

Sample Final – A
Part A

1. The mean salary of the nine employees of a small business is \$52,000 per year. One employee, whose salary was \$68,000, was fired. Two new employees, who will each be paid a salary of \$40,000, are hired. What is the new mean annual salary of the employees of the business?

(A) \$44,000 (B) \$45,000 (C) \$46,000 (D) \$47,000 (E) \$48,000

2. A consumer group is testing a certain brand of light bulb. The lifetimes (in hours) for a sample of 12 light bulbs (the time until the bulbs burn out) are shown below:

179 294 400+ 289 93 101 372 400+ 153 400+ 245 340

The study lasted 400 hours. The time for a bulb that was still working at the end of the 400 hours is recorded as “400+”. The median lifetime for bulbs in this sample is:

- (A) 245 hours.
(B) 291.5 hours.
(C) 236.5 hours.
(D) 317 hours.
(E) impossible to calculate because we don't know the exact lifetime of three of the bulbs.

The next **two** questions (**3** to **4**) refer to the following:

We would like to determine whether a man's shoe size X can be used to predict his height Y . The shoe sizes and heights of a random sample of eight men are shown below:

Shoe Size	11	10	9.5	12	11	11.5	10.5	10
Height (inches)	69	70	67	74	72	70	71	68

The correlation between Shoe Size and Height is calculated to be $r = 0.78$, and the equation of the least-squares regression line is calculated to be $\hat{y} = 50 + 2x$.

3. What is the correct interpretation of the slope of the least squares regression line?
- (A) When a man's shoe size increases by one, we predict his height to increase by two inches.
 - (B) When a man's height increases by two inches, we predict his shoe size to increase by one.
 - (C) When a man's shoe size increases by two, we predict his height to increase by one inch.
 - (D) When a man's height increases by one inch, we predict his shoe size to increase by two.
 - (E) When a man's shoe size increases by one, his height will always increase by exactly two inches.
4. Which of the following statements is **false**?
- (A) The predicted height of a man with a size 11 shoe is 72 inches.
 - (B) It would not be appropriate to use this regression line to predict the height of a man with a size 8 shoe.
 - (C) About 78% of the variation in height is accounted for by its regression on shoe size.
 - (D) The high correlation between shoe size and height does not indicate a causal relationship.
 - (E) It would not be appropriate to use this regression line to predict the height of a woman from her shoe size.

5. A bowler plays one game every day for one month. His scores are ordered and are shown below:

139	142	144	149	156	166	171	178	179	179
181	182	183	185	185	189	190	190	190	191
193	195	200	202	207	212	220	227	228	235

The five-number summary for this data set is as follows:

139	178	187	200	235
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If we construct a modified (outlier) boxplot for the bowlers scores, how many scores would be labeled as potential outliers?

- (A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6 (E) 7

6. The faculty association at a university would like to conduct a survey of its full-time professors. They anticipate that professors in different academic areas may respond differently, so they decide to take a stratified random sample. Which of the following sampling procedures will produce a stratified random sample?

- (A) Select a simple random sample of five academic departments and survey all professors in those departments.
- (B) Select a simple random sample of three faculties. Within each of the selected faculties, select a simple random sample of departments, and survey all professors in those departments.
- (C) Select a simple random sample of five academic departments. Within each of the selected departments, select a simple random sample of four professors and give them the survey.
- (D) Select a simple random sample of four professors in each academic area and give them the survey.
- (E) Print the survey in the faculty association's monthly newsletter and ask professors to log onto a website to respond.

7. Randomization is used in a randomized block design to:
- (A) select the individuals to participate in the experiment.
 - (B) select which treatments will be compared.
 - (C) place the individuals into blocks.
 - (D) assign the treatments to the individuals within the blocks.
 - (E) all of the above.
8. A coffee store owner knows that a customer gets a coffee in 35% of the store's transactions. If we take a random sample of 300 customers, what is the approximate probability that less than 32% of them buy a coffee?
- (A) 0.1292 (B) 0.1379 (C) 0.1469 (D) 0.1587 (E) 0.1685
9. Suppose it is known that diastolic blood pressures (measured in mm of mercury) of patients visiting a clinic follow a normal distribution with mean 67 and standard deviation 6. What is the probability that the mean diastolic blood pressure of a sample of 20 patients is between 66.8 and 67.9?
- (A) 0.4099 (B) 0.3082 (C) 0.3743 (D) 0.1890 (E) 0.5217

The next **two** questions (**10** and **11**) refer to the following:

Weights of pears sold at a supermarket follow a normal distribution with mean 195 grams and standard deviation 40 grams.

