 1 outlier on the high end, the highest being 20,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

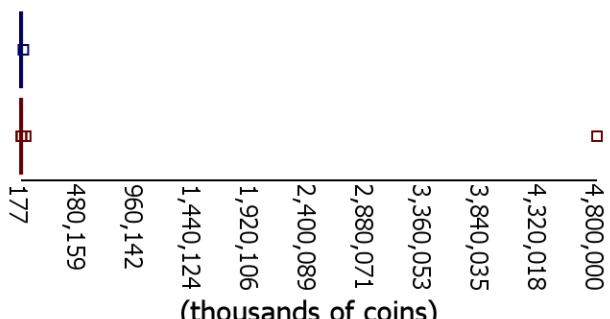


The distribution is centered around 1,200,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 213,923 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 70 outliers on the high end, the highest being 4,799,999,991 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 177, q1: 500, median: 659, q3: 800, max: 1,233

min: 903, q1: 1,062, median: 1,200, q3: 1,276, max: 1,597

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a strong dragon chestplate

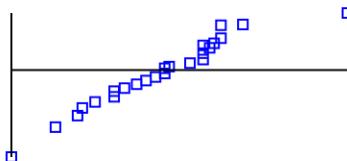
Let group1 = Sell prices of a strong dragon chestplate, group2 = Material cost of a strong dragon chestplate  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of a strong dragon chestplate (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a strong dragon chestplate (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a strong dragon chestplate (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a strong dragon chestplate (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

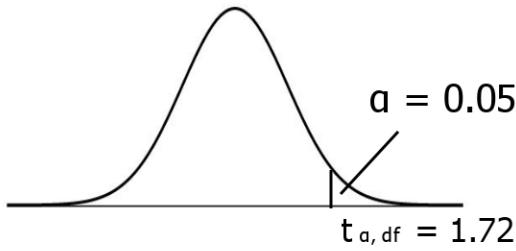
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 24$   $n_2 = 7418$   
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group
2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 224,692.1919$  coins  $S_2 = 151,919.1649$  coins
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7418 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 23$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.72$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -11.70 \quad p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}_1 &= 647,490 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 1,184,375.8019 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 224,692.1919 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 151,919.1649 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 24 \\ n_2 &= 7,418 \end{aligned}$$

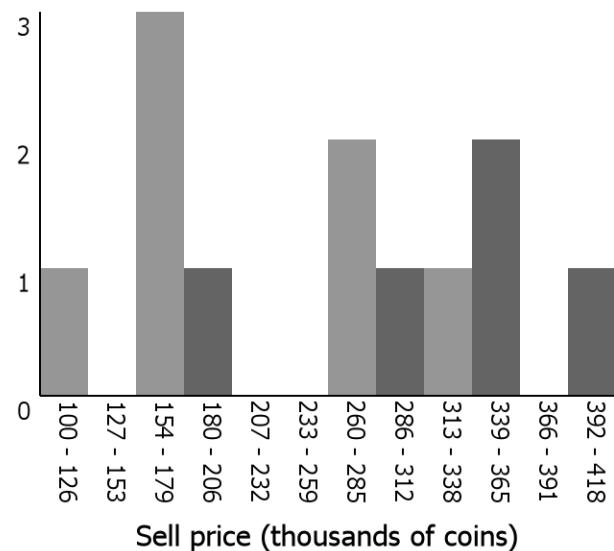
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-11.70 < 1.72$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a strong dragon chestplate is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

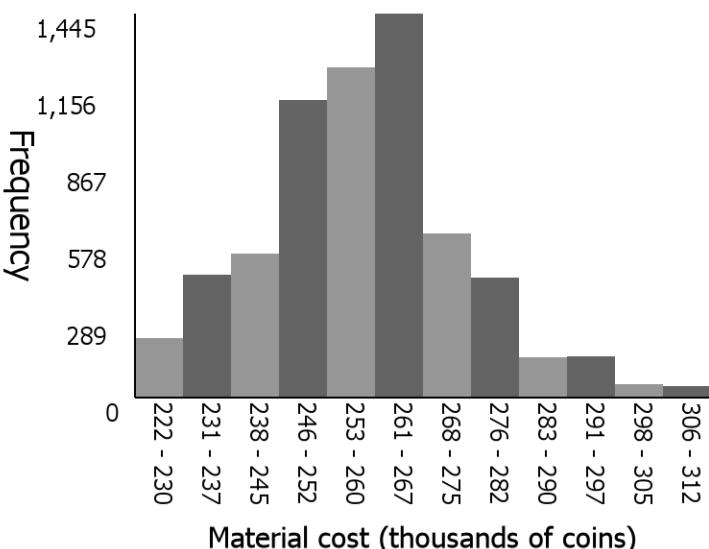
# Selling prices and material costs of a protector dragon boots

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



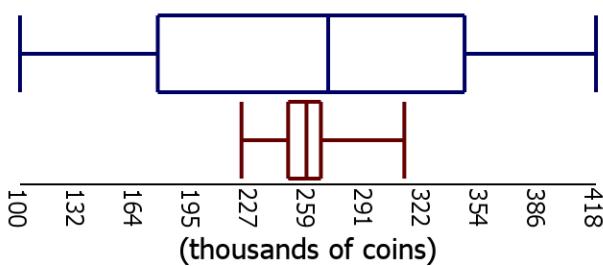
The distribution is centered around 270,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 169,228 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 126,477 - 152,954 coins, 205,909 - 258,863 coins, and 364,772 - 391,249 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

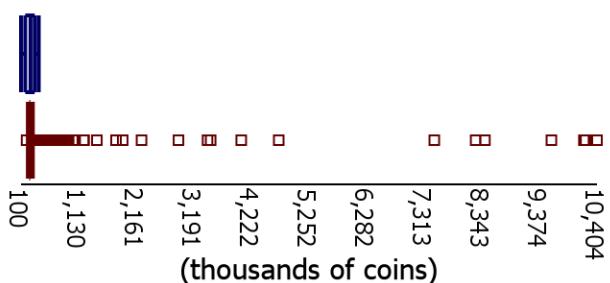


The distribution is centered around 258,025 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 18,065 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 8 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 199,884 coins and 975 outliers on the high end, the highest being 10,403,964 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 100, q1: 176, median: 270, q3: 345, max: 418

min: 222, q1: 248, median: 258, q3: 266, max: 312

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a protector dragon boots

Let group1 = Sell prices of a protector dragon boots, group2 = Material cost of a protector dragon boots

$X_1$  = Sell price of a protector dragon boots (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a protector dragon boots (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a protector dragon boots (coins),

$\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a protector dragon boots (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

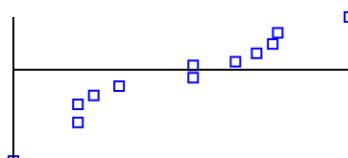
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 12$   $n_2 = 6505$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 97,051.6729$  coins  $S_2 = 15,713.8938$  coins

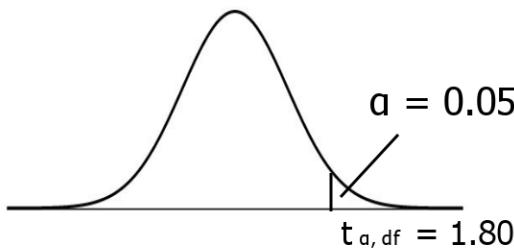
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6505 > 30$



Rejection Critteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 11$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.80$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -0.01$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.5041$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 257,588 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 257,882.4677 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 97,051.6729 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 15,713.8938 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 12$$

$$n_2 = 6,505$$

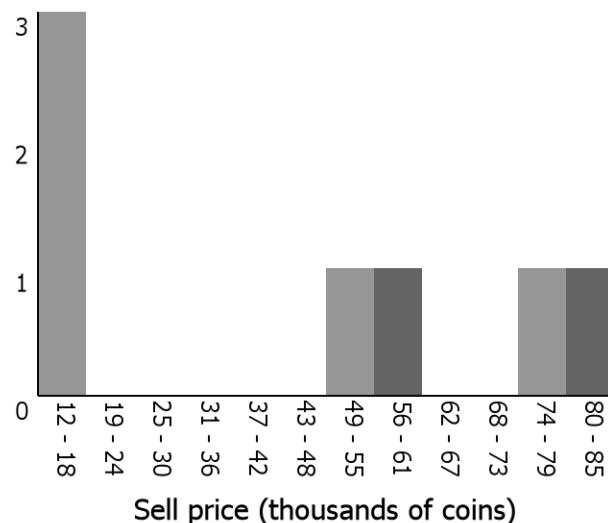
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-0.01 < 1.80$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a protector dragon boots is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

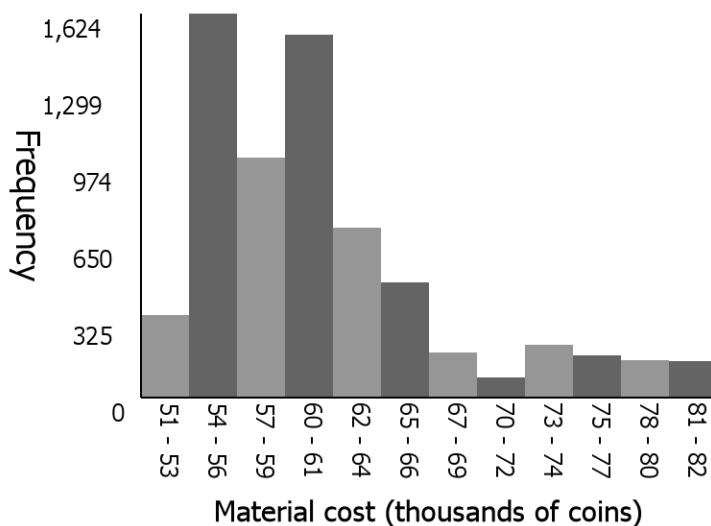
# Selling prices and material costs of a golem armor helmet

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



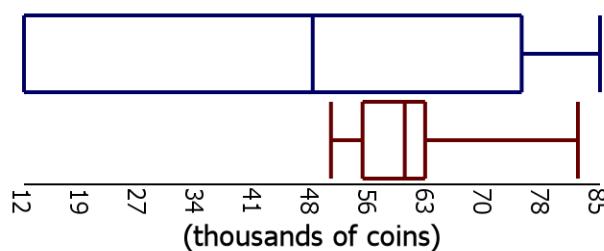
The distribution is centered around 48,550 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 63,000 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 18,076 - 48,458 coins and 60,610 - 72,763 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

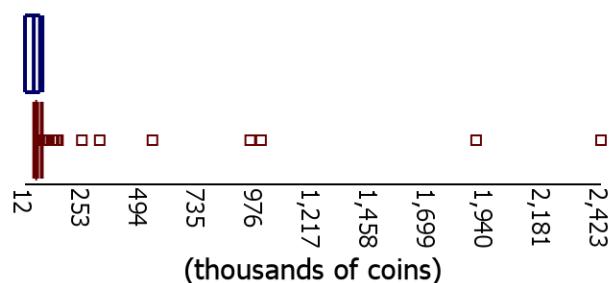


The distribution is centered around 60,200 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 7,921 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 771 outliers on the high end, the highest being 2,422,539 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 12, q1: 12, median: 49, q3: 75, max: 85

min: 51, q1: 55, median: 60, q3: 63, max: 82

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a golem armor helmet

Let group1 = Sell prices of a golem armor helmet, group2 = Material cost of a golem armor helmet

$X_1$  = Sell price of a golem armor helmet (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a golem armor helmet (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a golem armor helmet (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a golem armor helmet (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

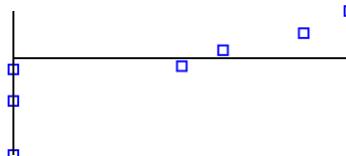
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 7$   $n_2 = 6717$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 31,370.8641$  coins  $S_2 = 6,809.709$  coins

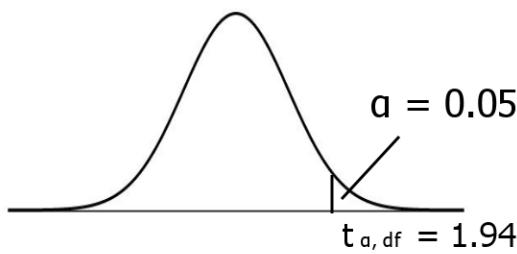
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6717 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 6$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.94$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -1.48$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9058$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 43,137.8571 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 60,729.1346 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 31,370.8641 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 6,809.709 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 7$$

$$n_2 = 6,717$$

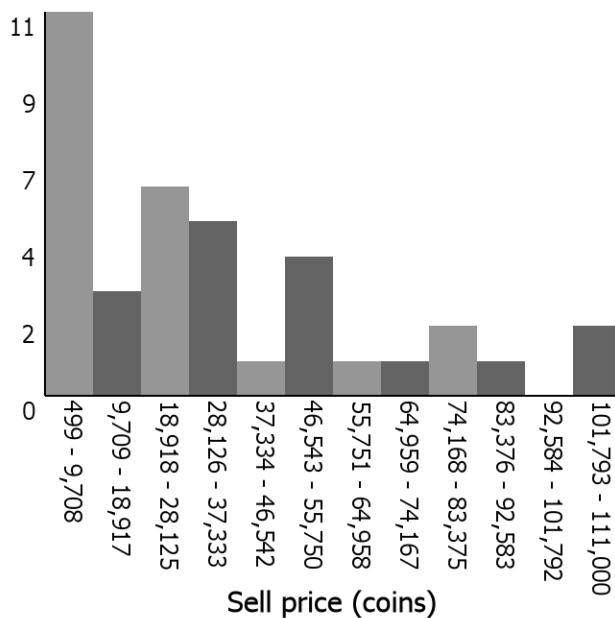
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-1.48 < 1.94$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a golem armor helmet is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

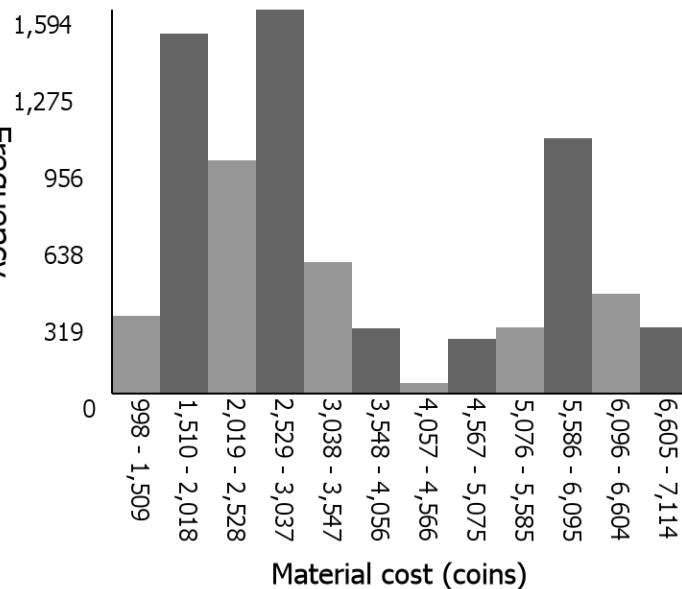
# Selling prices and material costs of a voidwalker katana

