

MAU11S02 Eighth (last) Friday quiz, week 11 Friday 16/4/21 due 1pm Friday 23/4/21

Rules and procedures. Same as always. Attempt 3 out of 6 questions. *Remember, you must show all work.*

Question 1. X and Y are independent random variables following the distribution $B(3, 2/3)$. Last quiz, Question 4, the distributions of (X, Y) and $X + Y$ were asked. This time, calculate the mean and variance of the distribution of $X + Y$. You may give the answer directly from the definitions, or you may use properties of $E(\dots)$ affecting the mean and variance.

Question 2. Count the number of numbers below, and calculate their *sample* mean or average \bar{X} , their *sample* variance and their *sample* standard deviation.

Note the formula is $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_j (X_j - \bar{X})^2$. The denominator is $n - 1$, not n . Be careful about this, even using a calculator. On a Sharp calculator, σx is the *wrong* key for sample standard deviation. The correct key is sx .

2.90 3.27 1.72 1.88 3.38 2.07 3.63 2.67 2.55

Question 3. Assume that the random variables X_i sampled in question (2) are iid $N(\mu, 1)$ where μ is to be determined from the data.

Use the Normal distribution tables to estimate a 95% symmetric confidence interval for μ .

Question 4. It is known that each random variable in the above sample is $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ where μ and σ are to be determined from the data. That is, σ is unknown.

Use the *correct* part of the *correct* tables to calculate a 90% symmetric confidence interval for μ .

Question 5. (These figures are fictional.) It has been believed that the average person aged between 15 and 35 makes 12 shopping trips each week.

It is *now* believed that under present conditions the average person makes more than 12 shopping trips. That the average person makes *fewer* than 12 is not considered.

From the age group, a random 100 people were consulted and the sample average (response) was 16 (trips per week) and the sample standard deviation, 2.

State the Null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis (this is a 1-tailed test). For samples of this size, the Normal distribution may be assumed. Determine whether the outcome is significant at the 5% level.

Question 6. (Like question 5). A certain book was published, and the publishers believe that 70% of people who actually read the book will like it. 100 people who had read the book were questioned whether they liked or disliked the book. 63 reported that they liked it.

(i) Let X be a random variable $\sim B(100, 0.7)$. Use the *normal approximation* to estimate the probability that $X \leq 63$. (Remember the continuity correction.)

The hypothesis to test, the ‘alternative hypothesis,’ is that the publishers’ belief — 70% like the book — is an over-estimate.

Using a 1-tailed test determine if this result is significant at (i) the 5% level, (ii) the 10% level.