$\mathcal{D}$ 

Name\_\_\_\_\_

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

	(7.1) The term $\begin{bmatrix} \sigma \\ \sigma \\ \sqrt{n} \end{bmatrix}$ describes the		1)	
	2) Find the critical value $z_{\alpha/2}$ needed to construct a(n) 79% confidence	e interval.	2)	
	3) A sample of size $n = 56$ is drawn from a population whose standard $\sigma = 4.5$ . Find the margin of error for a 95% confidence interval for		3)	
	4) A student looked up the number of years served by 35 of the more Supreme Court justices. The average number of years served by the justices was 13.8. If the standard deviation of the entire population find the 95% confidence interval for the average number of years s Supreme Court justices.	nose 35 n is 7.3 years,	4)	
	5) A random sample of 9 TI-89 Titanium calculators being sold over the following prices, in dollars.	the internet had	5)	
	142149147146145148154136131			
	Assume the population standard deviation is $\sigma = 30$ and that the population approximately normal. Construct a 95% confidence interval for the for all the TI-89's being sold over the internet.	-		
	6) A study of elephants is conducted to determine the average weight subspecies of elephants. The standard deviation for the population pounds. At a 90% level, how many elephants need to be weighed s weight will be accurate to within 250 pounds?	is 500	6)	
2	7) A researcher conducted a study of the access speed of 45 hard driv concluded that his maximum error of estimate was 24. If he were to second study to reduce the maximum error of estimate to 6, about 1 hard drives should he include in his new sample?	o conduct a	7)	
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.				
	<ul><li>7.2 8) The <i>t</i>-distribution has a variance that is greater than one.</li><li>A) False</li><li>B) True</li></ul>		8)	

### SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question. 9) Find $t_{\alpha/2}$ when n = 12 for the 95% confidence interval for the mean. 9) \_\_\_\_\_ 10) A sample of size n = 11 has a sample mean $\overline{x} = 15.6$ and sample standard 10) deviation s = 2.4. Construct a 95% confidence interval for the population mean $\mu$ . 11) The prices (in dollars) for a graphing calculator are shown below for 8 online 11) vendors. Estimate the true mean price for this particular calculator with 95% confidence. 121 125 151 129 127 133 121 125 12) 7 squirrels were found to have an average weight of 8.7 ounces with a sample 12) standard deviation is 1.1. Find the 95% confidence interval of the true mean weight. 7.3 13) In a study of 100 new cars, 29 are white. Find and q, where p is the 13) proportion of new cars that are white. 14) Find the standard error for the given values of x and n. 14) x = 125, n = 25915) Use the given data to construct a confidence interval of the requested level. 15) x = 98, n = 223, confidence level 99% 16) A recent study of 750 internet users in Europe found that 35% of internet users 16) were women. What is the 95% confidence interval of the true proportion of women in Europe who use the internet? 17) In a sample of 45 mice, a biologist found that 40% were able to run a maze in 30 17) seconds or less. Find the 95% limit for the population proportion of mice who can run a maze in 30 seconds or less. 18) A recent poll of 700 people who work indoors found that 278 smoke. If the 18) researchers want to be 98% confident of their results to within 3.5 percentage points, how large a sample is necessary? 19) \_\_\_\_\_ 19) A report states that 42% of home owners had a vegetable garden. How large a sample is needed to estimate the true proportion of home owners who have vegetable gardens to within 4% with 95% confidence?

#### 2

20) In a sample of 855 bartenders, 48.0% report hearing complaints from patrons 20) about their jobs. If the margin of error for the proportion of bartenders hearing job complaints is 4.4 percentage points, what is the degree of confidence used? 21) The following display from a TI-84 Plus calculator presents a 99% confidence 21) \_\_\_\_ interval for a proportion. 1-PropZInt (0.336424, 0.663576) $\hat{p} = 0.500000$ n = 62Use the information in the display to construct a 95% confidence interval for p. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. 8.1 22) The null hypothesis states that there is no difference between a parameter and a specific 22) value, or that there is no difference between two parameters. A) False B) True SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question. 23) Is the statement  $H_0: \mu = 6$  a valid null hypothesis? 23) MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. 24) Sandra Johnson, a researcher, believes her pulse rate will decrease with exercise. Her 24) \_\_\_\_\_ alternative hypothesis would contain an equal sign. A) False B) True SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question. 25) Determine whether the alternative hypothesis is left-tailed, right-tailed, or 25) two-tailed.  $H_0: \mu = 71$   $H_1: \mu < 71$ MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. 26) Stating the hypothesis should be the first step used in hypothesis testing. 26) A) False B) True SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question. 27) Using the z table, find the critical value (or values) for an  $\alpha = 0.03$  two-tailed test. 27)