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



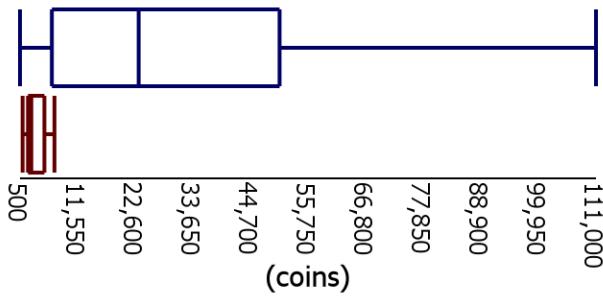
The distribution is centered around 23,266 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 43,686 coins) and is skewed right. There is a large gap between 92,583 - 101,792 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 1 outliers on the high end, the highest being 130,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

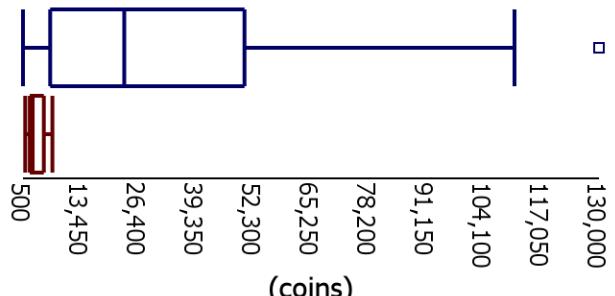


The distribution is centered around 2,673 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 3,152 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 500, q1: 6,613, median: 23,266, q3: 50,299, max: 111,000

min: 999, q1: 2,031, median: 2,673, q3: 5,183, max: 7,114

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a voidwalker katana

Let group1 = Sell prices of a voidwalker katana, group2 = Material cost of a voidwalker katana

$X_1$  = Sell price of a voidwalker katana (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a voidwalker katana (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a voidwalker katana (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a voidwalker katana (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 37$   $n_2 = 7488$

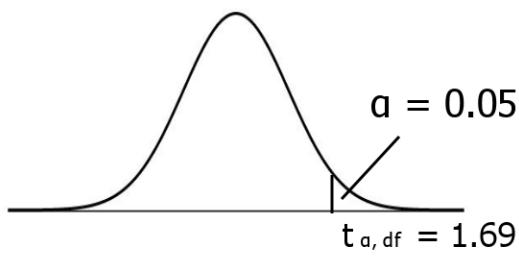
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 31,044.1968$  coins  $S_2 = 1,735.5877$  coins

3.  $n_1 > 30$  and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓  $n_1 = 37 > 30$   $n_2 = 7488 > 30$

Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 36$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.69$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 5.80$$

$$p\text{-value} < 0.0001$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 33,087.4595 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 3,470.3582 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 31,044.1968 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 1,735.5877 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 37$$

$$n_2 = 7,488$$

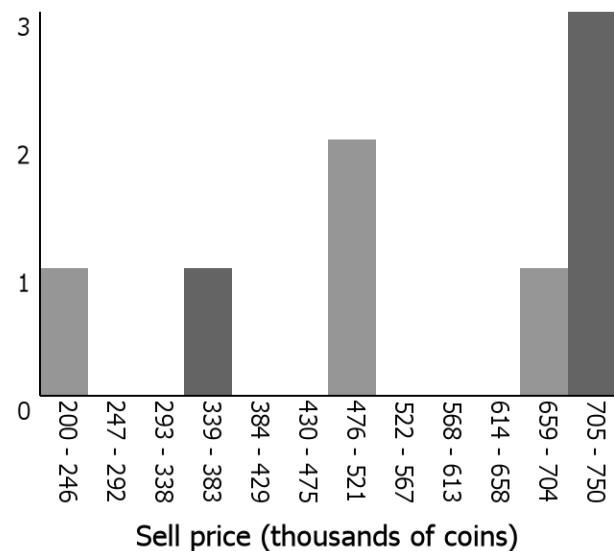
Reject  $H_0$  since  $5.80 > 1.69$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a voidwalker katana is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

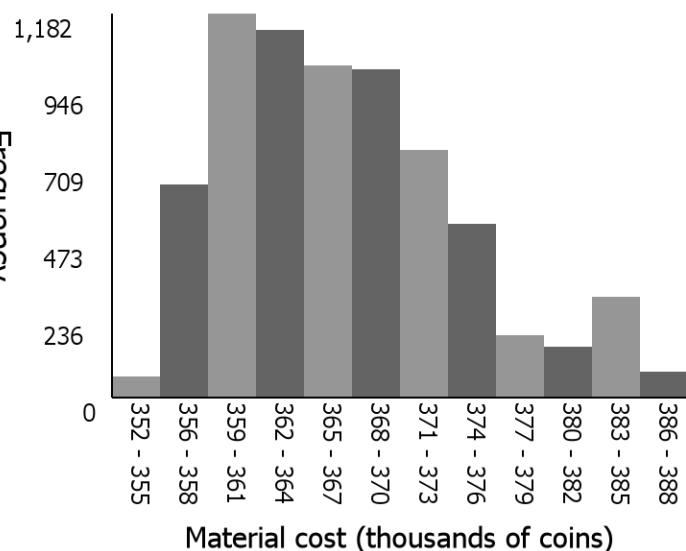
# Selling prices and material costs of a venoms touch

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



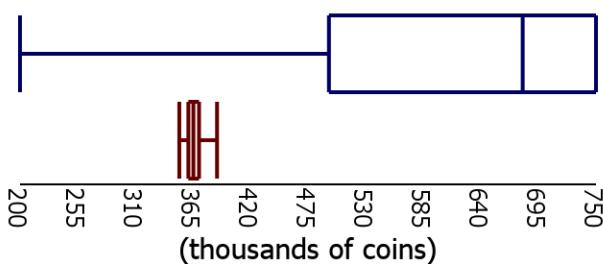
The distribution is centered around 680,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 255,000 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 245,833 - 337,500 coins, 383,333 - 475,000 coins, and 520,833 - 658,333 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 365,568 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 10,198 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 1 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 206,976 coins and 382 outliers on the high end, the highest being 819,980,610 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

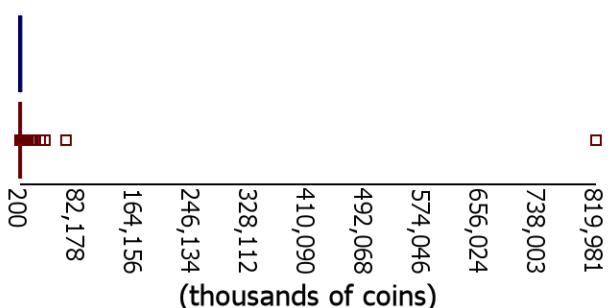
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 200, q1: 495, median: 680, q3: 750, max: 750

min: 352, q1: 361, median: 366, q3: 371, max: 388

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a venoms touch

Let group1 = Sell prices of a venoms touch, group2 = Material cost of a venoms touch

$X_1$  = Sell price of a venoms touch (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a venoms touch (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a venoms touch (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a venoms touch (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

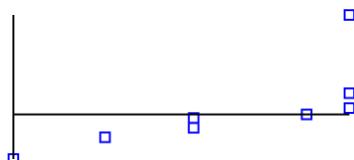
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 8$   $n_2 = 7105$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 208,682.089$  coins  $S_2 = 7,238.3334$  coins

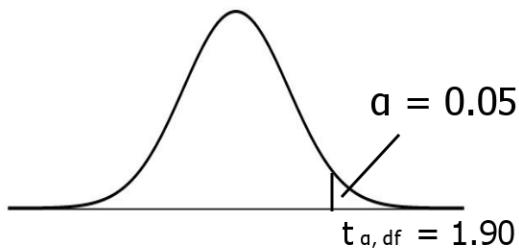
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7105 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 7$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.90$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 2.60$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.0176$$

Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 558,750 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 366,578.0161 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 208,682.089 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 7,238.3334 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 8 \\ n_2 &= 7,105\end{aligned}$$

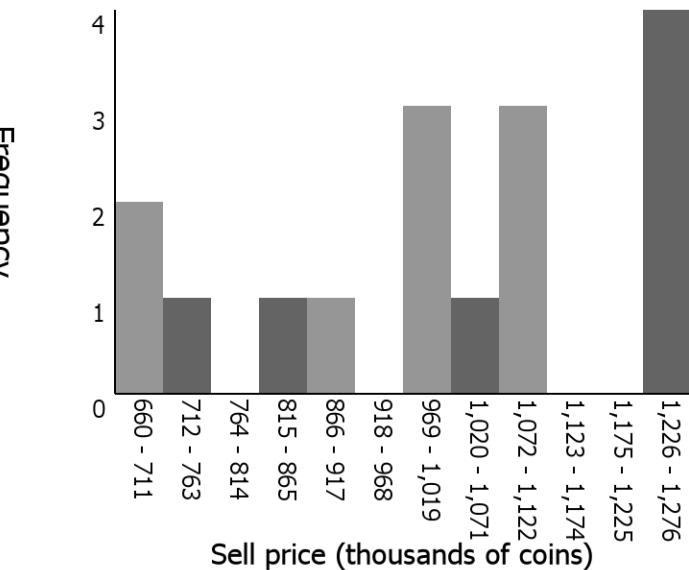
Reject  $H_0$  since  $2.60 > 1.90$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a venoms touch is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

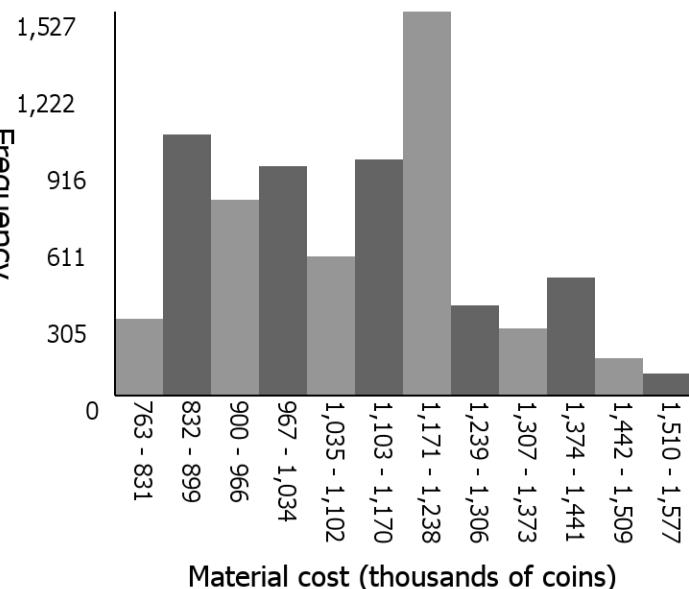
# Selling prices and material costs of a wise dragon boots

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



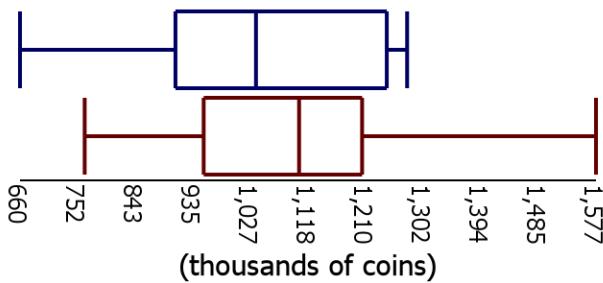
The distribution is centered around 1,035,683 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 336,387 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 762,714 - 814,070 coins, 916,784 - 968,141 coins, and 1,122,211 - 1,224,924 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

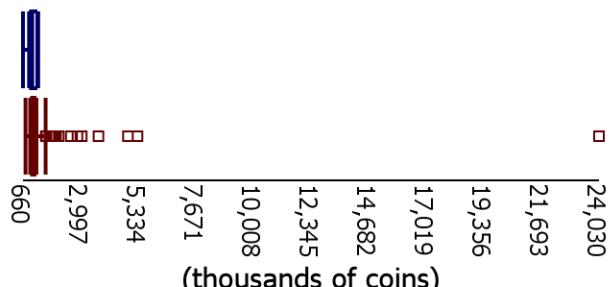


The distribution is centered around 1,104,310 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 252,216 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 100 outliers on the high end, the highest being 24,030,056 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 660, q1: 908, median: 1,036, q3: 1,244, max: 1,276

min: 763, q1: 952, median: 1,104, q3: 1,205, max: 1,577

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a wise dragon boots

Let group1 = Sell prices of a wise dragon boots, group2 = Material cost of a wise dragon boots

$X_1$  = Sell price of a wise dragon boots (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a wise dragon boots (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a wise dragon boots (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a wise dragon boots (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

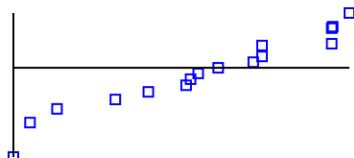
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 16$   $n_2 = 7388$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 200,590.6179$  coins  $S_2 = 176,130.9595$  coins

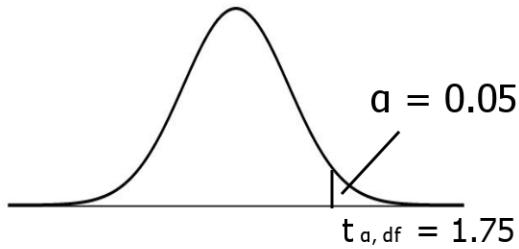
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7388 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 15$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.75$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -1.70 \quad p\text{-value} = 0.9447$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 1,011,462.8125 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 1,096,547.7129 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 200,590.6179 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 176,130.9595 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 16$$

$$n_2 = 7,388$$

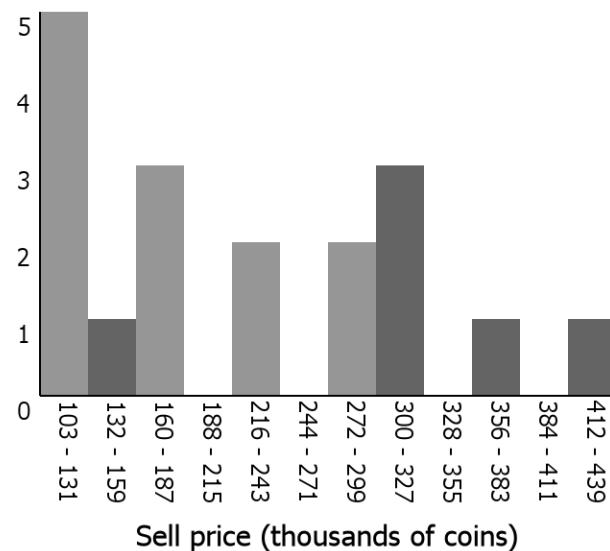
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-1.70 < 1.75$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a wise dragon boots is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

