

PROBABILITY  
AND  
STATISTICS

FOR ENGINEERING  
AND THE SCIENCES

**A Solution Manual**

JAY L. DEVORE

5

## CHAPTER 1

### Section 1.1

1.
  - a. Houston Chronicle, Des Moines Register, Chicago Tribune, Washington Post
  - b. Capital One, Campbell Soup, Merrill Lynch, Pulitzer
  - c. Bill Jasper, Kay Reinke, Helen Ford, David Menedez
  - d. 1.78, 2.44, 3.5, 3.04
  
2.
  - a. 29.1 yd., 28.3 yd., 24.7 yd., 31.0 yd.
  - b. 432, 196, 184, 321
  - c. 2.1, 4.0, 3.2, 6.3
  - d. 0.07 g, 1.58 g, 7.1 g, 27.2 g
  
3.
  - a. In a sample of 100 VCRs, what are the chances that more than 20 need service while under warranty? What are the chances that none need service while still under warranty?
  - b. What proportion of all VCRs of this brand and model will need service within the warranty period?

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

- 4.
- a. Concrete: All living U.S. Citizens, all mutual funds marketed in the U.S., all books published in 1980.  
Hypothetical: All grade point averages for University of California undergraduates during the next academic year. Page lengths for all books published during the next calendar year. Batting averages for all major league players during the next baseball season.
  - b. Concrete: Probability: In a sample of 5 mutual funds, what is the chance that all 5 have rates of return which exceeded 10% last year?  
Statistics: If previous year rates-of-return for 5 mutual funds were 9.6, 14.5, 8.3, 9.9 and 10.2, can we conclude that the average rate for all funds was below 10%?  
Conceptual: Probability: In a sample of 10 books to be published next year, how likely is it that the average number of pages for the 10 is between 200 and 250?  
Statistics: If the sample average number of pages for 10 books is 227, can we be highly confident that the average for all books is between 200 and 245?
- 5.
- a. No, the relevant conceptual population is all scores of all students who participate in the SI in conjunction with this particular statistics course.
  - b. The advantage to randomly choosing students to participate in the two groups is that we are more likely to get a sample representative of the population at large. If it were left to students to choose, there may be a division of abilities in the two groups which could unnecessarily affect the outcome of the experiment.
  - c. If all students were put in the treatment group there would be no results with which to compare the treatments.
- 6.
- One could take a simple random sample of students from all students in the California State University system and ask each student in the sample to report the distance from their hometown to campus. Alternatively, the sample could be generated by taking a stratified random sample by taking a simple random sample from each of the 23 campuses and again asking each student in the sample to report the distance from their hometown to campus. Certain problems might arise with self reporting of distances, such as recording error or poor recall. This study is enumerative because there exists a finite, identifiable population of objects from which to sample.
- 7.
- One could generate a simple random sample of all single family homes in the city or a stratified random sample by taking a simple random sample from each of the 10 district neighborhoods. From each of the homes in the sample the necessary variables would be collected. This would be an enumerative study because there exists a finite, identifiable population of objects from which to sample.

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

- 8.
- Number observations equal  $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$
  - This could be called an analytic study because the data would be collected on an existing process. There is no sampling frame.
- 9.
- There could be several explanations for the variability of the measurements. Among them could be measuring error, (due to mechanical or technical changes across measurements), recording error, differences in weather conditions at time of measurements, etc.
  - This could be called an analytic study because there is no sampling frame.

### Section 1.2

- 10.
- Minitab generates the following stem-and-leaf display of this data:

```
5|9
6|33588
7|00234677889
8|127
9|077      stem: ones
10|7       leaf: tenths
11|368
```

- What constitutes large or small variation usually depends on the application at hand, but an often-used rule of thumb is: the variation tends to be large whenever the spread of the data (the difference between the largest and smallest observations) is large compared to a representative value. Here, 'large' means that the percentage is closer to 100% than it is to 0%. For this data, the spread is  $11 - 5 = 6$ , which constitutes  $6/8 = .75$ , or, 75%, of the typical data value of 8. Most researchers would call this a large amount of variation.
- The data display is not perfectly symmetric around some middle/representative value. There tends to be some positive skewness in this data.
  - In Chapter 1, outliers are data points that appear to be *very* different from the pack. Looking at the stem-and-leaf display in part (a), there appear to be no outliers in this data. (Chapter 2 gives a more precise definition of what constitutes an outlier).
  - From the stem-and-leaf display in part (a), there are 4 values greater than 10. Therefore, the proportion of data values that exceed 10 is  $4/27 = .148$ , or, about 15%.

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

11.

6l	034	
6h	667899	
7l	00122244	
7h		Stem=Tens
8l	001111122344	Leaf=Ones
8h	5557899	
9l	03	
9h	58	

This display brings out the gap in the data:  
There are no scores in the high 70's.

12. One method of denoting the pairs of stems having equal values is to denote the first stem by L, for 'low', and the second stem by H, for 'high'. Using this notation, the stem-and-leaf display would appear as follows:

3L	1	
3H	56678	
4L	000112222234	
4H	5667888	
5L	144	
5H	58	stem: tenths
6L	2	leaf: hundredths
6H	6678	
7L		
7H	5	

The stem-and-leaf display on the previous page shows that .45 is a good representative value for the data. In addition, the display is not symmetric and appears to be positively skewed. The spread of the data is  $.75 - .31 = .44$ , which is  $.44/.45 = .978$ , or about 98% of the typical value of .45. This constitutes a reasonably large amount of variation in the data. The data value .75 is a possible outlier



## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

14.

a.

2	23	stem units: 1.0
3	2344567789	leaf units: .10
4	01356889	
5	00001114455666789	
6	0000122223344456667789999	
7	00012233455555668	
8	02233448	
9	012233335666788	
10	2344455688	
11	2335999	
12	37	
13	8	
14	36	
15	0035	
16		
17		
18	9	

- b. A representative value could be the median, 7.0.
- c. The data appear to be highly concentrated, except for a few values on the positive side.
- d. No, the data is skewed to the right, or positively skewed.
- e. The value 18.9 appears to be an outlier, being more than two stem units from the previous value.

15.

Crunchy		Creamy
	2	2
644	3	69
77220	4	145
6320	5	3666
222	6	258
55	7	
0	8	

Both sets of scores are reasonably spread out. There appear to be no outliers. The three highest scores are for the crunchy peanut butter, the three lowest for the creamy peanut butter.

Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

16.

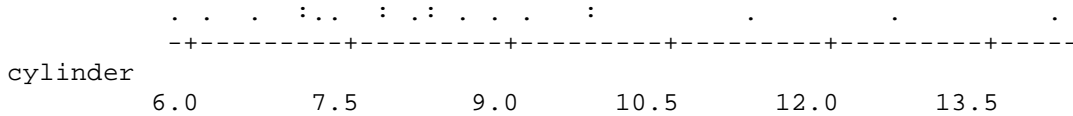
a.

beams		cylinders
	9	5
88533	6	16
98877643200	7	012488
721	8	13359
770	9	278
7	10	
863	11	2
	12	6
	13	
	14	1

The data appears to be slightly skewed to the right, or positively skewed. The value of 14.1 appears to be an outlier. Three out of the twenty, 3/20 or .15 of the observations exceed 10 Mpa.

b. The majority of observations are between 5 and 9 Mpa for both beams and cylinders, with the modal class in the 7 Mpa range. The observations for cylinders are more variable, or spread out, and the maximum value of the cylinder observations is higher.

c. Dot Plot



17.

a.

Number	Frequency	RelativeFrequency(Freq/60)
0	7	0.117
1	12	0.200
2	13	0.217
3	14	0.233
4	6	0.100
5	3	0.050
6	3	0.050
7	1	0.017
8	1	0.017

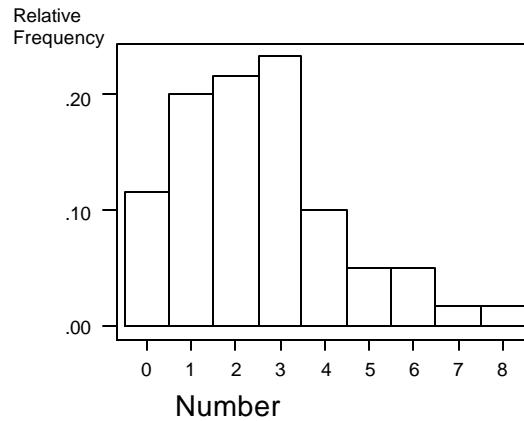
*doesn't add exactly to 1 because relative frequencies have been rounded 1.001*

b. The number of batches with at most 5 nonconforming items is  $7+12+13+14+6+3 = 55$ , which is a proportion of  $55/60 = .917$ . The proportion of batches with (strictly) fewer than 5 nonconforming items is  $52/60 = .867$ . Notice that these proportions could also have been computed by using the relative frequencies: e.g., proportion of batches with 5 or fewer nonconforming items =  $1 - (.05+.017+.017) = .916$ ; proportion of batches with fewer than 5 nonconforming items =  $1 - (.05+.05+.017+.017) = .866$ .



## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

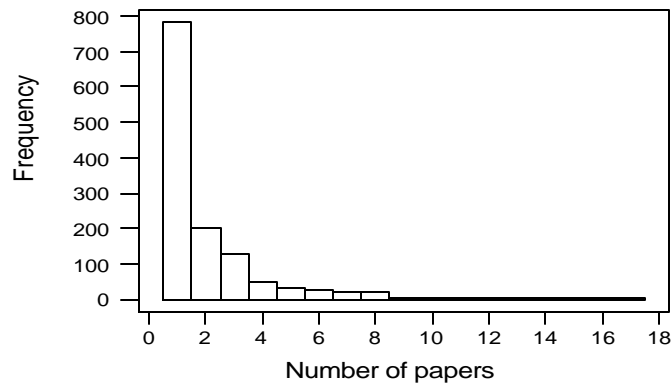
- c. The following is a Minitab histogram of this data. The center of the histogram is somewhere around 2 or 3 and it shows that there is some positive skewness in the data. Using the rule of thumb in Exercise 1, the histogram also shows that there is a lot of spread/variation in this data.



18.

a.

The following histogram was constructed using Minitab:



The most interesting feature of the histogram is the heavy positive skewness of the data.

Note: One way to have Minitab automatically construct a histogram from grouped data such as this is to use Minitab's ability to enter multiple copies of the same number by typing, for example, 784(1) to enter 784 copies of the number 1. The frequency data in this exercise was entered using the following Minitab commands:

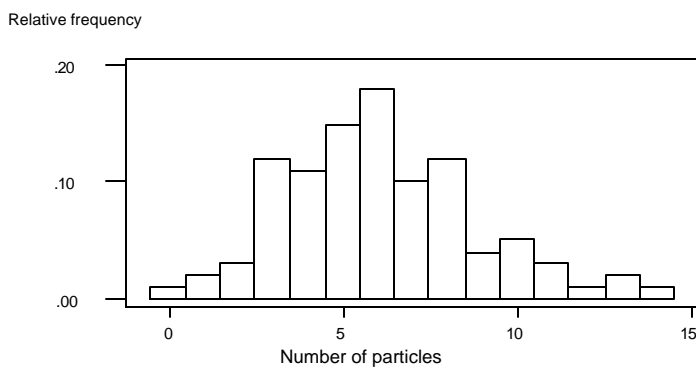
```
MTB > set c1
DATA> 784(1) 204(2) 127(3) 50(4) 33(5) 28(6) 19(7) 19(8)
DATA> 6(9) 7(10) 6(11) 7(12) 4(13) 4(14) 5(15) 3(16) 3(17)
DATA> end
```

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

- b. From the frequency distribution (or from the histogram), the number of authors who published at least 5 papers is  $33+28+19+\dots+5+3+3 = 144$ , so the proportion who published 5 or more papers is  $144/1309 = .11$ , or 11%. Similarly, by adding frequencies and dividing by  $n = 1309$ , the proportion who published 10 or more papers is  $39/1309 = .0298$ , or about 3%. The proportion who published more than 10 papers (i.e., 11 or more) is  $32/1309 = .0245$ , or about 2.5%.
- c. No. Strictly speaking, the class described by ' $\geq 15$ ' has no upper boundary, so it is impossible to draw a rectangle above it having finite area (i.e., frequency).
- d. The category 15-17 does have a finite width of 2, so the cumulated frequency of 11 can be plotted as a rectangle of height 6.5 over this interval. The basic rule is to make the area of the bar equal to the class frequency, so  $\text{area} = 11 = (\text{width})(\text{height}) = 2(\text{height})$  yields a height of 6.5.

19.

- a. From this frequency distribution, the proportion of wafers that contained at least one particle is  $(100-1)/100 = .99$ , or 99%. Note that it is much easier to subtract 1 (which is the number of wafers that contain 0 particles) from 100 than it would be to add all the frequencies for 1, 2, 3, ... particles. In a similar fashion, the proportion containing at least 5 particles is  $(100 - 1-2-3-12-11)/100 = 71/100 = .71$ , or 71%.
- b. The proportion containing between 5 and 10 particles is  $(15+18+10+12+4+5)/100 = 64/100 = .64$ , or 64%. The proportion that contain strictly between 5 and 10 (meaning strictly *more* than 5 and strictly *less* than 10) is  $(18+10+12+4)/100 = 44/100 = .44$ , or 44%.
- c. The following histogram was constructed using Minitab. The data was entered using the same technique mentioned in the answer to exercise 8(a). The histogram is *almost* symmetric and unimodal; however, it has a few relative maxima (i.e., modes) and has a very slight positive skew.



## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

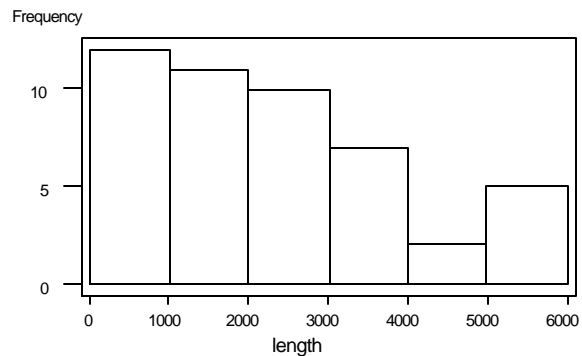
20.

- a. The following stem-and-leaf display was constructed:

```
0|123334555599
1|00122234688      stem: thousands
2|1112344477      leaf: hundreds
3|0113338
4|37
5|23778
```

A typical data value is somewhere in the low 2000's. The display is almost unimodal (the stem at 5 would be considered a mode, the stem at 0 another) and has a positive skew.

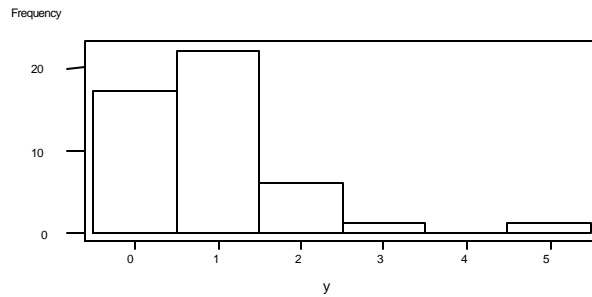
- b. A histogram of this data, using classes of width 1000 centered at 0, 1000, 2000, 6000 is shown below. The proportion of subdivisions with total length less than 2000 is  $(12+11)/47 = .489$ , or 48.9%. Between 200 and 4000, the proportion is  $(7+2)/47 = .191$ , or 19.1%. The histogram shows the same general shape as depicted by the stem-and-leaf in part (a).



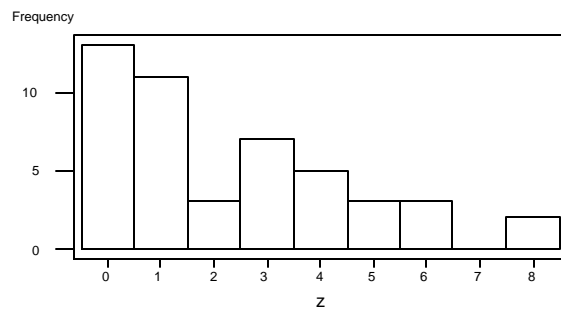
## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

21.

- a. A histogram of the  $y$  data appears below. From this histogram, the number of subdivisions having no cul-de-sacs (i.e.,  $y = 0$ ) is  $17/47 = .362$ , or 36.2%. The proportion having at least one cul-de-sac ( $y \geq 1$ ) is  $(47-17)/47 = 30/47 = .638$ , or 63.8%. Note that subtracting the number of cul-de-sacs with  $y = 0$  from the total, 47, is an easy way to find the number of subdivisions with  $y \geq 1$ .

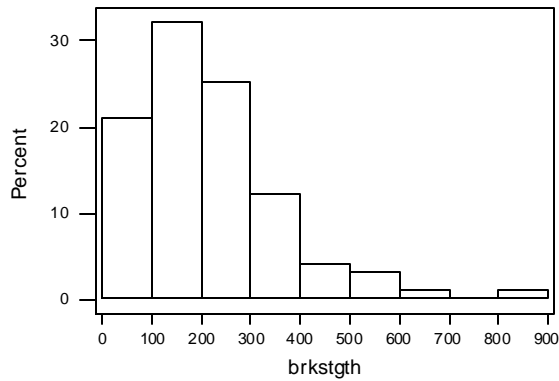


- b. A histogram of the  $z$  data appears below. From this histogram, the number of subdivisions with at most 5 intersections (i.e.,  $z \leq 5$ ) is  $42/47 = .894$ , or 89.4%. The proportion having fewer than 5 intersections ( $z < 5$ ) is  $39/47 = .830$ , or 83.0%.



## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

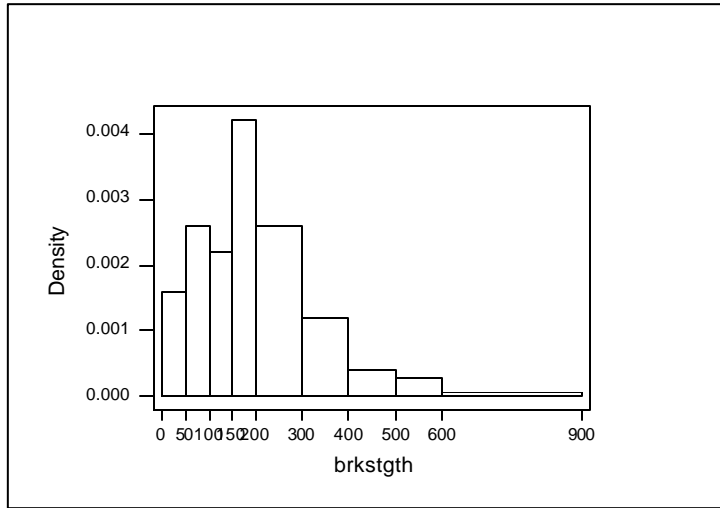
22. A very large percentage of the data values are greater than 0, which indicates that most, but not all, runners do slow down at the end of the race. The histogram is also positively skewed, which means that some runners slow down a *lot* compared to the others. A typical value for this data would be in the neighborhood of 200 seconds. The proportion of the runners who ran the last 5 km faster than they did the first 5 km is very small, about 1% or so.
23. a.



The histogram is skewed right, with a majority of observations between 0 and 300 cycles. The class holding the most observations is between 100 and 200 cycles.

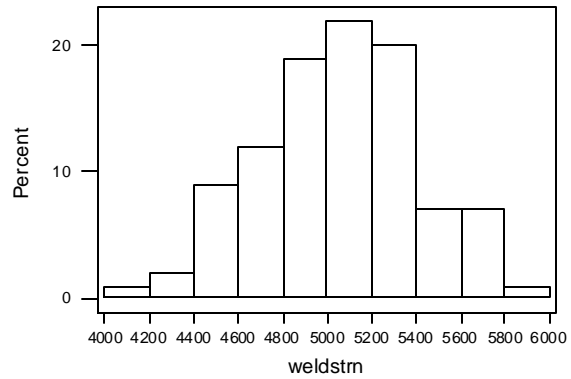
# Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

b.



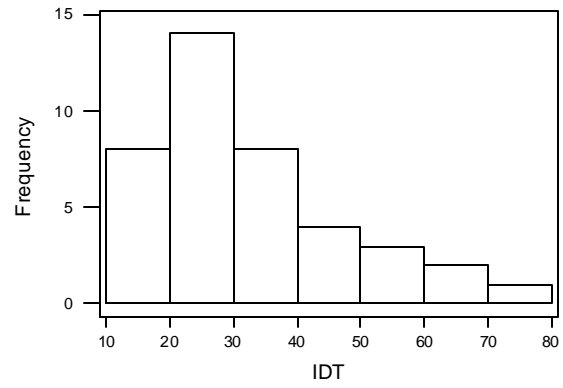
c  $[\text{proportion} \geq 100] = 1 - [\text{proportion} < 100] = 1 - .21 = .79$

24.