10. Which of the following is closest to the third quartile of weights of all pears sold at the supermarket?
- (A) 225 grams
 - (B) 215 grams
 - (C) 218 grams
 - (D) 236 grams
 - (E) 222 grams

11. A random sample of five pears is selected. What is the probability that the total weight of the pears is greater than one kilogram (i.e. 1,000 grams)?
- (A) 0.2795 (B) 0.3897 (C) 0.2451 (D) 0.3264 (E) 0.4129
12. A backpacking party carries five emergency flares, each of which will light with a probability of 0.93. What is the probability that exactly four of the flares will light?
- (A) 0.1271 (B) 0.0524 (C) 0.2947 (D) 0.2618 (E) 0.1835
13. Lumber intended for building houses and other structures must be monitored for strength. A random sample of 25 specimens of Southern Pine is selected, and the mean strength is calculated to be 3700 pounds per square inch. Strengths are known to follow a normal distribution with standard deviation 500 pounds per square inch. An 85% confidence interval for the true mean strength of Southern Pine is:
- (A) (3615, 3785)
(B) (3671, 3729)
(C) (3556, 3844)
(D) (3544, 3856)
(E) (3596, 3804)
14. A 99% confidence interval for the mean time μ spent in the shower (in minutes) by adult males is calculated to be 6 ± 3 . Which of the following provides a correct interpretation of this interval?
- (A) There is a 99% probability that μ lies in this interval.
(B) In 99% of all samples of the same size, \bar{x} will be between 3 and 9.
(C) We are 99% confident that a randomly selected adult male will spend between 3 and 9 minutes in the shower.
(D) In repeated sampling, 99% of similarly constructed intervals will contain \bar{x} .
(E) In repeated sampling, 99% of similarly constructed intervals will contain μ .

15. A random variable X follows a normal distribution with known standard deviation σ . We would like to construct a confidence interval for the true mean μ of the distribution of X . For which of the following combinations of sample size and confidence level would the confidence interval be the narrowest?
- (A) 96% confidence level with $n = 25$
 - (B) 96% confidence level with $n = 100$
 - (C) 98% confidence level with $n = 25$
 - (D) 98% confidence level with $n = 100$
 - (E) depends on the value of σ .

The next **two** questions (**16** to **17**) refer to the following:

A university administrator would like to estimate the true mean salary of all male professors at the university. She calculates that, in order to estimate the true mean to within \$500 with 90% confidence, she will require a random sample of 80 male professors.

16. What sample size would be required in order to estimate the true mean salary of all male professors at the university to within \$250 with 90% confidence?
- (A) 20 (B) 40 (C) 80 (D) 160 (E) 320
17. Suppose the administrator would also like to estimate the true mean salary of all female professors at the university. It is known that the university has twice as many male professors as female professors, and that the standard deviation of salaries is equal for males and females. What sample size would be required to estimate the true mean salary of all female professors at the university to within \$500 with 90% confidence?
- (A) 20 (B) 40 (C) 80 (D) 160 (E) 320
18. A statistical test of significance is designed to:
- (A) prove that the null hypothesis is true.
 - (B) find the probability that the alternative hypothesis is true.
 - (C) find the probability that the null hypothesis is true.
 - (D) assess the strength of the evidence in favour of the null hypothesis.
 - (E) assess the strength of the evidence in favour of the alternative hypothesis.

19. Prior to distributing a large shipment of bottled water, a beverage company would like to determine whether there is evidence that the true mean fill volume of all bottles differs from 600 ml, which is the amount stated on the labels. Fill volumes are known to follow a normal distribution with standard deviation 2.0 ml. A random sample of 25 bottles is selected. The sample has a mean of 598.8 ml and a standard deviation of 3.0 ml. What is the value of the test statistic for testing the appropriate test of significance?

(A) $t = -0.50$ (B) $z = -2.00$ (C) $t = -2.00$ (D) $z = -3.00$ (E) $t = -3.00$

20. Packages of frozen peas are supposed to have a mean weight of 10 oz. The manufacturer wishes to detect if the mean is either too low (which is illegal) or too high (which reduces profit). Experience shows that the weights have a normal distribution with standard deviation 0.2 oz. The mean weight of a random sample of 25 bags is found to be 9.7 oz. The appropriate null and alternative hypotheses for testing the manufacturer's concern are:

(A) $H_0 : \mu = 10$ vs. $H_a : \mu < 10$
(B) $H_0 : \mu = 9.7$ vs. $H_a : \mu \neq 9.7$
(C) $H_0 : \bar{X} = 10$ vs. $H_a : \bar{X} \neq 10$
(D) $H_0 : \mu = 9.7$ vs. $H_a : \mu < 9.7$
(E) $H_0 : \mu = 10$ vs. $H_a : \mu \neq 10$

21. We would like to test whether the true mean IQ of all adult Canadians is less than 110. Suppose that IQs of adult Canadians follow an approximate normal distribution with standard deviation 17. A sample of 30 adult Canadians has a sample mean IQ of 108. What is the P-value for the appropriate test of $H_0 : \mu = 110$ vs. $H_a : \mu < 110$?