28) Using the <i>z</i> table, find the critical value (or values) for an $\alpha = 0.1$ test.	l right-tailed 28)
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the stateme	ent or answers the question.
29) The critical value for a right-tailed test with $\alpha = 0.03$ is 1.88. A) True B) False	29)
SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement	or answers the question.
30) A sample of 60 chewable vitamin tablets have a sample mean of 2 of vitamin C. Nutritionists want to perform a hypothesis test to de strong the evidence is that the mean mass of vitamin C per tablet milligrams. State the appropriate null and alternate hypotheses.	etermine how
31) A grocery store owner claims that the mean amount spent per che than \$73. A test is made of $H_0$ : $\mu = 73$ versus $H_1$ : $\mu > 73$ . The nul not rejected. State the appropriate conclusion.	
32) A recent survey of gasoline prices indicated that the national aver per gallon. The Dallas Automobile Club claimed that gasoline in significantly lower than the national average. A survey covering suburbs in Dallas found the average price of gasoline to be \$3.924 with a population standard deviation of \$0.053. What critical val- used to test the claim using $\alpha = 0.01$ ?	Texas was 10 different 4 per gallon
8.2 33) A test is made of $H_0$ : $\mu = 55$ versus $H_1$ : $\mu > 55$ . A sample of size	ze n = 68 is drawn, 33)
and $\overline{x} = 56$ . The population standard deviation is $\sigma = 27$ . Compute the test statistic z.	the value of
34) A test is made of $H_0$ : $\mu = 54$ versus $H_1$ : $\mu \neq 54$ . A sample of size $\mu$	n = 73 is drawn, 34)
and $\overline{x} = 57$ . The population standard deviation is $\sigma = 21$ . Compute the test statistic z.	the value of
35) A test of $H_0$ : $\mu = 42$ versus $H_1$ : $\mu < 42$ is performed using a signification $\alpha = 0.05$ . The value of the test statistic is $z = -1.47$ . Is $H_0$ rejected	
<ul> <li>36) The Eagle Ridge Contractors Association claims the average price their subdivision is \$125,150 with a standard deviation of \$7,350.</li> <li>36 homes for sale in this subdivision had an average selling price The Eagle Ridge Home Owners Association is interested in know of homes for sale in this subdivision are actually lower than claim the test value.</li> </ul>	A sample of of \$123,550. ing if the costs

- 37) Dr. Christina Cuttleman, a nutritionist, claims that the average number of calories in a serving of popcorn is 75 with a standard deviation of 7. A sample of 50 servings of popcorn was found to have an average of 78 calories. Check Dr. Cuttleman's claim at  $\alpha = 0.05$ .
- 38) The average magnesium concentration in ground water around Metro City is  $\mu = 59.3$  parts per million (ppm) with a standard deviation of  $\sigma = 18$ . The table below shows the ground-water magnesium concentrations (ppm) from random sites in a suburb located 15 miles away. At  $\alpha = 0.10$ , can it be concluded that the average magnesium concentration in the suburb differs from 59.3 ppm?

43	62	56	32	36
116	27	9	47	111
115	96	27	55	79
59	63	43	36	44
102	54	32	64	93
78	8	105	110	84
124	125	104	104	87

a. State the hypotheses and identify the claim.

- b. Find the critical values.
- c. Compute the test statistic.
- d. Make a decision.
- e. Summarize the results.
- 39) The average greyhound can reach a top speed of 18.8 meters per second. A 39) \_\_\_\_\_\_ particular greyhound breeder claims her dogs are faster than the average greyhound. A sample of 50 of her dogs ran, on average, 19.2 meters per second with a population standard deviation of 1.4 meters per second. With  $\alpha = 0.05$ , is her claim correct?
- 40) State whether the null hypothesis should be rejected on the basis of the given *P*-value.

*P*-value = 0.001,  $\alpha$  = 0.05, one-tailed test

- 41) A test of  $H_0: \mu = 43$  versus  $H_1: \mu \neq 43$  is performed using a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.01$ . The *P*-value is 0.129. Is  $H_0$  rejected?
- 42) A test of  $H_0: \mu = 60$  versus  $H_1: \mu < 60$  is performed using a significance level of 42) \_\_\_\_\_  $\alpha = 0.01$ . The *P*-value is 0.118. Is  $H_0$  rejected?

38)

37)

• • • •

40)

41)

43) A sample of 46 students enroll in a program that claims to improve scores on the quantitative reasoning portion of the Graduate Record Examination (GRE). The participants take a mock GRE test before the program begins and again at the end to measure their improvement.

