Name

MULTIPLE CHOICE. (Two Points Each) Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Solve the problem.

1) What is $z_{\alpha/2}$ when $\alpha = 0.05$?					
A) 2.33	B) 1.645	C) 1.96	D) 2.575		
2) What is the confidence level of the following confidence interval for μ ?					
$x \pm 1.282 \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$ A) 128%	B) 95%	C) 80%	D) 90%		
 3) The registrar's office at State University would like to determine a 95% confidence interval for the mean commute time of its students. A member of the staff randomly chooses a parking lot and 3)					

surveys the first 200 students who park in the chosen lot on a given day. The confidence interval is

- A) not meaningful because the sampling distribution of the sample mean is not normal.
- B) meaningful because the sample size exceeds 30 and the Central Limit Theorem ensures normality of the sampling distribution of the sample mean.
- C) not meaningful because of the lack of random sampling.
- D) meaningful because the sample is representative of the population.
- 4) A 95% confidence interval for the average salary of all CEOs in the electronics industry was
 4) constructed using the results of a random survey of 45 CEOs. The interval was (\$118,931, \$131,772). To make more useful inferences from the data, it is desired to reduce the width of the confidence interval. Which of the following will result in a reduced interval width?
 - A) Increase the sample size and increase the confidence level.
 - B) Decrease the sample size and increase the confidence level.
 - C) Increase the sample size and decrease the confidence level.
 - D) Decrease the sample size and decrease the confidence level.
- 5) Explain what the phrase 95% confident means when we interpret a 95% confidence interval for μ . 5)
 - A) 95% of similarly constructed intervals would contain the value of the sampled mean.B) In repeated sampling, 95% of similarly constructed intervals contain the value of the
 - population mean. C) 95% of the observations in the population fall within the bounds of the calculated interval.
 - D) The probability that the sample mean falls in the calculated interval is 0.95.
- 6) Suppose a large labor union wishes to estimate the mean number of hours per month a union member is absent from work. The union decides to sample 402 of its members at random and monitor the working time of each of them for 1 month. At the end of the month, the total number of hours absent from work is recorded for each employee. If the mean and standard deviation of the sample are $\overline{x} = 7.2$ hours and s = 3.2 hours, find a 99% confidence interval for the true mean number of hours a union member is absent per month.

A) 7.2 ± .158 B) 7.2 ± .230 C) 7.2 ± .020 D) 7.2 ± .411

7) Let t_0 be a specific value of t. Find t_0 such that the following statement is true:7) $P(t \ge t_0) = .05$ where df = 20.

6)

A) 1.729	B) 1.725	C) -1.725	D) -1.729

 8) A marketing research company is estimating the average total compensation of CEOs in the service industry. Data were randomly collected from 18 CEOs and the 97% confidence interval for the mean was calculated to be (\$2,181,260, \$5,836,180). What additional assumption is necessary for this confidence interval to be valid? A) None. The Central Limit Theorem applies. B) The sample standard deviation is less than the degrees of freedom. C) The population of total compensations of CEOs in the service industry is approximately normally distributed. D) The distribution of the sample means is approximately normal. 					
 9) To help consumers assess the risks they are taking, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) publishes the amount of nicotine found in all commercial brands of cigarettes. A new cigarette has recently been marketed. The FDA tests on this cigarette yielded mean nicotine content of 28.1 milligrams and standard deviation of 2.1 milligrams for a sample of <i>n</i> = 9 cigarettes. Construct a 90% confidence interval for the mean nicotine content of this brand of cigarette. A) 28.1 ± 1.381 B) 28.1 ± 1.302 C) 28.1 ± 1.361 D) 28.1 ± 1.283 					
10) The director of a hospital w emergency room during a 2 periods and determines the the director wishes to estim admission with 90% reliabil A) 693	ishes to estimate the me 4-hour period. The dire number of admissions ate the mean number of lity, what is the minimu B) 422	ean number of people who ector randomly selects 64 for each. For this sample, admissions per 24-hour m sample size she should C) 27	to are admitted to the different 24-hour $x = 19.8$ and $s^2 = 16$. If period to within 1 use? D) 44	10)	
11) In the construction of confid sample size will lead to aA) wider	dence intervals, if all oth interval. B) less significant	er quantities are unchang C) narrower	red, an increase in the D) biased	11)	
12) How many tissues should a package of tissues contain? Researchers have determined that a person uses an average of 59 tissues during a cold. Suppose a random sample of 2500 people yielded the following data on the number of tissues used during a cold: $\overline{x} = 52$, $s = 24$. Identify the null and alternative hypothesis for a test to determine if the mean number of tissues used during a cold is less than 59. A) H_0 : $\mu > 59$ vs. H_a : $\mu \le 59$ B) H_0 : $\mu = 59$ vs. H_a : $\mu < 59$ C) H_0 : $\mu = 59$ vs. H_a : $\mu > 59$ D) H_0 : $\mu = 59$ vs. H_a : $\mu \neq 59$					
13) The owner of Get–A–Away determine whether the mea are H_0 : $\mu = 27$, H_a : $\mu > 27$. If error. If he conc error. A) Type I; Type I	Travel has recently sur n age of the agency's cu he concludes the mean cludes the mean age is n B) Type II; Type I	veyed a random sample o stomers is over 27. The ap age is over 27 when it is r ot over 27 when it is, he n C) Type II; Type II	of 488 customers to opropriate hypotheses oot, he makes a nakes a D) Type I; Type II	13)	
14) Suppose we wish to test $H_0: \mu = 33$ vs. $H_a: \mu > 33$. What will result if we conclude that the mean isgreater than 33 when its true value is really 41?A) a Type II errorC) a correct decisionD) none of the above					