(A) 0.6444 (B) 0.2090 (C) 0.3556 (D) 0.2611 (E) 0.3156

22. We would like to determine whether the true mean systolic blood pressure μ of healthy adults differs from 120. We obtain a sample of healthy adults and conduct an appropriate hypothesis test, which results in a P-value of 0.021. Which of the following statements is true?

- I. A 96% confidence interval for μ would contain the value 120.
- II. A 98% confidence interval for μ would contain the value 120.
- III. A 99% confidence interval for μ would not contain the value 120.

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) II and III only

23. A random variable X is known to follow a normal distribution with unknown mean μ and unknown standard deviation σ . We would like to test whether the true mean differs from 75. We take a random sample of 10 individuals and we calculate a test statistic of $t = 2.79$. The P-value of the test is:

- (A) between 0.005 and 0.01.
- (B) between 0.01 and 0.02.
- (C) between 0.02 and 0.04.
- (D) between 0.04 and 0.05.
- (E) between 0.05 and 0.10.

24. The stemplot below displays the heights (in cm) of all 26 players on the Winnipeg Jets hockey team:

17		8							
18		0	1	1	2	3			
18		5	7	7	8	8	8	9	9
19		0	0	1	1	1	2	3	3
19		6	6	7					

We would like to conduct a hypothesis test to determine whether the true mean height of all Winnipeg Jets players differs from 190 cm. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) We should use Z as the test statistic because the distribution of heights appears to be approximately normal.
 - (B) We should use T as the test statistic because the population standard deviation is not known.
 - (C) We should use Z as the test statistic because the Central Limit Theorem tells us that \bar{X} will have an approximate normal distribution when the sample size is large.
 - (D) We should use T as the test statistic because there is no way to know whether the distribution of heights is normal.
 - (E) A hypothesis test is unnecessary in this situation.
25. A statistician conducted a test of $H_0 : \mu = 1$ vs. $H_a : \mu > 1$ for the mean μ of some population. Based on the gathered data, the statistician concluded that H_0 could be rejected at the 1% level of significance. Using the same data, which of the following statements must be **true**?
- I. A test of $H_0 : \mu = 1$ vs. $H_a : \mu > 1$ at the 10% level of significance would also lead to rejecting H_0
 - II. A test of $H_0 : \mu = 0$ vs. $H_a : \mu > 0$ at the 1% level of significance would also lead to rejecting H_0
 - III. A test of $H_0 : \mu = 1$ vs. $H_a : \mu \neq 1$ at the 1% level of significance would also lead to rejecting H_0
- (A) I only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) I and III only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II and III

26. We would like to construct a 95% confidence interval to estimate the true proportion of all voters who plan to support the New Democratic Party in an upcoming provincial election. What sample size is required in order to estimate this proportion to within 0.04 with 95% confidence?

(A) 601 (B) 801 (C) 1001 (D) 1201 (E) 1401

27. Suppose it is known that 83% of motorists wear a seatbelt while driving. The police stop a random sample of 200 drivers. What is the probability that more than 80% of them are wearing a seat belt?

(A) 0.8023 (B) 0.8212 (C) 0.8554 (D) 0.8708 (E) 0.8997

Part B

1. Hat # 1 contains four gold coins, one silver coin and five copper coins. Hat # 2 contains three gold coins, six silver coins and one copper coin.
 - (a) You will randomly select one coin from each of the two hats. The outcome of interest is the colour of each of the selected coins. Give the complete sample space of possible outcomes, and calculate the probability of each outcome.
 - (b) What is the probability that the two selected coins are the same colour?
 - (c) Let X be the number of gold coins that are selected. Find the probability distribution of X .

2. The average body temperature of healthy adults is commonly thought to be 37.0°C . A physician believes that the true mean is actually less than this. She measures the body temperatures of a random sample of 27 healthy adult patients. From these data, the sample mean is calculated to be 36.85°C and the sample standard deviation is calculated to be 0.55°C . It is known that body temperatures of healthy adults follow a normal distribution.
 - (a) Conduct an appropriate hypothesis test, at the 1% level of significance, to test the physician's suspicion. Show all of the steps, including the statement of hypotheses, the calculation of the appropriate test statistic and P-value, and a carefully-worded conclusion.
 - (b) Interpret the P-value of the test to someone with little or no background in statistics.