The mean number of points improved was x = 16. Assume the standard deviation is  $\sigma = 53$  and let  $\mu$  be the population mean number of points improved. To determine whether the program is effective, a test is made of the hypotheses  $H_0$ :  $\mu = 0$  versus  $H_1$ :  $\mu > 0$ .

Compute the value of the test statistic.

44) Thirty-seven members of a bowling league sign up for a program that claims to improve bowling scores. The participants bowl a set of five games before the program begins and a set of five games again at the end to measure their improvement.

The mean number of points improved (over the set of five games) was x = 22. Assume the standard deviation is  $\sigma = 44$  and let  $\mu$  be the population mean number of points improved for the set of five games. To determine whether the program is effective, a test is made of the hypotheses  $H_0$ :  $\mu = 0$  versus  $H_1$ :  $\mu > 0$ .

- i). Compute the value of the test statistic.
- ii). Compute the *P*-value.
- iii). Do you reject  $H_0$  at the  $\alpha = 0.01$  level?
- 45) The following display from a TI-84 Plus calculator presents the results of a hypothesis test.

45) \_\_\_\_\_

47) \_\_\_\_\_

Z-Test
µ ≠ 59
z = 1.12
2 1.12
p = 0.47801
P 0.17001
x =57.88
5 4
n = 54

What are the null and alternate hypotheses?

8.3 46) What are the critical value for a two-tailed *t* test when  $\alpha = 0.02$  and n = 19? 46)

47) What is the critical value for a right-tailed *t* test when  $\alpha = 0.025$  and n = 13?

6

43)

44) \_\_\_\_\_

48) A recent study of business travelers claims they spend an average of \$41.00 per day on meals. As a test of this claim, a random sampling of 16 business travelers found they had spent an average of \$45.00 per day with a standard deviation of \$3.65. What are the critical values for a two-tailed <i>t</i> test of this claim with $\alpha = 0.05$ ?	48)
49) The mean annual tuition and fees for a sample of 12 private colleges was \$36,800 with a standard deviation of \$5000. A dotplot shows that it is reasonable to assume that the population is approximately normal. You wish to test whether the mean tuition and fees for private colleges is different from \$33,700.	49)
Compute the value of the test statistic and state the number of degrees of freedom.	
50) At a certain university, the average attendance at basketball games has been 2725. This year the attendance for the first 14 games has been 2265 with a standard deviation of 485. The athletic director claims that the attendance is the same as last year. If $\alpha = 0.05$ , what are the critical values for this two-tailed <i>t</i> test?	50)
51) The mean annual tuition and fees for a sample of 11 private colleges was \$26,500 with a standard deviation of \$6000. A dotplot shows that it is reasonable to assume that the population is approximately normal. You wish to test whether the mean tuition and fees for private colleges is different from \$31,000.	51)
i). State the null and alternate hypotheses. ii). Compute the value of the test statistic and state the number of degrees of freedom. iii). State a conclusion regarding $H_0$ . Use the $\alpha = 0.05$ level of significance.	
52) Use technology to find the <i>P</i> -value for the test value. t = 1.532, n = 22, right-tailed	52)
53) Use technology to find the <i>P</i> -value for the following values of the test statistic <i>t</i> , sample size <i>n</i> , and alternate hypothesis $H_1$ . $t = 1.247, n = 10, H_1: \mu > \mu_0$	53)
54) Use technology to find the <i>P</i> -value for the following values of the test statistic <i>t</i> , sample size <i>n</i> , and alternate hypothesis $H_1$ . $t = 1.535, n = 15, H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$	54)

55) \_\_\_\_\_

# 55) The following display from a TI-84 Plus calculator presents the results of a hypothesis test for a population mean $\mu$ .

T-Test  $\mu < 52$  t = -4.479421 p = 0.000020  $\overline{x} = 51.87$  Sx = 0.21523n = 55

Do you reject  $H_0$  at the  $\alpha = 0.10$  level of significance?

8.4 56) The formula for the test value in a $z$ test for proportions is	56)
57) In a simple random sample of size 88, there were 22 individuals in the category of interest. It is desired to test $H_0$ : $p = 0.31$ versus $H_1$ : $p < 0.31$ . Compute the test statistic <i>z</i> .	57)
58) In a simple random sample of size 64, there were 32 individuals in the category of interest. It is desired to test $H_0$ : $p = 0.36$ versus $H_1$ : $p < 0.36$ . Do you reject $H_0$ at the 0.05 level?	58)
59) In a simple random sample of size 100, there were 60 individuals in the category of interest. It is desired to test $H_0$ : $p = 0.69$ versus $H_1$ : $p < 0.69$ .	59)
i). Compute the sample proportion $p$ . ii). It is desired to test $H_0$ : $p = 0.69$ versus $H_1$ : $p > 0.69$ Compute the test statiii). Do you reject $H_0$ at the 0.05 level?	
60) It has been claimed that at UCLA at least 40% of the students live on campus. In a random sample of 250 students, 90 were found to live on campus. Does the evidence support the claim at $\alpha = 0.01$ ?	60)
61) A political strategist claims that 56% of voters in Madison County support his	61)

candidate. In a poll of 300 randomly selected voters, 150 of them support the strategist's candidate. At  $\alpha = 0.05$ , is the political strategist's claim warranted?

