cve303

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1. (1 point) METUNCC/Statistics/Hyp_z_Beta.pg
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For the problems below, you may either enter a numeric answer (accurate to 3 significant digits), or the R code which generates the answer. (Your answer will be checked by R.)

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A population is sampled 76 times yielding sample mean \bar{x} = 21.5 and sample standard deviation s = 6.3.
A similar population has mean \mu_0 = 20. You will run a one-tailed hypothesis test against
H_0: \mu = 20
with \alpha = 0.05.
   The z-score of sampled data is:
z_{\bar{x}} = \_
   The \alpha cutoff value is:
z_{\alpha} = 1
(Choose z_{\alpha} so that it has the same sign as z_{\bar{x}})
   In this case, are we rejecting the null hypothesis?
Result:
   • select
   • reject H_0
   • fail to reject H_0
   In this case \beta and the power of the test are:
\beta = \_
Power = _
   What probability is \beta giving?
\beta = P
   • select
   • reject H_0
   • accept H_0
     [select/H_0 true/H_0 false] )
```

You may use the embedded R window below to check your code and perform computations.

Embedded R window.

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2. (1 point) METUNCC/Statistics/Hyp_z_n.pg
```

For the problems below, you may either enter a numeric answer (accurate to 3 significant digits), or the R code which generates the answer.

(Your answer will be checked by R.)

with $\alpha = 0.02$ and $\beta = 0.01$.

Preliminary analysis of a random variable X suggests that $\mu_A = 37.5$ and s = 7.6. You wish to do a one-tailed hypothesis test against $H_0: \mu = 36$

The α cutoff value is: $z_{\alpha} = \underline{\qquad}$ (Don't worry about sign...) The β cutoff value is: $z_{\beta} = \underline{\qquad}$ (Don't worry about sign...) In this case the necessary number of samples is $n = \underline{\qquad}$ (Remember that n should be an integer!)

You may use the embedded R window below to check your code and perform computations.

Embedded R window.

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