Instructions: You may not receive any human help for completion of this quiz. You may use your book, notes and the internet or computer. Please show work. The quiz is due on Monday during the $1^{\text {st }} 15$ minutes of class. Reduction of points will result if the quiz is

Name: $\qquad$ late as previously outlined.

1. I recently gave an exam to my Intermediate Algebra students that included a multiple choice question with choices a) through d). Of the 55 students that took the exam, 23 answered the question correctly. I gave the same question to my Statistics class and 13 out of 44 answered it correctly. If we assume all the necessary conditions are met, even though the conditions may not be, answer the following questions.
a) Using a $90 \%$ confidence level test the claim Algebra students were doing better than if they were guessing. (State $\mathrm{H}_{0}, \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{A}}$, Show how to calculate Test Stat \& give value, Critical Value, State conclusion.)
b) Using a 95\% confidence level test the claim that the proportion of Statistics students answering the question correctly is less than ${ }^{23} / 55$. (State $\mathrm{H}_{0}, \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{A}}$, Show how to calculate Test Stat \& give value, Critical Value, State conclusion.)
c) At the $\alpha=0.06$ level, test the claim that the proportion of Algebra students that answer the question correctly is not different from the proportion of Statistics students who answered the question correctly. (State $\mathrm{H}_{0}, \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{A}}$, Show how to calculate Test Stat \& give value, Critical Value, State conclusion.)
d) Give a $90 \%$ confidence interval for the true difference in the population proportions of Statistic students and Algebra students that answer the question correctly.
2. The following data represents the number of grams of fat in 2 samples of 11 randomly sampled McDonald's breakfast meals. Compute the following for this data. You already broached the subject of approximate normality, and that has been accepted, so we will not question the possible normality.
Sample1: $\quad 2,8,11,15,16,23,23,23,31,33,35$
Sample2: $\quad 1,8,11,12,16,17,23,28,28,33,40$
a) Consider all 22 values as coming from one sample and give me the mean \& standard deviation. You don't need to show the work.
b) Consider all 22 values as coming from one sample, and give me a $90 \%$ confidence interval for the true population mean.
c) Consider all 22 values as coming from one sample, and give me a $90 \%$ confidence interval for the true population standard deviation.
d) Miracles never cease to happen! The true population standard deviation is known to be 10.7. Calculate a $95 \%$ confidence interval for the true population mean.
e) Consider all 22 values as coming from one sample, test the claim at the $\alpha=0.1$ level that the average breakfast meal at Mc Donald's is not healthy. Healthy is loosely considered to be 10 g of fat or less for a meal the size of an average breakfast meal at Mc Donald's. The miracle that applied in d) doesn't apply here. (State $\mathrm{H}_{0}, \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{A}}$, Show how to calculate Test Stat \& give value, Critical Value, State conclusion.)
f) At the $95 \%$ confidence level, test the claim that the standard deviation of the population is not 10.7. (State $\mathrm{H}_{0}, \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{A}}$, Show how to calculate Test Stat \& give value, Critical Value, State conclusion.)
g) Compute the mean \& standard deviation of Sample 1. You don't need to show me your work.
h) Compute the mean \& standard deviation of Sample 2. You don't need to show me your work.
i) Considering sample 1 and sample 2, test the claim at the $\alpha=0.05$ level, that there is a difference between the means of the populations. (State $\mathrm{H}_{0}, \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{A}}$, Show how to calculate Test Stat \& give value, Critical Value, State conclusion.)
j) Considering sample 1 and sample 2 , give a $95 \%$ confidence interval for the difference between the means of the populations.
k) Based upon the confidence interval given in part j ), how could you reject or fail to reject the null hypothesis based upon the claim made in part i).
3. Assume that the following table the letters $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \& \mathrm{D}$ represent the choices on the first question of a multiple choice quiz.

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Observed | 66 | 80 | 82 | 75 |

Test the hypothesis at the $\alpha=0.01$ level that the responses were not guesses.
(State $\mathrm{H}_{0}, \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{A}}$, Show how to calculate Test Stat (using the correct calculations for the A \& D portions and using an ellipsis in between) \& the value is 2.017 , Calculate Expected Value for the D cell by hand, Critical Value, State conclusion.)