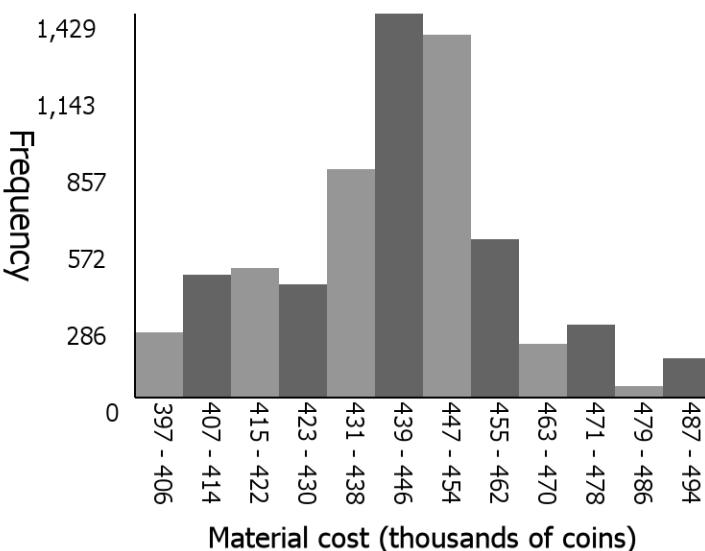
# Selling prices and material costs of an old dragon leggings

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



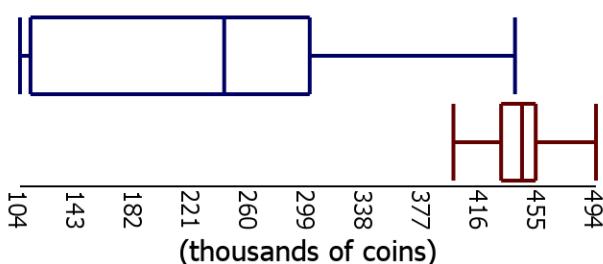
The distribution is centered around 242,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 189,373 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 187,433 - 215,410 coins, 243,388 - 271,365 coins, 327,320 - 355,298 coins, and 383,275 - 411,253 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 2 outliers on the high end, the highest being 611,593 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 443,981 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 23,436 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 48 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 377,930 coins and 951 outliers on the high end, the highest being 204,206,130 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

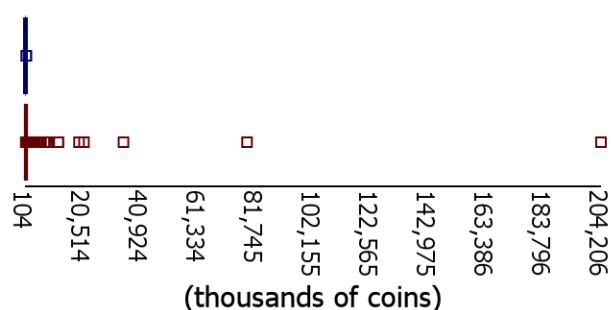
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 104, q1: 111, median: 242, q3: 300, max: 439

min: 397, q1: 430, median: 444, q3: 453, max: 494

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an old dragon leggings

Let group1 = Sell prices of an old dragon leggings, group2 = Material cost of an old dragon leggings

$X_1$  = Sell price of an old dragon leggings (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an old dragon leggings (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an old dragon leggings (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an old dragon leggings (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

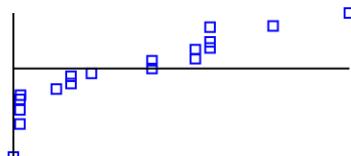
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 18$   $n_2 = 6489$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 100,845.9311$  coins  $S_2 = 18,793.7767$  coins

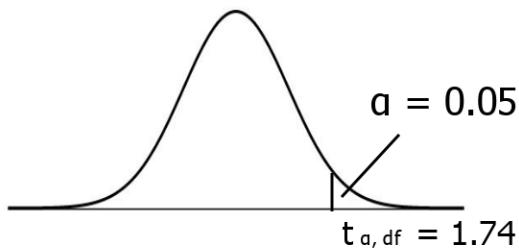
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6489 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 17$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.74$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -9.32 \\ p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 219,499.6111 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 441,160.3512 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 100,845.9311 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 18,793.7767 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 18$$

$$n_2 = 6,489$$

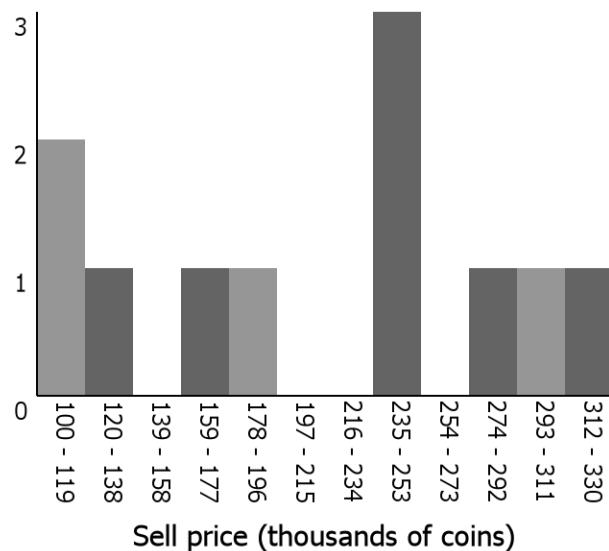
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-9.32 < 1.74$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an old dragon leggings is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

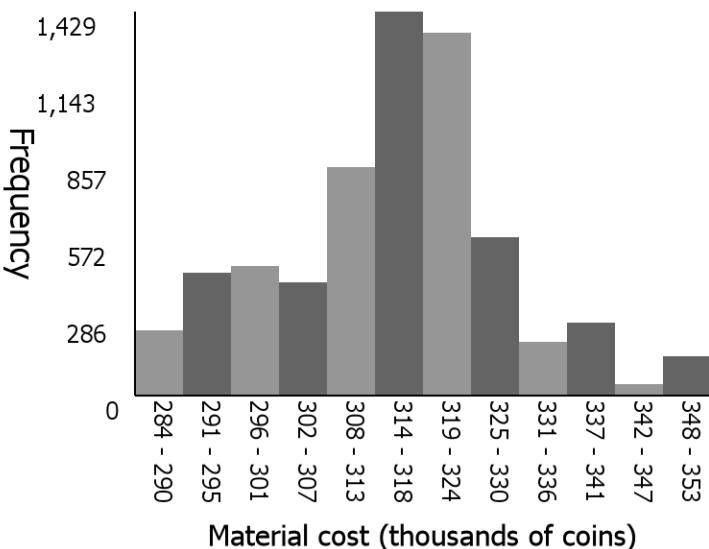
# Selling prices and material costs of an old dragon helmet

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



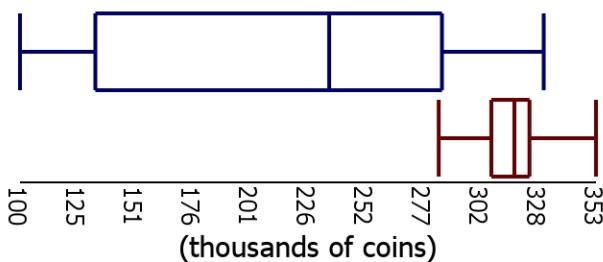
The distribution is centered around 235,795 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 152,213 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 138,333 - 157,500 coins, 195,833 - 234,167 coins, and 253,333 - 272,500 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

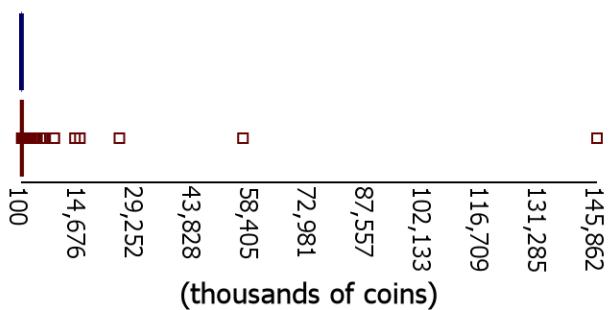


The distribution is centered around 317,130 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 16,740 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 48 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 269,950 coins and 951 outliers on the high end, the highest being 145,861,521 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 100, q1: 133, median: 236, q3: 285, max: 330

min: 284, q1: 307, median: 317, q3: 324, max: 353

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an old dragon helmet

Let group1 = Sell prices of an old dragon helmet, group2 = Material cost of an old dragon helmet

$X_1$  = Sell price of an old dragon helmet (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an old dragon helmet (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an old dragon helmet (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an old dragon helmet (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

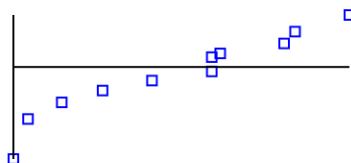
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 11$   $n_2 = 6489$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 77,387.2436$  coins  $S_2 = 13,424.124$  coins

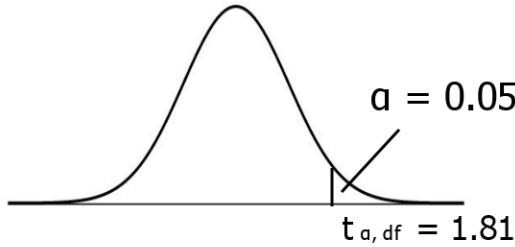
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6489 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 10$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.81$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -4.46 \quad p\text{-value} = 0.9994$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 210,938.4545 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 315,114.5513 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 77,387.2436 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 13,424.124 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 11$$

$$n_2 = 6,489$$

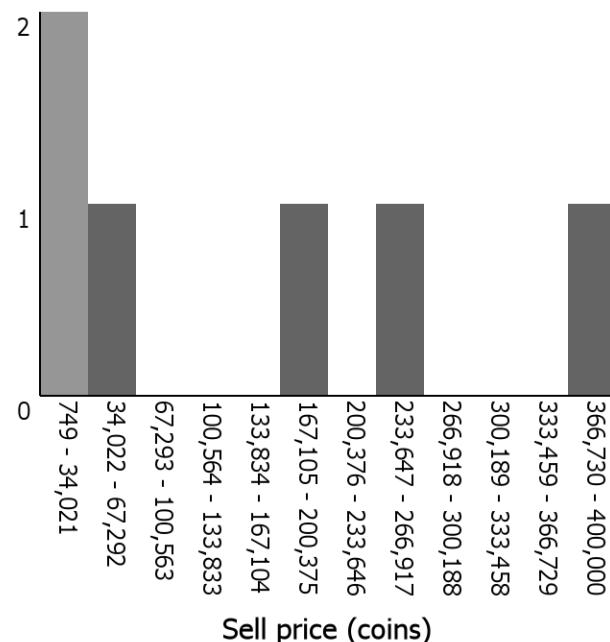
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-4.46 < 1.81$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an old dragon helmet is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

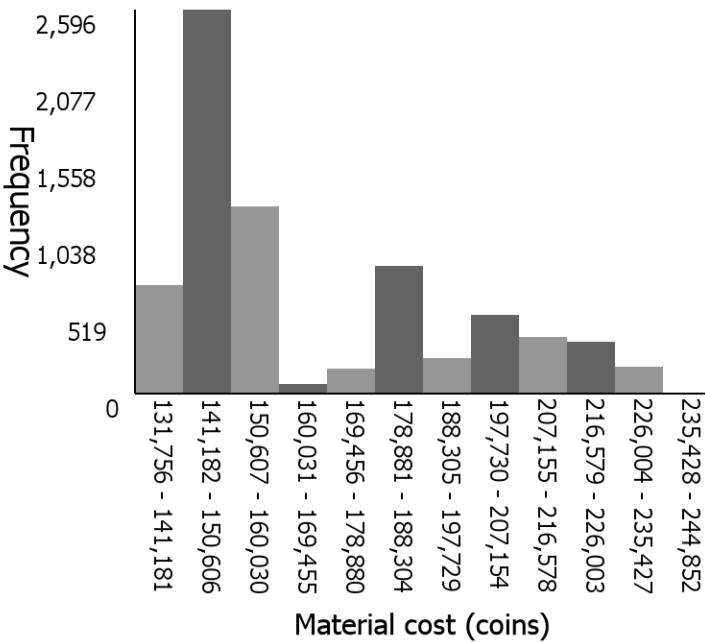
# Selling prices and material costs of a rabbit boots

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



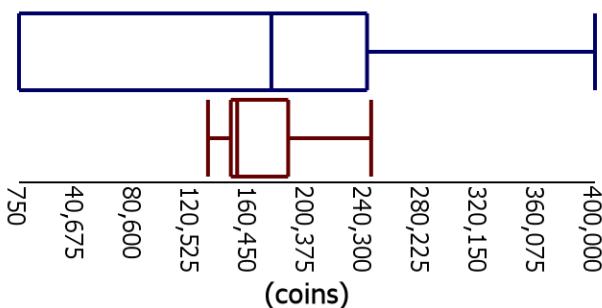
The distribution is centered around 175,692 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 241,240 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 67,292 - 167,104 coins, 200,375 - 233,646 coins, and 266,917 - 366,729 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 151,978 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 39,748 coins) and is skewed right. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 101 outliers on the high end, the highest being 10,169,979 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

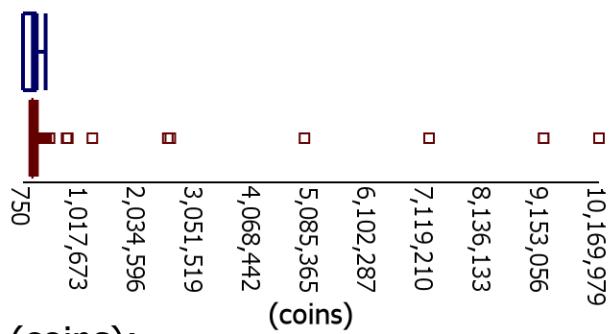
■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 750, q1: 147,590, median: 151,978, q3: 187,338, max: 244,852

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



min: 750, q1: 147,590, median: 151,978, q3: 187,338, max: 244,852

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a rabbit boots

Let group1 = Sell prices of a rabbit boots, group2 = Material cost of a rabbit boots

$X_1$  = Sell price of a rabbit boots (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a rabbit boots (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a rabbit boots (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a rabbit boots (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