3. A drug company manufactures antacid that is known to be successful in providing relief for 70% of people with heartburn. The company tests a new formula on a simple random sample of 150 people with heartburn. 114 of the subjects who try the new antacid report feeling some relief.

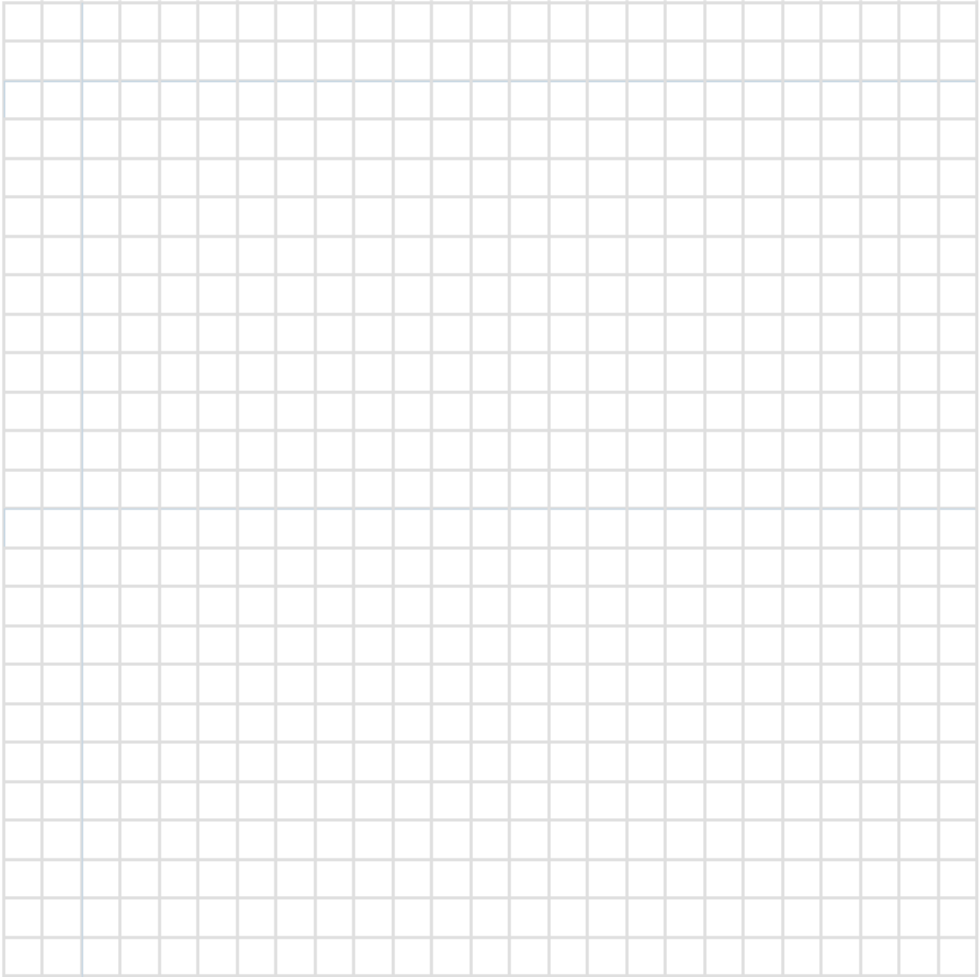
Conduct an appropriate hypothesis test, at the 10% level of significance, to determine if there is a difference in effectiveness between the old formula and the new formula.

4. The owner of an ice cream truck would like to know if the temperature affects the amount of ice cream he sells. The following table displays the temperature (in °C) and ice cream sales (in \$) for a sample of days from the past summer.

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	Std. Dev.
Temp.	23	31	18	24	28	20	24.00	4.86
Sales	290	485	200	395	340	150	310.00	123.98

The correlation between Temperature and Sales is calculated to be $r = 0.88$ and the equation of the least squares regression line is calculated to be $\hat{y} = -232.03 + 22.58x$.

- (a) Use the grid below to make a scatterplot of the data. Comment on the relationship between Temperature and Sales.



- (b) Interpret the slope of the least squares regression line **in this example**.
- (c) Calculate the residual for Day 5.
- (d) What fraction of the variation in Sales can be accounted for by its regression on Temperature?

Sample Final – B
Part A

1. A consumer group surveyed the prices for white cotton twin sheet sets in five different department stores and reported the median price to be \$37. We visited four of the five stores, and found the prices to be \$37, \$42, \$37 and \$35. Assuming that the consumer group is correct, what is the price of the sheet set at the store we did not visit?

(A) \$34
(B) \$35
(C) \$36
(D) \$37
(E) We don't know – the price at the store we didn't visit could be anything.

