



UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER 2007

TITLE OF PAPER: INFERENTIAL STATISTICS

COURSE CODE : ST 232

TIME ALLOWED : TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS : THIS PAPER HAS FIVE QUESTIONS.
ANSWER ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS.
EACH QUESTION CARRIES 15 MARKS.

REQUIREMENTS: Scientific calculator and statistical table

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the Chief Invigilator**

QUESTION ONE

The building specification(s) in a certain city require that the sewer pipe use in residential areas have a mean breaking strength of more than 2500 pounds per lineal foot. A manufacturer who would like to supply the city with sewer pipes has submitted a bid and provided the following additional information. An independent contractor randomly selected seven sections of the manufacturers' pipe and tested each for breaking strength. The results are shown below:

2610 2750 2420 2510 2540 2490 2680

Is there sufficient evidence to calculate that the manufacturer's sewer pipe meets the required specification? Use significance 0.1. What is the p-value?

(15Marks)

QUESTION TWO

Consider the experiment to compare consumer evaluation of the durability of two types of jogging shoes. Do the data given below provide sufficient information to indicate that according to the ratings of habitual joggers the mean length of usable service for shoe type A exceeds the corresponding mean for shoe type B? The data gives weeks of jogging, test using 0.05 level of significance.

(15Marks)

Jogger	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Type A	27	35	19	39	34	32	15	26	18	17
Type B	23	28	16	31	38	30	17	22	15	16

QUESTION THREE

A production manager is willing to assume that the weight of an item is normally distributed with known variance but the mean is not known. A random sample of four independent observations X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 is taken. Consider the following two sample statistics:

$$G = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4}{4} \text{ And } H = \frac{4X_1 + 3X_2 + 2X_3 + X_4}{10}$$

- (i) Is G an unbiased estimator of μ ?
- (ii) Is H an unbiased estimator of μ ?
- (iii) Which of the two estimators should be preferred?

(5+5+5Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

A sample of thirty unemployed workers reveals that twelve of them have been without work for more than three months.

- (a) Determine a point estimate of the population proportion of the long-term unemployed and calculate the error of estimate of this point estimate at a 95% confidence level.
- (b) Calculate a 90% confidence interval for the population proportion.
- (c) Determine the size of sample to reduce the error of estimate to half its original value.

(5+5+5Marks)

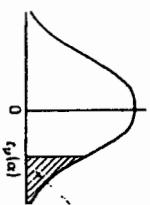
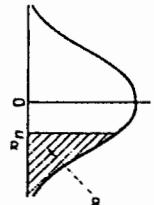
QUESTION FIVE

A certain type of plant produces white, pink or blue flowers. According to genetic model the proportion should be $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ respectively. In a random sample of 80 plants, 36 had white flowers, 32 had pink flowers and 12 had blue flowers. Test the goodness of fit of the genetic model at the 5% level of significance.
(15marks)

The u_α values tabulated are such that $\Pr(U > u_\alpha) = \alpha$, where $U \sim N(0,1)$

ONE-SIDED TEST

TWO-SIDED TEST



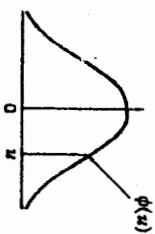
$\Pr(T_p > t_p(\alpha)) = \alpha$
for p degrees of freedom.

$\Pr(T_p > t_p(\alpha)) \text{ or } T_p < -t_p(\alpha)) = 2\alpha$
for p degrees of freedom.

α	u_α	α	u_α	α	u_α	α	u_α
0.50	0.00000	0.34	0.41246	0.18	0.91537	0.025	1.98000
0.49	0.02507	0.33	0.43991	0.17	0.95418	0.020	2.05375
0.48	0.05015	0.32	0.46770	0.16	0.99446	0.010	2.32835
0.47	0.07527	0.31	0.49585	0.15	1.03643	0.009	2.36562
0.46	0.10034	0.30	0.52440	0.14	1.08032	0.008	2.40891
0.45	0.12556	0.29	0.55338	0.13	1.12839	0.007	2.46726
0.44	0.15097	0.28	0.58284	0.12	1.17499	0.006	2.51214
0.43	0.17637	0.27	0.61281	0.11	1.22683	0.005	2.57683
0.42	0.20189	0.26	0.64335	0.10	1.28155	0.004	2.65207
0.41	0.22254	0.25	0.67449	0.09	1.34076	0.003	2.74778
0.40	0.25135	0.24	0.70830	0.08	1.40567	0.002	2.87816
0.39	0.27932	0.23	0.73885	0.07	1.47579	0.001	3.05023
0.38	0.30548	0.22	0.77219	0.06	1.55477	0.0005	3.28053
0.37	0.33185	0.21	0.80642	0.06	1.64486	0.0001	3.71902
0.36	0.35846	0.20	0.84162	0.04	1.75059	0.00005	3.89060
0.35	0.38532	0.19	0.87790	0.03	1.88079	0.00001	4.26489

Table 6 ORDINATES OF THE STANDARDISED NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

The function tabulated is $\phi(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u^2/2}$.



u	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
0.0	0.39884	0.39895	0.39104	0.38139	0.36827	0.36207	0.33225	0.31225	0.28969	0.26609
1.0	0.24197	0.21785	0.19419	0.17137	0.14973	0.12952	0.11092	0.09405	0.07896	0.06562
2.0	0.05398	0.04308	0.03547	0.02833	0.02239	0.01753	0.01358	0.01042	0.00792	0.00695
3.0	0.00443	0.00237	0.00172	0.00123	0.00087	0.00051	0.00042	0.00029	0.00020	0.00013
4.0	0.00013	0.00009	0.00006	0.00004	0.00002	0.00001	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