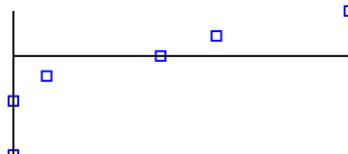
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 6$   $n_2 = 7387$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 159,967.3655$  coins  $S_2 = 27,329.8102$  coins

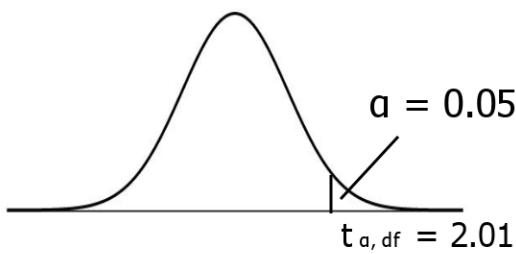
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7387 > 30$



Rejection Critiera:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 5$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 2.01$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -0.36$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.6333$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 143,238.3333 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 166,762.5716 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 159,967.3655 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 27,329.8102 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 6$$

$$n_2 = 7,387$$

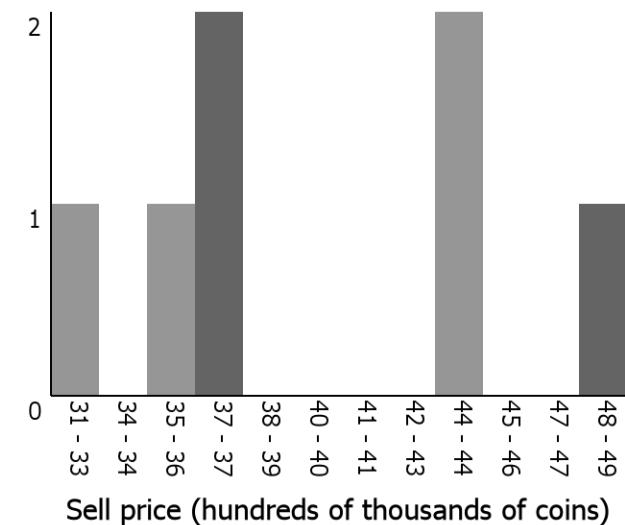
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-0.36 < 2.01$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a rabbit boots is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

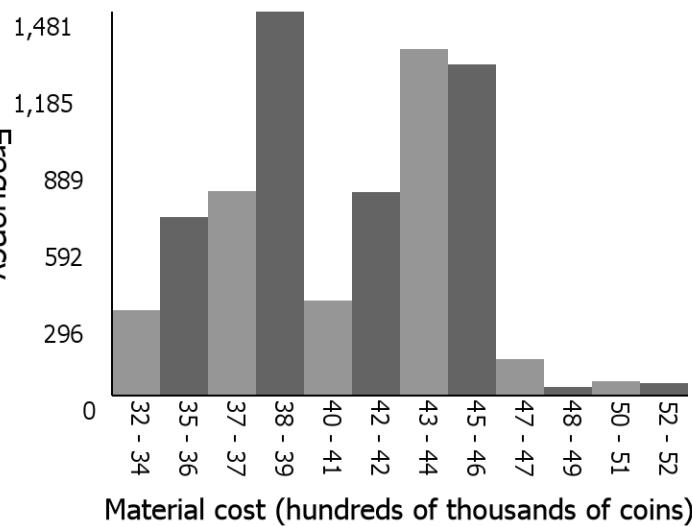
# Selling prices and material costs of a ruby drill tx-

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



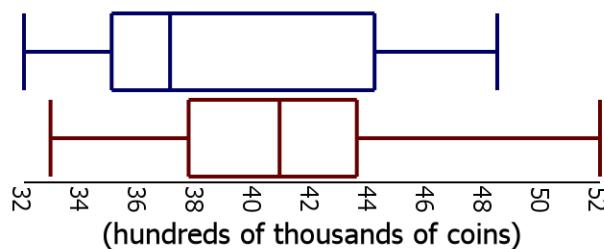
The distribution is centered around 3,675,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 945,000 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 3,291,750 - 3,433,500 coins, 3,717,000 - 4,284,000 coins, and 4,425,750 - 4,709,250 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

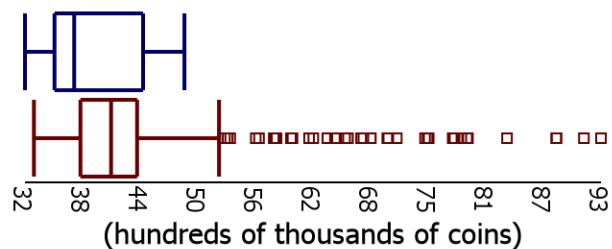


The distribution is centered around 4,068,617 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 604,531 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 158 outliers on the high end, the highest being 9,295,766 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (hundreds of thousands of coins):

min: 32, q1: 35, median: 37, q3: 44, max: 49

min: 32, q1: 37, median: 41, q3: 43, max: 52

## Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a ruby drill tx-

Let group1 = Sell prices of a ruby drill tx-, group2 = Material cost of a ruby drill tx-

$X_1$  = Sell price of a ruby drill tx- (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a ruby drill tx- (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a ruby drill tx- (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a ruby drill tx- (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

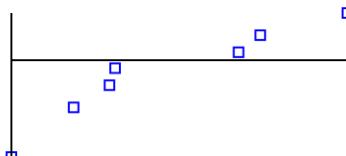
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 7$   $n_2 = 7330$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 603,535.4482$  coins  $S_2 = 383,674.7041$  coins

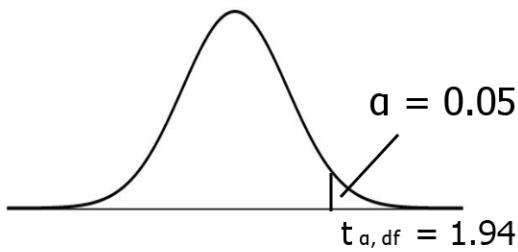
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7330 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 6$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.94$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -0.51$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.6848$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 3,928,217 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 4,043,867.5924 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 603,535.4482 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 383,674.7041 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 7$$

$$n_2 = 7,330$$

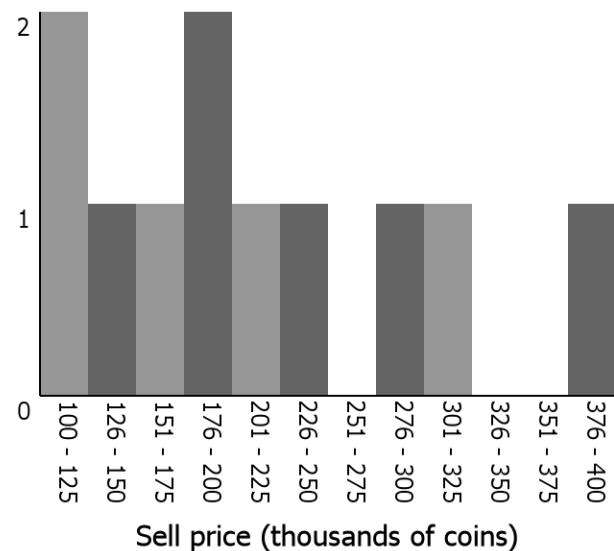
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-0.51 < 1.94$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a ruby drill tx- is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

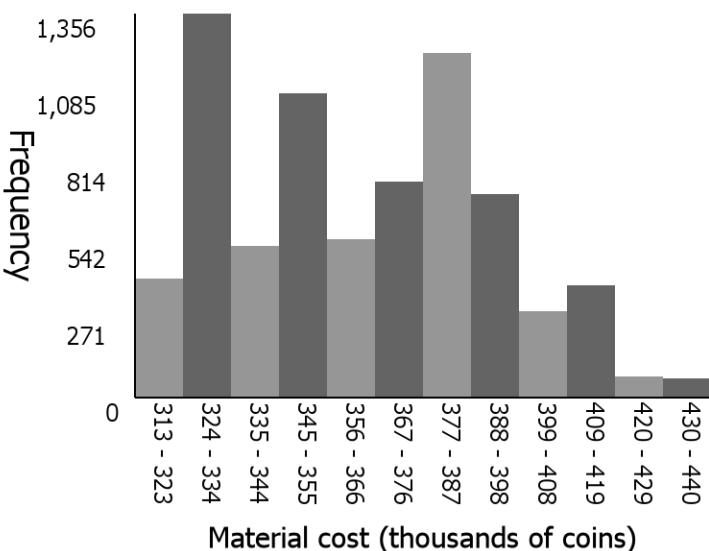
# Selling prices and material costs of a golem sword

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



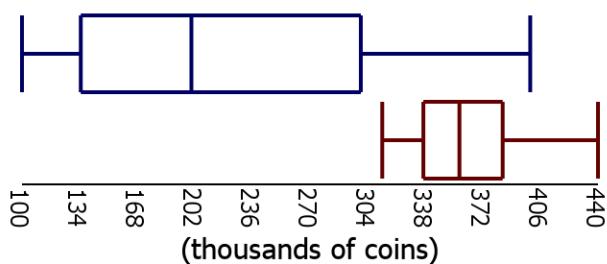
The distribution is centered around 200,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 165,303 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 250,000 - 275,000 coins and 325,000 - 375,000 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

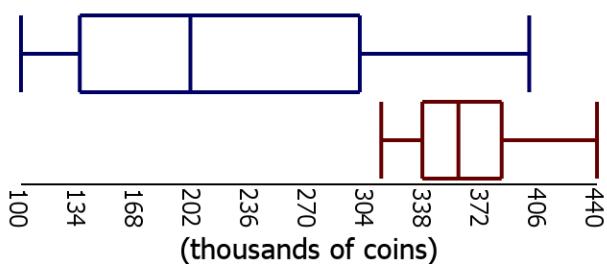


The distribution is centered around 358,211 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 46,815 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 100, q1: 135, median: 200, q3: 300, max: 400

min: 313, q1: 337, median: 358, q3: 384, max: 440

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a golem sword

Let group1 = Sell prices of a golem sword, group2 = Material cost of a golem sword

$X_1$  = Sell price of a golem sword (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a golem sword (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a golem sword (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a golem sword (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

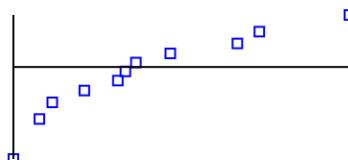
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 11$   $n_2 = 7488$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 91,915.1904$  coins  $S_2 = 28,345.7563$  coins

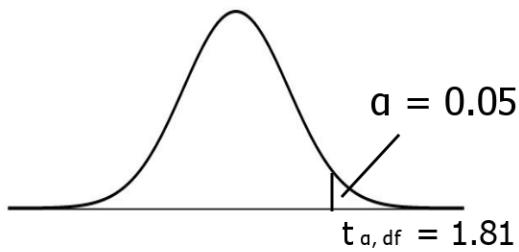
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7488 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 10$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.81$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -5.26$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9998$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 216,691.1818 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 362,510.7937 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 91,915.1904 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 28,345.7563 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 11$$

$$n_2 = 7,488$$

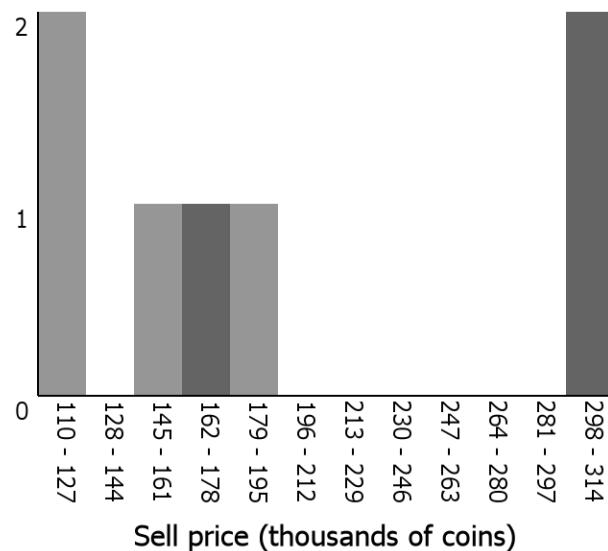
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-5.26 < 1.81$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a golem sword is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

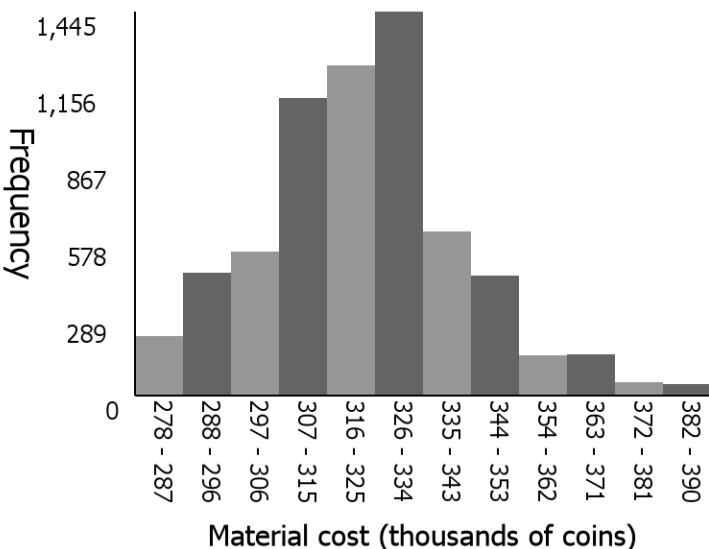
# Selling prices and material costs of a protector dragon helmet

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



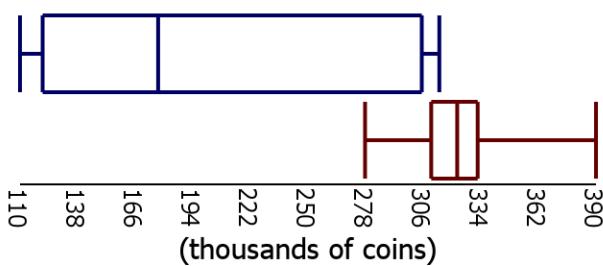
The distribution is centered around 177,156 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 184,305 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 126,987 - 143,974 coins and 194,935 - 296,857 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

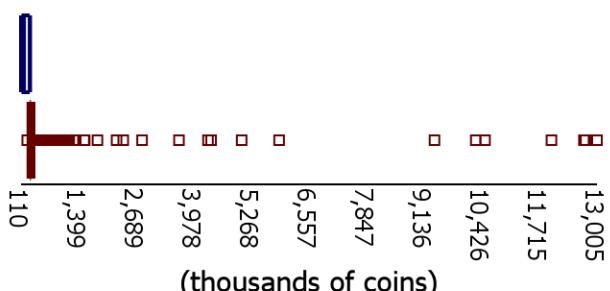


The distribution is centered around 322,531 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 22,581 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 8 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 249,855 coins and 975 outliers on the high end, the highest being 13,004,955 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 110, q1: 121, median: 177, q3: 305, max: 314

min: 278, q1: 310, median: 323, q3: 332, max: 390

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a protector dragon helmet

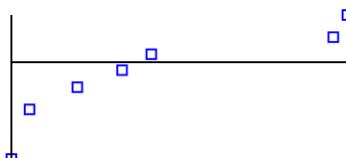
Let group1 = Sell prices of a protector dragon helmet, group2 = Material cost of a protector dragon helmet  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of a protector dragon helmet (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a protector dragon helmet (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a protector dragon helmet (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a protector dragon helmet (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