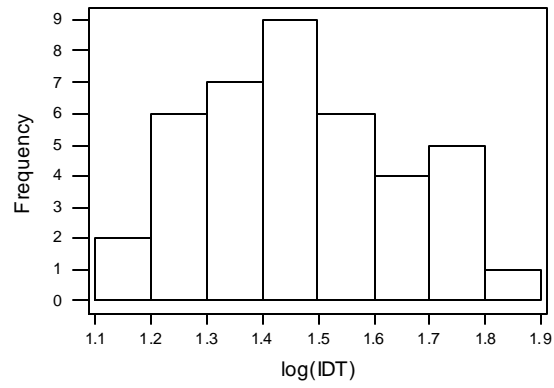


# Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

25. Histogram of original data:



Histogram of transformed data:



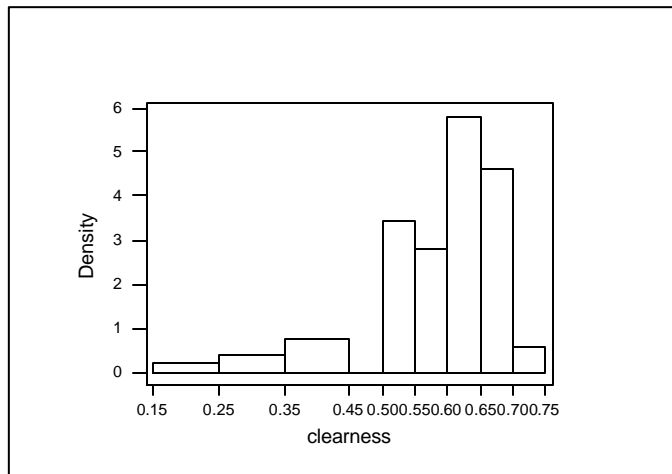
The transformation creates a much more symmetric, mound-shaped histogram.

Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

26.

a.

Class Intervals	Frequency	Rel. Freq.
.15 < .25	8	0.02192
.25 < .35	14	0.03836
.35 < .45	28	0.07671
.45 < .50	24	0.06575
.50 < .55	39	0.10685
.55 < .60	51	0.13973
.60 < .65	106	0.29041
.65 < .70	84	0.23014
.70 < .75	11	0.03014
n=365		1.00001



- b. The proportion of days with a clearness index smaller than .35 is  $\frac{(8+4)}{365} = .06$ , or 6%.
- c. The proportion of days with a clearness index of at least .65 is  $\frac{(84+11)}{365} = .26$ , or 26%.



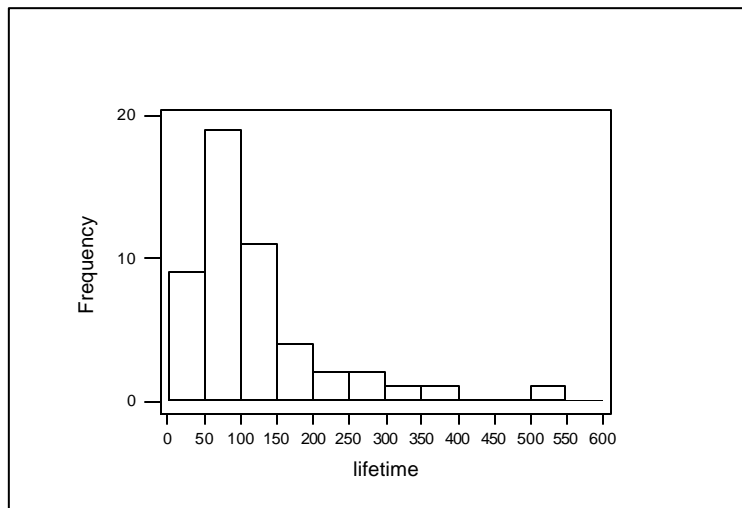
## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

27.

a. The endpoints of the class intervals overlap. For example, the value 50 falls in both of the intervals '0 – 50' and '50 – 100'.

b.

<b>Class Interval</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
0 - < 50	9	0.18
50 - < 100	19	0.38
100 - < 150	11	0.22
150 - < 200	4	0.08
200 - < 250	2	0.04
250 - < 300	2	0.04
300 - < 350	1	0.02
350 - < 400	1	0.02
>= 400	1	0.02
	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 1.00

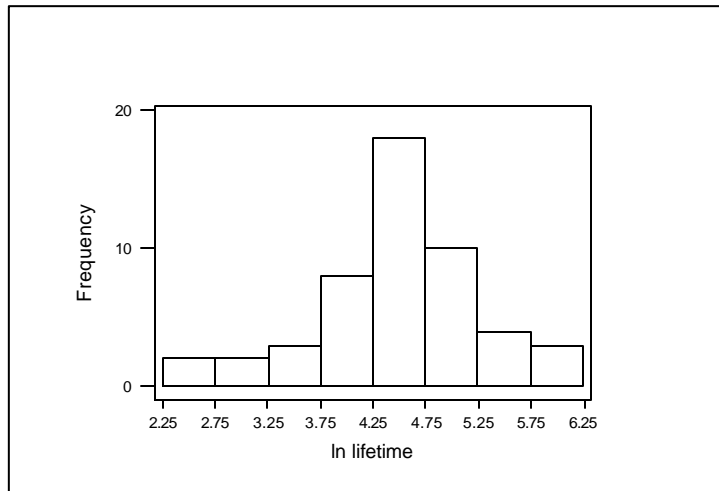


The distribution is skewed to the right, or positively skewed. There is a gap in the histogram, and what appears to be an outlier in the '500 – 550' interval.

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

c.

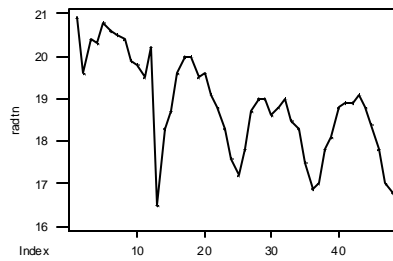
Class Interval	Frequency	Relative Frequency
2.25 - < 2.75	2	0.04
2.75 - < 3.25	2	0.04
3.25 - < 3.75	3	0.06
3.75 - < 4.25	8	0.16
4.25 - < 4.75	18	0.36
4.75 - < 5.25	10	0.20
5.25 - < 5.75	4	0.08
5.75 - < 6.25	3	0.06



The distribution of the natural logs of the original data is much more symmetric than the original.

- d. The proportion of lifetime observations in this sample that are less than 100 is  $.18 + .38 = .56$ , and the proportion that is at least 200 is  $.04 + .04 + .02 + .02 + .02 = .14$ .

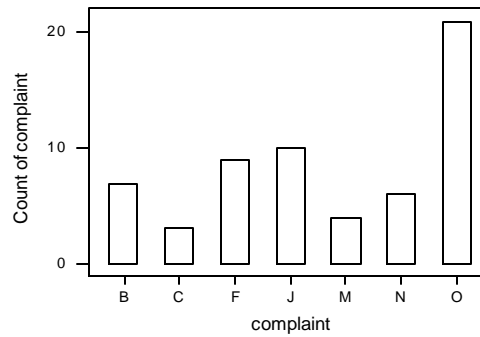
28. There are seasonal trends with lows and highs 12 months apart.



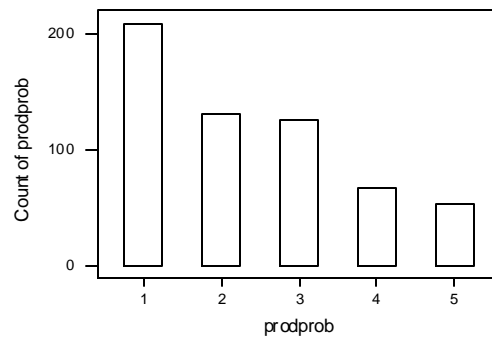
## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

29.

Complaint	Frequency	Relative Frequency
B	7	0.1167
C	3	0.0500
F	9	0.1500
J	10	0.1667
M	4	0.0667
N	6	0.1000
O	21	0.3500
	60	1.0000



30.



1. incorrect component
2. missing component
3. failed component
4. insufficient solder
5. excess solder

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

31.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Relative Frequency</u>	<u>Cumulative Relative Frequency</u>
0.0 - under 4.0	2	2	0.050
4.0 - under 8.0	14	16	0.400
8.0 - under 12.0	11	27	0.675
12.0 - under 16.0	8	35	0.875
16.0 - under 20.0	4	39	0.975
20.0 - under 24.0	0	39	0.975
24.0 - under 28.0	1	40	1.000

32.

- a. The frequency distribution is:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Relative Frequency</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Relative Frequency</u>
0-< 150	.193	900-<1050	.019
150-< 300	.183	1050-<1200	.029
300-< 450	.251	1200-<1350	.005
450-< 600	.148	1350-<1500	.004
600-< 750	.097	1500-<1650	.001
750-< 900	.066	1650-<1800	.002
		1800-<1950	.002

The relative frequency distribution is almost unimodal and exhibits a large positive skew. The typical middle value is somewhere between 400 and 450, although the skewness makes it difficult to pinpoint more exactly than this.

- b. The proportion of the fire loads less than 600 is  $.193 + .183 + .251 + .148 = .775$ . The proportion of loads that are at least 1200 is  $.005 + .004 + .001 + .002 + .002 = .014$ .
- c. The proportion of loads between 600 and 1200 is  $1 - .775 - .014 = .211$ .

**Section 1.3**

33.

- a.  $\bar{x} = 192.57$ ,  $\tilde{x} = 189$ . The mean is larger than the median, but they are still fairly close together.
- b. Changing the one value,  $\bar{x} = 189.71$ ,  $\tilde{x} = 189$ . The mean is lowered, the median stays the same.
- c.  $\bar{x}_{tr} = 191.0$ .  $\frac{1}{14} = .07$  or 7% trimmed from each tail.
- d. For  $n = 13$ ,  $\Sigma x = (119.7692) \times 13 = 1,557$   
 For  $n = 14$ ,  $\Sigma x = 1,557 + 159 = 1,716$   

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1716}{14} = 122.5714 \text{ or } 122.6$$

34.

- a. The sum of the  $n = 11$  data points is 514.90, so  $\bar{x} = 514.90/11 = 46.81$ .
- b. The sample size ( $n = 11$ ) is odd, so there will be a middle value. Sorting from smallest to largest: 4.4 16.4 22.2 30.0 33.1 36.6 40.4 66.7 73.7 81.5 109.9. The sixth value, 36.6 is the middle, or median, value. The mean differs from the median because the largest sample observations are much further from the median than are the smallest values.
- c. Deleting the smallest ( $x = 4.4$ ) and largest ( $x = 109.9$ ) values, the sum of the remaining 9 observations is 400.6. The trimmed mean  $\bar{x}_{tr}$  is  $400.6/9 = 44.51$ . The trimming percentage is  $100(1/11) \approx 9.1\%$ .  $\bar{x}_{tr}$  lies between the mean and median.

35.

- a. The sample mean is  $\bar{x} = (100.4/8) = 12.55$ .

The sample size ( $n = 8$ ) is even. Therefore, the sample median is the average of the  $(n/2)$  and  $(n/2) + 1$  values. By sorting the 8 values in order, from smallest to largest: 8.0 8.9 11.0 12.0 13.0 14.5 15.0 18.0, the fourth and fifth values are 12 and 13. The sample median is  $(12.0 + 13.0)/2 = 12.5$ .

The 12.5% trimmed mean requires that we first trim  $(.125)(n)$  or 1 value from the ends of the ordered data set. Then we average the remaining 6 values. The 12.5% trimmed mean  $\bar{x}_{tr(12.5)}$  is  $74.4/6 = 12.4$ .

All three measures of center are similar, indicating little skewness to the data set.

- b. The smallest value (8.0) could be increased to any number below 12.0 (a change of less than 4.0) without affecting the value of the sample median.

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

- c. The values obtained in part (a) can be used directly. For example, the sample mean of 12.55 psi could be re-expressed as

$$(12.55 \text{ psi}) \times \left( \frac{1 \text{ ksi}}{2.2 \text{ psi}} \right) = 5.70 \text{ ksi}.$$

36.

- a. A stem-and leaf display of this data appears below:

32	55	stem: ones
33	49	leaf: tenths
34		
35	6699	
36	34469	
37	03345	
38	9	
39	2347	
40	23	
41		
42	4	

The display is reasonably symmetric, so the mean and median will be close.

- b. The sample mean is  $\bar{x} = 9638/26 = 370.7$ . The sample median is  $\tilde{x} = (369+370)/2 = 369.50$ .
- c. The largest value (currently 424) could be increased by any amount. Doing so will not change the fact that the middle two observations are 369 and 170, and hence, the median will not change. However, the value  $x = 424$  can not be changed to a number less than 370 (a change of  $424-370 = 54$ ) since that *will* lower the values(s) of the two middle observations.
- d. Expressed in minutes, the mean is  $(370.7 \text{ sec})/(60 \text{ sec}) = 6.18 \text{ min}$ ; the median is 6.16 min.

37.  $\bar{x} = 12.01$ ,  $\tilde{x} = 11.35$ ,  $\bar{x}_{tr(10)} = 11.46$ . The median or the trimmed mean would be good choices because of the outlier 21.9.

38.

- a. The reported values are (in increasing order) 110, 115, 120, 120, 125, 130, 130, 135, and 140. Thus the median of the reported values is 125.
- b. 127.6 is reported as 130, so the median is now 130, a very substantial change. When there is rounding or grouping, the median can be highly sensitive to small change.

Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

39.

a.  $\sum x_i = 16.475$  so  $\bar{x} = \frac{16.475}{16} = 1.0297$

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{(1.007 + 1.011)}{2} = 1.009$$

- b. 1.394 can be decreased until it reaches 1.011 (the largest of the 2 middle values) – i.e. by  $1.394 - 1.011 = .383$ . If it is decreased by more than .383, the median will change.

40.

$$\tilde{x} = 60.8$$

$$\bar{x}_{tr(25)} = 59.3083$$

$$\bar{x}_{tr(10)} = 58.3475$$

$$\bar{x} = 58.54$$

All four measures of center have about the same value.

41.

a.  $\frac{7}{10} = .70$

- b.  $\bar{x} = .70$  = proportion of successes

c.  $\frac{s}{25} = .80$  so  $s = (0.80)(25) = 20$

total of 20 successes

$20 - 7 = 13$  of the new cars would have to be successes

42.

a.  $\bar{y} = \frac{\sum y_i}{n} = \frac{\sum(x_i + c)}{n} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} + \frac{nc}{n} = \bar{x} + c$

$\tilde{y}$  = the median of  $(x_1 + c, x_2 + c, \dots, x_n + c)$  = median of

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + c = \tilde{x} + c$$

b.  $\bar{y} = \frac{\sum y_i}{n} = \frac{\sum(x_i \cdot c)}{n} = \frac{c\sum x_i}{n} = c\bar{x}$

$$\tilde{y} = (cx_1, cx_2, \dots, cx_n) = c \cdot \text{median}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = c\tilde{x}$$

43. median =  $\frac{(57 + 79)}{2} = 68.0$ , 20% trimmed mean = 66.2, 30% trimmed mean = 67.5.

Section 1.4

44.

a. range = 49.3 - 23.5 = 25.8

b.

$x_i$	$(x_i - \bar{x})$	$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$	$x_i^2$
29.5	-1.53	2.3409	870.25
49.3	18.27	333.7929	2430.49
30.6	-0.43	0.1849	936.36
28.2	-2.83	8.0089	795.24
28.0	-3.03	9.1809	784.00
26.3	-4.73	22.3729	691.69
33.9	2.87	8.2369	1149.21
29.4	-1.63	2.6569	864.36
23.5	-7.53	56.7009	552.25
31.6	0.57	0.3249	998.56
$\Sigma x = 310.3$	$\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x}) = 0$	$\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 443.801$	$\Sigma(x_i^2) = 10,072.41$

$\bar{x} = 31.03$

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1} = \frac{443.801}{9} = 49.3112$$

c.  $s = \sqrt{s^2} = 7.0222$

d.  $s^2 = \frac{\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2 / n}{n-1} = \frac{10,072.41 - (310.3)^2 / 10}{9} = 49.3112$

45.

a.  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i x_i = 577.9/5 = 115.58$ . Deviations from the mean:

116.4 - 115.58 = .82, 115.9 - 115.58 = .32, 114.6 - 115.58 = -.98,  
115.2 - 115.58 = -.38, and 115.8 - 115.58 = .22.

b.  $s^2 = [(.82)^2 + (.32)^2 + (-.98)^2 + (-.38)^2 + (.22)^2] / (5-1) = 1.928/4 = .482$ ,  
so  $s = .694$ .

c.  $\sum_i x_i^2 = 66,795.61$ , so  $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[ \sum_i x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_i x_i \right)^2 \right] =$

$[66,795.61 - (577.9)^2 / 5] / 4 = 1.928/4 = .482$ .

d. Subtracting 100 from all values gives  $\bar{x} = 15.58$ , all deviations are the same as in part b, and the transformed variance is identical to that of part b.



## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

46.

a.  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i x_i = 14438/5 = 2887.6$ . The sorted data is: 2781 2856 2888 2900 3013,  
so the sample median is  $\tilde{x} = 2888$ .

b. Subtracting a constant from each observation shifts the data, but does not change its sample variance (Exercise 16). For example, by subtracting 2700 from each observation we get the values 81, 200, 313, 156, and 188, which are smaller (fewer digits) and easier to work with. The sum of squares of this transformed data is 204210 and its sum is 938, so the computational formula for the variance gives  $s^2 = [204210 - (938)^2/5]/(5-1) = 7060.3$ .

47. The sample mean,  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{1}{10} (1,162) = \bar{x} = 116.2$ .

The sample standard deviation,  $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n}}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{140,992 - \frac{(1,162)^2}{10}}{9}} = 25.75$

On average, we would expect a fracture strength of 116.2. In general, the size of a typical deviation from the sample mean (116.2) is about 25.75. Some observations may deviate from 116.2 by more than this and some by less.

48. Using the computational formula,  $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[ \sum_i x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_i x_i \right)^2 \right] =$

$[3,587,566 - (9638)^2/26]/(26-1) = 593.3415$ , so  $s = 24.36$ . In general, the size of a typical deviation from the sample mean (370.7) is about 24.4. Some observations may deviate from 370.7 by a little more than this, some by less.

49.

a.  $\Sigma x = 2.75 + \dots + 3.01 = 56.80$ ,  $\Sigma x^2 = (2.75)^2 + \dots + (3.01)^2 = 197.8040$

b.  $s^2 = \frac{197.8040 - (56.80)^2 / 17}{16} = \frac{8.0252}{16} = .5016$ ,  $s = .708$

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

50. First, we need  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{1}{27}(20,179) = 747.37$ . Then we need the sample standard

$$\text{deviation } s = \sqrt{\frac{24,657,511 - \frac{(20,179)^2}{27}}{26}} = 606.89. \text{ The maximum award should be}$$

$\bar{x} + 2s = 747.37 + 2(606.89) = 1961.16$ , or in dollar units, \$1,961,160. This is quite a bit less than the \$3.5 million that was awarded originally.

51.

- a.  $\Sigma x = 2563$  and  $\Sigma x^2 = 368,501$ , so

$$s^2 = \frac{[368,501 - (2563)^2 / 19]}{18} = 1264.766 \text{ and } s = 35.564$$

- b. If  $y =$  time in minutes, then  $y = cx$  where  $c = \frac{1}{60}$ , so

$$s_y^2 = c^2 s_x^2 = \frac{1264.766}{3600} = .351 \text{ and } s_y = cs_x = \frac{35.564}{60} = .593$$

52. Let  $d$  denote the fifth deviation. Then  $.3 + .9 + 1.0 + 1.3 + d = 0$  or  $3.5 + d = 0$ , so  $d = -3.5$ . One sample for which these are the deviations is  $x_1 = 3.8$ ,  $x_2 = 4.4$ ,  $x_3 = 4.5$ ,  $x_4 = 4.8$ ,  $x_5 = 0$ . (obtained by adding 3.5 to each deviation; adding any other number will produce a different sample with the desired property)

53.

- a. lower half: 2.34 2.43 2.62 2.74 2.74 2.75 2.78 3.01 3.46

upper half: 3.46 3.56 3.65 3.85 3.88 3.93 4.21 4.33 4.52

Thus the lower fourth is 2.74 and the upper fourth is 3.88.

- b.  $f_s = 3.88 - 2.74 = 1.14$

- c.  $f_s$  wouldn't change, since increasing the two largest values does not affect the upper fourth.

- d. By at most .40 (that is, to anything not exceeding 2.74), since then it will not change the lower fourth.

