

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHY

MAIN EXAMINATION, 2014/15

COURSE TITLE: STATISTICAL INFERENCE I

COURSE CODE: ST 232

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTION:

1. THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF NINE (9) QUESTIONS;
2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A & ANY TWO (2) FROM SECTION B

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: SCIENTIFIC CALCULATORS AND STATISTICAL TABLES

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SECTION A

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Question 1

A box contains six complex electronic systems. Two of the six are randomly selected for thorough testing and then classified as defective or not defective.

- (a) If two of the six systems are actually defective, find the probability that at least one of the two systems tested will be defective. Find the probability that both are defective.
- (b) Find the probabilities indicated in (a) for the case where four of the six systems are actually defective. (5 + 5 marks)

Question 2

A survey of consumers in a particular community showed that 10% were unsatisfied with plumbing jobs done in their homes. Half of the complaints were for jobs done by plumber A and half from other plumbers. If plumber A does 40% of the plumbing jobs in the community, find the following probabilities:

- (a) that a consumer will obtain an unsatisfactory plumbing job, given that the plumber was A.
- (b) that a consumer will obtain an satisfactory plumbing job, given that the plumber was A. (5 + 5 marks)

Question 3

For each of the following test situations, each involving a test of a hypothesized mean, state the critical values of \bar{x} given $\mu_0 = 80$.

- (i) Two-tailed test, $\alpha = 0.05$, $n = 35$, $\sigma = 4$.
- (ii) One-tailed test, $\alpha = 0.01$, $n = 20$, $s = 9$.
- (iii) $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$; $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$, $\alpha = 0.01$, $n = 90$, $s = 19$.
- (iv) $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$; $H_1: \mu < \mu_0$, $\alpha = 0.05$, $n = 18$, $\sigma = 9$.
(In each case justify the test statistic used)

(10 marks)

Question 4

The lives of six candles are found to be 8.1, 8.7, 9.2, 7.8, 8.4 and 9.4 hours. That manufacturer claims that the average life is 9.5 hours. Making suitable assumptions about the nature of the distribution of the life of candle, carry out a statistical test of the manufacturer's claim. (10 marks)

Question 5

The weights of persons using an elevator are normally distributed. A random sample of eight people gives the following weights in kgs: 71 85 68 72 58 76 74 80. Find a 95 percent confidence interval for the population mean. (10 marks)

Question 6

A study was conducted to assess the amount of chemical residues found in the brain tissue of pelicans. In a test for DDT, a random sample of $n_1 = 10$ Juveniles and $n_2 = 13$ Nestlings gave the results as follows:

Juveniles	Nestlings
Mean = 0.041	Mean = 0.026
Standard deviation = 0.017	Standard deviation = 0.006

Test the hypothesis that there is no difference between mean amounts of DDT found in the juveniles and Nestlings against the alternative that the juveniles have a larger mean at 5 % level of significance

(20 marks)

Question 7

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 households was selected and the number of children per household was established. The results are summarized in the following frequency table:

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 1 % level of significance.

(20 marks)

Question 8

Use the data shown in the following table to test at the 0.01 level of significance whether a person's ability in Mathematics is independent of his or her interest in Statistics.

Interest in Statistics	Interest in Mathematics		
	Low	Average	High
Low	63	42	15
Average	58	61	31
High	14	47	29

(20 marks)

- (a) An automobile part must be machined to close tolerances to be acceptable to customers. Production specifications call for maximum variance in the lengths of the parts of 0.0004. Suppose the sample variance for 30 parts turns out to be equal to 0.0005. Using $\alpha = 0.05$, test to see whether the population variance specification is being violated. **(10 marks)**
- (b) A sample of 16 items from population 1 has a sample variance of 5.8 and a sample of 21 items from population 2 has a sample variance of 2.4. Test the following hypotheses at the 0.05 level of significance. **(10 marks)**

$$H_0 : \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$$
$$H_1 : \sigma_1^2 > \sigma_2^2$$

END OF EXAM!!