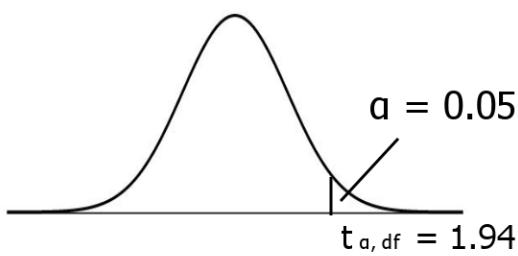
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 7$   $n_2 = 6505$   
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group
2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 82,994.1319$  coins  $S_2 = 19,642.3679$  coins
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6505 > 30$



## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 6$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.94$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -4.03 \quad p\text{-value} = 0.9965$$

## Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 196,025.2857 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 322,353.0996 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 82,994.1319 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 19,642.3679 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 7 \\ n_2 &= 6,505\end{aligned}$$

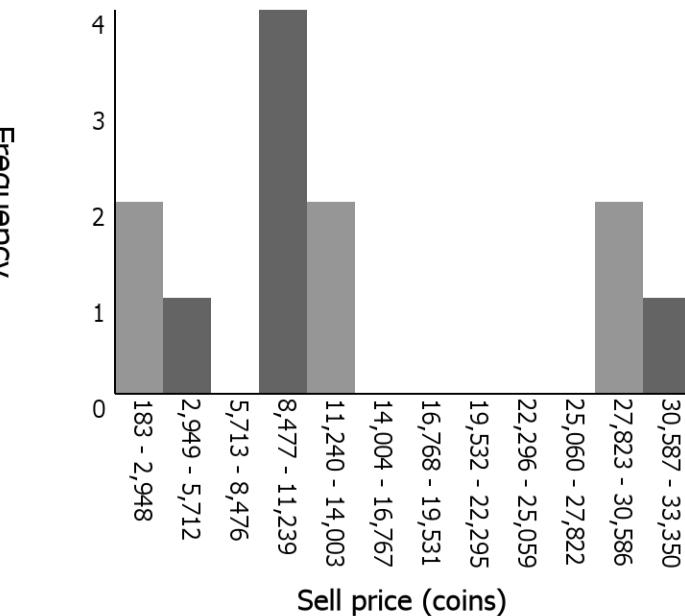
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-4.03 < 1.94$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a protector dragon helmet is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

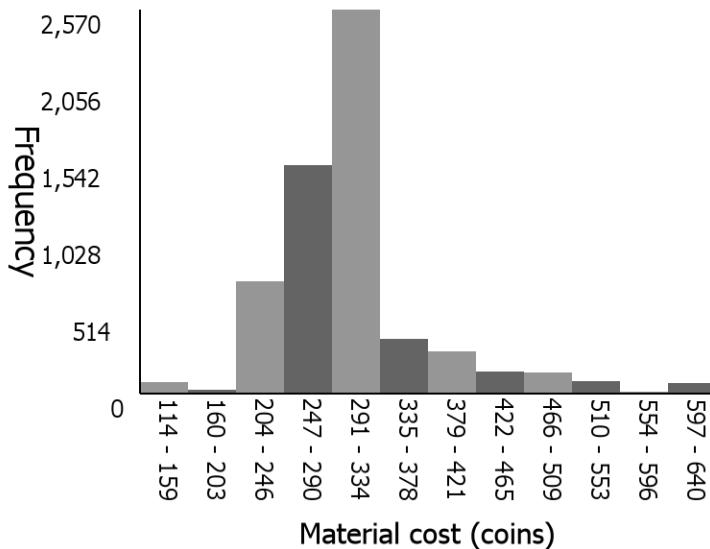
# Selling prices and material costs of a prismatic blade

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



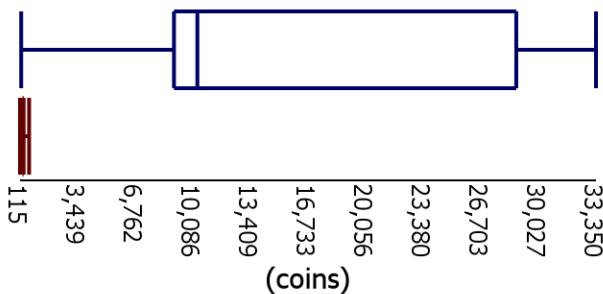
The distribution is centered around 10,350 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 19,750 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 5,712 - 8,476 coins and 14,003 - 27,822 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 2 outliers on the high end, the highest being 1,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 307 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 61 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 1 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 1 coins and 1424 outliers on the high end, the highest being 521,667,643 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

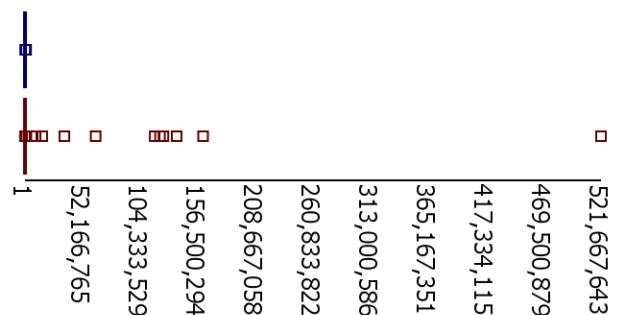
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 184, q1: 9,000, median: 10,350, q3: 28,750, max: 33,350

min: 115, q1: 262, median: 307, q3: 323, max: 640

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a prismarine blade

Let group1 = Sell prices of a prismarine blade, group2 = Material cost of a prismarine blade

$X_1$  = Sell price of a prismarine blade (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a prismarine blade (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a prismarine blade (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a prismarine blade (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

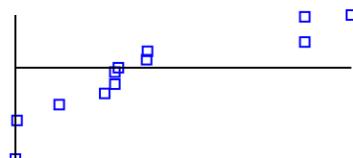
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 12$   $n_2 = 6063$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 11,058.618$  coins  $S_2 = 75.379$  coins

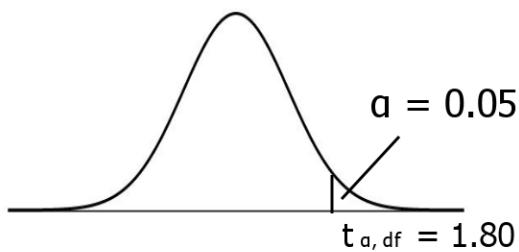
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6063 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 11$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.80$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 4.12$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.0008$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 13,466.5 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 309.3051 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 11,058.618 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 75.379 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 12$$

$$n_2 = 6,063$$

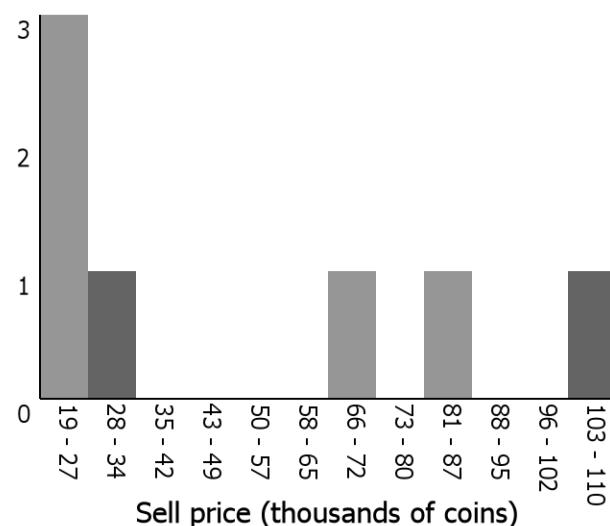
Reject  $H_0$  since  $4.12 > 1.80$

There is significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a prismarine blade is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we rejected  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people earned more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

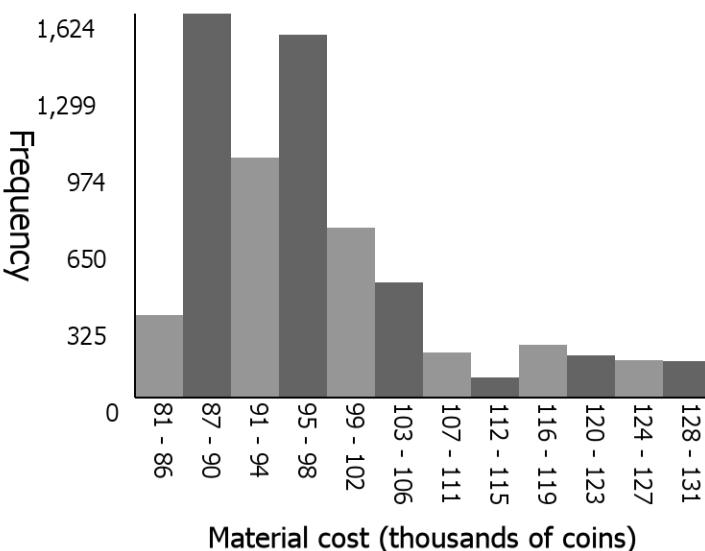
# Selling prices and material costs of a golem armor chestplate

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



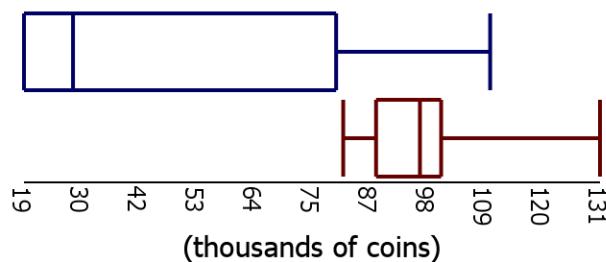
The distribution is centered around 28,750 coins (median). It has a moderate variability (IQR of 60,800 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 34,333 - 64,600 coins, 72,167 - 79,733 coins, and 87,300 - 102,433 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

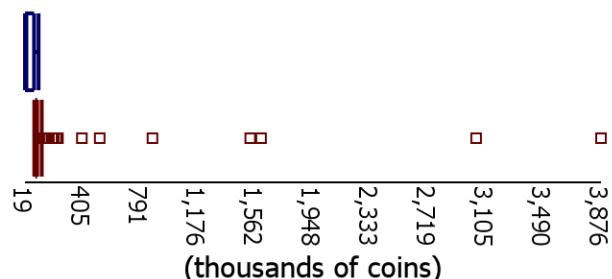


The distribution is centered around 96,320 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 12,673 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 771 outliers on the high end, the highest being 3,876,063 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 19, q1: 19, median: 29, q3: 80, max: 110

min: 81, q1: 88, median: 96, q3: 100, max: 131

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a golem armor chestplate

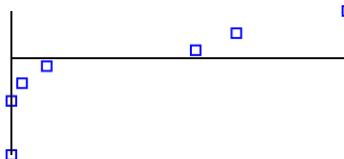
Let group1 = Sell prices of a golem armor chestplate, group2 = Material cost of a golem armor chestplate  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of a golem armor chestplate (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a golem armor chestplate (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a golem armor chestplate (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a golem armor chestplate (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

## Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$ unknown):

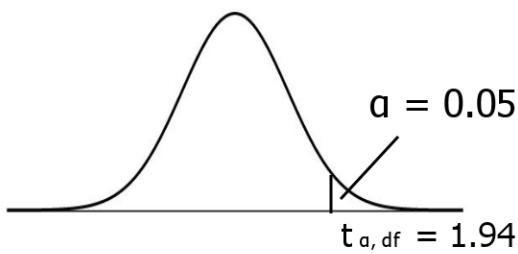
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 7$   $n_2 = 6717$   
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group
2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 36,489.5449$  coins  $S_2 = 10,895.5366$  coins
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6717 > 30$



## Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 6$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.94$

## Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -3.44 \quad p\text{-value} = 0.9931$$

## Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 49,747.1429 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 97,166.5828 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 36,489.5449 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 10,895.5366 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 7 \\ n_2 &= 6,717\end{aligned}$$

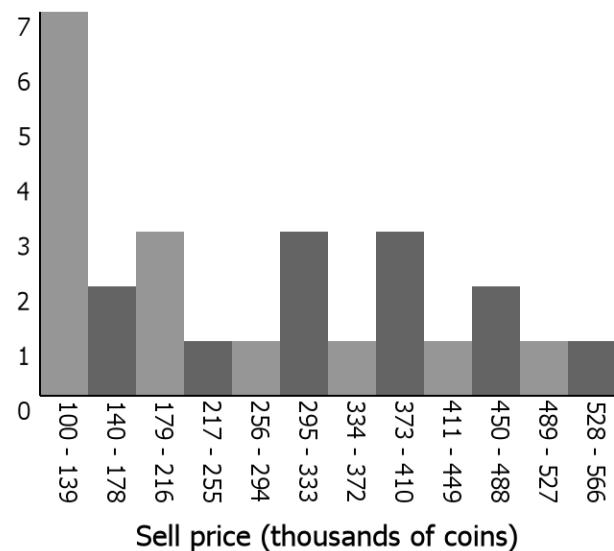
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-3.44 < 1.94$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a golem armor chestplate is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

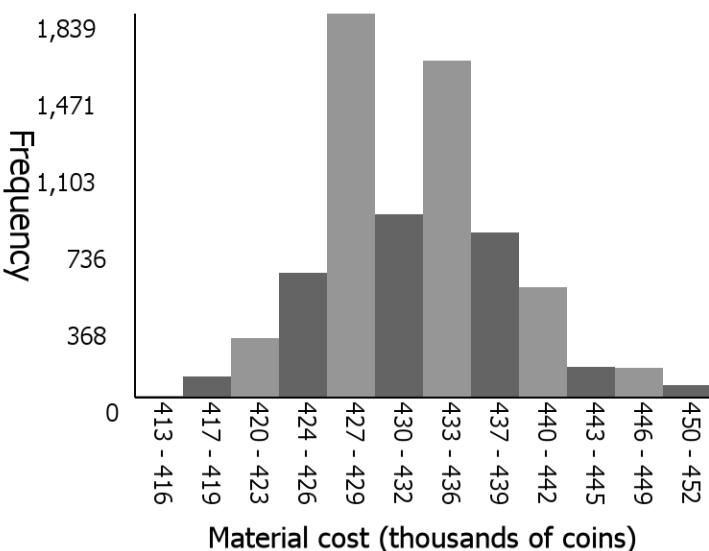
# Selling prices and material costs of a farmer boots