- e. Since  $n$  is now even, the lower half consists of the smallest 9 observations and the upper half consists of the largest 9. With the lower fourth = 2.74 and the upper fourth = 3.93,  $f_s = 1.19$ .

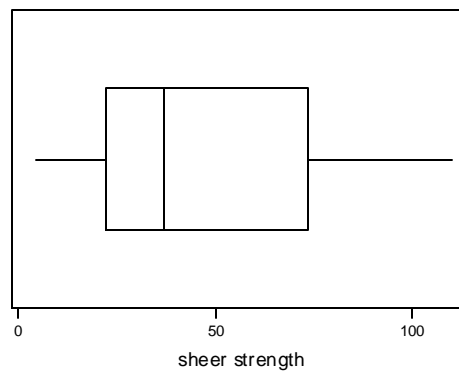
## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

54.

- a. The lower half of the data set: 4.4 16.4 22.2 30.0 33.1 36.6, whose median, and therefore, the lower quartile, is  $\frac{(22.2+30.0)}{2} = 26.1$ .  
The top half of the data set: 36.6 40.4 66.7 73.7 81.5 109.9, whose median, and therefore, the upper quartile, is  $\frac{(66.7+73.7)}{2} = 70.2$ .  
So, the IQR =  $(70.2 - 26.1) = 44.1$

b.

A boxplot (created in Minitab) of this data appears below:



There is a slight positive skew to the data. The variation seems quite large. There are no outliers.

- c. An observation would need to be further than  $1.5(44.1) = 66.15$  units below the lower quartile  $[(26.1 - 66.15) = -40.05 \text{ units}]$  or above the upper quartile  $[(70.2 + 66.15) = 136.35 \text{ units}]$  to be classified as a mild outlier. Notice that, in this case, an outlier on the lower side would not be possible since the shear strength variable cannot have a negative value.

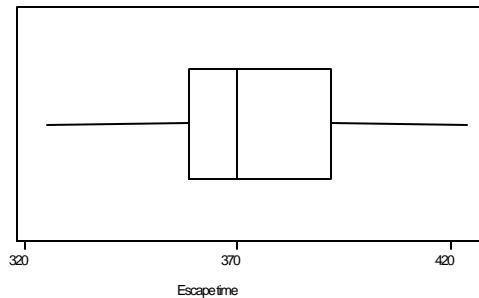
An extreme outlier would fall  $(3)44.1 = 132.3$  or more units below the lower, or above the upper quartile. Since the minimum and maximum observations in the data are 4.4 and 109.9 respectively, we conclude that there are no outliers, of either type, in this data set.

- d. Not until the value  $x = 109.9$  is lowered below 73.7 would there be any change in the value of the upper quartile. That is, the value  $x = 109.9$  could not be decreased by more than  $(109.9 - 73.7) = 36.2$  units.

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

55.

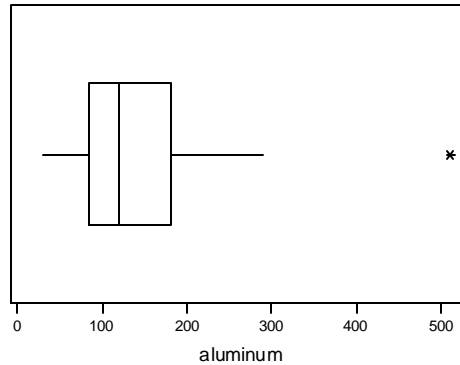
- a. Lower half of the data set: 325 325 334 339 356 356 359 359 363 364 364 366 369, whose median, and therefore the lower quartile, is 359 (the 7<sup>th</sup> observation in the sorted list).  
The top half of the data is 370 373 373 374 375 389 392 393 394 397 402 403 424, whose median, and therefore the upper quartile is 392. So, the  $IQR = 392 - 359 = 33$ .
- b.  $1.5(IQR) = 1.5(33) = 49.5$  and  $3(IQR) = 3(33) = 99$ . Observations that are further than 49.5 below the lower quartile (i.e.,  $359 - 49.5 = 309.5$  or less) or more than 49.5 units above the upper quartile (greater than  $392 + 49.5 = 441.5$ ) are classified as 'mild' outliers. 'Extreme' outliers would fall 99 or more units below the lower, or above the upper, quartile. Since the minimum and maximum observations in the data are 325 and 424, we conclude that there are no mild outliers in this data (and therefore, no 'extreme' outliers either).
- c. A boxplot (created by Minitab) of this data appears below. There is a slight positive skew to the data, but it is not far from being symmetric. The variation, however, seems large (the spread  $424 - 325 = 99$  is a large percentage of the median/typical value)



- d. Not until the value  $x = 424$  is lowered below the upper quartile value of 392 would there be any change in the value of the upper quartile. That is, the value  $x = 424$  could not be decreased by more than  $424 - 392 = 32$  units.

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

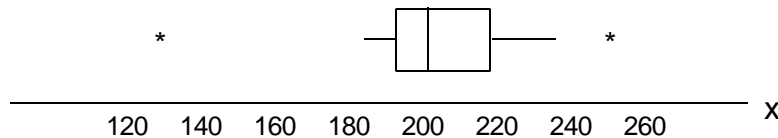
56. A boxplot (created in Minitab) of this data appears below.



There is a slight positive skew to this data. There is one extreme outlier ( $x=511$ ). Even when removing the outlier, the variation is still moderately large.

- 57.

- a.  $1.5(IQR) = 1.5(216.8-196.0) = 31.2$  and  $3(IQR) = 3(216.8-196.0) = 62.4$ .  
 Mild outliers: observations below  $196-31.2 = 164.6$  or above  $216.8+31.2 = 248$ .  
 Extreme outliers: observations below  $196-62.4 = 133.6$  or above  $216.8+62.4 = 279.2$ . Of the observations given, 125.8 is an extreme outlier and 250.2 is a mild outlier.
- b. A boxplot of this data appears below. There is a bit of positive skew to the data but, except for the two outliers identified in part (a), the variation in the data is relatively small.



58. The most noticeable feature of the comparative boxplots is that machine 2's sample values have considerably more variation than does machine 1's sample values. However, a typical value, as measured by the median, seems to be about the same for the two machines. The only outlier that exists is from machine 1.

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

59.

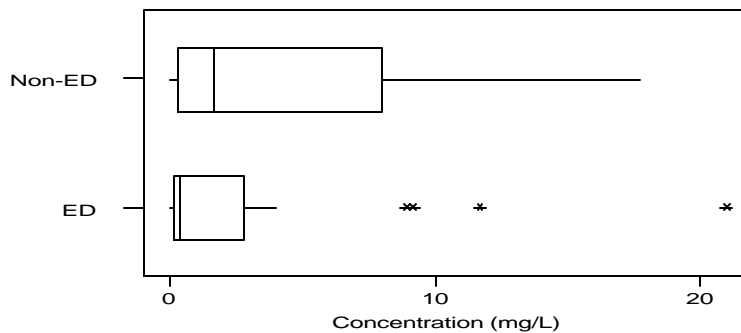
- a. ED: median = .4 (the 14<sup>th</sup> value in the *sorted* list of data). The lower quartile (median of the lower half of the data, including the median, since  $n$  is odd) is  $(.1+.1)/2 = .1$ . The upper quartile is  $(2.7+2.8)/2 = 2.75$ . Therefore,  $IQR = 2.75 - .1 = 2.65$ .

Non-ED: median =  $(1.5+1.7)/2 = 1.6$ . The lower quartile (median of the lower 25 observations) is .3; the upper quartile (median of the upper half of the data) is 7.9. Therefore,  $IQR = 7.9 - .3 = 7.6$ .

- b. ED: mild outliers are less than  $.1 - 1.5(2.65) = -3.875$  or greater than  $2.75 + 1.5(2.65) = 6.725$ . Extreme outliers are less than  $.1 - 3(2.65) = -7.85$  or greater than  $2.75 + 3(2.65) = 10.7$ . So, the two largest observations (11.7, 21.0) are extreme outliers and the next two largest values (8.9, 9.2) are mild outliers. There are no outliers at the lower end of the data.

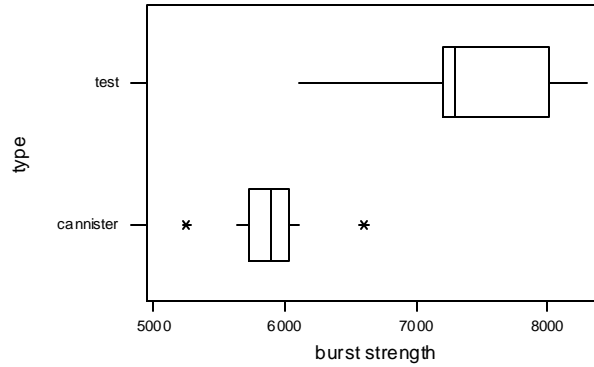
Non-ED: mild outliers are less than  $.3 - 1.5(7.6) = -11.1$  or greater than  $7.9 + 1.5(7.6) = 19.3$ . Note that there are no mild outliers in the data, hence there can not be any extreme outliers either.

- c. A comparative boxplot appears below. The outliers in the ED data are clearly visible. There is noticeable positive skewness in both samples; the Non-Ed data has more variability than the Ed data; the typical values of the ED data tend to be smaller than those for the Non-ED data.



## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

60. A comparative boxplot (created in Minitab) of this data appears below.



The burst strengths for the test nozzle closure welds are quite different from the burst strengths of the production canister nozzle welds.

The test welds have much higher burst strengths and the burst strengths are much more variable.

The production welds have more consistent burst strength and are consistently lower than the test welds. The production welds data does contain 2 outliers.

61. Outliers occur in the 6 a.m. data. The distributions at the other times are fairly symmetric. Variability and the 'typical' values in the data increase a little at the 12 noon and 2 p.m. times.

## Supplementary Exercises

62. To somewhat simplify the algebra, begin by subtracting 76,000 from the original data. This transformation will affect each data value and the mean. It will not affect the standard deviation.

$$x_1 = 683, \quad x_2 = 1,048, \quad \bar{y} = 831$$

$$n\bar{x} = (4)(831) = 3,324 \text{ so, } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3,324$$

$$\text{and } x_2 + x_3 = 3,324 - x_1 - x_4 = 1,593 \text{ and } x_3 = (1,593 - x_2)$$

$$\text{Next, } s^2 = (180)^2 = \left[ \frac{\sum x_i^2 - \frac{(3324)^2}{4}}{3} \right]$$

$$\text{So, } \sum x_i^2 = 2,859,444, \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 2,859,444 \text{ and}$$

$$x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 2,859,444 - x_1^2 + x_4^2 = 1,294,651$$

By substituting  $x_3 = (1,593 - x_2)$  we obtain the equation

$$x_2^2 + (1,593 - x_2)^2 - 1,294,651 = 0.$$

$$x_2^2 - 1,593x_2 + 621,499 = 0$$

Evaluating for  $x_2$  we obtain  $x_2 = 682.8635$  and  $x_3 = 1,593 - 682.8635 = 910.1365$ .

Thus,  $x_2 = 76,683$   $x_3 = 76,910$ .

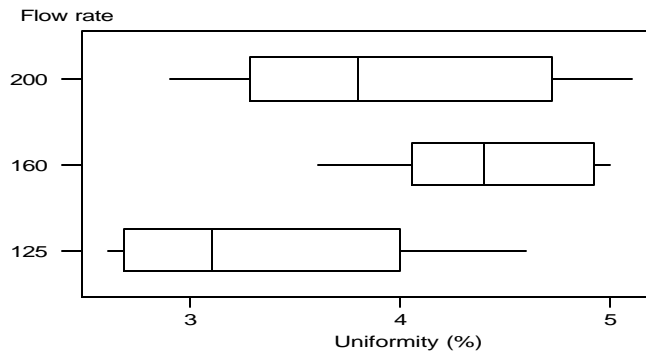


## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

63.

Flow rate	Median	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	IQR	1.5(IQR)	3(IQR)
125	3.1	2.7	3.8	1.1	1.65	.3
160	4.4	4.2	4.9	.7	1.05	.1
200	3.8	3.4	4.6	1.2	1.80	3.6

There are no outliers in the three data sets. However, as the comparative boxplot below shows, the three data sets differ with respect to their central values (the medians are different) and the data for flow rate 160 is somewhat less variable than the other data sets. Flow rates 125 and 200 also exhibit a small degree of positive skewness.



# Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

64.

6	34	stem=ones
7	17	leaf=tenths
8	4589	
9	1	
10	12667789	
11	122499	
12	2	
13	1	

$$\bar{x} = 9.9556, \tilde{x} = 10.6$$

$$s = 1.7594$$

$$n = 27$$

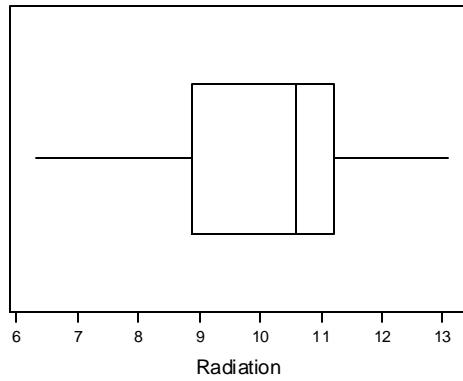
lower fourth = 8.85, upper fourth = 11.15

$$f_s = 2.3$$

$$8.85 - (1.5)(2.3) = 5.4$$

$$11.15 + (1.5)(2.3) = 14.6$$

no outliers



There are no outliers. The distribution is skewed to the left.

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

65.

a. HC data:  $\sum_i x_i^2 = 2618.42$  and  $\sum_i x_i = 96.8$ ,

so  $s^2 = [2618.42 - (96.8)^2/4]/3 = 91.953$

and the sample standard deviation is  $s = 9.59$ .

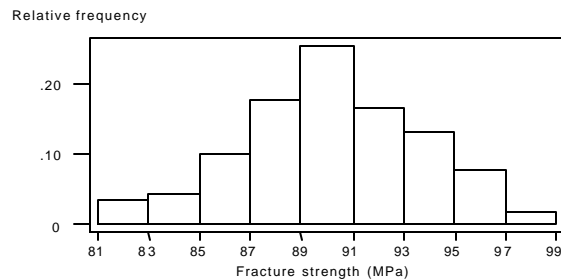
CO data:  $\sum_i x_i^2 = 145645$  and  $\sum_i x_i = 735$ , so  $s^2 = [145645 - (735)^2/4]/3 =$

3529.583 and the sample standard deviation is  $s = 59.41$ .

- b. The mean of the HC data is  $96.8/4 = 24.2$ ; the mean of the CO data is  $735/4 = 183.75$ . Therefore, the coefficient of variation of the HC data is  $9.59/24.2 = .3963$ , or 39.63%. The coefficient of variation of the CO data is  $59.41/183.75 = .3233$ , or 32.33%. Thus, even though the CO data has a larger standard deviation than does the HC data, it actually exhibits *less* variability (in percentage terms) around its average than does the HC data.

66.

- a. The histogram appears below. A representative value for this data would be  $x = 90$ . The histogram is reasonably symmetric, unimodal, and somewhat bell-shaped. The variation in the data is not small since the spread of the data ( $99-81 = 18$ ) constitutes about 20% of the typical value of 90.



- b. The proportion of the observations that are at least 85 is  $1 - (6+7)/169 = .9231$ . The proportion less than 95 is  $1 - (22+13+3)/169 = .7751$ .
- c.  $x = 90$  is the midpoint of the class 89-<91, which contains 43 observations (a relative frequency of  $43/169 = .2544$ ). Therefore about half of this frequency, .1272, should be added to the relative frequencies for the classes to the left of  $x = 90$ . That is, the approximate proportion of observations that are less than 90 is  $.0355 + .0414 + .1006 + .1775 + .1272 = .4822$ .

67.

$$\sum x_i = 163.2$$

$$100\left(\frac{1}{15}\right)\% \text{ trimmed mean} = \frac{163.2 - 8.5 - 15.6}{13} = 10.70$$

$$100\left(\frac{2}{15}\right)\% \text{ trimmed mean} = \frac{163.2 - 8.5 - 8.8 - 15.6 - 13.7}{11} = 10.60$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(100)\left(\frac{1}{15}\right) + \frac{1}{2}(100)\left(\frac{2}{15}\right) = 100\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) = 10\% \text{ trimmed mean}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(10.70) + \frac{1}{2}(10.60) = 10.65$$

68.

a. 
$$\frac{d}{dc\left\{\sum (x_i - c)^2\right\}} = \frac{\sum d}{dc(x_i - c)^2} = -2\sum (x_i - c) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum (x_i - c) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum x_i - \sum c = 0 \Rightarrow \sum x_i - nc = 0 \Rightarrow nc = \sum x_i \Rightarrow c = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \bar{x}.$$

b. 
$$\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \text{ is smaller than } \sum (x_i - \mathbf{m})^2.$$

69.

a.

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum y_i}{n} = \frac{\sum (ax_i + b)}{n} = \frac{a\sum x_i + b}{n} = a\bar{x} + b.$$

$$s_y^2 = \frac{\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{n-1} = \frac{\sum (ax_i + b - (a\bar{x} + b))^2}{n-1} = \frac{\sum (ax_i - a\bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1} = a^2 s_x^2.$$

b.

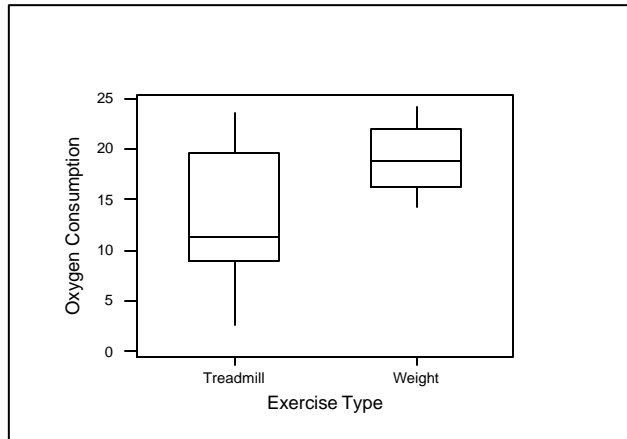
$$x = {}^\circ C, y = {}^\circ F$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{9}{5}(87.3) + 32 = 189.14$$

$$s_y = \sqrt{s_y^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{5}\right)^2 (1.04)^2} = \sqrt{3.5044} = 1.872$$

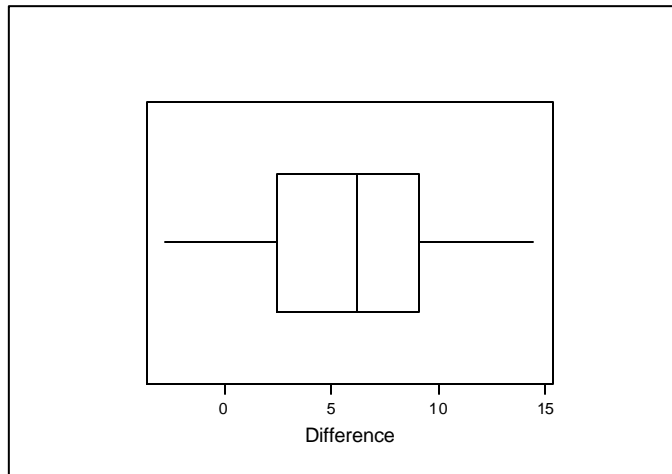
70.

a.



There is a significant difference in the variability of the two samples. The weight training produced much higher oxygen consumption, on average, than the treadmill exercise, with the median consumptions being approximately 20 and 11 liters, respectively.

- b. Subtracting the y from the x for each subject, the differences are 3.3, 9.1, 10.4, 9.1, 6.2, 2.5, 2.2, 8.4, 8.7, 14.4, 2.5, -2.8, -0.4, 5.0, and 11.5.



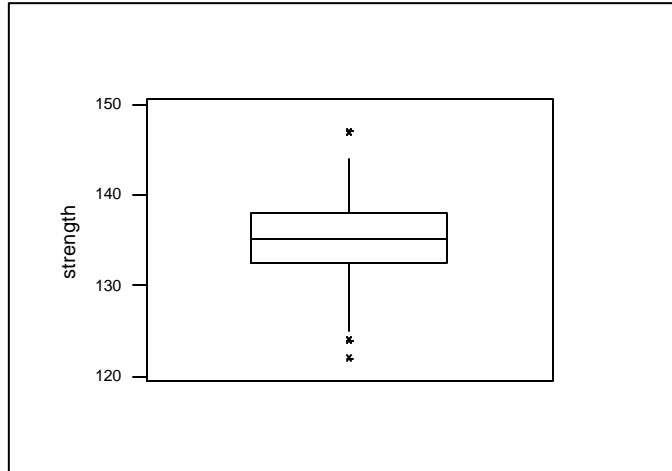
The majority of the differences are positive, which suggests that the weight training produced higher oxygen consumption for most subjects. The median difference is about 6 liters.