2. The five-number summary of the heights (in inches) of the players on a basketball team is calculated to be:

70 76 78 79 81

The distribution of heights for the team is:

- (A) skewed to the left and so the mean is greater than the median.
- (B) skewed to the right and so the mean is greater than the median.
- (C) skewed to the left and so the median is greater than the mean.
- (D) skewed to the right and so the median is greater than the mean.
- (E) approximately symmetric and so the mean and median are approximately equal.

3. The University of Manitoba uses a grade point system with a maximum possible Grade Point Average of 4.5. For each course, a student is awarded the following number of grade points per credit hour for each of the possible letter grades:

Letter Grade	Grade Points
A ⁺	4.5
A	4.0
B ⁺	3.5
B	3.0
C ⁺	2.5
C	2.0
D	1.0
F	0.0

One year, a student took the following courses, and received the letter grades shown:

Course	Credit Hours	Letter Grade
CIVL 2830	2	B ⁺
HIST 1260	3	A ⁺
ECE 2130	4	A
ECE 2160	5	C
COMP 2061	6	B

What is the student's GPA for the year?

- (A) 3.265 (B) 3.375 (C) 3.400 (D) 3.225 (E) 3.175

4. In a sample of 17 introductory statistics students, it is calculated that the mean GPA is 3.14 and the variance of GPAs is 0.82. An additional student with a GPA of 3.14 registered for the class. What is the new variance of the GPAs in this class?

- (A) 0.77 (B) 0.68 (C) 0.82 (D) 0.89 (E) 0.96

5. A sample of 100 University of Manitoba professors is asked whether their spouse also works in the education field. What is the population of interest?

- (A) the 100 University of Manitoba professors
(B) all University of Manitoba professors
(C) the spouses of the 100 University of Manitoba professors
(D) the spouses of all University of Manitoba professors
(E) all University of Manitoba professors whose spouses also work in the education field

6. We would like to examine how the age (X) of a certain model of car affects its selling price (Y). The age (in years) and price (in \$) for a sample of 15 cars of the same make and model are recorded from the classified ads in the newspaper one weekend. A scatterplot shows a linear relationship between X and Y and the correlation is calculated to be $r = -0.9$. Despite the strong correlation between age and price, we cannot say that a car getting older **causes** its value to decrease. This is because of the potential effect of one or more lurking variables. Which of the following is a likely lurking variable in this case?

- (A) colour
- (B) make and model
- (C) mileage
- (D) age
- (E) all of the above

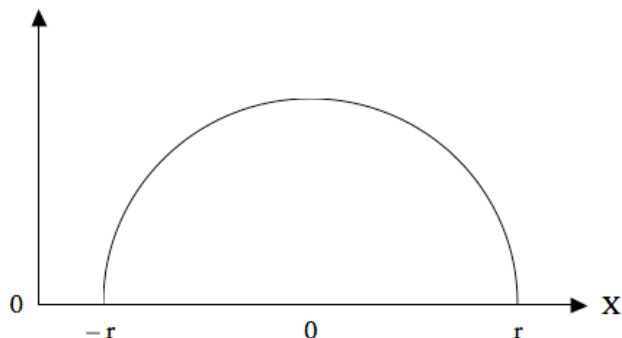
7. An experiment will be conducted to determine how the length of an icicle is affected by temperature and wind speed. Two different temperatures (-20°C and -30°C) and three different wind speeds (20 km/h, 40km/h and 60km/h) will be examined. Ten icicles will be subjected to each combination of factor levels.

What are the treatments in this experiment?

- (A) temperature and wind speed
- (B) temperature, wind speed and icicle length
- (C) -20°C , -30° , 20 km/h, 40km/h, 60km/h
- (D) $-20^{\circ}\text{C}/20\text{ km/h}$, $-30^{\circ}/20\text{ km/h}$, $-20^{\circ}\text{C}/40\text{ km/h}$, $-30^{\circ}/40\text{ km/h}$, $-20^{\circ}\text{C}/60\text{ km/h}$, $-30^{\circ}/60\text{ km/h}$
- (E) temperature, wind speed and number of icicles

The next **two** questions (8 to 9) refer to the following:

A random variable X is described by a semi-circular density curve with mean 0 and standard deviation 0.4, as shown below:



