

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHY

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, 2008/9

COURSE TITLE: **STATISTICAL INFERENCE II**

COURSE CODE: **ST 232**

TIME ALLOWED: **TWO (2) HOURS**

INSTRUCTION: **ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS
ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS (15 MARKS)**

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: **SCIENTIFIC CALCULATORS AND STATISTICAL TABLES**

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INVIGILATOR**

Question 1

(a) The Rockwell hardness of a metal is determined by impressing a hardened point into the surface of the metal and then measuring the depth of penetration of the point. Suppose the Rockwell hardness of a particular alloy is normally distributed with mean 70 and standard deviation 3. If a specimen is acceptable only if its hardness is between 67 and 75, what is the probability that a randomly chosen specimen has an acceptable hardness?

(5 marks)

(b) If the acceptable range of hardness is $(70 \pm c)$, for what value of c would 95% of all specimens have acceptable hardness.

(5 marks)

(c) If a normal distribution has $\mu = 30$ and $\sigma = 5$, what is the 91st percentile of the distribution?

(5 marks)

Question 2

(a) An automobile part must be machined to close tolerances to be acceptable to customers. Production specifications call for a maximum variance in the length of the parts of 0.0004. Suppose the sample variance of 30 parts turns out to be $s^2 = 0.0005$. Using $\alpha = 0.05$, test whether the population variance specification is being violated.

(5 marks)

(b) The manufacturer of certain brand of light bulbs claims that the variance of the lives of these bulbs is 4200 square hours. A consumer agency took a random sample of 25 of these bulbs and tested them. The variance of the lives of these bulbs was found to be 5200 square hours. Assume that the lives of all such bulbs are approximately normally distributed. Construct the 99 % confidence intervals for the variance and standard deviation of the lives of all such bulbs.

(5 marks)

(c) Two different lighting techniques are compared by measuring the intensity of light at selected locations by both methods. If $n_1 = 12$ measurements of the first technique have the standard deviation $s_1 = 2.6$ foot-candles, $n_2 = 16$ measurements of the second technique have the standard deviation $s_2 = 4.4$ foot-candles, and it can be assumed that both samples may be regarded as independent random samples from normal populations. Test at the 0.05 level of significance whether the two lighting techniques are equally variable or whether the first technique is less variable than the second.

(5 marks)

Question 3

Are male college students more easily bored than their male counterparts? This question was examined in the Article "Boredom in Young Adults". The authors administered a scale called the Boredom Proneness Scale to 07 male and 148 female U.S. college students. Does the accompanying data support the research hypothesis that the mean Boredom Proneness rating is higher for men than for women? Test the appropriate hypotheses using a 0.05 significance level.

Gender	Sample Size	Sample Mean	Sample SD
Males	97	10.40	4.83
Females	148	9.26	4.68

(15 marks)

Question 4

The number of children per household was the subject of a recent investigation by the Department of Health and Social Welfare. A random sample of 400 household was selected and the number of children per household was established. The results are summarised in the following frequency distribution:

Number of children	Number of households
0	46
1	95
2	151
3	54
4	34
5 or more	20

Does the number of children per household follow a Poisson distribution with an average number of 2 per household? Test this hypothesis at the 1% significance level.*

(15 marks)

Question 5

(a) A Statistics Department in a large University maintains a tutoring service for students in its introductory service courses. The service has been staffed with the expectation that 40% of its clients would be from the business statistics course, 30% from engineering statistics, 20% from the statistics for social sciences students, and the other 10% from the course for agriculture students. A random sample of $n = 120$ clients revealed 52, 38, 21 and 9 students from the four course. Does this data suggest that the percentages on which staffing was based are not correct? State and test the relevant hypotheses using $\alpha = 0.05$.

(15 marks)

END OF EXAM!!

III. Percentage Points of the χ^2 Distribution*

$\nu \backslash \alpha$.995	.990	.975	.950	.500	.050	.025	.010	.005
1	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.45	3.84	5.02	6.63	7.88
2	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	1.39	5.99	7.38	9.21	10.60
3	0.07	0.11	0.22	0.35	2.37	7.81	9.35	11.34	12.84
4	0.21	0.30	0.48	0.71	3.36	9.49	11.14	13.28	14.86
5	0.41	0.55	0.83	1.15	4.35	11.07	12.38	15.09	16.75
6	0.68	0.87	1.24	1.64	5.35	12.59	14.45	16.81	18.55
7	0.99	1.24	1.69	2.17	6.35	14.07	16.01	18.48	20.28
8	1.34	1.65	2.18	2.73	7.34	15.51	17.53	20.09	21.96
9	1.73	2.09	2.70	3.33	8.34	16.92	19.02	21.67	23.59
10	2.16	2.56	3.25	3.94	9.34	18.31	20.48	23.21	25.19
11	2.60	3.05	3.82	4.57	10.34	19.68	21.92	24.72	26.76
					11.34	21.22	22.24	26.22	28.30
									82
									32
									80
									27
									72
									16
									58
									.00
									.93
									.67
									.77
									.49
									.95
									.22
									.32
									.30
100	67.33	70.06	74.22	77.93	77.00	147.00	147.00	147.00	117

ν = degrees of freedom

*Adapted with permission from *Biometrika Tables for Statisticians*, Vol. 1, 3rd edition by E. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1966.

Tables

TABLE 3 (continued)

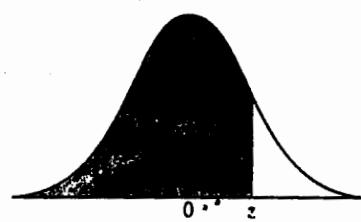


TABLE 3 Areas under the Normal Curve

<i>z</i>	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0017	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0722	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641