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

71.

- a. The mean, median, and trimmed mean are virtually identical, which suggests symmetry. If there are outliers, they are balanced. The range of values is only 25.5, but half of the values are between 132.95 and 138.25.

b.



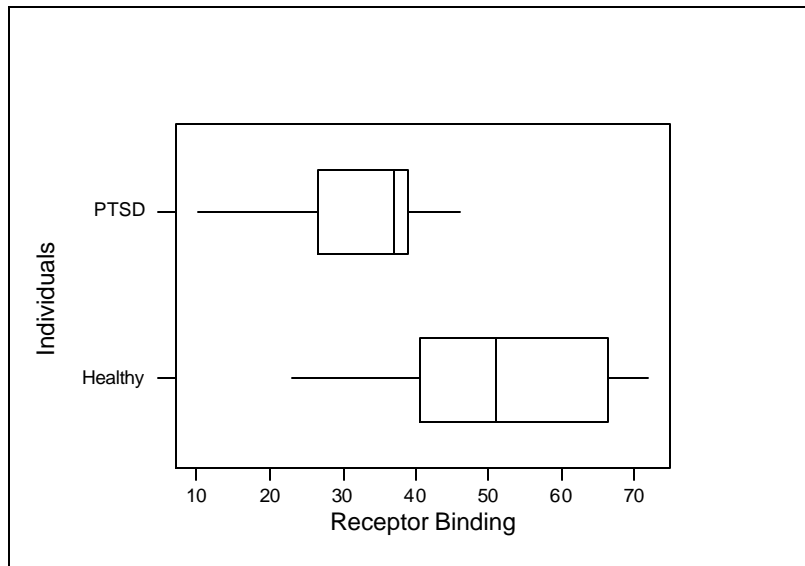
The boxplot also displays the symmetry, and adds a visual of the outliers, two on the lower end, and one on the upper.

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

72. A table of summary statistics, a stem and leaf display, and a comparative boxplot are below. The healthy individuals have higher receptor binding measure on average than the individuals with PTSD. There is also more variation in the healthy individuals' values. The distribution of values for the healthy is reasonably symmetric, while the distribution for the PTSD individuals is negatively skewed. The box plot indicates that there are no outliers, and confirms the above comments regarding symmetry and skewness.

	PTSD	Healthy			
Mean	32.92	52.23	3	2	058
Median	37	51	9	3	1578899
Std Dev	9.93	14.86	7310	4	26
Min	10	23	81	5	
Max	46	72	9763	6	
			2	7	

stem = tens  
leaf = ones



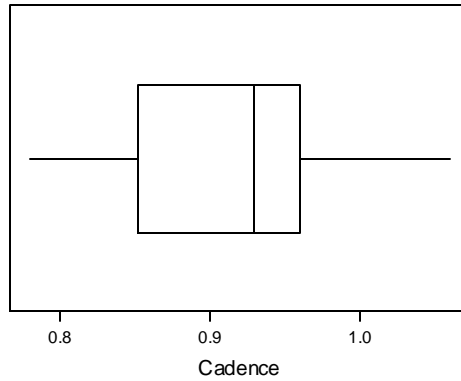
## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

73.

```
0.7|8          stem=tenths
0.8|11556     leaf=hundredths
0.9|2233335566
1.0|0566
```

$$\bar{x} = .9255, s = .0809, \tilde{x} = .93$$

$$\text{lowerfourth} = .855, \text{upperfourth} = .96$$



The data appears to be a bit skewed toward smaller values (negatively skewed). There are no outliers. The mean and the median are close in value.

74.

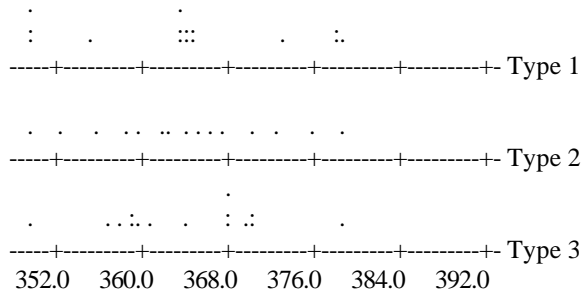
- a. Mode = .93. It occurs four times in the data set.
- b. The Modal Category is the one in which the most observations occur.



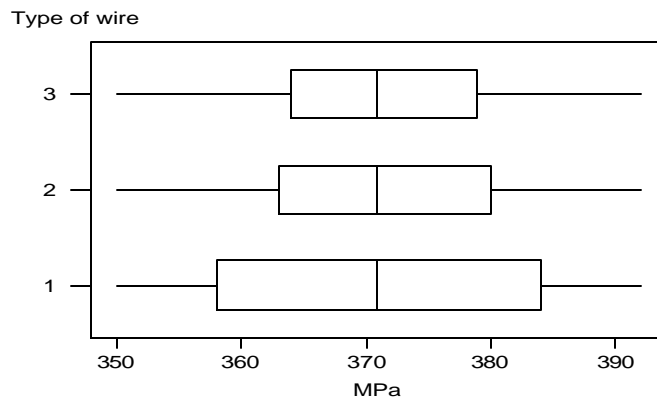
# Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

75.

- a. The median is the same (371) in each plot and all three data sets are very symmetric. In addition, all three have the same minimum value (350) and same maximum value (392). Moreover, all three data sets have the same lower (364) and upper quartiles (378). So, all three boxplots will be *identical*.
- b. A comparative dotplot is shown below. These graphs show that there are differences in the variability of the three data sets. They also show differences in the way the values are distributed in the three data sets.



- c. The boxplot in (a) is not capable of detecting the differences among the data sets. The primary reason is that boxplots give up some detail in describing data because they use only 5 summary numbers for comparing data sets. Note: The definition of lower and upper quartile used in this text is slightly different than the one used by some other authors (and software packages). Technically speaking, the median of the lower half of the data is not really the first quartile, although it is generally *very close*. Instead, the medians of the lower and upper halves of the data are often called the **lower** and **upper hinges**. Our boxplots use the lower and upper hinges to define the spread of the middle 50% of the data, but other authors sometimes use the *actual* quartiles for this purpose. The difference is usually very slight, usually unnoticeable, but not always. For example in the data sets of this exercise, a comparative boxplot based on the actual quartiles (as computed by Minitab) is shown below. The graph shows substantially the same type of information as those described in (a) except the graphs based on quartiles are able to detect the slight differences in variation between the three data sets.



## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

76. The measures that are sensitive to outliers are: the mean and the midrange. The mean is sensitive because all values are used in computing it. The midrange is sensitive because it uses only the most extreme values in its computation.

The median, the trimmed mean, and the midhinge are not sensitive to outliers.

The median is the most resistant to outliers because it uses only the middle value (or values) in its computation.

The trimmed mean is somewhat resistant to outliers. The larger the trimming percentage, the more resistant the trimmed mean becomes.

The midhinge, which uses the quartiles, is reasonably resistant to outliers because both quartiles are resistant to outliers.

77.

a.

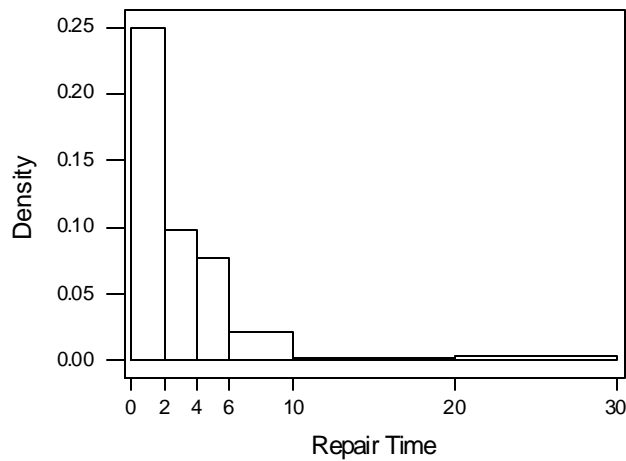
```
0|2355566777888
1|0000135555
2|00257
3|0033
4|0057
5|044
6|
7|05
8|8
9|0
10|3
HI|22.0 24.5
```

stem: ones  
leaf: tenths

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

b.

Interval	Frequency	Rel. Freq.	Density
0 -< 2	23	.500	.250
2 -< 4	9	.196	.098
4 -< 6	7	.152	.076
6 -< 10	4	.087	.022
10 -< 20	1	.022	.002
20 -< 30	2	.043	.004



78.

- a. Since the constant  $\bar{x}$  is subtracted from each  $x$  value to obtain each  $y$  value, and addition or subtraction of a constant doesn't affect variability,  $s_y^2 = s_x^2$  and  $s_y = s_x$ .
- b. Let  $c = 1/s$ , where  $s$  is the sample standard deviation of the  $x$ 's and also (by a) of the  $y$ 's. Then  $s_z = cs_y = (1/s)s = 1$ , and  $s_z^2 = 1$ . That is, the "standardized" quantities  $z_1, \dots, z_n$  have a sample variance and standard deviation of 1.

79.

a. 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + x_{n+1} = n\bar{x}_n + x_{n+1}, \text{ so } \bar{x}_{n+1} = \frac{[n\bar{x}_n + x_{n+1}]}{(n+1)}$$

b.

$$\begin{aligned} nS_{n+1}^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (x_i - \bar{x}_{n+1})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i^2 - (n+1)\bar{x}_{n+1}^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}_n^2 + x_{n+1}^2 + n\bar{x}_n^2 - (n+1)\bar{x}_{n+1}^2 \\ &= (n-1)s_n^2 + \{x_{n+1}^2 + n\bar{x}_n^2 - (n+1)\bar{x}_{n+1}^2\} \end{aligned}$$

When the expression for  $\bar{x}_{n+1}$  from **a** is substituted, the expression in braces simplifies to

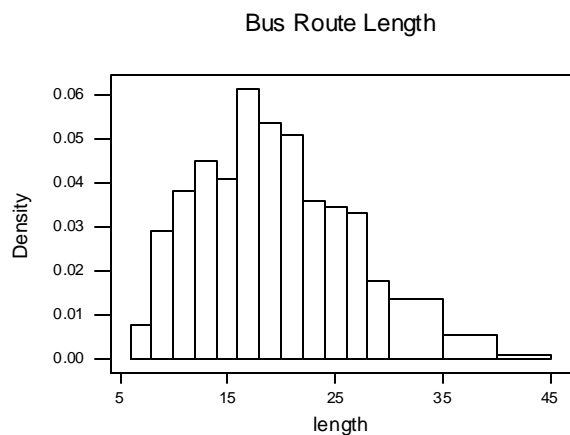
the following, as desired: 
$$\frac{n(x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)^2}{(n+1)}$$

c. 
$$\bar{x}_{n+1} = \frac{15(12.58) + 11.8}{16} = \frac{200.5}{16} = 12.53$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_{n+1}^2 &= \frac{n-1}{n}(s_n^2) + \frac{(x_{n+1} - \bar{x}_n)^2}{(n+1)} = \frac{14}{15}(.512^2) + \frac{(11.8 - 12.58)^2}{(16)} \\ &= .245 + .038 = .283. \text{ So the standard deviation } s_{n+1} = \sqrt{.283} = .532 \end{aligned}$$

80.

a.



b. Proportion less than 20 =  $\left(\frac{216}{391}\right) = .552$

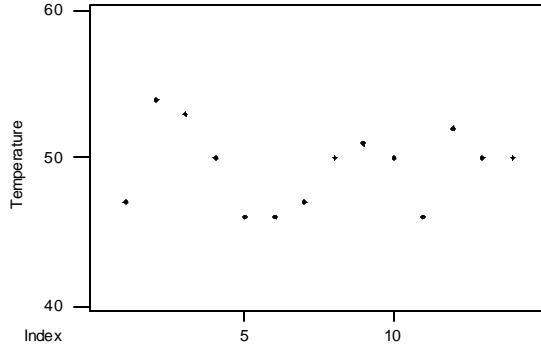
Proportion at least 30 =  $\left(\frac{40}{391}\right) = .102$

- c. First compute  $(.90)(391 + 1) = 352.8$ . Thus, the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile should be about the 352<sup>nd</sup> ordered value. The 351<sup>st</sup> ordered value lies in the interval 28 - < 30. The 352<sup>nd</sup> ordered value lies in the interval 30 - < 35. There are 27 values in the interval 30 - < 35. We do not know how these values are distributed, however, the smallest value (i.e., the 352<sup>nd</sup> value in the data set) cannot be smaller than 30. So, the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is roughly 30.
- d. First compute  $(.50)(391 + 1) = 196$ . Thus the median (50<sup>th</sup> percentile) should be the 196<sup>th</sup> ordered value. The 174<sup>th</sup> ordered value lies in the interval 16 - < 18. The next 42 observations lie in the interval 18 - < 20. So, ordered observation 175 to 216 lie in the intervals 18 - < 20. The 196<sup>th</sup> observation is about in the middle of these. Thus, we would say, the median is roughly 19.

81. Assuming that the histogram is unimodal, then there is evidence of positive skewness in the data since the median lies to the left of the mean (for a symmetric distribution, the mean and median would coincide). For more evidence of skewness, compare the distances of the 5th and 95th percentiles from the median: median - 5th percentile = 500 - 400 = 100 while 95th percentile - median = 720 - 500 = 220. Thus, the largest 5% of the values (above the 95th percentile) are further from the median than are the lowest 5%. The same skewness is evident when comparing the 10th and 90th percentiles to the median: median - 10th percentile = 500 - 430 = 70 while 90th percentile - median = 640 - 500 = 140. Finally, note that the largest value (925) is much further from the median (925 - 500 = 425) than is the smallest value (500 - 220 = 280), again an indication of positive skewness.

82.

- a. There is some evidence of a cyclical pattern.



- b.  $\bar{x}_2 = .1x_2 + .9\bar{x}_1 = (.1)(54) + (.9)(47) = 47.7$   
 $\bar{x}_3 = .1x_3 + .9\bar{x}_2 = (.1)(53) + (.9)(47.7) = 48.23 \approx 48.2, etc.$

t	$\bar{x}_t$ for $\mathbf{a} = .1$	$\bar{x}_t$ for $\mathbf{a} = .5$
1	47.0	47.0
2	47.7	50.5
3	48.2	51.8
4	48.4	50.9
5	48.2	48.4
6	48.0	47.2
7	47.9	47.1
8	48.1	48.6
9	48.4	49.8
10	48.5	49.9
11	48.3	47.9
12	48.6	50.0
13	48.8	50.0
14	48.9	50.0

$\alpha = .1$  gives a smoother series.

- c. 
$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}_t &= \mathbf{a}x_t + (1-\mathbf{a})\bar{x}_{t-1} \\ &= \mathbf{a}x_t + (1-\mathbf{a})[\mathbf{a}x_{t-1} + (1-\mathbf{a})\bar{x}_{t-2}] \\ &= \mathbf{a}x_t + \mathbf{a}(1-\mathbf{a})x_{t-1} + (1-\mathbf{a})^2[\mathbf{a}x_{t-2} + (1-\mathbf{a})\bar{x}_{t-3}] \\ &= \dots = \mathbf{a}x_t + \mathbf{a}(1-\mathbf{a})x_{t-1} + \mathbf{a}(1-\mathbf{a})^2x_{t-2} + \dots + \mathbf{a}(1-\mathbf{a})^{t-2}x_2 + (1-\mathbf{a})^{t-1}\bar{x}_1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $(\bar{x})_t$  depends on  $x_t$  and all previous values. As  $k$  increases, the coefficient on  $x_k$  decreases (further back in time implies less weight).

- d. Not very sensitive, since  $(1-\alpha)^{t-1}$  will be very small.

## Chapter 1: Overview and Descriptive Statistics

83.

- a. When there is perfect symmetry, the smallest observation  $y_1$  and the largest observation  $y_n$  will be equidistant from the median, so  $y_n - \bar{x} = \bar{x} - y_1$ .  
Similarly, the second smallest and second largest will be equidistant from the median, so  $y_{n-1} - \bar{x} = \bar{x} - y_2$   
and so on. Thus, the first and second numbers in each pair will be equal, so that each point in the plot will fall exactly on the 45 degree line. When the data is positively skewed,  $y_n$  will be much further from the median than is  $y_1$ , so  $y_n - \tilde{x}$  will considerably exceed  $\tilde{x} - y_1$  and the point  $(y_n - \tilde{x}, \tilde{x} - y_1)$  will fall considerably below the 45 degree line. A similar comment applies to other points in the plot.
- b. The first point in the plot is  $(2745.6 - 221.6, 221.6 - 4.1) = (2524.0, 217.5)$ . The others are:  $(1476.2, 213.9)$ ,  $(1434.4, 204.1)$ ,  $(756.4, 190.2)$ ,  $(481.8, 188.9)$ ,  $(267.5, 181.0)$ ,  $(208.4, 129.2)$ ,  $(112.5, 106.3)$ ,  $(81.2, 103.3)$ ,  $(53.1, 102.6)$ ,  $(53.1, 92.0)$ ,  $(33.4, 23.0)$ , and  $(20.9, 20.9)$ . The first number in each of the first seven pairs greatly exceed the second number, so each point falls well below the 45 degree line. A substantial positive skew (stretched upper tail) is indicated.

# CHAPTER 2

## Section 2.1

1.

- a.  $S = \{ 1324, 1342, 1423, 1432, 2314, 2341, 2413, 2431, 3124, 3142, 4123, 4132, 3214, 3241, 4213, 4231 \}$
- b. Event A contains the outcomes where 1 is first in the list:  
 $A = \{ 1324, 1342, 1423, 1432 \}$
- c. Event B contains the outcomes where 2 is first or second:  
 $B = \{ 2314, 2341, 2413, 2431, 3214, 3241, 4213, 4231 \}$
- d. The compound event  $A \cup B$  contains the outcomes in A or B or both:  
 $A \cup B = \{ 1324, 1342, 1423, 1432, 2314, 2341, 2413, 2431, 3214, 3241, 4213, 4231 \}$

2.

- a. Event A = { RRR, LLL, SSS }
- b. Event B = { RLS, RSL, LRS, LSR, SRL, SLR }
- c. Event C = { RRL, RRS, RLR, RSR, LRR, SRR }
- d. Event D = { RRL, RRS, RLR, RSR, LRR, SRR, LLR, LLS, LRL, LSL, RLL, SLL, SSR, SSL, SRS, SLS, RSS, LSS }
- e. Event D' contains outcomes where all cars go the same direction, or they all go different directions:  
 $D' = \{ RRR, LLL, SSS, RLS, RSL, LRS, LSR, SRL, SLR \}$

Because Event D totally encloses Event C, the compound event  $C \cup D = D$ :  
 $C \cup D = \{ RRL, RRS, RLR, RSR, LRR, SRR, LLR, LLS, LRL, LSL, RLL, SLL, SSR, SSL, SRS, SLS, RSS, LSS \}$

Using similar reasoning, we see that the compound event  $C \cap D = C$ :  
 $C \cap D = \{ RRL, RRS, RLR, RSR, LRR, SRR \}$



## Chapter 2: Probability

3.

- a. Event  $A = \{ SSF, SFS, FSS \}$
- b. Event  $B = \{ SSS, SSF, SFS, FSS \}$
- c. For Event  $C$ , the system must have component 1 working (  $S$  in the first position), then at least one of the other two components must work (at least one  $S$  in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> positions: Event  $C = \{ SSS, SSF, SFS \}$
- d. Event  $C' = \{ SFF, FSS, FSF, FFS, FFF \}$   
 Event  $A \cup C = \{ SSS, SSF, SFS, FSS \}$   
 Event  $A \cap C = \{ SSF, SFS \}$   
 Event  $B \cup C = \{ SSS, SSF, SFS, FSS \}$   
 Event  $B \cap C = \{ SSS, SSF, SFS \}$

4.

a.

Outcome	Home Mortgage Number			
	1	2	3	4
1	F	F	F	F
2	F	F	F	V
3	F	F	V	F
4	F	F	V	V
5	F	V	F	F
6	F	V	F	V
7	F	V	V	F
8	F	V	V	V
9	V	F	F	F
10	V	F	F	V
11	V	F	V	F
12	V	F	V	V
13	V	V	F	F
14	V	V	F	V
15	V	V	V	F
16	V	V	V	V

- b. Outcome numbers 2, 3, 5, 9
- c. Outcome numbers 1, 16
- d. Outcome numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 9
- e. In words, the UNION described is the event that either all of the mortgages are variable, or that at most all of them are variable: outcomes 1,2,3,5,9,16. The INTERSECTION described is the event that all of the mortgages are fixed: outcome 1.
- f. The UNION described is the event that either exactly three are fixed, or that all four are the same: outcomes 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 16. The INTERSECTION in words is the event that exactly three are fixed AND that all four are the same. This cannot happen. (There are no outcomes in common) :  $b \cap c = \emptyset$ .