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



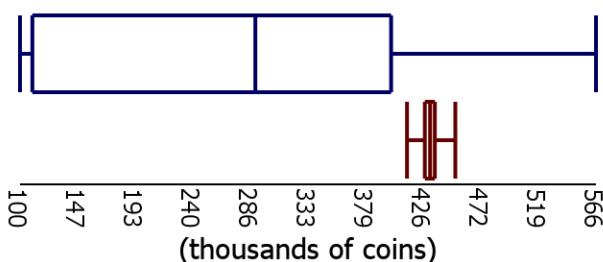
The distribution is centered around 290,253 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 290,000 coins) and is skewed left. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

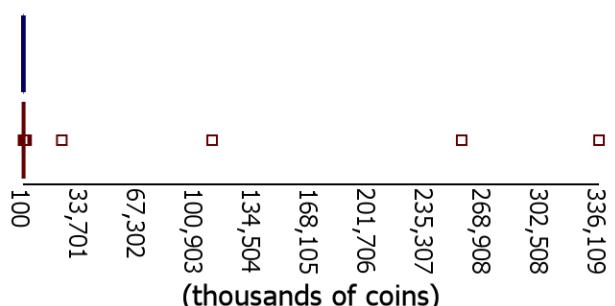


The distribution is centered around 431,525 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 8,090 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 7 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 401,760 coins and 488 outliers on the high end, the highest being 336,109,414 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 100, q1: 110, median: 290, q3: 400, max: 566

min: 413, q1: 427, median: 432, q3: 435, max: 452

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a farmer boots

Let group1 = Sell prices of a farmer boots, group2 = Material cost of a farmer boots

$X_1$  = Sell price of a farmer boots (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a farmer boots (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a farmer boots (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a farmer boots (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

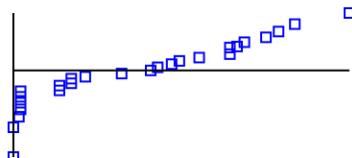
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 26$   $n_2 = 6993$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 145,398.4916$  coins  $S_2 = 6,220.487$  coins

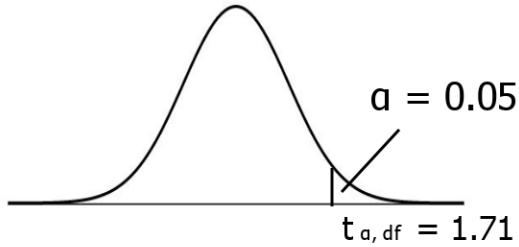
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6993 > 30$



Rejection Critteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 25$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.71$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -5.58$$

$$p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 272,523.4231 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 431,762.3348 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 145,398.4916 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 6,220.487 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 26$$

$$n_2 = 6,993$$

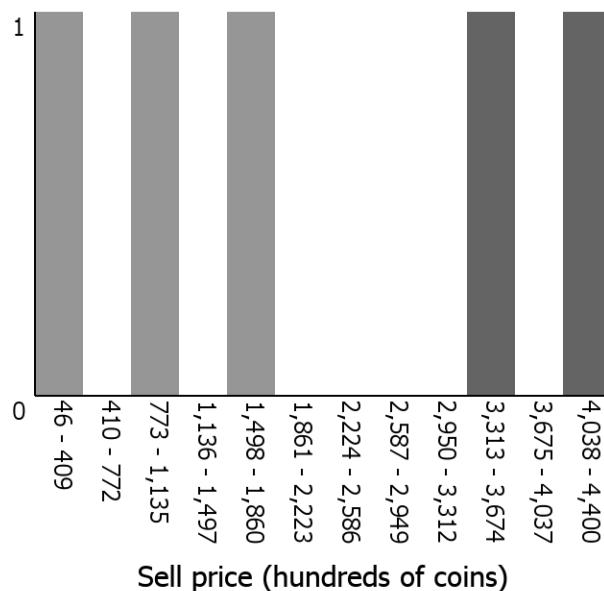
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-5.58 < 1.71$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a farmer boots is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

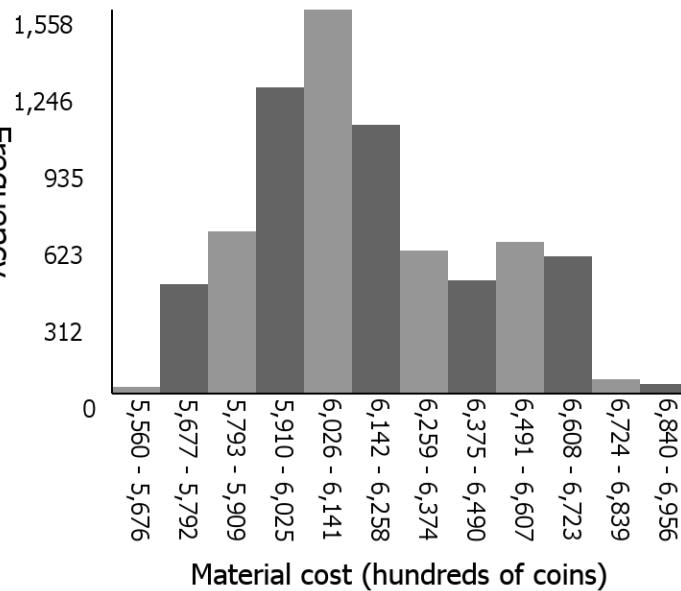
# Selling prices and material costs of a crystal chestplate

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



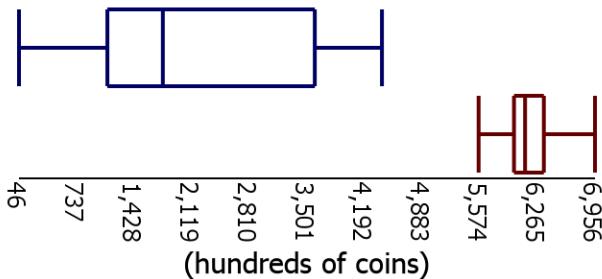
The distribution is centered around 177,156 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 248,811 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 40,883 - 77,167 coins, 113,450 - 149,733 coins, 186,017 - 331,150 coins, and 367,433 - 403,717 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 611,698 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 35,802 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 153 outliers on the high end, the highest being 4,561,586 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

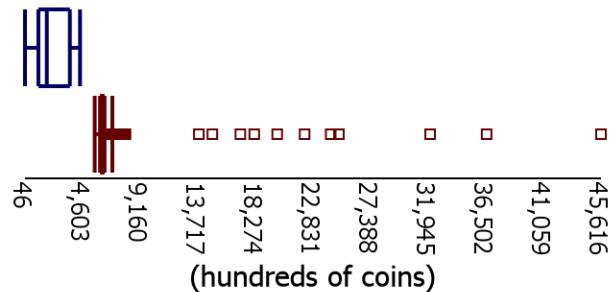
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (hundreds of coins):

min: 46, q1: 1,106, median: 1,772, q3: 3,594, max: 4,400

min: 5,560, q1: 5,984, median: 6,117, q3: 6,342, max: 6,956

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a crystal chestplate

Let group1 = Sell prices of a crystal chestplate, group2 = Material cost of a crystal chestplate

$X_1$  = Sell price of a crystal chestplate (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a crystal chestplate (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a crystal chestplate (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a crystal chestplate (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

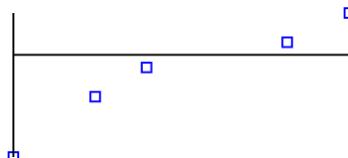
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 5$   $n_2 = 7335$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 178,902.719$  coins  $S_2 = 27,224.5492$  coins

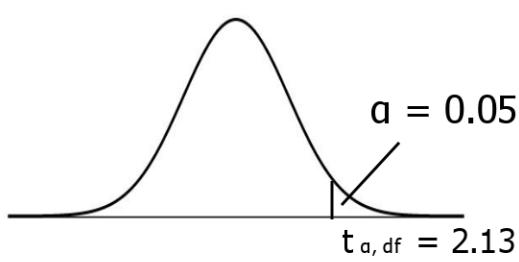
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7335 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 4$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 2.13$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -4.99$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9962$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 218,363.8 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 617,229.2582 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 178,902.719 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 27,224.5492 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 5$$

$$n_2 = 7,335$$

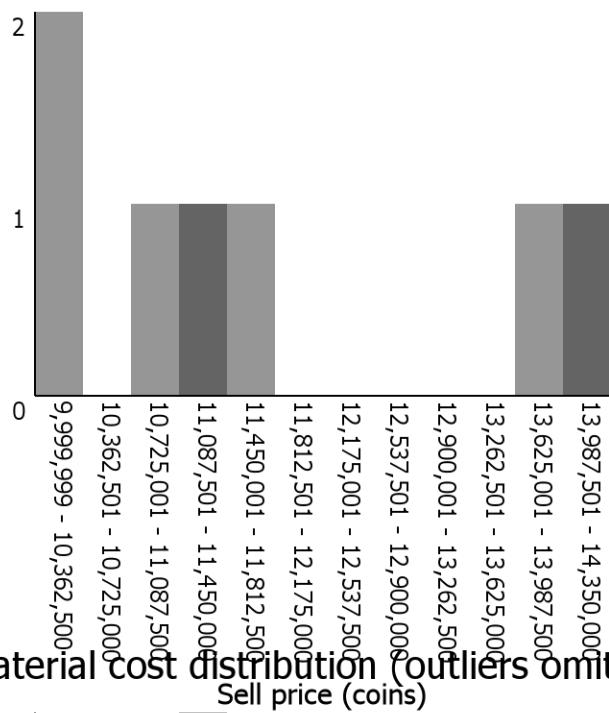
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-4.99 < 2.13$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a crystal chestplate is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

# Selling prices and material costs of a frozen scythe

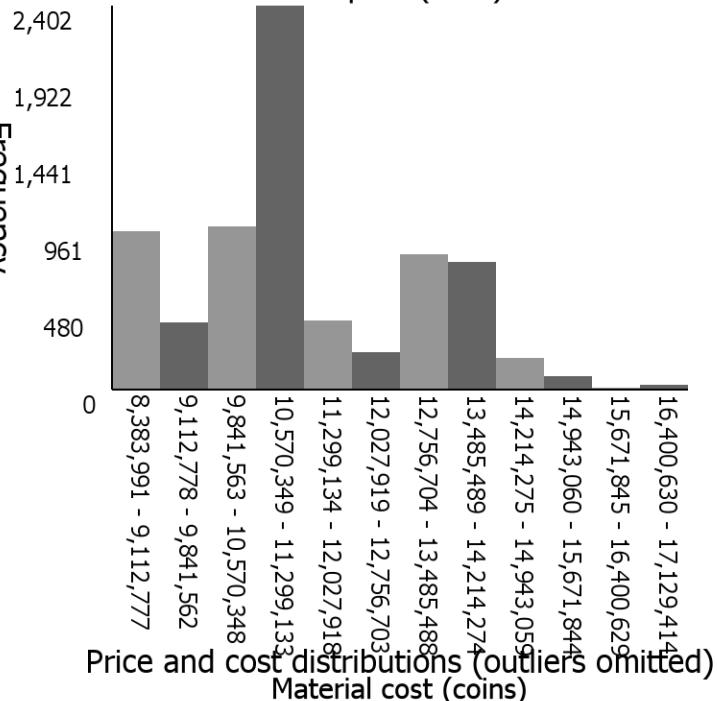
Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 11,314,082 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 3,315,936 coins) and is mostly symmetrical.

There are large gaps between 10,362,500 - 10,725,000 coins and 11,812,500 - 13,625,000 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

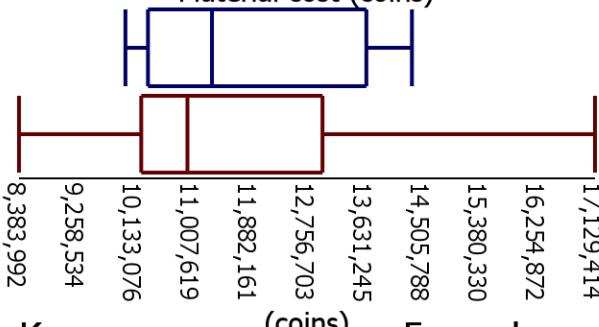
Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 10,941,760 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 2,751,808 coins) and is mostly symmetrical.

There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 2 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 1 coins and 18 outliers on the high end, the highest being 578,559,968 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

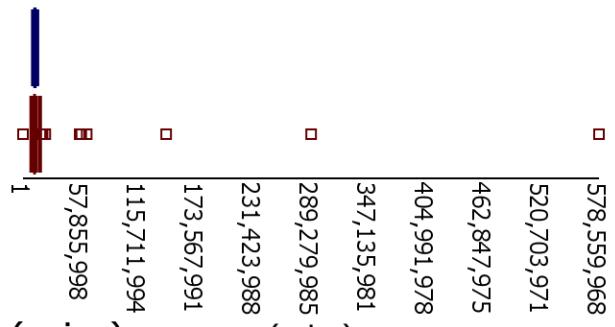
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 10,000,000, q1: 10,342,189, median: 11,314,082, q3: 13,658,125, max: 17,129,414

min: 8,383,992, q1: 10,240,179, median: 10,941,760, q3: 12,756,703, max: 13,631,245

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a frozen scythe

Let group1 = Sell prices of a frozen scythe, group2 = Material cost of a frozen scythe

$X_1$  = Sell price of a frozen scythe (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a frozen scythe (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a frozen scythe (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a frozen scythe (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

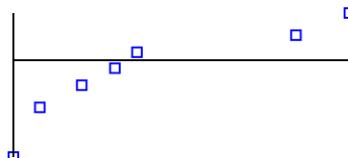
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 7$   $n_2 = 7468$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 1,653,515.611$  coins  $S_2 = 1,781,977.1631$  coins