8. What must be the value of r in order for this to be a legitimate density curve? (Hint: Recall the area of the circle is equal to πr^2 , where r is the radius).
- (A) $\sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}}$ (B) $\sqrt{2\pi}$ (C) $\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ (D) $\sqrt{\pi}$ (E) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$
9. We take a simple random sample of 100 individuals from the semi-circular distribution and calculate the sample mean \bar{x} . The sampling distribution of \bar{X} is:
- (A) approximately normal with mean 0 and standard deviation 0.004.
(B) semi-circular with mean 0 and standard deviation 0.04.
(C) approximately normal with mean 0 and standard deviation 0.4.
(D) semi-circular with mean 0 and standard deviation 0.004.
(E) approximately normal with mean 0 and standard deviation 0.04.
10. The scores on a university examination are normally distributed with a mean of 62 and a standard deviation of 11. If the bottom 5% of the students get failing grades on the examination, what is the lowest mark that a student can obtain and still be awarded a passing grade?
- (A) 51 (B) 57 (C) 44 (D) 40 (E) 50

11. The number of strokes X taken by professional golfers on a particular hole follows a probability distribution as shown below, where k is some constant:

x	3	4	5	6	7
$P(X = x)$	0.12	$4k$	$3k$	$2k$	0.07

What proportion of golfers take at least five strokes on this hole?

- (A) 0.48 (B) 0.25 (C) 0.57 (D) 0.43 (E) 0.52
12. A student driving to university must pass through seven sets of traffic lights. Suppose it is known that each of the traffic lights is red 35% of the time and that all lights function independently. What is the probability that the student will have to stop at two or more lights on her way to university?

- (A) 0.6828 (B) 0.2985 (C) 0.4893 (D) 0.7662 (E) 0.5997

The next **two** questions (**13** to **14**) refer to the following:

The fill volumes per bottle for a certain brand of beer follow a normal distribution with mean 341 ml and standard deviation 3 ml.

13. If you buy a case of 24 bottles of beer, what is the probability that the bottles will contain an average between 340 and 342 ml? (Assume that the 24 bottles can be considered a simple random sample.)
- (A) 0.7359 (B) 0.8968 (C) 0.6723 (D) 0.9252 (E) 0.5870
14. If you buy a twelve-pack of beer, what is the probability that the total volume of beer will exceed 4.1 liters? (Assume that the 12 bottles can be considered a simple random sample.) *Hint:* (1 litre = 1000ml.)
- (A) 0.0838 (B) 0.2206 (C) 0.1397 (D) 0.4443 (E) 0.3632

15. We would like to estimate the true mean contents μ of a bottle of a certain brand of cough syrup. We measure the contents of a random sample of 35 bottles and we calculate a mean of 252 ml. It is known that the contents of a bottle of cough syrup follow a normal distribution with standard deviation 1.5 ml. An 82% confidence interval for μ is:

(A) $2.52 \pm 1.48 \left(\frac{1.5}{\sqrt{35}} \right)$ (B) $2.52 \pm 1.34 \left(\frac{1.5}{\sqrt{35}} \right)$ (C) $2.52 \pm 0.82 \left(\frac{1.5}{\sqrt{35}} \right)$

(D) $2.52 \pm 0.92 \left(\frac{1.5}{\sqrt{35}} \right)$ (E) $2.52 \pm 1.28 \left(\frac{1.5}{\sqrt{35}} \right)$

16. A random variable X follows a normal distribution with known standard deviation σ . We would like to construct a confidence interval for the true mean μ of the distribution of X . For which of the following combinations of sample size and confidence level would the confidence interval be the widest?

- (A) 97% confidence level with $n = 25$
(B) 97% confidence level with $n = 100$
(C) 99% confidence level with $n = 25$
(D) 99% confidence level with $n = 100$
(E) depends on the value of σ .

17. A random variable X follows a normal distribution with standard deviation 5. We take a random sample of 100 individuals from the population and calculate a confidence interval for μ to be (40.973, 43.027). What is the confidence level for this interval?

- (A) 90% (B) 95% (C) 96% (D) 98% (E) 99%

18. We would like to estimate the true mean size μ (in square feet) of all two-bedroom apartments in Winnipeg. A random sample of 14 two-bedroom apartments in the city is selected, and the mean and standard deviation of the sizes of these apartments are calculated to be 1000 square feet and 200 square feet, respectively. Assuming the sizes of two-bedroom apartments in the city follow a normal distribution, a 99% confidence interval for μ is:
- (A) (862, 1138)
 - (B) (845, 1155)
 - (C) (858, 1142)
 - (D) (839, 1161)
 - (E) (876, 1124)

The next **two** questions (**19** to **20**) refer to the following:

City engineers in Hamilton, Ontario would like to estimate the true mean commuting distance of all workers in the city between home and their principal place of business. They calculate that, in order to estimate this mean to within ± 1 kilometer with 99% confidence, they require a sample of 120 people.