5.

a.

Outcome Number	Outcome
1	111
2	112
3	113
4	121
5	122
6	123
7	131
8	132
9	133
10	211
11	212
12	213
13	221
14	222
15	223
16	231
17	232
18	233
19	311
20	312
21	313
22	321
23	322
24	323
25	331
26	332
27	333

b. Outcome Numbers 1, 14, 27

c. Outcome Numbers 6, 8, 12, 16, 20, 22

d. Outcome Numbers 1, 3, 7, 9, 19, 21, 25, 27

## Chapter 2: Probability

**6.**

**a.**

Outcome Number	Outcome
1	123
2	124
3	125
4	213
5	214
6	215
7	13
8	14
9	15
10	23
11	24
12	25
13	3
14	4
15	5

**b.** Outcomes 13, 14, 15

**c.** Outcomes 3, 6, 9, 12, 15

**d.** Outcomes 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

**7.**

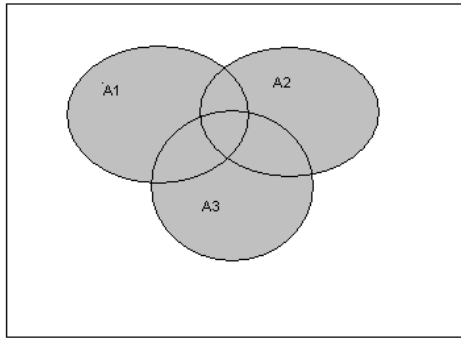
**a.**  $S = \{BBBAAA, BBABAA, BBAABAA, BBAAABA, BBAAAAB, BABBAAA, BABABAA, BABAABA, BABAAAB, BAABBAA, BAABABA, BAABAAB, BAAABBA, BAAABAB, BAAAABB, ABBBAAA, ABBABAA, ABBAABA, ABBAAAB, ABABBAA, ABABABA, ABABAAB, ABAABBA, ABAABAB, ABAAABB, AABBBAA, AABBBAA, AABBAAB, AABABBA, AABABAB, AABAABB, AAABBBA, AAABBAB, AAABABB, AAAABBB\}$

**b.**  $\{AAAABBB, AAABABB, AAABBAB, AABAABB, AABABAB\}$

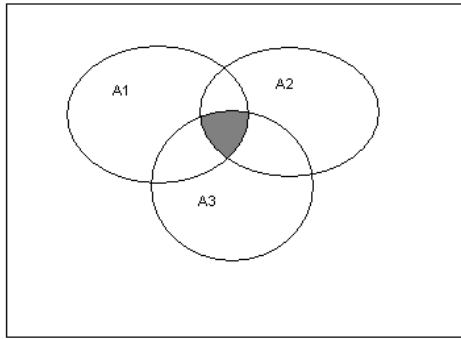
Chapter 2: Probability

8.

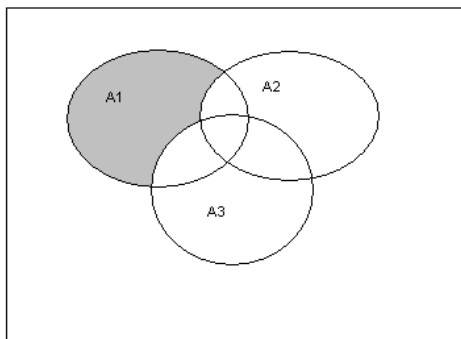
a.  $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$



b.  $A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3$

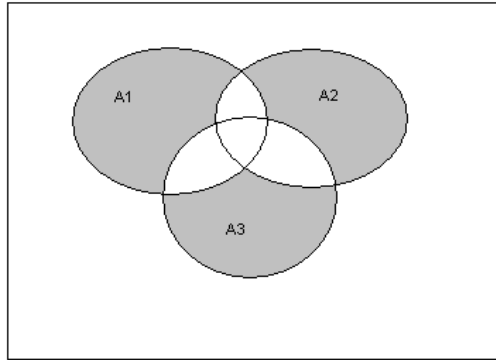


c.  $A_1 \cap A_2' \cap A_3'$

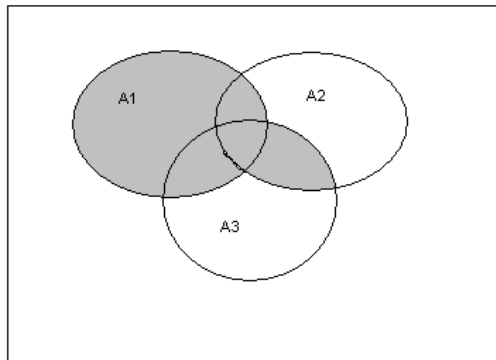


## Chapter 2: Probability

d.  $(A_1 \cap A_2' \cap A_3') \cup (A_1' \cap A_2 \cap A_3') \cup (A_1' \cap A_2' \cap A_3)$



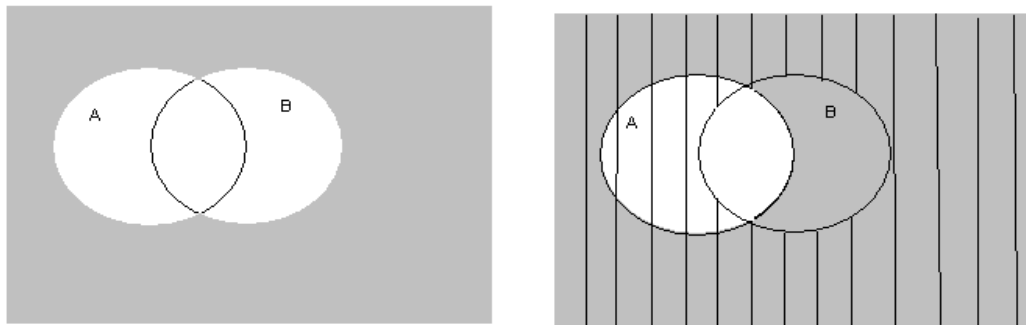
e.  $A_1 \cup (A_2 \cap A_3)$



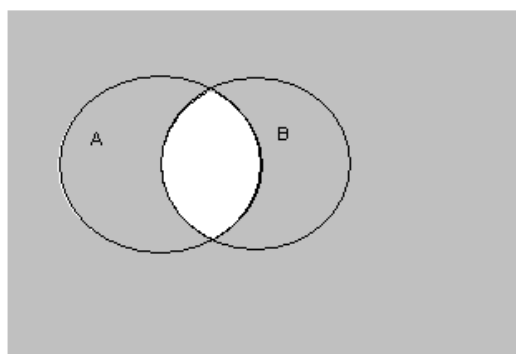
## Chapter 2: Probability

9.

- a. In the diagram on the left, the shaded area is  $(A \cup B)'$ . On the right, the shaded area is  $A'$ , the striped area is  $B'$ , and the intersection  $A' \cap B'$  occurs where there is BOTH shading and stripes. These two diagrams display the same area.



- b. In the diagram below, the shaded area represents  $(A \cap B)'$ . Using the diagram on the right above, the union of  $A'$  and  $B'$  is represented by the areas that have either shading or stripes or both. Both of the diagrams display the same area.



10.

- a.  $A = \{\text{Chev, Pont, Buick}\}$ ,  $B = \{\text{Ford, Merc}\}$ ,  $C = \{\text{Plym, Chrys}\}$  are three mutually exclusive events.
- b. No, let  $E = \{\text{Chev, Pont}\}$ ,  $F = \{\text{Pont, Buick}\}$ ,  $G = \{\text{Buick, Ford}\}$ . These events are not mutually exclusive (e.g. E and F have an outcome in common), yet there is no outcome common to all three events.

**Section 2.2**

**11.**

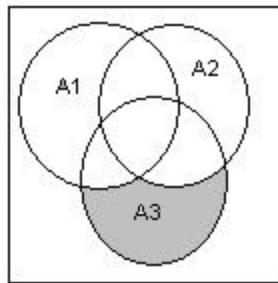
- a. .07
- b.  $.15 + .10 + .05 = .30$
- c. Let event A = selected customer owns stocks. Then the probability that a selected customer does not own a stock can be represented by  $P(A') = 1 - P(A) = 1 - (.18 + .25) = 1 - .43 = .57$ . This could also have been done easily by adding the probabilities of the funds that are not stocks.

**12.**

- a.  $P(A \cup B) = .50 + .40 - .25 = .65$
- b.  $P(A \cup B)' = 1 - .65 = .35$
- c.  $A \cap B'$ ;  $P(A \cap B') = P(A) - P(A \cap B) = .50 - .25 = .25$

**13.**

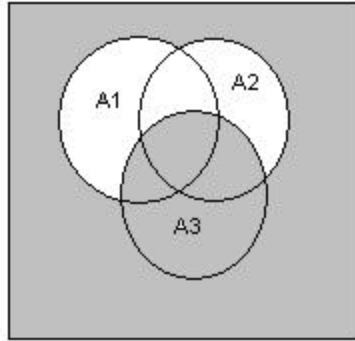
- a. awarded either #1 or #2 (or both):  
 $P(A_1 \cup A_2) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2) = .22 + .25 - .11 = .36$
- b. awarded neither #1 or #2:  
 $P(A_1' \cap A_2') = P[(A_1 \cup A_2)'] = 1 - P(A_1 \cup A_2) = 1 - .36 = .64$
- c. awarded at least one of #1, #2, #3:  
 $P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) + P(A_3) - P(A_1 \cap A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_3) - P(A_2 \cap A_3) + P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3)$   
 $= .22 + .25 + .28 - .11 - .05 - .07 + .01 = .53$
- d. awarded none of the three projects:  
 $P(A_1' \cap A_2' \cap A_3') = 1 - P(\text{awarded at least one}) = 1 - .53 = .47$ .
- e. awarded #3 but neither #1 nor #2:  
 $P(A_1' \cap A_2' \cap A_3) = P(A_3) - P(A_1 \cap A_3) - P(A_2 \cap A_3) + P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3)$   
 $= .28 - .05 - .07 + .01 = .17$



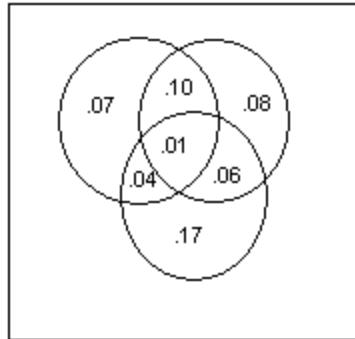
## Chapter 2: Probability

f. either (neither #1 nor #2) or #3:

$$\begin{aligned} P[(A_1' \cap A_2') \cup A_3] &= P(\text{shaded region}) = P(\text{awarded none}) + P(A_3) \\ &= .47 + .28 = .75 \end{aligned}$$



Alternatively, answers to **a** – **f** can be obtained from probabilities on the accompanying Venn diagram

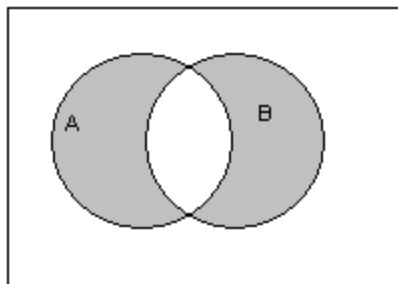




## Chapter 2: Probability

14.

- a.  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ ,  
so  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$   
 $= .8 + .7 - .9 = .6$
- b.  $P(\text{shaded region}) = P(A \cup B) - P(A \cap B) = .9 - .6 = .3$   
Shaded region = event of interest =  $(A \cap B') \cup (A' \cap B)$



15.

- a. Let event E be the event that at most one purchases an electric dryer. Then  $E'$  is the event that at least two purchase electric dryers.  
 $P(E') = 1 - P(E) = 1 - .428 = .572$
- b. Let event A be the event that all five purchase gas. Let event B be the event that all five purchase electric. All other possible outcomes are those in which at least one of each type is purchased. Thus, the desired probability =  
 $1 - P(A) - P(B) = 1 - .116 - .005 = .879$

16.

- a. There are six simple events, corresponding to the outcomes CDP, CPD, DCP, DPC, PCD, and PDC. The probability assigned to each is  $\frac{1}{6}$ .
- b.  $P(\text{C ranked first}) = P(\{CPD, CDP\}) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = .333$
- c.  $P(\text{C ranked first and D last}) = P(\{CPD\}) = \frac{1}{6}$

## Chapter 2: Probability

- 17.**
- a. The probabilities do not add to 1 because there are other software packages besides SPSS and SAS for which requests could be made.
  - b.  $P(A') = 1 - P(A) = 1 - .30 = .70$
  - c.  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) = .30 + .50 = .80$   
(since A and B are mutually exclusive events)
  - d.  $P(A' \cap B') = P[(A \cup B)']$  (De Morgan's law)  
 $= 1 - P(A \cup B)$   
 $= 1 - .80 = .20$
- 18.** This situation requires the complement concept. The only way for the desired event NOT to happen is if a 75 W bulb is selected first. Let event A be that a 75 W bulb is selected first, and  $P(A) = \frac{6}{15}$ . Then the desired event is event  $A'$ .  
 So  $P(A') = 1 - P(A) = 1 - \frac{6}{15} = \frac{9}{15} = .60$
- 19.** Let event A be that the selected joint was found defective by inspector A.  $P(A) = \frac{724}{10,000}$ . Let event B be analogous for inspector B.  $P(B) = \frac{751}{10,000}$ . Compound event  $A \cup B$  is the event that the selected joint was found defective by at least one of the two inspectors.  $P(A \cup B) = \frac{1159}{10,000}$ .
- a. The desired event is  $(A \cup B)'$ , so we use the complement rule:  
 $P(A \cup B)' = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - \frac{1159}{10,000} = \frac{8841}{10,000} = .8841$
  - b. The desired event is  $B \cap A'$ .  $P(B \cap A') = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ .  
 $P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$ ,  
 $= .0724 + .0751 - .1159 = .0316$   
 So  $P(B \cap A') = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$   
 $= .0751 - .0316 = .0435$
- 20.** Let S1, S2 and S3 represent the swing and night shifts, respectively. Let C1 and C2 represent the unsafe conditions and unrelated to conditions, respectively.
- a. The simple events are  $\{S1, C1\}$ ,  $\{S1, C2\}$ ,  $\{S2, C1\}$ ,  $\{S2, C2\}$ ,  $\{S3, C1\}$ ,  $\{S3, C2\}$ .
  - b.  $P(\{C1\}) = P(\{S1, C1\}, \{S2, C1\}, \{S3, C1\}) = .10 + .08 + .05 = .23$
  - c.  $P(\{S1\}') = 1 - P(\{S1, C1\}, \{S1, C2\}) = 1 - (.10 + .35) = .55$

## Chapter 2: Probability

**21.**

- a.  $P(\{M,H\}) = .10$
- b.  $P(\text{low auto}) = P[\{(L,N), (L,L), (L,M), (L,H)\}] = .04 + .06 + .05 + .03 = .18$  Following a similar pattern,  $P(\text{low homeowner's}) = .06 + .10 + .03 = .19$
- c.  $P(\text{same deductible for both}) = P[\{LL, MM, HH\}] = .06 + .20 + .15 = .41$
- d.  $P(\text{deductibles are different}) = 1 - P(\text{same deductibles}) = 1 - .41 = .59$
- e.  $P(\text{at least one low deductible}) = P[\{LN, LL, LM, LH, ML, HL\}]$   
 $= .04 + .06 + .05 + .03 + .10 + .03 = .31$
- f.  $P(\text{neither low}) = 1 - P(\text{at least one low}) = 1 - .31 = .69$

**22.**

- a.  $P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 \cup A_2) = .4 + .5 - .6 = .3$
- b.  $P(A_1 \cap A_2') = P(A_1) - P(A_1 \cap A_2) = .4 - .3 = .1$
- c.  $P(\text{exactly one}) = P(A_1 \cup A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2) = .6 - .3 = .3$

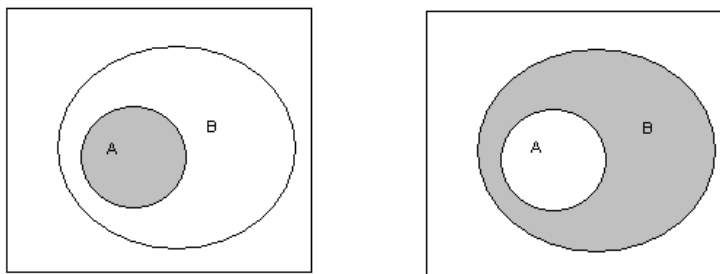
**23.**

Assume that the computers are numbered 1 – 6 as described. Also assume that computers 1 and 2 are the laptops. Possible outcomes are (1,2) (1,3) (1,4) (1,5) (1,6) (2,3) (2,4) (2,5) (2,6) (3,4) (3,5) (3,6) (4,5) (4,6) and (5,6).

- a.  $P(\text{both are laptops}) = P[\{(1,2)\}] = \frac{1}{15} = .067$
- b.  $P(\text{both are desktops}) = P[\{(3,4) (3,5) (3,6) (4,5) (4,6) (5,6)\}] = \frac{6}{15} = .40$
- c.  $P(\text{at least one desktop}) = 1 - P(\text{no desktops})$   
 $= 1 - P(\text{both are laptops})$   
 $= 1 - .067 = .933$
- d.  $P(\text{at least one of each type}) = 1 - P(\text{both are the same})$   
 $= 1 - P(\text{both laptops}) - P(\text{both desktops})$   
 $= 1 - .067 - .40 = .533$

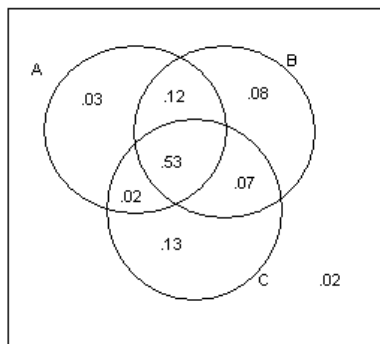
## Chapter 2: Probability

- 24.** Since A is contained in B, then B can be written as the union of A and  $(B \cap A')$ , two mutually exclusive events. (See diagram).



From Axiom 3,  $P[A \cup (B \cap A')] = P(A) + P(B \cap A')$ . Substituting  $P(B)$ ,  $P(B) = P(A) + P(B \cap A')$  or  $P(B) - P(A) = P(B \cap A')$ . From Axiom 1,  $P(B \cap A') \geq 0$ , so  $P(B) \geq P(A)$  or  $P(A) \leq P(B)$ . For general events A and B,  $P(A \cap B) \leq P(A)$ , and  $P(A \cup B) \geq P(A)$ .

- 25.**  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) = .65$   
 $P(A \cap C) = .55$ ,  $P(B \cap C) = .60$   
 $P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A \cup B \cup C) - P(A) - P(B) - P(C)$   
 $\quad + P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap C) + P(B \cap C)$   
 $= .98 - .7 - .8 - .75 + .65 + .55 + .60$   
 $= .53$



- a.  $P(A \cup B \cup C) = .98$ , as given.
- b.  $P(\text{none selected}) = 1 - P(A \cup B \cup C) = 1 - .98 = .02$
- c.  $P(\text{only automatic transmission selected}) = .03$  from the Venn Diagram
- d.  $P(\text{exactly one of the three}) = .03 + .08 + .13 = .24$

## Chapter 2: Probability

**26.**

- a.  $P(A_1') = 1 - P(A_1) = 1 - .12 = .88$
- b.  $P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 \cup A_2) = .12 + .07 - .13 = .06$
- c.  $P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3') = P(A_1 \cap A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = .06 - .01 = .05$
- d.  $P(\text{at most two errors}) = 1 - P(\text{all three types})$   
 $= 1 - P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3)$   
 $= 1 - .01 = .99$

**27.**

Outcomes: (A,B) (A,C<sub>1</sub>) (A,C<sub>2</sub>) (A,F) (B,A) (B,C<sub>1</sub>) (B,C<sub>2</sub>) (B,F)  
 (C<sub>1</sub>,A) (C<sub>1</sub>,B) (C<sub>1</sub>,C<sub>2</sub>) (C<sub>1</sub>,F) (C<sub>2</sub>,A) (C<sub>2</sub>,B) (C<sub>2</sub>,C<sub>1</sub>) (C<sub>2</sub>,F)  
 (F,A) (F,B) (F,C<sub>1</sub>) (F,C<sub>2</sub>)

- a.  $P[(A,B) \text{ or } (B,A)] = \frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10} = .1$
- b.  $P(\text{at least one C}) = \frac{14}{20} = \frac{7}{10} = .7$
- c.  $P(\text{at least 15 years}) = 1 - P(\text{at most 14 years})$   
 $= 1 - P[(3,6) \text{ or } (6,3) \text{ or } (3,7) \text{ or } (7,3) \text{ or } (3,10) \text{ or } (10,3) \text{ or } (6,7) \text{ or } (7,6)]$   
 $= 1 - \frac{8}{20} = 1 - .4 = .6$

**28.**

There are 27 equally likely outcomes.