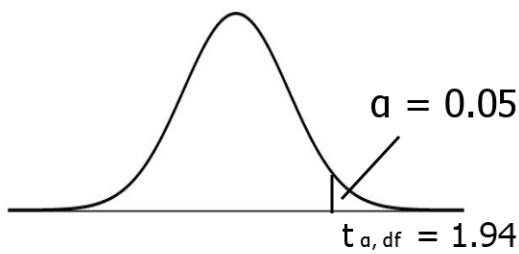
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 7468 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 6$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.94$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = 0.71$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.2510$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 11,735,627.4286 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 11,289,073.952 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 1,653,515.611 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 1,781,977.1631 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 7$$

$$n_2 = 7,468$$

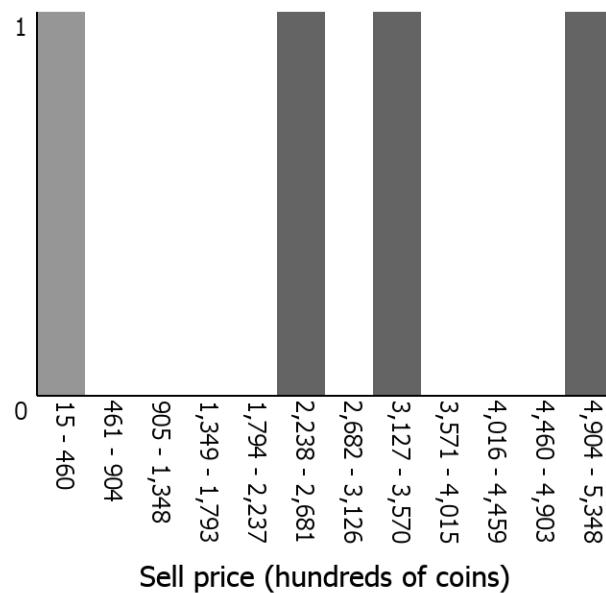
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $0.71 < 1.94$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a frozen scythe is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

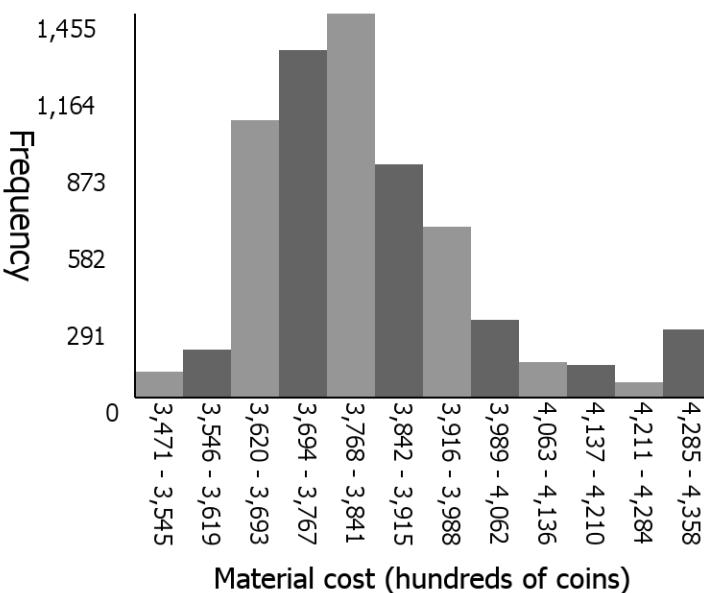
# Selling prices and material costs of an amethyst power scroll

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



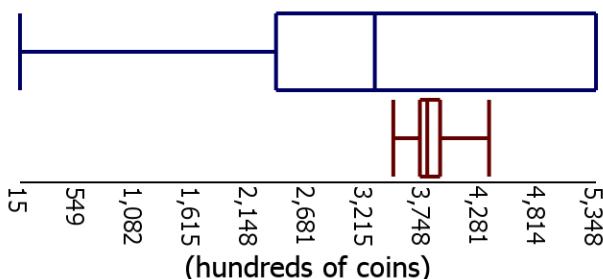
The distribution is centered around 330,000 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 296,208 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 45,964 - 223,709 coins, 268,146 - 312,582 coins, and 357,018 - 490,327 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 1 outlier on the high end, the highest being 1,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 378,542 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 18,704 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 1 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 333,617 coins and 983 outliers on the high end, the highest being 480,333,632 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

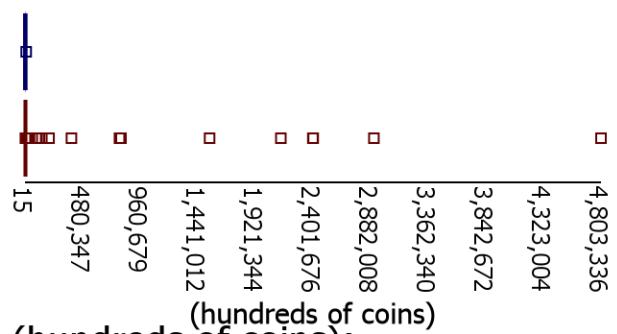
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (hundreds of coins):

min: 15, q1: 2,386, median: 3,300, q3: 5,348, max: 5,348

min: 3,471, q1: 3,717, median: 3,785, q3: 3,904, max: 4,358

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



(hundreds of coins)

4,803,336  
4,323,004  
3,842,672  
3,362,340  
2,882,008  
2,401,676  
1,921,344  
1,441,012  
960,679  
480,347

4,803,336  
4,323,004  
3,842,672  
3,362,340  
2,882,008  
2,401,676  
1,921,344  
1,441,012  
960,679  
480,347

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of an amethyst power scroll

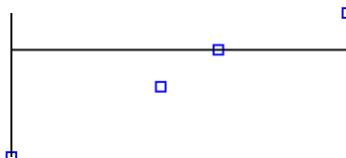
Let group1 = Sell prices of an amethyst power scroll, group2 = Material cost of an amethyst power scroll  
 $X_1$  = Sell price of an amethyst power scroll (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of an amethyst power scroll (coins)  
 $\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of an amethyst power scroll (coins),  
 $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of an amethyst power scroll (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

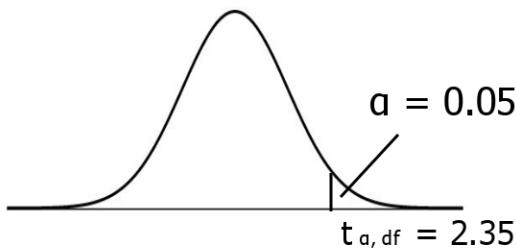
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 4$   $n_2 = 6504$   
One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group
2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 221,066.444$  coins  $S_2 = 17,251.1357$  coins
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6504 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 3$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 2.35$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -0.96 \quad p\text{-value} = 0.7967$$

Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 276,211.5 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 382,633.5318 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 221,066.444 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 17,251.1357 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 4 \\ n_2 &= 6,504\end{aligned}$$

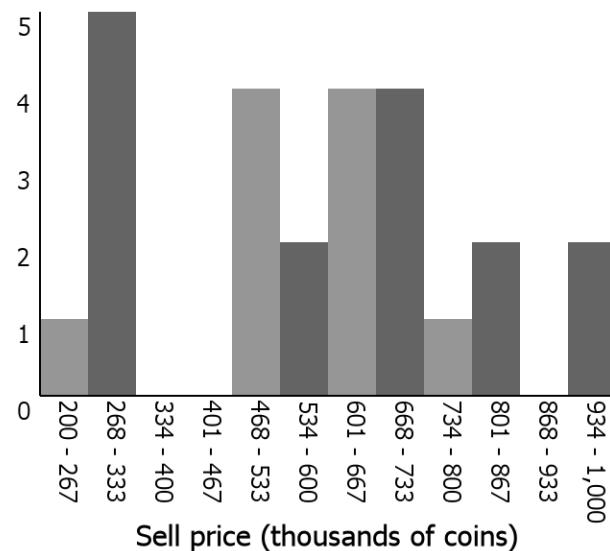
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-0.96 < 2.35$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of an amethyst power scroll is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

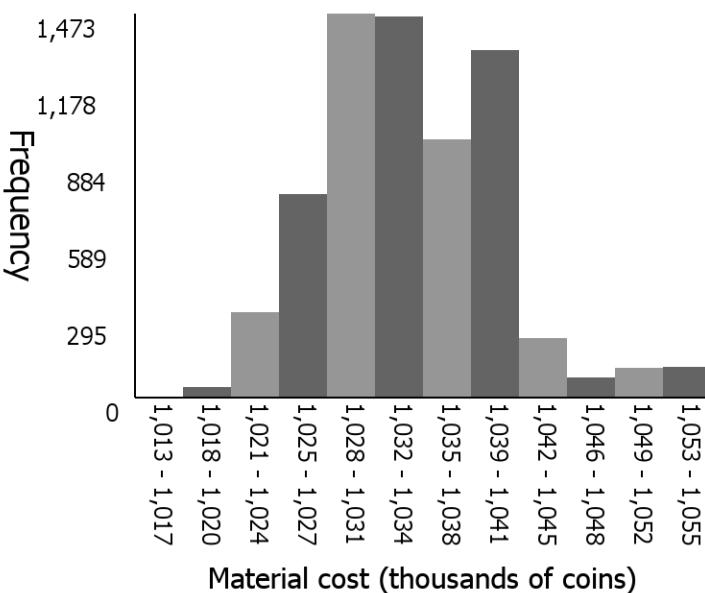
# Selling prices and material costs of a melon boots

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



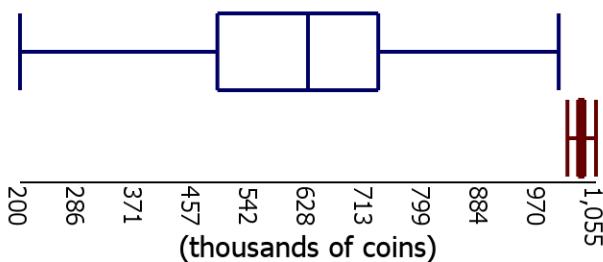
The distribution is centered around 627,685 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 238,854 coins) and is skewed left. There are large gaps between 333,333 - 466,667 coins and 866,667 - 933,333 coins. There are 1 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 57,500 coins and 2 outliers on the high end, the highest being 5,000,000 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 1,032,876 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 9,511 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 6 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 997,892 coins and 545 outliers on the high end, the highest being 1,999,999,998 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

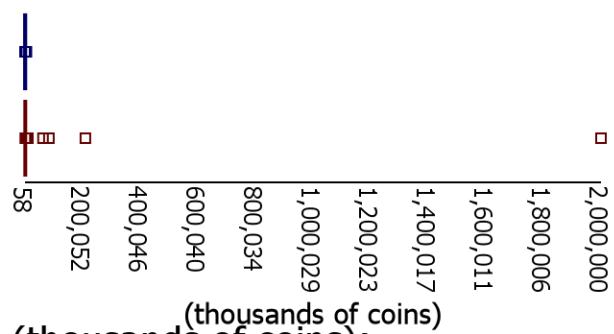
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 200, q1: 493, median: 628, q3: 732, max: 1,000

min: 1,013, q1: 1,029, median: 1,033, q3: 1,038, max: 1,055

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a melon boots

Let group1 = Sell prices of a melon boots, group2 = Material cost of a melon boots

$X_1$  = Sell price of a melon boots (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a melon boots (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a melon boots (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a melon boots (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

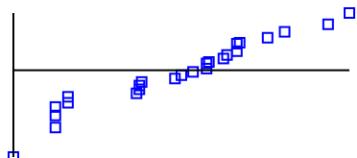
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 25$   $n_2 = 6937$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 212,819.6194$  coins  $S_2 = 6,815.6906$  coins

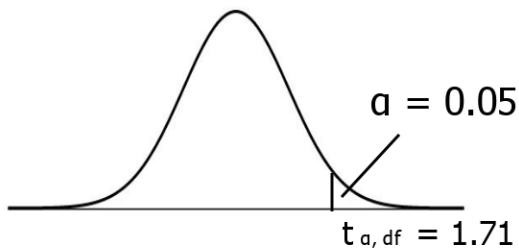
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6937 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 24$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.71$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -10.40$$

$$p\text{-value} > 0.9999$$

Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 590,731.76 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 1,033,343.6337 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 212,819.6194 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 6,815.6906 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 25 \\ n_2 &= 6,937\end{aligned}$$

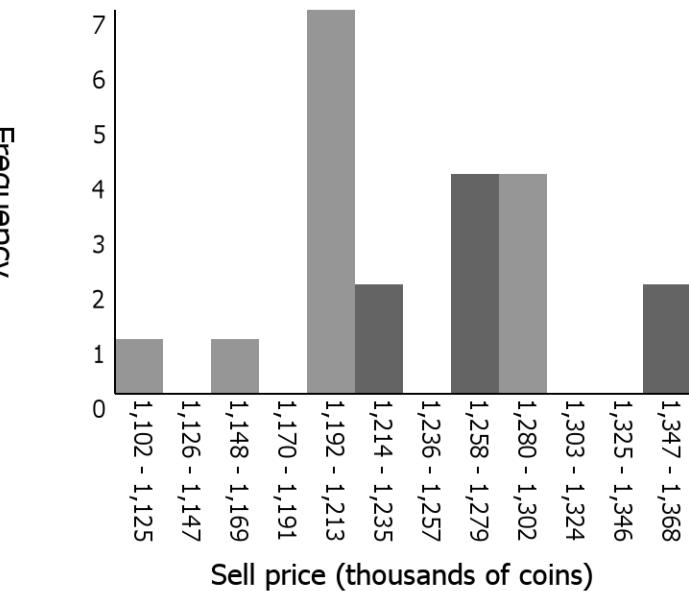
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-10.40 < 1.71$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a melon boots is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

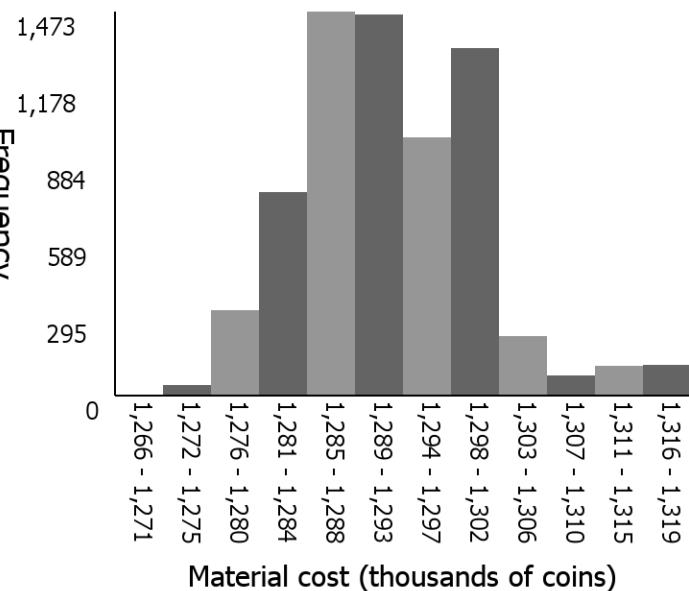
# Selling prices and material costs of a melon helmet