19. What sample size would be required to estimate the true mean commuting distance for all workers in Hamilton to within ± 2 kilometers with 99% confidence?
- (A) 30 (B) 60 (C) 85 (D) 240 (E) 480
20. The city of Montreal has a population five times greater than that of Hamilton (and so it would be logical to assume that it has five times as many workers). Suppose we wanted to estimate the true mean commuting distance between home and work for all workers in Montreal to within ± 1 kilometer with 99% confidence. Assuming equal standard deviations for the two cities, we would require a sample of how many Montreal workers?
- (A) 24 (B) 120 (C) 269 (D) 600 (E) 3000
21. The level of significance α of a hypothesis test is:
- (A) the lowest P-value for which the null hypothesis will be rejected.
 - (B) the probability that the null hypothesis will be rejected.
 - (C) the lowest value of the test statistic for which the null hypothesis will be rejected.
 - (D) the probability that the null hypothesis is true.
 - (E) the highest P-value for which the null hypothesis will be rejected.

22. A man accused of committing a crime is taking a polygraph (lie detector) test. The polygraph is essentially testing the hypotheses

H_0 : The man is telling the truth. vs. H_a : The man is lying.

Suppose we use a 5% level of significance. Based on the man's responses to the questions asked, the polygraph determines a P-value of 0.08. We conclude that:

- (A) There is insufficient evidence that the man is telling the truth.
 - (B) There is sufficient evidence that the man is telling the truth.
 - (C) There is insufficient evidence that the man is lying.
 - (D) The probability that the man is lying is 0.33.
 - (E) The probability that the man is telling the truth is 0.33.
23. A clinic measures the blood calcium of a sample of 100 healthy pregnant young women. The mean and standard deviation of these 100 measurements are, respectively, 9.8 and 0.5. Calcium levels for healthy pregnant young women are known to follow a normal distribution with standard deviation 0.4. We would like to conduct a test of significance to determine whether the data provide evidence that the mean calcium level in the population of healthy pregnant young women is less than 10. The test statistic for the appropriate test is:
- (A) $t = -5.00$ (B) $z = -4.00$ (C) $z = -5.00$ (D) $t = -4.00$ (E) $z = -0.40$
24. We would like to test whether the true mean amount of money spent by gamblers at a casino differs from \$100; that is, we want to test $H_0 : \mu = 100$ vs. $H_a : \mu \neq 100$. We select a random sample of 50 gamblers and calculate a 98% confidence interval to be (\$99, \$114). Which of the following is true?
- (A) We would reject H_0 at the $\alpha = 0.02$ level of significance.
 - (B) We would not reject H_0 at the $\alpha = 0.04$ level of significance.
 - (C) We would not reject H_0 at the $\alpha = 0.02$ level of significance.
 - (D) We would reject H_0 at the $\alpha = 0.01$ level of significance.
 - (E) A confidence interval cannot be used to conduct this test.

25. A manufacturer of electronic components will send a large shipment to a retailer only if there is significant evidence that less than 5% of the components in the shipment are defective. The manufacturer tests a random sample of 300 components and finds that 9 of them are defective. The test statistic for the appropriate test of $H_0 : p = 0.05$ vs. $H_a : p < 0.05$ is:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(A)} \ z = \frac{0.03 - 0.05}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.03)(0.97)}{300}}} & \text{(B)} \ z = \frac{0.05 - 0.03}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.05)(0.95)}{300}}} & \text{(C)} \ z = \frac{0.03 - 0.05}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.03)(0.05)}{300}}} \\ \text{(D)} \ z = \frac{0.03 - 0.05}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.05)(0.95)}{300}}} & \text{(E)} \ z = \frac{0.05 - 0.03}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.03)(0.97)}{300}}} & \end{array}$$

26. You want to estimate the proportion of Canadians who would support a merger of the federal NDP and Liberal parties to within ± 0.035 with 92% confidence. How large a sample is required?

$$\text{(A)} \ 625 \qquad \text{(B)} \ 784 \qquad \text{(C)} \ 466 \qquad \text{(D)} \ 816 \qquad \text{(E)} \ 553$$

27. It is commonly believed that about 10% of the population is left-handed. One researcher believes that the actual proportion is lower than this. He takes a simple random sample of 200 individuals and finds that 16 of them (8%) are left handed. What are the hypotheses for the appropriate test of significance to test the researcher's suspicion?

