

Midterm Review ; Math 3080-1  
Spring 2007

§ 9.1 , #3

The test statistic is

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y} - 5000}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}} \approx 1.76$$

Use normal approximation [ discuss applicability for  $n=45$  ]

To obtain :

$$P\text{-value} = 1 - 0.9608 = 0.0392$$

$$\geq 0.01 \Rightarrow \text{do not reject.}$$

§ 9.2 , #25

Assume that the underlying populations are [at least nearly] normal. Then, the C.I.

is :

$$\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, v}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}$$

$$91.5 - 88.3 \\ = 3.2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{5.5^2}{28} + \frac{7.8^2}{31}} \approx 1.74$$

$$v = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{m}\right)^2}{m-1} + \frac{\left(\frac{s_2^2}{n}\right)^2}{n-1}} \approx 54.$$

$\Rightarrow$  for a 95% C.I.,  $t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, v} \approx t_{0.025, 54} = 2.009$

95% C.I. is:  $-0.288$  to  $6.688$

Also, 90% C.I. is:  $0.28$  to  $6.12$

The 2nd does not suggest a difference; the 1st does. [discuss]

§ 9.3, #43

a) Normal plot relatively OK; not great though.

b) Assuming normal population [see (a)],

$$\bar{D} = -38.6, S_D \approx 23.18, n = 15$$

95% confidence lower bound is

$$\bar{D} - t_{0.05, 14} \frac{23.18}{\sqrt{15}} \approx -51.48.$$

§ 9.4, #47

$$m = 200 \quad \# = 30 \Rightarrow \hat{p}_1 = 30/200 = 0.15$$

$$n = 600 \quad \# = 180 \Rightarrow \hat{p}_2 = 180/600 = 0.3$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{\hat{p}_1 + \hat{p}_2}{m+n} \approx 0.2625.$$

The test statistic is

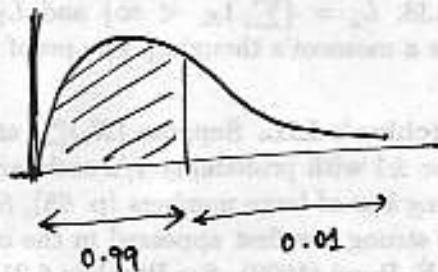
$$\frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p}) \left[ \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} \right]}} \approx -4.2$$

P-value [normal approx.]  $\approx 0 \Rightarrow \text{reject } H_0$

§ 9.5, #57

$$(a) F_{0.05, 5, 8} = 3.69$$

$$(c) v_1 = 10 \quad v_2 = 12 \quad 99\% \text{ percentile} \approx 4.30$$

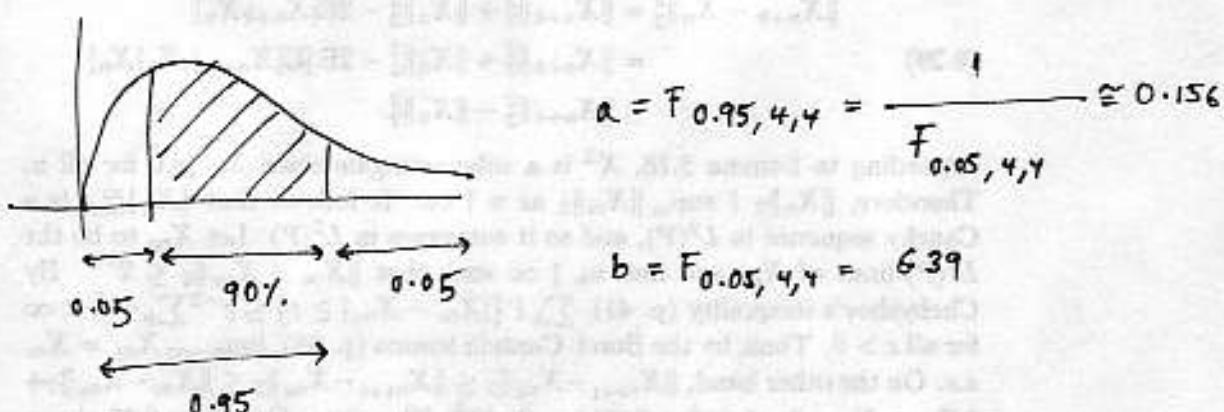


§ 9.5, #63

Recall the form of the CI is

from  $\frac{s_1^2}{b s_2^2}$  to  $\frac{s_1^2}{a s_2^2}$ , where

$$P\{a \leq F \leq b\} = 0.90.$$



So the 90% C.I. is from 0.338 to 13.85.