- a.  $P(\text{all the same}) = P[(1,1,1) \text{ or } (2,2,2) \text{ or } (3,3,3)] = \frac{3}{27} = \frac{1}{9}$
- b.  $P(\text{at most 2 are assigned to the same station}) = 1 - P(\text{all 3 are the same})$   
 $= 1 - \frac{3}{27} = \frac{24}{27} = \frac{8}{9}$
- c.  $P(\text{all different}) = [(1,2,3) (1,3,2) (2,1,3) (2,3,1) (3,1,2) (3,2,1)]$   
 $= \frac{6}{27} = \frac{2}{9}$

## Section 2.3

29.

a.  $(5)(4) = 20$  (5 choices for president, 4 remain for vice president)

b.  $(5)(4)(3) = 60$

c.  $\binom{5}{2} = \frac{5!}{2!3!} = 10$  (No ordering is implied in the choice)

30.

a. Because order is important, we'll use  $P_{8,3} = 8(7)(6) = 336$ .

b. Order doesn't matter here, so we use  $C_{30,6} = 593,775$ .

c. From each group we choose 2:  $\binom{8}{2} \cdot \binom{10}{2} \cdot \binom{12}{2} = 83,160$

d. The numerator comes from part c and the denominator from part b:  $\frac{83,160}{593,775} = .14$

e. We use the same denominator as in part d. We can have all zinfandel, all merlot, or all cabernet, so  $P(\text{all same}) = P(\text{all z}) + P(\text{all m}) + P(\text{all c}) =$

$$\frac{\binom{8}{6} + \binom{10}{6} + \binom{12}{6}}{\binom{30}{6}} = \frac{1162}{593,775} = .002$$

31.

a.  $(n_1)(n_2) = (9)(27) = 243$

b.  $(n_1)(n_2)(n_3) = (9)(27)(15) = 3645$ , so such a policy could be carried out for 3645 successive nights, or approximately 10 years, without repeating exactly the same program.

## Chapter 2: Probability

32.

a.  $5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 4 = 240$

b.  $1 \times 1 \times 3 \times 4 = 12$

c.  $4 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 108$

d. # with at least on Sony = total # - # with no Sony =  $240 - 108 = 132$

e.  $P(\text{at least one Sony}) = \frac{132}{240} = .55$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{exactly one Sony}) &= P(\text{only Sony is receiver}) \\ &\quad + P(\text{only Sony is CD player}) \\ &\quad + P(\text{only Sony is deck}) \\ &= \frac{1 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}{240} + \frac{4 \times 1 \times 3 \times 3}{240} + \frac{4 \times 3 \times 3 \times 1}{240} = \frac{27 + 36 + 36}{240} \\ &= \frac{99}{240} = .413 \end{aligned}$$

33.

a.  $\binom{25}{5} = \frac{25!}{5!20!} = 53,130$

b.  $\binom{8}{4} \cdot \binom{17}{1} = 1190$

c.  $P(\text{exactly 4 have cracks}) = \frac{\binom{8}{4} \binom{17}{1}}{\binom{25}{5}} = \frac{1190}{53,130} = .022$

d.  $P(\text{at least 4}) = P(\text{exactly 4}) + P(\text{exactly 5})$

$$= \frac{\binom{8}{4} \binom{17}{1}}{\binom{25}{5}} + \frac{\binom{8}{5} \binom{17}{0}}{\binom{25}{5}} = .022 + .001 = .023$$

34.

$$\text{a. } \binom{20}{6} = 38,760. \quad P(\text{all from day shift}) = \frac{\binom{20}{6} \binom{25}{0}}{\binom{45}{6}} = \frac{38,760}{8,145,060} = .0048$$

$$\text{b. } P(\text{all from same shift}) = \frac{\binom{20}{6} \binom{25}{0}}{\binom{45}{6}} + \frac{\binom{15}{6} \binom{30}{0}}{\binom{45}{6}} + \frac{\binom{10}{6} \binom{35}{0}}{\binom{45}{6}} \\ = .0048 + .0006 + .0000 = .0054$$

$$\text{c. } P(\text{at least two shifts represented}) = 1 - P(\text{all from same shift}) \\ = 1 - .0054 = .9946$$

d. Let  $A_1$  = day shift unrepresented,  $A_2$  = swing shift unrepresented, and  $A_3$  = graveyard shift unrepresented. Then we wish  $P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3)$ .

$P(A_1)$  = P(day unrepresented) = P(all from swing and graveyard)

$$P(A_1) = \frac{\binom{25}{6}}{\binom{45}{6}}, \quad P(A_2) = \frac{\binom{30}{6}}{\binom{45}{6}}, \quad P(A_3) = \frac{\binom{35}{6}}{\binom{45}{6}},$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(\text{all from graveyard}) = \frac{\binom{10}{6}}{\binom{45}{6}}$$

$$P(A_1 \cap A_3) = \frac{\binom{15}{6}}{\binom{45}{6}}, \quad P(A_2 \cap A_3) = \frac{\binom{20}{6}}{\binom{45}{6}}, \quad P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = 0,$$

$$\text{So } P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = \frac{\binom{25}{6}}{\binom{45}{6}} + \frac{\binom{30}{6}}{\binom{45}{6}} + \frac{\binom{35}{6}}{\binom{45}{6}} - \frac{\binom{10}{6}}{\binom{45}{6}} - \frac{\binom{15}{6}}{\binom{45}{6}} - \frac{\binom{20}{6}}{\binom{45}{6}} \\ = .2939 - .0054 = .2885$$



## Chapter 2: Probability

**35.** There are 10 possible outcomes --  $\binom{5}{2}$  ways to select the positions for B's votes: BBAAA, BABAA, BAABA, BAAAB, ABBAA, ABABA, ABAAB, AABBA, AABAB, and AAABB. Only the last two have A ahead of B throughout the vote count. Since the outcomes are equally likely, the desired probability is  $\frac{2}{10} = .20$ .

**36.**

**a.**  $n_1 = 3, n_2 = 4, n_3 = 5$ , so  $n_1 \times n_2 \times n_3 = 60$  runs

**b.**  $n_1 = 1$ , (just one temperature),  $n_2 = 2, n_3 = 5$  implies that there are 10 such runs.

**37.** There are  $\binom{60}{5}$  ways to select the 5 runs. Each catalyst is used in 12 different runs, so the number of ways of selecting one run from each of these 5 groups is  $12^5$ . Thus the desired probability is  $\frac{12^5}{\binom{60}{5}} = .0456$ .

**38.**

**a.** 
$$P(\text{selecting 2 - 75 watt bulbs}) = \frac{\binom{6}{2} \binom{9}{1}}{\binom{15}{3}} = \frac{15 \cdot 9}{455} = .2967$$

**b.** 
$$P(\text{all three are the same}) = \frac{\binom{4}{3} + \binom{5}{3} + \binom{6}{3}}{\binom{15}{3}} = \frac{4 + 10 + 20}{455} = .0747$$

**c.** 
$$\binom{4}{1} \binom{5}{1} \binom{6}{1} = \frac{120}{455} = .2637$$

## Chapter 2: Probability

- d.** To examine exactly one, a 75 watt bulb must be chosen first. (6 ways to accomplish this). To examine exactly two, we must choose another wattage first, then a 75 watt. ( $9 \times 6$  ways). Following the pattern, for exactly three,  $9 \times 8 \times 6$  ways; for four,  $9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6$ ; for five,  $9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 6$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\text{examine at least 6 bulbs}) &= 1 - P(\text{examine 5 or less}) \\
 &= 1 - P(\text{examine exactly 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5}) \\
 &= 1 - [P(\text{one}) + P(\text{two}) + \dots + P(\text{five})] \\
 &= 1 - \left[ \frac{6}{15} + \frac{9 \times 6}{15 \times 14} + \frac{9 \times 8 \times 6}{15 \times 14 \times 13} + \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6}{15 \times 14 \times 13 \times 12} + \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 6}{15 \times 14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 11} \right] \\
 &= 1 - [.4 + .2571 + .1582 + .0923 + .0503] \\
 &= 1 - .9579 = .0421
 \end{aligned}$$

**39.**

- a.** We want to choose all of the 5 cordless, and 5 of the 10 others, to be among the first 10

serviced, so the desired probability is  $\frac{\binom{5}{5} \binom{10}{5}}{\binom{15}{10}} = \frac{252}{3003} = .0839$

- b.** Isolating one group, say the cordless phones, we want the other two groups represented in the last 5 serviced. So we choose 5 of the 10 others, except that we don't want to include the outcomes where the last five are all the same.

So we have  $\frac{\binom{10}{5} - 2}{\binom{15}{5}}$ . But we have three groups of phones, so the desired probability is

$$\frac{3 \cdot \left[ \binom{10}{5} - 2 \right]}{\binom{15}{5}} = \frac{3(250)}{3003} = .2498.$$

- c.** We want to choose 2 of the 5 cordless, 2 of the 5 cellular, and 2 of the corded phones:

$$\frac{\binom{5}{2} \binom{5}{2} \binom{5}{2}}{\binom{15}{6}} = \frac{1000}{5005} = .1998$$

## Chapter 2: Probability

40.

- a. If the A's are distinguishable from one another, and similarly for the B's, C's and D's, then there are  $12!$  Possible chain molecules. Six of these are:  
 $A_1A_2A_3B_2C_3C_1D_3C_2D_1D_2B_3B_1$ ,  $A_1A_3A_2B_2C_3C_1D_3C_2D_1D_2B_3B_1$   
 $A_2A_1A_3B_2C_3C_1D_3C_2D_1D_2B_3B_1$ ,  $A_2A_3A_1B_2C_3C_1D_3C_2D_1D_2B_3B_1$   
 $A_3A_1A_2B_2C_3C_1D_3C_2D_1D_2B_3B_1$ ,  $A_3A_2A_1B_2C_3C_1D_3C_2D_1D_2B_3B_1$   
 These 6 ( $=3!$ ) differ only with respect to ordering of the 3 A's. In general, groups of 6 chain molecules can be created such that within each group only the ordering of the A's is different. When the A subscripts are suppressed, each group of 6 "collapses" into a single molecule (B's, C's and D's are still distinguishable). At this point there are  $\frac{12!}{3!}$  molecules. Now suppressing subscripts on the B's, C's and D's in turn gives ultimately  $\frac{12!}{(3!)^4} = 369,600$  chain molecules.
- b. Think of the group of 3 A's as a single entity, and similarly for the B's, C's, and D's. Then there are  $4!$  Ways to order these entities, and thus  $4!$  Molecules in which the A's are contiguous, the B's, C's, and D's are also. Thus,  $P(\text{all together}) = \frac{4!}{369,600} = .00006494$ .

41.

- a.  $P(\text{at least one F among } 1^{\text{st}} 3) = 1 - P(\text{no F's among } 1^{\text{st}} 3)$   
 $= 1 - \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2}{8 \times 7 \times 6} = 1 - \frac{24}{336} = 1 - .0714 = .9286$

An alternative method to calculate  $P(\text{no F's among } 1^{\text{st}} 3)$  would be to choose none of the females and 3 of the 4 males, as follows:

$$\frac{\binom{4}{0} \binom{4}{3}}{\binom{8}{3}} = \frac{4}{56} = .0714, \text{ obviously producing the same result.}$$

- b.  $P(\text{all F's among } 1^{\text{st}} 5) = \frac{\binom{4}{4} \binom{4}{1}}{\binom{8}{5}} = \frac{4}{56} = .0714$

- c.  $P(\text{orderings are different}) = 1 - P(\text{orderings are the same for both semesters})$   
 $= 1 - (\# \text{ orderings such that the orders are the same each semester}) / (\text{total } \# \text{ of possible orderings for 2 semesters})$   
 $= 1 - \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{(8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1) \times (8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1)} = .99997520$

## Chapter 2: Probability

42. Seats:



$$P(\text{J\&P in 1\&2}) = \frac{2 \times 1 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{1}{15} = .0667$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{J\&P next to each other}) &= P(\text{J\&P in 1\&2}) + \dots + P(\text{J\&P in 5\&6}) \\ &= 5 \times \frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{3} = .333 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\text{at least one H next to his W}) = 1 - P(\text{no H next to his W})$$

We count the # of ways of no H next to his W as follows:

$$\# \text{ if orderings without a H-W pair in seats \#1 and 3 and no H next to his W} = 6^* \times 4 \times 1^* \times 2^{\#} \times 1 \times 1 = 48$$

\*= pair, # = can't put the mate of seat #2 here or else a H-W pair would be in #5 and 6.

$$\# \text{ of orderings without a H-W pair in seats \#1 and 3, and no H next to his W} = 6 \times 4 \times 2^{\#} \times 2 \times 2 \times 1 = 192$$

# = can't be mate of person in seat #1 or #2.

$$\text{So, \# of seating arrangements with no H next to W} = 48 + 192 = 240$$

$$\text{And } P(\text{no H next to his W}) = \frac{240}{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ so}$$

$$P(\text{at least one H next to his W}) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

43. # of 10 high straights =  $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4$  (4 - 10's, 4 - 9's, etc)

$$P(\text{10 high straight}) = \frac{4^5}{\binom{52}{5}} = \frac{1024}{2,598,960} = .000394$$

$$P(\text{straight}) = 10 \times \frac{4^5}{\binom{52}{5}} = .003940 \text{ (Multiply by 10 because there are 10 different card$$

values that could be high: Ace, King, etc.) There are only 40 straight flushes (10 in each suit), so

$$P(\text{straight flush}) = \frac{40}{\binom{52}{5}} = .00001539$$

$$44. \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

The number of subsets of size  $k$  = the number of subsets of size  $n-k$ , because to each subset of size  $k$  there corresponds exactly one subset of size  $n-k$  (the  $n-k$  objects not in the subset of size  $k$ ).

## Section 2.4

45.

a.  $P(A) = .106 + .141 + .200 = .447$ ,  $P(C) = .215 + .200 + .065 + .020 = .500$   $P(A \cap C) = .200$

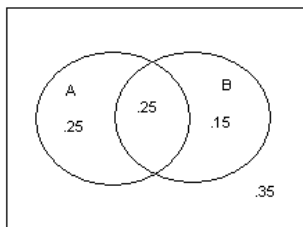
b.  $P(A|C) = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{.200}{.500} = .400$ . If we know that the individual came from ethnic group 3, the probability that he has type A blood is .40.  $P(C|A) = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(A)} = \frac{.200}{.447} = .447$ . If a person has type A blood, the probability that he is from ethnic group 3 is .447

c. Define event  $D = \{\text{ethnic group 1 selected}\}$ . We are asked for  $P(D|B')$  =  $\frac{P(D \cap B')}{P(B')} = \frac{.200}{.500} = .400$ .  $P(D \cap B') = .082 + .106 + .004 = .192$ ,  $P(B') = 1 - P(B) = 1 - [.008 + .018 + .065] = .909$

46. Let event  $A$  be that the individual is more than 6 feet tall. Let event  $B$  be that the individual is a professional basketball player. Then  $P(A|B)$  = the probability of the individual being more than 6 feet tall, knowing that the individual is a professional basketball player, and  $P(B|A)$  = the probability of the individual being a professional basketball player, knowing that the individual is more than 6 feet tall.  $P(A|B)$  will be larger. Most professional BB players are tall, so the probability of an individual in that reduced sample space being more than 6 feet tall is very large. The number of individuals that are pro BB players is small in relation to the # of males more than 6 feet tall.

## Chapter 2: Probability

47.



- a.  $P(B | A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = \frac{.25}{.50} = .50$
- b.  $P(B' | A) = \frac{P(A \cap B')}{P(A)} = \frac{.25}{.50} = .50$
- c.  $P(A | B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{.25}{.40} = .6125$
- d.  $P(A' | B) = \frac{P(A' \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{.15}{.40} = .3875$
- e.  $P(A | A \cup B) = \frac{P[A \cap (A \cup B)]}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{.50}{.65} = .7692$

48.

- a.  $P(A_2 | A_1) = \frac{P(A_1 \cap A_2)}{P(A_1)} = \frac{.06}{.12} = .50$
- b.  $P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 | A_1) = \frac{.01}{.12} = .0833$

- c. We want  $P[(\text{exactly one}) | (\text{at least one})]$ .

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{at least one}) &= P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) \\ &= .12 + .07 + .05 - .06 - .03 - .02 + .01 = .14 \end{aligned}$$

Also notice that the intersection of the two events is just the 1<sup>st</sup> event, since “exactly one” is totally contained in “at least one.”

$$\text{So } P[(\text{exactly one}) | (\text{at least one})] = \frac{.04 + .01}{.14} = .3571$$

- d. The pieces of this equation can be found in your answers to exercise 26 (section 2.2):

$$P(A_3' | A_1 \cap A_2) = \frac{P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3')}{P(A_1 \cap A_2)} = \frac{.05}{.06} = .833$$

## Chapter 2: Probability

49. The first desired probability is  $P(\text{both bulbs are 75 watt} \mid \text{at least one is 75 watt})$ .  
 $P(\text{at least one is 75 watt}) = 1 - P(\text{none are 75 watt})$

$$= 1 - \frac{\binom{9}{2}}{\binom{15}{2}} = 1 - \frac{36}{105} = \frac{69}{105}.$$

Notice that  $P[(\text{both are 75 watt}) \cap (\text{at least one is 75 watt})]$

$$= P(\text{both are 75 watt}) = \frac{\binom{6}{2}}{\binom{15}{2}} = \frac{15}{105}.$$

$$\text{So } P(\text{both bulbs are 75 watt} \mid \text{at least one is 75 watt}) = \frac{\frac{15}{105}}{\frac{69}{105}} = \frac{15}{69} = .2174$$

Second, we want  $P(\text{same rating} \mid \text{at least one NOT 75 watt})$ .

$P(\text{at least one NOT 75 watt}) = 1 - P(\text{both are 75 watt})$

$$= 1 - \frac{15}{105} = \frac{90}{105}.$$

Now,  $P[(\text{same rating}) \cap (\text{at least one not 75 watt})] = P(\text{both 40 watt or both 60 watt})$ .

$$P(\text{both 40 watt or both 60 watt}) = \frac{\binom{4}{2} + \binom{5}{2}}{\binom{15}{2}} = \frac{16}{105}$$

$$\text{Now, the desired conditional probability is } \frac{\frac{16}{105}}{\frac{90}{105}} = \frac{16}{90} = .1778$$

50.

- a.  $P(M \cap LS \cap PR) = .05$ , directly from the table of probabilities
- b.  $P(M \cap Pr) = P(M, Pr, LS) + P(M, Pr, SS) = .05 + .07 = .12$
- c.  $P(SS) = \text{sum of 9 probabilities in SS table} = .56$ ,  $P(LS) = 1 - .56 = .44$
- d.  $P(M) = .08 + .07 + .12 + .10 + .05 + .07 = .49$   
 $P(Pr) = .02 + .07 + .07 + .02 + .05 + .02 = .25$

Chapter 2: Probability

$$e. P(M|SS \cap PI) = \frac{P(M \cap SS \cap PI)}{P(SS \cap PI)} = \frac{.08}{.04 + .08 + .03} = .533$$

$$f. P(SS|M \cap PI) = \frac{P(SS \cap M \cap PI)}{P(M \cap PI)} = \frac{.08}{.08 + .10} = .444$$

$$P(LS|M \cap PI) = 1 - P(SS|M \cap PI) = 1 - .444 = .556$$

51.

$$a. P(R \text{ from } 1^{\text{st}} \cap R \text{ from } 2^{\text{nd}}) = P(R \text{ from } 2^{\text{nd}} | R \text{ from } 1^{\text{st}}) \cdot P(R \text{ from } 1^{\text{st}}) \\ = \frac{8}{11} \cdot \frac{6}{10} = .436$$

$$b. P(\text{same numbers}) = P(\text{both selected balls are the same color}) \\ = P(\text{both red}) + P(\text{both green}) = .436 + \frac{4}{11} \cdot \frac{4}{10} = .581$$

52.