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



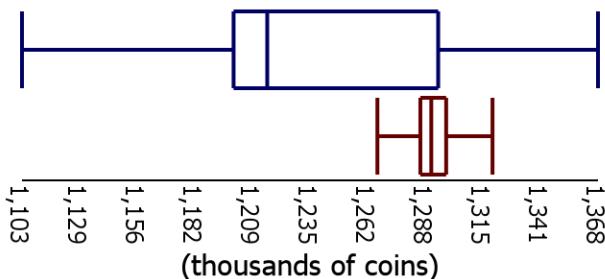
The distribution is centered around 1,215,506 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 94,271 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 1,124,618 - 1,146,736 coins, 1,168,853 - 1,190,971 coins, 1,235,207 - 1,257,324 coins, and 1,301,560 - 1,345,795 coins. There are 2 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 305,305 coins and 1 outlier on the high end, the highest being 1,499,999 coins.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 1,291,095 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 11,888 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 6 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 1,247,365 coins and 545 outliers on the high end, the highest being 2,499,999,998 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

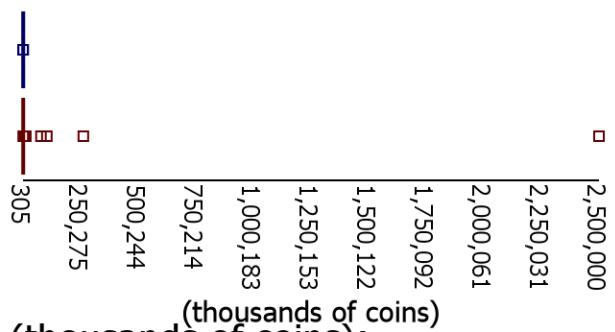
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 1,103, q1: 1,200, median: 1,216, q3: 1,294, max: 1,368

min: 1,266, q1: 1,286, median: 1,291, q3: 1,298, max: 1,319

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a melon helmet

Let group1 = Sell prices of a melon helmet, group2 = Material cost of a melon helmet

$X_1$  = Sell price of a melon helmet (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a melon helmet (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a melon helmet (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a melon helmet (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

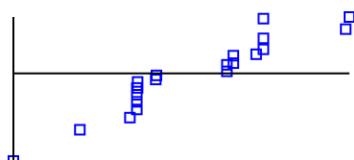
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 21$   $n_2 = 6937$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 66,718.5735$  coins  $S_2 = 8,519.6125$  coins

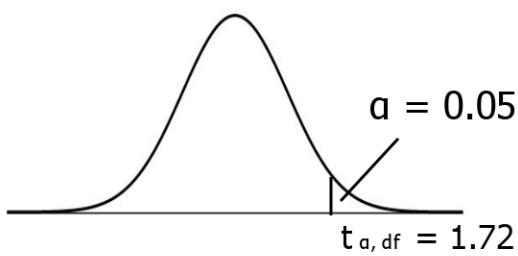
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6937 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 20$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.72$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -3.33$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9983$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 1,243,133.381 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 1,291,679.5515 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 66,718.5735 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 8,519.6125 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 21$$

$$n_2 = 6,937$$

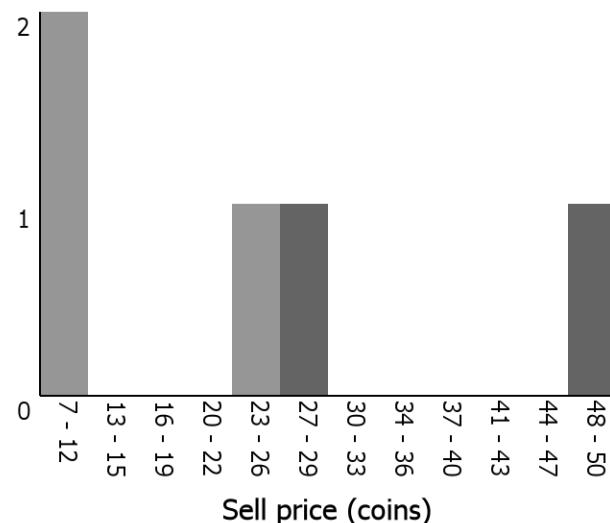
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-3.33 < 1.72$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a melon helmet is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

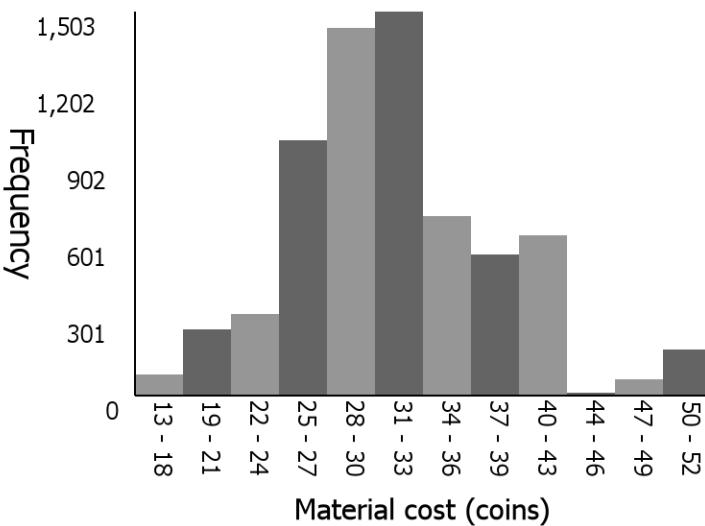
# Selling prices and material costs of a skeleton hat

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



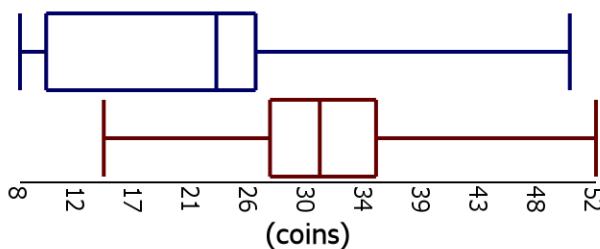
The distribution is centered around 23 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 16 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are large gaps between 12 - 22 coins and 29 - 47 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)



The distribution is centered around 31 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 8 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 750 outliers on the high end, the highest being 386,119,647 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Key:

■ Sell Price

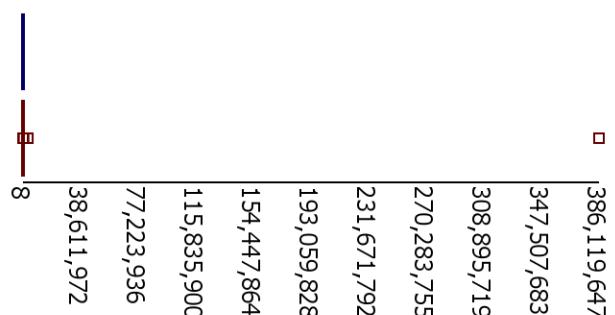
■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (coins):

min: 8, q1: 10, median: 23, q3: 26, max: 50

min: 14, q1: 27, median: 31, q3: 35, max: 52

Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a skeleton hat

Let group1 = Sell prices of a skeleton hat, group2 = Material cost of a skeleton hat

$X_1$  = Sell price of a skeleton hat (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a skeleton hat (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a skeleton hat (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a skeleton hat (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

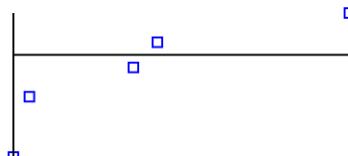
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 5$   $n_2 = 6738$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 16.8167$  coins  $S_2 = 6.7663$  coins

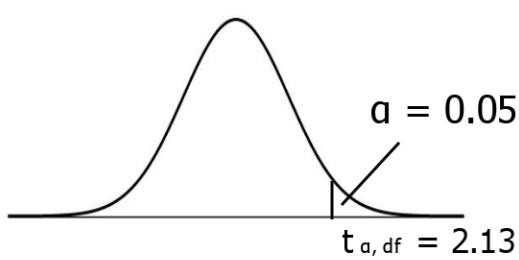
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6738 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 4$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 2.13$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -1.03$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.8202$$

Inputs:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 23.4 \text{ (coins)} \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 31.1749 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_1 &= 16.8167 \text{ (coins)} \\ S_2 &= 6.7663 \text{ (coins)} \\ n_1 &= 5 \\ n_2 &= 6,738\end{aligned}$$

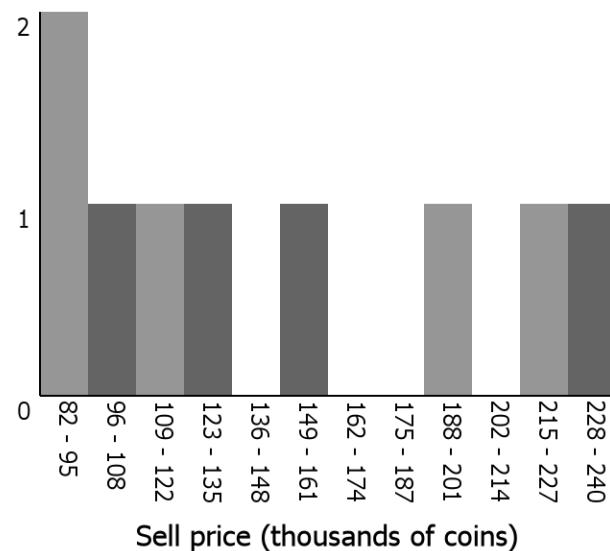
Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-1.03 < 2.13$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a skeleton hat is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.

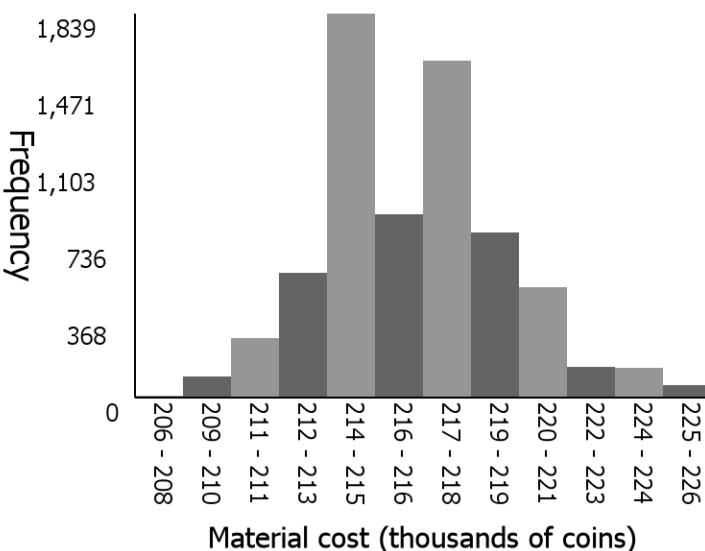
# Selling prices and material costs of a lantern helmet

Sell price distribution (outliers omitted)



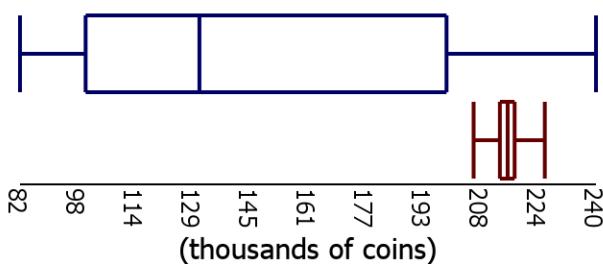
The distribution is centered around 131,219 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 99,000 coins) and is skewed right. There are large gaps between 134,667 - 147,833 coins, 161,000 - 187,333 coins, and 200,500 - 213,667 coins. There are 0 outliers on the low end and 0 outliers on the high end.

Material cost distribution (outliers omitted)

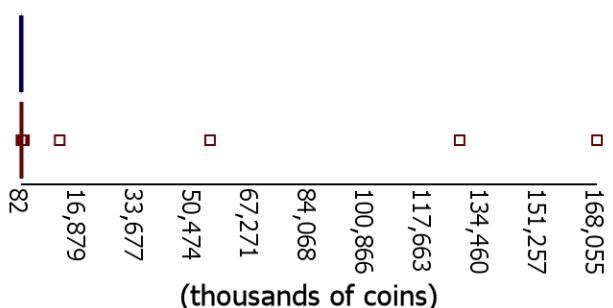


The distribution is centered around 215,762 coins (median). It has a low variability (IQR of 4,045 coins) and is mostly symmetrical. There are no large gaps in the distribution. There are 7 outliers on the low end, the lowest being 200,880 coins and 488 outliers on the high end, the highest being 168,054,707 coins.

Price and cost distributions (outliers omitted)



Price and cost distributions (outliers included)



Key:

■ Sell Price

■ Material Cost

5 number summaries (thousands of coins):

min: 82, q1: 100, median: 131, q3: 199, max: 240

min: 206, q1: 214, median: 216, q3: 218, max: 226

# Statistical test comparing the selling prices and material costs of a lantern helmet

Let group1 = Sell prices of a lantern helmet, group2 = Material cost of a lantern helmet

$X_1$  = Sell price of a lantern helmet (coins),  $X_2$  = Material cost of a lantern helmet (coins)

$\mu_1$  = Mean sell price of a lantern helmet (coins),  $\mu_2$  = Mean material cost of a lantern helmet (coins)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

Requirements for a difference of means test ( $\sigma$  unknown):

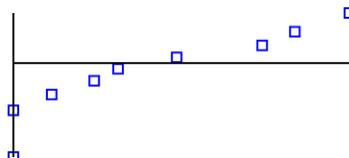
1. 2 independent SRS's: ✓  $n_1 = 9$   $n_2 = 6993$

One price/cost from either group will not affect any price/cost from either group

2.  $\sigma$  is not known, but  $S_x$  is: ✓  $S_1 = 58,804.5705$  coins  $S_2 = 3,110.2425$  coins

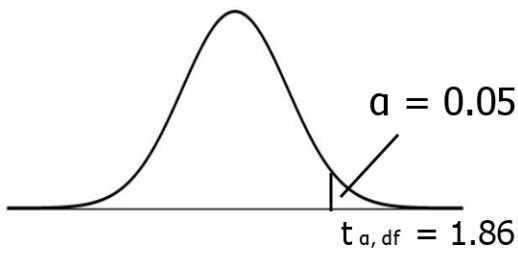
3. Group1 is normally distributed and  $n_2 > 30$ : ✓

Quantile plot of sell prices     $n_2 = 6993 > 30$



Rejection Criteria:

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad df = 8$$



Reject  $H_0$  if  $t > 1.86$

Test Statistic:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

$$t = -3.49$$

$$p\text{-value} = 0.9959$$

Inputs:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 147,483.6667 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 215,881.1684 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_1 = 58,804.5705 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$S_2 = 3,110.2425 \text{ (coins)}$$

$$n_1 = 9$$

$$n_2 = 6,993$$

Fail to reject  $H_0$  since  $-3.49 < 1.86$

There is not significant evidence at the  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance to support the claim that the mean selling price of a lantern helmet is greater than the mean cost of the materials required to make it.

Since we failed to reject  $H_0$ , it suggests that on average people did not earn more coins from selling this item than it would have cost them to buy the materials.