Pharmacy 2012, Winter 2020, Stats Assignment 1 Solution

(Out of 50 points)

(6)

1. (Total 10 points) The length in cm. of 10 newborns are

41 40 38 38 38 32 33 38 30 34

- (2) (a) What is the mean length? Answer: $\bar{X} = 36.2$ cm.
- (2) (b) What is the median length? Answer: median = 38 cm.
- (2) (c) What is the mode of the lengths? Answer: mode = 38 cm.
- (2) (d) What is the variance of the lengths? Answer: $s^2 = 13.51$ Note: sample variance is calculated as:

$$s^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (X_{i} - \bar{X})^{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum X_{i}^{2} - n\bar{X}^{2} \right)$$

- (2) (e) What is the standard deviation of the lengths? Answer: s = 3.68 cm.
 - 2. (Total 10 points) A sample of size 64 is chosen randomly from a population that can be described by a normal distribution with mean 12 and standard deviation 4.
 - (a) What is the sampling distribution for the sample mean? i.e., what is the shape, the mean and the standard deviation?

Answer: The sampling distribution for the sample mean is also a normal distribution, the mean is 12 and the standard deviation (i.e., the standard error of the sample mean) is

$$4/\sqrt{64} = 0.5$$

(Each answer has 2 points. For the first one, it is OK to answer something like the sampling distribution is bell-shaped).

 (b) If we choose a larger sample, what is the effect on the mean and standard deviation? Answer: The mean will remain the same; the standard deviation will be smaller. (Each answer has 2 points.)

- 3. (Total 20 points) If Z has a standard normal distribution:
- (2) (a) Find P(Z ≤ -1.645).
 (Note: you won't find the value -1.645 in the normal table, but you will find it at the bottom of the t table. Useful fact the t distribution with infinite degrees of freedom is the standard normal distribution. Know how to use both the normal and t tables). Answer: .05 (by symmetry of t distribution, answer is the same as area to the right of 1.645, which is given in the table as .05)
- (2) (b) Find $P(Z \le 1.645)$. Answer: .95 (= 1 - .05)
- (2) (c) Find P(Z > -1.645). Answer: .95 (= 1 - .05)
- (2) (d) Find P(-1.645 < Z < 1.645). Answer: .9 (= .95 - .05)
- (2) (e) Find $P(|Z| \le 1.645)$. Answer: .9 (same as part (d))
- (2) (f) Find P(|Z| > 1.645). Answer: .1 (= 1 - .9)

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- (2) (g) What is the value of c for which P(Z > c) = .5000? Answer: 0 (normal curve is symmetric about 0)
- (2) (h) What is the value of c for which $P(Z \le c) = .0202$? Answer: -2.05
- (2) (i) What is the value of c for which P(Z > c) = .1? Answer: 1.28
- (2) (j) What is the value of c for which P(Z > c) = .2? Answer: 0.84
 - 4. (Total 10 points) A study was carried out where the objective of interest was the mean μ .
 - (a) If the 95% confidence interval for μ **contains** 7.3, then the 99% confidence interval for μ will contain 7.3. (True, False, or insufficient information to decide.) Answer: True
 - (b) If the 95% confidence interval for μ contains 7.3, then the 90% confidence interval for μ will contain 7.3. (True, False, or insufficient information to decide.) Answer: Insufficient information to decide
 - (c) If the 95% confidence interval for μ contains 7.3, then when testing the hypothesis $H_0: \mu = 7.3$ against the alternative $H_a: \mu \neq 7.3$, the p-value will be greater than .05. (True, False, or insufficient information to decide.) Answer: True

- (d) If the 95% confidence interval for μ does not contain 7.3, then when testing the hypothesis $H_0: \mu = 7.3$ against the alternative $H_a: \mu \neq 7.3$, the p-value will be less than .05. (True, False, or insufficient information to decide.) Answer: True
- (e) If the 95% confidence interval for μ does not contain 7.3, then when testing the hypothesis $H_0: \mu = 7.3$ against the alternative $H_a: \mu \neq 7.3$, the p-value will be less than .01. (True, False, or insufficient information to decide.)
- (2) than .01. (True, False, or insufficient infor Answer: Insufficient information to decide

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