Let  $A_1$  be the event that #1 fails and  $A_2$  be the event that #2 fails. We assume that  $P(A_1) = P(A_2) = q$  and that  $P(A_1 | A_2) = P(A_2 | A_1) = r$ . Then one approach is as follows:

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_2 | A_1) \cdot P(A_1) = rq = .01$$

$$P(A_1 \cup A_2) = P(A_1 \cap A_2) + P(A_1' \cap A_2) + P(A_1 \cap A_2') = rq + 2(1-r)q = .07$$

These two equations give  $2q - .01 = .07$ , from which  $q = .04$  and  $r = .25$ . Alternatively, with  $t = P(A_1' \cap A_2) = P(A_1 \cap A_2')$ ,  $t + .01 + t = .07$ , implying  $t = .03$  and thus  $q = .04$  without reference to conditional probability.

$$53. P(B | A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B)}{P(A)} \text{ (since } B \text{ is contained in } A, A \cap B = B) \\ = \frac{.05}{.60} = .0833$$



Chapter 2: Probability

54.  $P(A_1) = .22, P(A_2) = .25, P(A_3) = .28, P(A_1 \cap A_2) = .11, P(A_1 \cap A_3) = .05, P(A_2 \cap A_3) = .07, P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = .01$

a.  $P(A_2 | A_1) = \frac{P(A_1 \cap A_2)}{P(A_1)} = \frac{.11}{.22} = .50$

b.  $P(A_2 \cap A_3 | A_1) = \frac{P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3)}{P(A_1)} = \frac{.01}{.22} = .0455$

c. 
$$P(A_2 \cup A_3 | A_1) = \frac{P[A_1 \cap (A_2 \cup A_3)]}{P(A_1)} = \frac{P[(A_1 \cap A_2) \cup (A_1 \cap A_3)]}{P(A_1)}$$

$$= \frac{P(A_1 \cap A_2) + P(A_1 \cap A_3) - P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3)}{P(A_1)} = \frac{.15}{.22} = .682$$

d.  $P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 | A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3) = \frac{P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3)}{P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3)} = \frac{.01}{.53} = .0189$

This is the probability of being awarded all three projects given that at least one project was awarded.

- 55.

a.  $P(A \cap B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A) = \frac{2 \times 1}{4 \times 3} \times \frac{2 \times 1}{6 \times 5} = .0111$

- b. P(two other H's next to their wives | J and M together in the middle)

$$\frac{P[(H - W \text{ or } W - H) \text{ and } (J - M \text{ or } M - J) \text{ and } (H - W \text{ or } W - H)]}{P(J - M \text{ or } M - J \text{ in the middle})}$$

$$\text{numerator} = \frac{4 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1}{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{16}{6!}$$

$$\text{denominator} = \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1}{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{48}{6!}$$

$$\text{so the desired probability} = \frac{16}{48} = \frac{1}{3}$$

## Chapter 2: Probability

- c.  $P(\text{all H's next to W's} \mid \text{J \& M together})$   
 $= P(\text{all H's next to W's} - \text{including J\&M}) / P(\text{J\&M together})$

$$\frac{6 \times 1 \times 4 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1}{6!} = \frac{48}{240} = .2$$

56. If  $P(B|A) > P(B)$ , then  $P(B'|A) < P(B')$ .

Proof by contradiction.

Assume  $P(B'|A) \geq P(B')$ .

Then  $1 - P(B|A) \geq 1 - P(B)$ .

$$-P(B|A) \geq -P(B).$$

$$P(B|A) \leq P(B).$$

This contradicts the initial condition, therefore  $P(B'|A) < P(B')$ .

57. 
$$P(A|B) + P(A'|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} + \frac{P(A' \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A \cap B) + P(A' \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B)}{P(B)} = 1$$

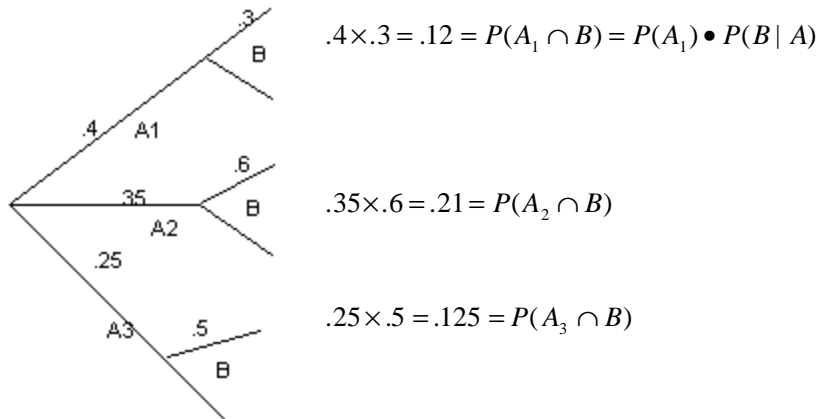
58. 
$$P(A \cup B | C) = \frac{P[(A \cup B) \cap C]}{P(C)} = \frac{P[(A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)]}{P(C)}$$
  

$$= \frac{P(A \cap C) + P(B \cap C) - P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P(C)}$$
  

$$= P(A|C) + P(B|C) - P(A \cap B | C)$$

Chapter 2: Probability

59.



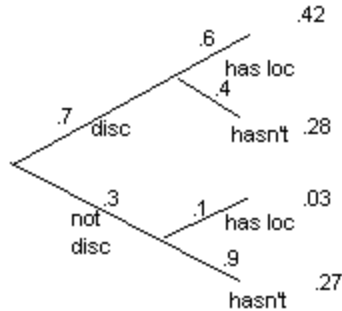
a.  $P(A_2 \cap B) = .21$

b.  $P(B) = P(A_1 \cap B) + P(A_2 \cap B) + P(A_3 \cap B) = .455$

c.  $P(A_1|B) = \frac{P(A_1 \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{.12}{.455} = .264$

$P(A_2|B) = \frac{.21}{.455} = .462$ ,  $P(A_3|B) = 1 - .264 - .462 = .274$

60.



a.  $P(\text{not disc} | \text{has loc}) = \frac{P(\text{not.disc} \cap \text{has.loc})}{P(\text{has.loc})} = \frac{.03}{.03 + .42} = .067$

b.  $P(\text{disc} | \text{no loc}) = \frac{P(\text{disc} \cap \text{no.loc})}{P(\text{no.loc})} = \frac{.28}{.55} = .509$

Chapter 2: Probability

61.  $P(0 \text{ def in sample} \mid 0 \text{ def in batch}) = 1$

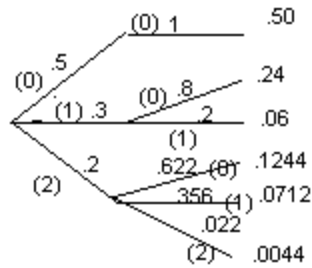
$$P(0 \text{ def in sample} \mid 1 \text{ def in batch}) = \frac{\binom{9}{2}}{\binom{10}{2}} = .800$$

$$P(1 \text{ def in sample} \mid 1 \text{ def in batch}) = \frac{\binom{9}{1}}{\binom{10}{2}} = .200$$

$$P(0 \text{ def in sample} \mid 2 \text{ def in batch}) = \frac{\binom{8}{2}}{\binom{10}{2}} = .622$$

$$P(1 \text{ def in sample} \mid 2 \text{ def in batch}) = \frac{\binom{2}{1} \binom{8}{1}}{\binom{10}{2}} = .356$$

$$P(2 \text{ def in sample} \mid 2 \text{ def in batch}) = \frac{1}{\binom{10}{2}} = .022$$



a.  $P(0 \text{ def in batch} \mid 0 \text{ def in sample}) = \frac{.5}{.5 + .24 + .1244} = .578$

$$P(1 \text{ def in batch} \mid 0 \text{ def in sample}) = \frac{.24}{.5 + .24 + .1244} = .278$$

$$P(2 \text{ def in batch} \mid 0 \text{ def in sample}) = \frac{.1244}{.5 + .24 + .1244} = .144$$

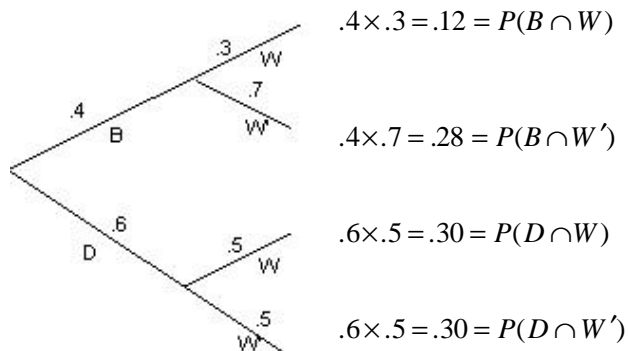
## Chapter 2: Probability

b.  $P(0 \text{ def in batch} \mid 1 \text{ def in sample}) = 0$

$$P(1 \text{ def in batch} \mid 1 \text{ def in sample}) = \frac{.06}{.06 + .0712} = .457$$

$$P(2 \text{ def in batch} \mid 1 \text{ def in sample}) = \frac{.0712}{.06 + .0712} = .543$$

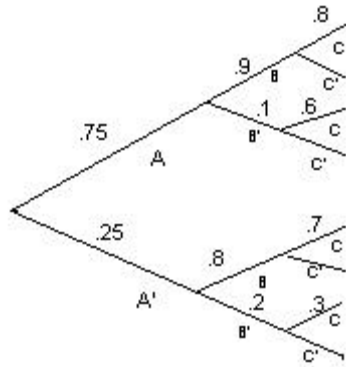
62. Using a tree diagram, B = basic, D = deluxe, W = warranty purchase, W' = no warranty



We want  $P(B|W) = \frac{P(B \cap W)}{P(W)} = \frac{.12}{.30 + .12} = \frac{.12}{.42} = .2857$

63.

a.



b.  $P(A \cap B \cap C) = .75 \times .9 \times .8 = .5400$

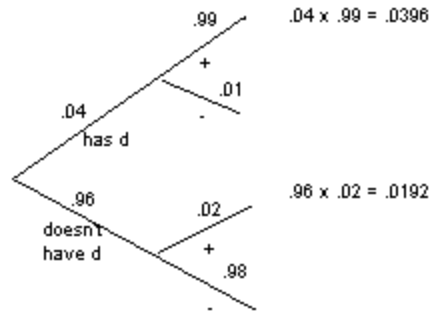
c.  $P(B \cap C) = P(A \cap B \cap C) + P(A' \cap B \cap C)$   
 $= .5400 + .25 \times .8 \times .7 = .6800$

d.  $P(C) = P(A \cap B \cap C) + P(A' \cap B \cap C) + P(A \cap B' \cap C) + P(A' \cap B' \cap C)$   
 $= .54 + .045 + .14 + .015 = .74$

e.  $P(A|B \cap C) = \frac{P(A \cap B \cap C)}{P(B \cap C)} = \frac{.54}{.68} = .7941$

Chapter 2: Probability

64.

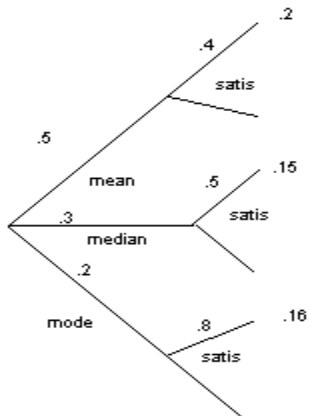


a.  $P(+)= .0588$

b.  $P(\text{has d} | +) = \frac{.0396}{.0588} = .6735$

c.  $P(\text{doesn't have d} | -) = \frac{.9408}{.9412} = .9996$

65.



$P(\text{satis}) = .51$

$P(\text{mean} | \text{satis}) = \frac{.2}{.51} = .3922$

$P(\text{median} | \text{satis}) = .2941$

$P(\text{mode} | \text{satis}) = .3137$

So Mean (and not Mode!) is the most likely author, while Median is least.

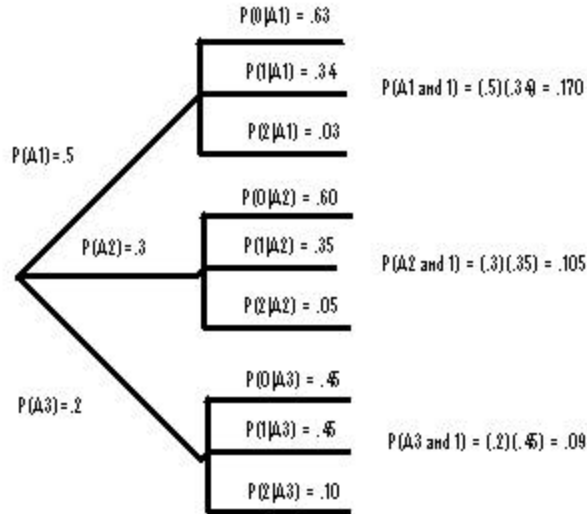
## Chapter 2: Probability

66. Define events A1, A2, and A3 as flying with airline 1, 2, and 3, respectively. Events 0, 1, and 2 are 0, 1, and 2 flights are late, respectively. Event DC = the event that the flight to DC is late, and event LA = the event that the flight to LA is late. Creating a tree diagram as described in the hint, the probabilities of the second generation branches are calculated as follows: For the A1 branch,  $P(0|A1) = P[DC' \cap LA'] = P[DC'] \cdot P[LA'] = (.7)(.9) = .63$ ;  $P(1|A1) = P[(DC' \cap LA) \cup (DC \cap LA')] = (.7)(.1) + (.3)(.9) = .07 + .27 = .34$ ;  $P(2|A1) = P[DC \cap LA] = P[DC] \cdot P[LA] = (.3)(.1) = .03$ . Follow a similar pattern for A2 and A3.

From the law of total probability, we know that

$$P(1) = P(A1 \cap 1) + P(A2 \cap 1) + P(A3 \cap 1) \\ = (\text{from tree diagram below}) .170 + .105 + .09 = .365.$$

We wish to find  $P(A1|1)$ ,  $P(A2|1)$ , and  $P(A3|1)$ .



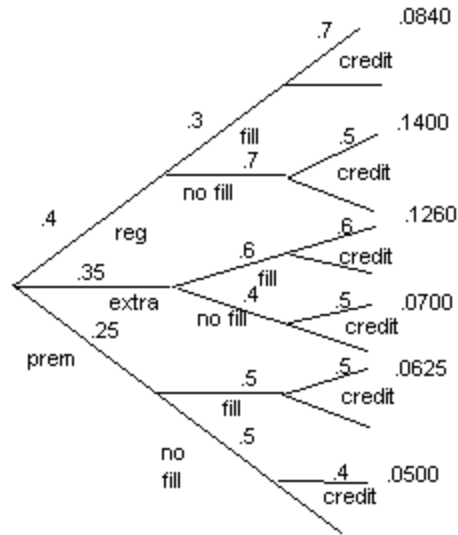
$$P(A1|1) = \frac{P(A1 \cap 1)}{P(1)} = \frac{.170}{.365} = .466;$$

$$P(A2|1) = \frac{P(A2 \cap 1)}{P(1)} = \frac{.105}{.365} = .288;$$

$$P(A3|1) = \frac{P(A3 \cap 1)}{P(1)} = \frac{.090}{.365} = .247;$$



67.



- a.  $P(U \cap F \cap Cr) = .1260$
- b.  $P(Pr \cap NF \cap Cr) = .05$
- c.  $P(Pr \cap Cr) = .0625 + .05 = .1125$
- d.  $P(F \cap Cr) = .0840 + .1260 + .0625 = .2725$
- e.  $P(Cr) = .5325$
- f.  $P(PR | Cr) = \frac{P(Pr \cap Cr)}{P(Cr)} = \frac{.1125}{.5325} = .2113$

**Section 2.5**

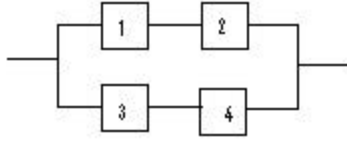
- 68.** Using the definition, two events A and B are independent if  $P(A|B) = P(A)$ ;  
 $P(A|B) = .6125$ ;  $P(A) = .50$ ;  $.6125 \neq .50$ , so A and B are dependent.  
 Using the multiplication rule, the events are independent if  
 $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$ ;  
 $P(A \cap B) = .25$ ;  $P(A) \cdot P(B) = (.5)(.4) = .2$ .  $.25 \neq .2$ , so A and B are dependent.
- 69.**
- a.** Since the events are independent, then  $A'$  and  $B'$  are independent, too. (see paragraph below equation 2.7.  $P(B'|A') = .$   $P(B') = 1 - .7 = .3$
- b.**  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A) \cdot P(B) = .4 + .7 + (.4)(.7) = .82$
- c.**  $P(AB' | A \cup B) = \frac{P(AB' \cap (A \cup B))}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(AB')}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{.12}{.82} = .146$
- 70.**  $P(A_1 \cap A_2) = .11$ ,  $P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) = .055$ .  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  are not independent.  
 $P(A_1 \cap A_3) = .05$ ,  $P(A_1) \cdot P(A_3) = .0616$ .  $A_1$  and  $A_3$  are not independent.  
 $P(A_2 \cap A_3) = .07$ ,  $P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3) = .07$ .  $A_2$  and  $A_3$  are independent.
- 71.**  $P(A' \cap B) = P(B) - P(A \cap B) = P(B) - P(A) \cdot P(B) = [1 - P(A)] \cdot P(B) = P(A') \cdot P(B)$ .  
 Alternatively,  $P(A' | B) = \frac{P(A' \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B) - P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$   
 $= \frac{P(B) - P(A) \cdot P(B)}{P(B)} = 1 - P(A) = P(A')$ .
- 72.** Using subscripts to differentiate between the selected individuals,  
 $P(O_1 \cap O_2) = P(O_1) \cdot P(O_2) = (.44)(.44) = .1936$   
 $P(\text{two individuals match}) = P(A_1 \cap A_2) + P(B_1 \cap B_2) + P(AB_1 \cap AB_2) + P(O_1 \cap O_2)$   
 $= .42^2 + .10^2 + .04^2 + .44^2 = .3816$
- 73.** Let event E be the event that an error was signaled incorrectly. We want  $P(\text{at least one signaled incorrectly}) = P(E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \dots \cup E_{10}) = 1 - P(E_1' \cap E_2' \cap \dots \cap E_{10}')$ .  $P(E') = 1 - .05 = .95$ . For 10 independent points,  $P(E_1' \cap E_2' \cap \dots \cap E_{10}') = P(E_1')P(E_2') \dots P(E_{10}')$  so  $P(E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \dots \cup E_{10}) = 1 - [.95]^{10} = .401$ . Similarly, for 25 points, the desired probability is  $1 - [P(E')]^{25} = 1 - (.95)^{25} = .723$

## Chapter 2: Probability

- 74.**  $P(\text{no error on any particular question}) = .9$ , so  $P(\text{no error on any of the 10 questions}) = (.9)^{10} = .3487$ . Then  $P(\text{at least one error}) = 1 - (.9)^{10} = .6513$ . For  $p$  replacing  $.1$ , the two probabilities are  $(1-p)^n$  and  $1 - (1-p)^n$ .
- 75.** Let  $q$  denote the probability that a rivet is defective.
- a.**  $P(\text{seam need rework}) = .20 = 1 - P(\text{seam doesn't need rework})$   
 $= 1 - P(\text{no rivets are defective})$   
 $= 1 - P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ isn't def} \cap \dots \cap 25^{\text{th}} \text{ isn't def})$   
 $= 1 - (1 - q)^{25}$ , so  $.80 = (1 - q)^{25}$ ,  $1 - q = (.80)^{1/25}$ , and thus  $q = 1 - .99111 = .00889$ .
- b.** The desired condition is  $.10 = 1 - (1 - q)^{25}$ , i.e.  $(1 - q)^{25} = .90$ , from which  $q = 1 - .99579 = .00421$ .
- 76.**  $P(\text{at least one opens}) = 1 - P(\text{none open}) = 1 - (.05)^5 = .9999969$   
 $P(\text{at least one fails to open}) = 1 - P(\text{all open}) = 1 - (.95)^5 = .2262$
- 77.** Let  $A_1 = \text{older pump fails}$ ,  $A_2 = \text{newer pump fails}$ , and  $x = P(A_1 \cap A_2)$ . Then  $P(A_1) = .10 + x$ ,  $P(A_2) = .05 + x$ , and  $x = P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1) \bullet P(A_2) = (.10 + x)(.05 + x)$ . The resulting quadratic equation,  $x^2 - .85x + .005 = 0$ , has roots  $x = .0059$  and  $x = .8441$ . Hopefully the smaller root is the actual probability of system failure.
- 78.**  $P(\text{system works}) = P(1 - 2 \text{ works} \cup 3 - 4 \text{ works})$   
 $= P(1 - 2 \text{ works}) + P(3 - 4 \text{ works}) - P(1 - 2 \text{ works} \cap 3 - 4 \text{ works})$   
 $= P(1 \text{ works} \cup 2 \text{ works}) + P(3 \text{ works} \cap 4 \text{ works}) - P(1 - 2) \bullet P(3 - 4)$   
 $= (.9 + .9 - .81) + (.9)(.9) - (.9 + .9 - .81)(.9)(.9)$   
 $= .99 + .81 - .8019 = .9981$

## Chapter 2: Probability

79.



