

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: 2, 8, 11, 15, 16, 23, 23, 23, 31, 33, 35
Sample2: 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 10g 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 H_0, H_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 H_0, H_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 H_0, H_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).
4. Assume that the following table the letters A, B, C, & 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 H_0, H_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.)