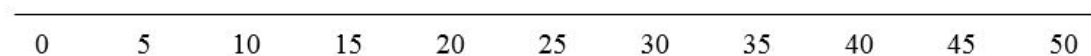
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(A)} \ H_0: \hat{p} = 0.08 \text{ vs. } H_a: \hat{p} < 0.08 \\ \text{(B)} \ H_0: \hat{p} = 0.10 \text{ vs. } H_a: \hat{p} < 0.10 \\ \text{(C)} \ H_0: p = \hat{p} \text{ vs. } H_a: p < \hat{p} \\ \text{(D)} \ H_0: p = 0.10 \text{ vs. } H_a: p < 0.10 \\ \text{(E)} \ H_0: p = 0.08 \text{ vs. } H_a: p < 0.08 \end{array}$$

Part B

1. The age of all arenas used in the National Hockey League (in years) are shown below:

Arena Name	Age	Arena Name	Age
Barclays Center	3	Bell Centre	19
Consol Energy Center	5	Bridgestone Arena	19
Prudential Center	8	Canadian Tire Centre	19
MTS Center	11	First Niagara Center	19
Gila River Arena	12	Wells Fargo Center	19
American Airlines Center	14	Rogers Arena	20
Nationwide Arena	15	TD garden	20
Xcel Energy Center	15	Scottrade Center	21
Air Canada Centre	16	United Center	21
Pepsi Center	16	Honda Center	22
PNC Arena	16	SAP Center	22
Staples Center	16	Scotiabank Saddledome	32
BB&T Center	17	Joe Louis Arena	36
Verizon Center	18	Rexall Place	41
Amalie Arena	19	Madison Square Garden	47

- (a) Find the five-number summary for this data set.
- (b) Using the scale below, construct an outlier (modified) boxplot for the data set. Show your work.



2. Most experts agree that depression is best treated using a combination of medication and therapy. A psychiatrist plans to conduct an experiment to examine the effects of two different types of therapy (cognitive behavioural therapy and psychodynamic therapy) and three different medications (Zoloft, Paxil and Effexor). Effects of therapy and medication are believed to differ depending on the severity of a subject's depression so the psychiatrist decides to use a randomized block design. 180 subjects with mild depression and 120 subjects with severe depression are available for the experiment. At the end of one year, the improvement of each subject's condition will be evaluated.

(a) Identify each of the following in this experiment:

(i) Factor(s):

(ii) Treatment(s):

(iii) Response Variable:

(iv) Blocking Variable:

(b) How is randomization used in this experiment?

(c) If individuals receiving one of the treatments improve significantly more than others, can we conclude that the treatment may be the **cause**? Why or why not?

3. Event A has probability 0.4 to occur and Event B has probability 0.7 to occur.

(a) Are A and B mutually exclusive (disjoint)? Explain.

(b) If A and B are independent, what is the probability $P(A \text{ or } B^c)$?

4. One measure of the quality of education provided by a university is the number of students per class. The president of a large university would like to estimate the true mean size of all third-year classes at the university. A random sample of 30 third-year classes is selected. The number of students in each of the classes are ordered and shown below:

10	11	14	14	15	17	18	20	22	22
22	23	26	26	27	28	31	33	34	34
36	42	44	49	50	55	62	68	77	82

From these data, the sample mean is calculated to be 33.73. The population standard deviation of class sizes is known to be 18.50.

- (a) Before even looking at the data, we know that the distribution of class sizes could not possibly be normal. Explain why.
- (b) Construct a stemplot for these data. What is the shape of the data distribution?
- (c) It is clear that class size does not follow a normal distribution. Explain why it is still appropriate to use inference methods which rely on the assumption of normality.
- (d) Conduct an appropriate hypothesis test, at the 1% level of significance, to determine whether there is evidence that the true mean third-year class size at this university is lower than the national average of 40. Show all of the steps, including the statement of hypotheses, the calculation of the appropriate test statistic and P-value, and a carefully-worded conclusion.

Sample Final – Solutions

Question	Sample Test A	Sample Test B
1	E	E
2	B	C
3	A	D
4	C	A
5	B	B
6	D	C
7	D	D
8	B	E
9	B	E
10	E	C
11	B	E
12	D	D
13	C	B
14	E	B
15	B	B
16	E	C
17	C	C
18	E	D
19	D	A
20	E	B
21	D	E
22	B	C
23	C	C
24	E	C
25	B	D
26	A	A
27	D	D

Sample Final – A, Part B

Question 1:

- (a) $S = \{GG, GS, GC, SG, SS, SC, CG, CS, CC\}$

Outcome	Probability
GG	0.12
GS	0.24
GC	0.04
SG	0.03
SS	0.06
SC	0.01
CG	0.15
CS	0.30
CC	0.05

- (b) 0.23

- (c)

x	0	1	2
$P(X = x)$	0.42	0.46	0.12

Question 2:

- (a) $t = -1.42$ and p -value is between 0.05 and 0.10

Question 3:

$z = 1.60$ and p -value = 0.1096

Question 4:

- (c) -60.21

- (d) 0.7744

Sample Final – B, Part B

Question 1:

- (a) 3, 15, 19, 21, 47

Question 3:

- (b) 0.58

Question 4:

- (d) $z = -1.86$ and $p\text{-value} = 0.0314$