I. Cumulative Standard Normal Distribution*

$$\Phi(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u^2/2} du$$

<i>z</i>	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	<i>z</i>
.0	.50000	.50399	.50798	.51197	.51595	0
.1	.53983	.54379	.54776	.55172	.55567	.1
.2	.57926	.58317	.58706	.59095	.59483	.2
.3	.61791	.62172	.62551	.62930	.63307	.3
.4	.65542	.65910	.66276	.66640	.67003	.4
.5	.69146	.69497	.69847	.70194	.70540	.5
.6	.72575	.72907	.73237	.73565	.73891	.6
.7	.75803	.76115	.76424	.76730	.77035	.7
.8	.78814	.79103	.79389	.79673	.79954	.8
.9	.81594	.81859	.82121	.82381	.82639	.9
1.0	.84134	.84375	.84613	.84849	.85083	1.0
1.1	.86433	.86650	.86864	.87076	.87285	1.1
1.2	.88493	.88686	.88877	.89065	.89251	1.2
1.3	.90320	.90490	.90658	.90824	.90988	1.3
1.4	.91924	.92073	.92219	.92364	.92506	1.4
1.5	.93319	.93448	.93574	.93699	.93822	1.5
1.6	.94520	.94630	.94738	.94845	.94950	1.6
1.7	.95543	.95637	.95728	.95818	.95907	1.7
1.8	.96407	.96485	.96562	.96637	.96711	1.8
1.9	.97128	.97193	.97257	.97320	.97381	1.9
2.0	.97725	.97778	.97831	.97882	.97932	2.0
2.1	.98214	.98257	.98300	.98341	.98382	2.1
2.2	.98610	.98645	.98679	.98713	.98745	2.2
2.3	.98928	.98956	.98983	.99010	.99036	2.3
2.4	.99180	.99202	.99224	.99245	.99266	2.4
2.5	.99379	.99396	.99413	.99430	.99446	2.5
2.6	.99534	.99547	.99560	.99573	.99585	2.6
2.7	.99653	.99664	.99674	.99683	.99693	2.7
2.8	.99744	.99752	.99760	.99767	.99774	2.8
2.9	.99813	.99819	.99825	.99831	.99836	2.9
3.0	.99865	.99869	.99874	.99878	.99882	3.0
3.1	.99903	.99906	.99910	.99913	.99916	3.1
3.2	.99931	.99934	.99936	.99938	.99940	3.2
3.3	.99952	.99953	.99955	.99957	.99958	3.3
3.4	.99966	.99968	.99969	.99970	.99971	3.4
3.5	.99977	.99978	.99978	.99979	.99980	3.5
3.6	.99984	.99985	.99985	.99986	.99986	3.6
3.7	.99989	.99990	.99990	.99990	.99991	3.7
3.8	.99993	.99993	.99993	.99994	.99994	3.8
3.9	.99995	.99995	.99996	.99996	.99996	3.9

* Reproduced with permission from *Probability and Statistics in Engineering and Management Science*, 3rd edition, by W. W. Hines and D. C. Montgomery, Wiley, New York, 1990.

I. Cumulative Standard Normal Distribution (continued)

$$\Phi(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u^2/2} du$$

<i>z</i>	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	<i>z</i>
.0	.51994	.52392	.52790	.53188	.53586	.0
.1	.55962	.56356	.56749	.57142	.57534	.1
.2	.59871	.60257	.60642	.61026	.61409	.2
.3	.63683	.64058	.64431	.64803	.65173	.3
.4	.67364	.67724	.68082	.68438	.68793	.4
.5	.70884	.71226	.71566	.71904	.72240	.5
.6	.74215	.74537	.74857	.75175	.75490	.6
.7	.77337	.77637	.77935	.78230	.78523	.7
.8	.80234	.80510	.80785	.81057	.81327	.8
.9	.82894	.83147	.83397	.83646	.83891	.9
1.0	.85314	.85543	.85769	.85993	.86214	1.0
1.1	.87493	.87697	.87900	.88100	.88297	1.1
1.2	.89435	.89616	.89796	.89973	.90147	1.2
1.3	.91149	.91308	.91465	.91621	.91773	1.3
1.4	.92647	.92785	.92922	.93056	.93189	1.4
1.5	.93943	.94062	.94179	.94295	.94408	1.5
1.6	.95053	.95154	.95254	.95352	.95448	1.6
1.7	.95994	.96080	.96164	.96246	.96327	1.7
1.8	.96784	.96856	.96926	.96995	.97062	1.8
1.9	.97441	.97500	.97558	.97615	.97670	1.9
2.0	.97982	.98030	.98077	.98124	.98169	2.0
2.1	.98422	.98461	.98500	.98537	.98574	2.1
2.2	.98778	.98809	.98840	.98870	.98899	2.2
2.3	.99061	.99086	.99111	.99134	.99158	2.3
2.4	.99286	.99305	.99324	.99343	.99361	2.4
2.5	.99461	.99477	.99492	.99506	.99520	2.5
2.6	.99598	.99609	.99621	.99632	.99643	2.6
2.7	.99702	.99711	.99720	.99728	.99736	2.7
2.8	.99781	.99788	.99795	.99801	.99807	2.8
2.9	.99841	.99846	.99851	.99856	.99861	2.9
3.0	.99886	.99889	.99893	.99897	.99900	3.0
3.1	.99918	.99921	.99924	.99926	.99929	3.1
3.2	.99942	.99944	.99946	.99948	.99950	3.2
3.3	.99960	.99961	.99962	.99964	.99965	3.3
3.4	.99972	.99973	.99974	.99975	.99976	3.4
3.5	.99981	.99981	.99982	.99983	.99983	3.5
3.6	.99987	.99987	.99988	.99988	.99989	3.6
3.7	.99991	.99992	.99992	.99992	.99992	3.7
3.8	.99994	.99994	.99995	.99995	.99995	3.8
3.9	.99996	.99996	.99996	.99997	.99997	3.9