- 62) A scientist claims that only 65% of geese in his area fly south for the winter. He tags 65 random geese in the summer and finds that 20 of them do not fly south in the winter. If  $\alpha = 0.05$ , is the scientist's belief warranted?
- 63) The following display from a TI-84 Plus calculator presents the results of a hypothesis test for a population proportion *p*.

1-PropZTestprop > 0.29 z = -1.60p = 0.054799  $\hat{p} = 0.205$ n = 73

State the null and alternate hypotheses.

64) The following display from a TI-84 Plus calculator presents the results of a hypothesis test for a population proportion *p*.

1-PropZTestprop > 0.28
z = -1.16
p = 0.123024  $\hat{p} = 0.222$ n = 81

Can  $H_0$  be rejected at the 0.05 level?

63) \_\_\_\_\_

62)

64) \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer Key Testname: MATH 1342 CH. 7-8 REVIEW

1) maximum error of estimate 2) 1.25 3) 1.18 4)  $11.4 < \mu < 16.2$ 5) (124.6, 163.8) 6) 11 7) 720 8) B 9) 2.20 10)  $14.0 < \mu < 17.2$ 11)  $120.9 < \mu < 137.1$ 12)  $7.7 < \mu < 9.7$ 13)  $\hat{p} = 0.29, \ \hat{q} = 0.71$ 14) 0.031 15) 0.354 < *p* < 0.525 16) 0.316 < *p* < 0.384 17) 25.7%18) 1062 19) 585 20) 99% 21) (0.376, 0.624) 22) B 23) Yes, this is a statement that compares a parameter to a value. 24) A 25) left-tailed 26) B 27) ±2.17 28) 1.23 29) A 30)  $H_0: \mu = 230, H_1: \mu > 230$ 31) There is not enough evidence to conclude that the mean checkout price is greater than \$73. 32) -2.33 33) 0.31 34) 1.22 35) No 36) -1.31

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37) H_0: \mu = 75 (the claim) and H_1: \mu \neq 75
   Critical values: \pm 1.96
   Test value: 3.03
   Reject the null hypothesis.
   There is not enough evidence to support the claim that the average number of calories
   in a serving of popcorn is 75.
38) a. H_0 : \mu = 59.3 ppm and H_1 : \mu \neq 59.3 ppm (claim)
   b. C.V. = \pm 1.96
   c. z = 3.3 (\overline{x} = 69.429 ppm)
   d. Reject the null hypothesis
   e. There is evidence to support the claim that the suburb's average
   magnesium concentration differs from Metro City's.
39) Yes, because the test value 2.02 falls in the critical region.
40) Reject
41) No
42) No
43) 2.05
44) i). z = 3.0414
   ii). P = 0.0012
   iii). Yes
45) H_0: \mu = 59, H_1: \mu \neq 59
46) ±2.552
47) 2.179
48) ±2.131
49) 2.148; 11 degrees of freedom
50) ±2.160
51) i). H_0: \mu = 31,000, H_1: \mu \neq 31,000
   ii). -2.487; 10 degrees of freedom
                            There is insufficient evidence to conclude that the mean annual tuition and fees is
   iii). Do not reject H_0. different from $31,000.
52) 0.0702
53) 0.1219
54) 0.1470
55) Yes
56) z = \frac{p - p}{\sqrt{pq/n}}
57) -1.22
```

58) No

## Answer Key Testname: MATH 1342 CH. 7-8 REVIEW

- 59) i). 0.600
  - ii). -1.95
  - iii). Yes
- 60)  $H_0: p = 0.40$  (claim) and  $H_1: p < 0.40$

Critical Value: -2.33

Test value: -1.29

Do not reject null hypothesis since the test value falls in the noncritical region.

There is not enough evidence to reject the claim that at least 40% of UCLA students live on campus.

- 61) No, because the test value -2.09 is in the critical region.
- 62) Yes, because the test value 0.72 is in the noncritical region.
- 63)  $H_0: p = 0.29, H_1: p > 0.29$

64) No