Ch.10 Review Name:

1. The diastolic blood pressure for American women aged 18 to 44 has an approximately normal distribution with mean 75 mm Hg and st.dev. 10 mm Hg. We suspect that regular exercise will lower blood pressure. A random sample of 25 women who jog at least five miles a week gives a mean of 71 mm Hg.

(a) Is this good evidence that the mean diastolic blood pressure for the population of regular exercisers is lower than 75 mm Hg?

(b) Describe a Type I error and a Type II error in this situation.

(c) Give two ways to increase the power of the test you performed in (a).

2. You measure the weights of 24 male runners. You do not actually choose an SRS, but you are willing to assume that these runners are a random sample from the population of male runners in your town or city. Here are their weights in kilograms:

67.8	61.9	63.0	53.1	62.3	59.7	55.4	58.9
60.9	69.2	63.7	68.3	64.7	65.6	56.0	57.8
66.0	62.9	53.6	65.0	55.8	60.4	69.3	61.7

Suppose that the standard deviation of the population is known to be σ = 4.5 kg.

Construct a 95% confidence interval for μ, the mean of the population from which the sample is drawn. Follow the Inference Toolbox.

(b) Explain the meaning of 95% confidence in part (a).

(c) Based on this confidence interval, does a test of significance

$H_0 : \mu = 61.3$ kg

$H_a : \mu \neq 61.3$ kg

reject H_0 at the 5% significance level? Justify your answer.

3. Suppose that the population of the scores of all high school seniors who took the SAT Math test this year follows a normal distribution with mean μ and standard deviation σ = 100. You read a report that says, "on the basis of a simple random sample of 100 high school seniors that took the SAT-M test this year, a confidence interval for μ is 512.00 ± 25.76." The confidence level for this interval is
(a) 90%.
(b) 95%.
(c) 99%.
(d) 99.5%.
(e) over 99.9%.

4. The value of z* required for a 70% confidence interval is
(a) -0.5244
(b) 1.036
(c) 0.5244
(d) 0.6179
(e) The answer can't be determined from the information given.
(f) None of the above. The answer is _____________________.

5. I collect a random sample of size *n* from a population and from the data collected compute a 95% confidence interval for the mean of the population. Which of the following would produce a new confidence interval with larger width (larger margin of error) based on these same data?
(a) Use a larger confidence level.
(b) Use a smaller confidence level.
(c) Use the same confidence level, but compute the interval *n* times. Approximately 5% of these intervals will be larger.
(d) Increase the sample size.
(e) Nothing can guarantee absolutely that you will get a larger interval. One can only say the chance of obtaining a larger interval is 0.05.

6. In a test of H_0: $\mu = 100$ against H_a: $\mu \neq 100$, a sample of size 80 produces $z = 0.8$ for the value of the test statistic. The *P*-value of the test is thus equal to:
(a) 0.20
(b) 0.40
(c) 0.29
(d) 0.42
(e) 0.21

7. A significance test allows you to reject a hypothesis H_0 in favor of an alternative H_a at the 5% level of significance. What can you say about significance at the 1% level?
(a) H_0 can be rejected at the 1% level of significance.
(b) There is insufficient evidence to reject H_0 at the 1% level of significance.
(c) There is sufficient evidence to accept H_0 at the 1% level of significance.
(d) H_a can be rejected at the 1% level of significance.
(e) The answer can't be determined from the information given.

8. In the past, the mean score of the seniors at South High on the American College Testing (ACT) college entrance examination has been 20. This year a special preparation course is offered, and all 53 seniors planning to take the ACT test enroll in the course. The mean of their 53 ACT scores is 22.1. The principal believes that the new course has improved the students' ACT scores. Assume that ACT scores vary normally with standard deviation 6. Run a test of significance on the principal's claim.