

Sample Test 2 for Stat. 224

1. a) Using the following 10 random digit pairs, simulate 10 values of the discrete random variable X with probability density function

| | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| X = | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| prob. = | .12 | .12 | .60 | .16 |

Random Digits

1 6 8 7 1 6 5 5 4 9 6 0 1 4 1 9 9 2 5 2

How many 2's in your list of simulated values? _____

- b) Three independent normal random variables X,Y,Z have respective mean and standard deviation as follows

| random variable | mean | standard deviation |
|-----------------|------|--------------------|
| X | 2.0 | 0.8 |
| Y | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| Z | 1.6 | 0.4 |

Find

(i) $E(3X - 2Y + Z)$

(ii) $\text{Var}(3X - 2Y + Z)$

What distribution does the random variable $3X - 2Y + Z$ have?

2. a) A pair of continuous random variables X, Y have the joint probability density function

$$f(x, y) = 3/4 (x+y)$$

on the triangular region with vertices $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$ and $(1,2)$,
= 0 elsewhere. (Thus the hypotenuse of the triangle has
equation $y = 2x$.)

Fill in the marginal p.d.f. for X

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 0 && x < 0 \text{ or } x > 1 \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} && 0 < x < 1 \end{aligned}$$

- b) The probability that a standard normal random variable Z lies
between a and $-a$ is .8664.

Find a .

3. a) The manufacturer of a new fiberglass tire claims that they will last longer than the old tires which had an average life of 40,000 miles. To check this claim, a sample of 12 tires is tested with their lifetimes (in 1000's of miles) being as follows

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|----|----|------|------|----|----|
| Tire | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Life | 38.1 | 40.2 | 42.8 | 36.5 | 42 | 39.8 | 42 | 41 | 44.8 | 37.2 | 43 | 41 |

Test the manufacturer's claim at the 5% significance level.

- b) The P-value for the hypothesis test $H_0 : \mu = \mu_0$ versus $H_1 : \mu < \mu_0$ turned out to be .042.

- (i) Would you reject the null hypothesis at the the 5% significance level?

YES NO (Circle one)

- (ii) If the alternative hypothesis was $H_1 : \mu \neq \mu_0$ and the exact same sample data were obtained, what would the P-value be now? _____

- (iii) If you were trying to persuade your boss that the alternative hypothesis was true, would you prefer a

large or small P-value? (Circle one)

4. a) There are two different choices of a catalyst to stimulate a chemical process. To test whether the variance of the yield is the same no matter which catalyst is used, a sample of 10 batches is produced using the first catalyst and 12 using the second. If the resulting data is $S_1^2 = .14$ and $S_2^2 = .28$, can we reject, at the 10% significance level, the hypothesis of equal variance?

b) An ordinary 6-sided die is rolled repeatedly until the first 6 is obtained. This experiment is done 100 times and \bar{X} denotes the average number of rolls needed in the 100 experiments.

Using the Central Limit Theorem, find $P(\bar{X} > 6.5)$.

[Hint. For a geometric random variable X with success probability p , $E(X) = 1/p$ and $\text{Var}(X) = (1-p)/p^2$.]

5. The local Democratic Party Committee wants to determine the proportion p of the electorate favoring their candidate. If they want 95% confidence that their sample proportion is correct within ± 2 percentage points, how large a sample will be needed? _____

Suppose now a random sample of this size is surveyed and it turns out that 56% of the sample favor the Democrats.

Explain briefly in your own words

- (i) why it is not technically correct to say that "The probability that p lies between 54% and 58% is .95".

- (ii) the precise sense in which it is correct to say that p lies between 54% and 58% with confidence .95.