II. Percentage Points of the t Distribution^a

ν	α	.40	.25	.10	.05	.025	.01	.005	.0025	.001	.0005
1	.325	1.000	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	127.32	318.31	636.62	
2	.289	.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	14.089	23.326	31.598	
3	.277	.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.213	12.924	
4	.271	.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610	
5	.267	.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869	
6	.265	.727	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959	
7	.263	.711	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.019	4.785	5.408	
8	.262	.706	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041	
9	.261	.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781	
10	.260	.700	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587	
11	.260	.697	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437	
12	.259	.695	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318	
13	.259	.694	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221	
14	.258	.692	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140	
15	.258	.691	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073	
16	.258	.690	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015	
17	.257	.689	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965	
18	.257	.688	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.610	3.922	
19	.257	.688	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883	
20	.257	.687	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850	
21	.257	.686	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819	
22	.256	.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792	
23	.256	.685	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.767	
24	.256	.685	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745	
25	.256	.684	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725	
26	.256	.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707	
27	.256	.684	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690	
28	.256	.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674	
29	.256	.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659	
30	.256	.683	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646	
40	.255	.681	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551	
60	.254	.679	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460	
120	.254	.677	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	2.860	3.160	3.373	
∞	.253	.674	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.090	3.291	

 ν = degrees of freedom.^a 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.

III. Percentage Points of the χ^2 Distribution^a

ν	α								
	.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
12	3.07	3.57	4.40	5.23	11.34	21.03	23.34	26.22	28.30
13	3.57	4.11	5.01	5.89	12.34	22.36	24.74	27.69	29.82
14	4.07	4.66	5.63	6.57	13.34	23.68	26.12	29.14	31.32
15	4.60	5.23	6.27	7.26	14.34	25.00	27.49	30.58	32.80
16	5.14	5.81	6.91	7.96	15.34	26.30	28.85	32.00	34.27
17	5.70	6.41	7.56	8.67	16.34	27.59	30.19	33.41	35.72
18	6.26	7.01	8.23	9.39	17.34	28.87	31.53	34.81	37.16
19	6.84	7.63	8.91	10.12	18.34	30.14	32.85	36.19	38.58
20	7.43	8.26	9.59	10.85	19.34	31.41	34.17	37.57	40.00
25	10.52	11.52	13.12	14.61	24.34	37.65	40.65	44.31	46.93
30	13.79	14.95	16.79	18.49	29.34	43.77	46.98	50.89	53.67
40	20.71	22.16	24.43	26.51	39.34	55.76	59.34	63.69	66.77
50	27.99	29.71	32.36	34.76	49.33	67.50	71.42	76.15	79.49
60	35.53	37.48	40.48	43.19	59.33	79.08	83.30	88.38	91.95
70	43.28	45.44	48.76	51.74	69.33	90.53	95.02	100.42	104.22
80	51.17	53.54	57.15	60.39	79.33	101.88	106.63	112.33	116.32
90	59.20	61.75	65.65	69.13	89.33	113.14	118.14	124.12	128.30
100	67.33	70.06	74.22	77.93	99.33	124.34	129.56	135.81	140.17

 ν = degrees of freedom

^a 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.