- 15) How many tissues should a package of tissues contain? Researchers have determined that a person 15) ______ uses an average of 43 tissues during a cold. Suppose a random sample of 10,000 people yielded the following data on the number of tissues used during a cold: $\bar{x} = 34$, s = 21. We want to test the alternative hypothesis H_a : $\mu < 43$. State the correct rejection region for $\alpha = .05$. A) Reject H_0 if z < -1.645. B) Reject H_0 if z > 1.645.
 - C) Reject H_0 if z < -1.96.

16)

- 16) We have created a 99% confidence interval for μ with the result (11, 16). What conclusion will we make if we test H_0 : $\mu = 20$ vs. H_a : $\mu \neq 20$ at $\alpha = .01$?
 - A) Reject H_0 in favor of H_a .
 - B) Fail to reject H_0 .
 - C) Accept H_0 rather than H_a .
 - D) We cannot tell what our decision will be with the information given.
- 17) A national organization has been working with utilities throughout the nation to find sites for large 17) wind machines that generate electricity. Wind speeds must average more than 22 miles per hour (mph) for a site to be acceptable. Recently, the organization conducted wind speed tests at a particular site. Based on a sample of n = 47 wind speed recordings (taken at random intervals), the wind speed at the site averaged $\overline{x} = 23.0$ mph, with a standard deviation of s = 4.5 mph. To determine whether the site meets the organization's requirements, consider the test, H_0 : $\mu = 22$ vs. H_a : $\mu > 22$, where μ is the true mean wind speed at the site and $\alpha = .01$. Suppose the value of the test statistic were computed to be 1.52. State the conclusion.
 - A) At α = .01, there is sufficient evidence to conclude the true mean wind speed at the site exceeds 22 mph.
 - B) At α = .01, there is insufficient evidence to conclude the true mean wind speed at the site exceeds 22 mph.
 - C) We are 99% confident that the site meets the organization's requirements.
 - D) We are 99% confident that the site does not meet the organization's requirements.
- 18) A bottling company produces bottles that hold 12 ounces of liquid. Periodically, the company gets complaints that their bottles are not holding enough liquid. To test this claim, the bottling company randomly samples 64 bottles and finds the average amount of liquid held by the bottles is11.9155 ounces with a standard deviation of 0.40 ounce. Suppose the *p*-value of this test is 0.0455. State the proper conclusion.
 - A) At α = 0.05, reject the null hypothesis.
 - B) At α = 0.085, fail to reject the null hypothesis.
 - C) At α = 0.025, reject the null hypothesis.
 - D) At α = 0.035, accept the null hypothesis.

D) Reject H_0 if z > 1.96 or z < -1.96.

EXERCISES. (Five Points Each) Complete the following exercises.

- 19) State University uses thousands of fluorescent light bulbs each year. The brand of bulb it currently uses has a mean life of 600 hours. A competitor claims that its bulbs, which cost the same as the brand the university currently uses, have a mean life of more than 600 hours. The university has decided to purchase the new brand if, when tested, the evidence supports the manufacturer's claim at the .05 significance level. Suppose 100 bulbs were tested with the following results: $\overline{x} = 625$ hours, s = 100 hours. Conduct the test using $\alpha = .05$.
 - a. Set up the null and alternative hypotheses of interest.
 - b. What kind of test (left, right, two tailed)?
 - c. Calculate Test Statistic:
 - d. Determine Rejection Region:
 - e. Determine the p-value:
 - f. Is the null hypothesis rejected?
 - g. State a conclusion written in the context of the experiment.

19) _____