Using the hints, let  $P(A_i) = p$ , and  $x = p^2$ , then  $P(\text{system lifetime exceeds } t_0) = p^2 + p^2 - p^4 = 2p^2 - p^4 = 2x - x^2$ . Now, set this equal to .99, or  $2x - x^2 = .99 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + .99 = 0$ . Use the

quadratic formula to solve for  $x$ : 
$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - (4)(.99)}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm .2}{2} = 1 \pm .1 = .99 \text{ or } 1.01$$

Since the value we want is a probability, and has to be  $\leq 1$ , we use the value of .99.

80. Event A:  $\{ (3,1)(3,2)(3,3)(3,4)(3,5)(3,6) \}$ ,  $P(A) = \frac{1}{6}$ ;

Event B:  $\{ (1,4)(2,4)(3,4)(4,4)(5,4)(6,4) \}$ ,  $P(B) = \frac{1}{6}$ ;

Event C:  $\{ (1,6)(2,5)(3,4)(4,3)(5,2)(6,1) \}$ ,  $P(C) = \frac{1}{6}$ ;

Event  $A \cap B$ :  $\{ (3,4) \}$ ;  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{36}$ ;

Event  $A \cap C$ :  $\{ (3,4) \}$ ;  $P(A \cap C) = \frac{1}{36}$ ;

Event  $B \cap C$ :  $\{ (3,4) \}$ ;  $P(B \cap C) = \frac{1}{36}$ ;

Event  $A \cap B \cap C$ :  $\{ (3,4) \}$ ;  $P(A \cap B \cap C) = \frac{1}{36}$ ;

$P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36} = P(A \cap B)$

$P(A) \cdot P(C) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36} = P(A \cap C)$

$P(B) \cdot P(C) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36} = P(B \cap C)$

The events are pairwise independent.

$P(A) \cdot P(B) \cdot P(C) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{216} \neq \frac{1}{36} = P(A \cap B \cap C)$

The events are not mutually independent

## Chapter 2: Probability

- 81.**  $P(\text{both detect the defect}) = 1 - P(\text{at least one doesn't}) = 1 - .2 = .8$
- a.**  $P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ detects} \cap 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ doesn't}) = P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ detects}) - P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ does} \cap 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ does})$   
 $= .9 - .8 = .1$   
 Similarly,  $P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ doesn't} \cap 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ does}) = .1$ , so  $P(\text{exactly one does}) = .1 + .1 = .2$
- b.**  $P(\text{neither detects a defect}) = 1 - [P(\text{both do}) + P(\text{exactly 1 does})]$   
 $= 1 - [.8 + .2] = 0$   
 so  $P(\text{all 3 escape}) = (0)(0)(0) = 0$ .
- 82.**  $P(\text{pass}) = .70$
- a.**  $(.70)(.70)(.70) = .343$
- b.**  $1 - P(\text{all pass}) = 1 - .343 = .657$
- c.**  $P(\text{exactly one passes}) = (.70)(.30)(.30) + (.30)(.70)(.30) + (.30)(.30)(.70) = .189$
- d.**  $P(\# \text{ pass} \leq 1) = P(0 \text{ pass}) + P(\text{exactly one passes}) = (.3)^3 + .189 = .216$
- e.**  $P(3 \text{ pass} \mid 1 \text{ or more pass}) =$   
 $= \frac{P(3 \text{ pass} \cap \geq 1 \text{ pass})}{P(\geq 1 \text{ pass})} = \frac{P(3 \text{ pass})}{P(\geq 1 \text{ pass})} = \frac{.343}{.973} = .353$
- 83.**
- a.** Let  $D_1 = \text{detection on } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ fixation}$ ,  $D_2 = \text{detection on } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ fixation}$ .  
 $P(\text{detection in at most 2 fixations}) = P(D_1) + P(D_1' \cap D_2)$   
 $= P(D_1) + P(D_2 \mid D_1')P(D_1')$   
 $= p + p(1 - p) = p(2 - p)$ .
- b.** Define  $D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n$  as in **a.** Then  $P(\text{at most } n \text{ fixations})$   
 $= P(D_1) + P(D_1' \cap D_2) + P(D_1' \cap D_2' \cap D_3) + \dots + P(D_1' \cap D_2' \cap \dots \cap D_{n-1}' \cap D_n)$   
 $= p + p(1 - p) + p(1 - p)^2 + \dots + p(1 - p)^{n-1}$   
 $= p [1 + (1 - p) + (1 - p)^2 + \dots + (1 - p)^{n-1}] = p \bullet \frac{1 - (1 - p)^n}{1 - (1 - p)} = 1 - (1 - p)^n$   
 Alternatively,  $P(\text{at most } n \text{ fixations}) = 1 - P(\text{at least } n+1 \text{ are req'd})$   
 $= 1 - P(\text{no detection in } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ } n \text{ fixations})$   
 $= 1 - P(D_1' \cap D_2' \cap \dots \cap D_n')$   
 $= 1 - (1 - p)^n$
- c.**  $P(\text{no detection in 3 fixations}) = (1 - p)^3$

## Chapter 2: Probability

d.  $P(\text{passes inspection}) = P(\{\text{not flawed}\} \cup \{\text{flawed and passes}\})$   
 $= P(\text{not flawed}) + P(\text{flawed and passes})$   
 $= .9 + P(\text{passes} | \text{flawed}) \cdot P(\text{flawed}) = .9 + (1 - p)^3 (.1)$

e.  $P(\text{flawed} | \text{passed}) = \frac{P(\text{flawed} \cap \text{passed})}{P(\text{passed})} = \frac{.1(1 - p)^3}{.9 + .1(1 - p)^3}$

For  $p = .5$ ,  $P(\text{flawed} | \text{passed}) = \frac{.1(.5)^3}{.9 + .1(.5)^3} = .0137$

84.

a.  $P(A) = \frac{2000}{10,000} = .02$ ,  $P(B) = P(A \cap B) + P(A' \cap B)$

$$= P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A')P(A') = \frac{1999}{9999} \cdot (.2) + \frac{2000}{9999} \cdot (.8) = .2$$

$P(A \cap B) = .039984$ ; since  $P(A \cap B) \neq P(A)P(B)$ , the events are not independent.

b.  $P(A \cap B) = .04$ . Very little difference. Yes.

c.  $P(A) = P(B) = .2$ ,  $P(A)P(B) = .04$ , but  $P(A \cap B) = P(B|A)P(A) = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{10} = .0222$ , so the two numbers are quite different.

In a, the sample size is small relative to the “population” size, while here it is not.

85.

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{system works}) &= P(1 - 2 \text{ works} \cap 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 \text{ works} \cap 7 \text{ works}) \\ &= P(1 - 2 \text{ works}) \cdot P(3 - 4 - 5 - 6 \text{ works}) \cdot P(7 \text{ works}) \\ &= (.99)(.9639)(.9) = .8588 \end{aligned}$$

With the subsystem in figure 2.14 connected in parallel to this subsystem,

$$P(\text{system works}) = .8588 + .927 - (.8588)(.927) = .9897$$

Chapter 2: Probability

86.

a. For route #1,  $P(\text{late}) = P(\text{stopped at 2 or 3 or 4 crossings})$   
 $= 1 - P(\text{stopped at 0 or 1}) = 1 - [.9^4 + 4(.9)^3(.1)]$   
 $= .0523$

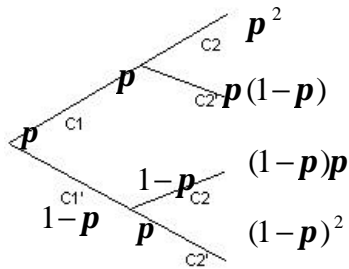
For route #2,  $P(\text{late}) = P(\text{stopped at 1 or 2 crossings})$   
 $= 1 - P(\text{stopped at none}) = 1 - .81 = .19$

thus route #1 should be taken.

b.  $P(4 \text{ crossing route} \mid \text{late}) = \frac{P(4 \text{ crossing route} \cap \text{late})}{P(\text{late})}$

$$= \frac{(.5)(.0523)}{(.5)(.0523) + (.5)(.19)} = .216$$

87.



$$P(\text{at most 1 is lost}) = 1 - P(\text{both lost})$$

$$= 1 - p^2$$

$$P(\text{exactly 1 lost}) = 2p(1 - p)$$

$$P(\text{exactly 1} \mid \text{at most 1}) = \frac{P(\text{exactly 1})}{P(\text{at most 1})} = \frac{2p(1 - p)}{1 - p^2}$$

## Supplementary Exercises

88.

$$\text{a. } \binom{20}{3} = 1140$$

$$\text{b. } \binom{19}{3} = 969$$

c. # having at least 1 of the 10 best = 1140 - # of crews having none of 10 best = 1140 -

$$\binom{10}{3} = 1140 - 120 = 1020$$

$$\text{d. } P(\text{best will not work}) = \frac{969}{1140} = .85$$

89.

$$\text{a. } P(\text{line 1}) = \frac{500}{1500} = .333;$$

$$P(\text{Crack}) = \frac{.50(500) + .44(400) + .40(600)}{1500} = \frac{666}{1500} = .444$$

$$\text{b. } P(\text{Blemish} | \text{line 1}) = .15$$

$$\text{c. } P(\text{Surface Defect}) = \frac{.10(500) + .08(400) + .15(600)}{1500} = \frac{172}{1500}$$

$$P(\text{line 1 and Surface Defect}) = \frac{.10(500)}{1500} = \frac{50}{1500}$$

$$\text{So } P(\text{line 1} | \text{Surface Defect}) = \frac{50/1500}{172/1500} = .291$$

90.

a. The only way he will have one type of forms left is if they are all course substitution forms. He must choose all 6 of the withdrawal forms to pass to a subordinate. The

$$\text{desired probability is } \frac{\binom{6}{6}}{\binom{10}{6}} = .00476$$

b. He can start with the wd forms: W-C-W-C or with the cs forms: C-W-C-W:

$$\# \text{ of ways: } 6 \times 4 \times 5 \times 3 + 4 \times 6 \times 3 \times 5 = 2(360) = 720;$$

$$\text{The total \# ways to arrange the four forms: } 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 = 5040.$$

$$\text{The desired probability is } 720/5040 = .1429$$



## Chapter 2: Probability

**91.**  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A)P(B)$   
 $.626 = P(A) + P(B) - .144$

So  $P(A) + P(B) = .770$  and  $P(A)P(B) = .144$ .

Let  $x = P(A)$  and  $y = P(B)$ , then using the first equation,  $y = .77 - x$ , and substituting this into the second equation, we get  $x(.77 - x) = .144$  or  $x^2 - .77x + .144 = 0$ . Use the quadratic formula to solve:

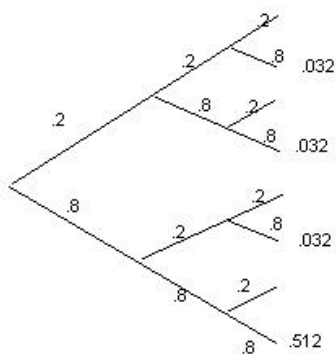
$$\frac{.77 \pm \sqrt{.77^2 - (4)(.144)}}{2} = \frac{.77 \pm .13}{2} = .32 \text{ or } .45$$

So  $P(A) = .45$  and  $P(B) = .32$

**92.**

**a.**  $(.8)(.8)(.8) = .512$

**b.**



$$.512 + .032 + .023 + .023 = .608$$

**c.**  $P(1 \text{ sent} | 1 \text{ received}) = \frac{P(1 \text{ sent} \cap 1 \text{ received})}{P(1 \text{ received})} = \frac{.4256}{.5432} = .7835$

## Chapter 2: Probability

93.

a. There are  $5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$  possible orderings, so  $P(\text{BCDEF}) = \frac{1}{120} = .0083$

b. # orderings in which F is 3<sup>rd</sup> =  $4 \times 3 \times 1 * \times 2 \times 1 = 24$ , (\* because F must be here), so  $P(\text{F 3}^{\text{rd}}) = \frac{24}{120} = .2$

c.  $P(\text{F last}) = \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1}{120} = .2$

94.  $P(\text{F hasn't heard after 10 times}) = P(\text{not on \#1} \cap \text{not on \#2} \cap \dots \cap \text{not on \#10})$

$$= \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{10} = .1074$$

95.

When three experiments are performed, there are 3 different ways in which detection can occur on exactly 2 of the experiments: (i) #1 and #2 and not #3 (ii) #1 and not #2 and #3; (iii) not #1 and #2 and #3. If the impurity is present, the probability of exactly 2 detections in three (independent) experiments is  $(.8)(.8)(.2) + (.8)(.2)(.8) + (.2)(.8)(.8) = .384$ . If the impurity is absent, the analogous probability is  $3(.1)(.1)(.9) = .027$ . Thus

$P(\text{present} \mid \text{detected in exactly 2 out of 3}) =$

$$\frac{P(\text{detected in exactly 2} \cap \text{present})}{P(\text{detected in exactly 2})}$$

$$= \frac{(.384)(.4)}{(.384)(.4) + (.027)(.6)} = .905$$

96.  $P(\text{exactly 1 selects category \#1} \mid \text{all 3 are different})$

$$= \frac{P(\text{exactly 1 selects \#1} \cap \text{all are different})}{P(\text{all are different})}$$

$$\text{Denominator} = \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{6 \times 6 \times 6} = \frac{5}{9} = .5556$$

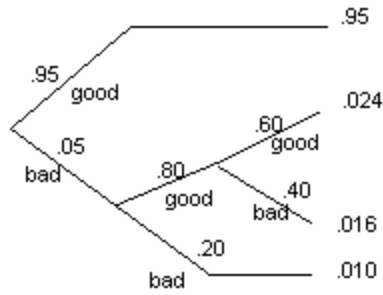
Numerator = 3  $P(\text{contestant \#1 selects category \#1 and the other two select two different categories})$

$$= 3 \times \frac{1 \times 5 \times 4}{6 \times 6 \times 6} = \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3}{6 \times 6 \times 6}$$

$$\text{The desired probability is then } \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3}{6 \times 5 \times 4} = \frac{1}{2} = .5$$

Chapter 2: Probability

97.



a.  $P(\text{pass inspection}) = P(\text{pass initially} \cup \text{passes after recrimping}) = P(\text{pass initially}) + P(\text{fails initially} \cap \text{goes to recrimping} \cap \text{is corrected after recrimping})$   
 $= .95 + (.05)(.80)(.60)$  (following path “bad-good-good” on tree diagram)  
 $= .974$

b.  $P(\text{needed no recrimping} | \text{passed inspection}) = \frac{P(\text{passed initially})}{P(\text{passed inspection})}$   
 $= \frac{.95}{.974} = .9754$

98.

a.  $P(\text{both } +) = P(\text{carrier} \cap \text{both } +) + P(\text{not a carrier} \cap \text{both } +)$   
 $= P(\text{both } + | \text{carrier}) \times P(\text{carrier})$   
 $+ P(\text{both } + | \text{not a carrier}) \times P(\text{not a carrier})$   
 $= (.90)^2(.01) + (.05)^2(.99) = .01058$   
 $P(\text{both } -) = (.10)^2(.01) + (.95)^2(.99) = .89358$   
 $P(\text{tests agree}) = .01058 + .89358 = .90416$

b.  $P(\text{carrier} | \text{both } + \text{ ve}) = \frac{P(\text{carrier} \cap \text{both positive})}{P(\text{both positive})} = \frac{(.90)^2(.01)}{.01058} = .7656$

99. Let A = 1<sup>st</sup> functions, B = 2<sup>nd</sup> functions, so P(B) = .9, P(A ∪ B) = .96, P(A ∩ B) = .75. Thus, P(A ∪ B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A ∩ B) = P(A) + .9 - .75 = .96, implying P(A) = .81.

This gives  $P(B | A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{.75}{.81} = .926$

100.  $P(E_1 \cap \text{late}) = P(\text{late} | E_1)P(E_1) = (.02)(.40) = .008$

## Chapter 2: Probability

101.

- a. The law of total probability gives

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{late}) &= \sum_{i=1}^3 P(\text{late} | E_i) \cdot P(E_i) \\ &= (.02)(.40) + (.01)(.50) + (.05)(.10) = .018 \end{aligned}$$

- b.  $P(E_1' | \text{on time}) = 1 - P(E_1 | \text{on time})$

$$= 1 - \frac{P(E_1 \cap \text{on.time})}{P(\text{on.time})} = 1 - \frac{(.98)(.4)}{.982} = .601$$

102. Let B denote the event that a component needs rework. Then

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(B | A_i) \cdot P(A_i) = (.05)(.50) + (.08)(.30) + (.10)(.20) = .069$$

$$\text{Thus } P(A_1 | B) = \frac{(.05)(.50)}{.069} = .362$$

$$P(A_2 | B) = \frac{(.08)(.30)}{.069} = .348$$

$$P(A_3 | B) = \frac{(.10)(.20)}{.069} = .290$$

103.

a.  $P(\text{all different}) = \frac{(365)(364)\dots(356)}{(365)^{10}} = .883$

$$P(\text{at least two the same}) = 1 - .883 = .117$$

- b.  $P(\text{at least two the same}) = .476$  for  $k=22$ , and  $= .507$  for  $k=23$

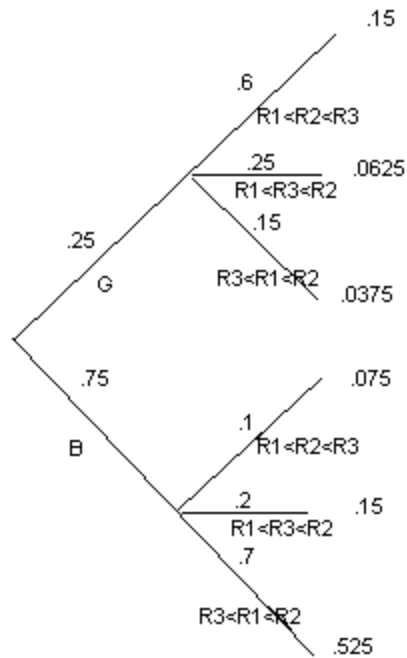
- c.  $P(\text{at least two have the same SS number}) = 1 - P(\text{all different})$

$$= 1 - \frac{(1000)(999)\dots(991)}{(1000)^{10}}$$

$$= 1 - .956 = .044$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Thus } P(\text{at least one "coincidence"}) &= P(\text{BD coincidence} \cup \text{SS coincidence}) \\ &= .117 + .044 - (.117)(.044) = .156 \end{aligned}$$

104.



a.  $P(G | R_1 < R_2 < R_3) = \frac{.15}{.15 + .075} = .67$ ,  $P(B | R_1 < R_2 < R_3) = .33$ , classify as granite.

b.  $P(G | R_1 < R_3 < R_2) = \frac{.0625}{.2125} = .2941 < .05$ , so classify as basalt.

$P(G | R_3 < R_1 < R_2) = \frac{.0375}{.5625} = .0667$ , so classify as basalt.

c.  $P(\text{erroneous classif}) = P(B \text{ classif as } G) + P(G \text{ classif as } B)$   
 $= P(\text{classif as } G | B)P(B) + P(\text{classif as } B | G)P(G)$   
 $= P(R_1 < R_2 < R_3 | B)(.75) + P(R_1 < R_3 < R_2 \text{ or } R_3 < R_1 < R_2 | G)(.25)$   
 $= (.10)(.75) + (.25 + .15)(.25) = .175$

## Chapter 2: Probability

- d. For what values of  $p$  will  $P(G | R_1 < R_2 < R_3) > .5$ ,  $P(G | R_1 < R_3 < R_2) > .5$ ,  $P(G | R_3 < R_1 < R_2) > .5$ ?

$$P(G | R_1 < R_2 < R_3) = \frac{.6p}{.6p + .1(1-p)} = \frac{.6p}{.1 + .5p} > .5 \text{ iff } p > \frac{1}{7}$$

$$P(G | R_1 < R_3 < R_2) = \frac{.25p}{.25p + .2(1-p)} > .5 \text{ iff } p > \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(G | R_3 < R_1 < R_2) = \frac{.15p}{.15p + .7(1-p)} > .5 \text{ iff } p > \frac{14}{17} \text{ (most restrictive)}$$

If  $p > \frac{14}{17}$  always classify as granite.

105.  $P(\text{detection by the end of the } n\text{th glimpse}) = 1 - P(\text{not detected in } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ } n)$   
 $= 1 - P(G_1' \cap G_2' \cap \dots \cap G_n')$   
 $= 1 - P(G_1')P(G_2') \dots P(G_n')$   
 $= 1 - (1 - p_1)(1 - p_2) \dots (1 - p_n) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - p_i)$

106.

- a.  $P(\text{walks on } 4^{\text{th}} \text{ pitch}) = P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ 4 pitches are balls}) = (.5)^4 = .0625$
- b.  $P(\text{walks on } 6^{\text{th}}) = P(2 \text{ of the } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ 5 are strikes, \#6 is a ball})$   
 $= P(2 \text{ of the } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ 5 are strikes})P(\#6 \text{ is a ball})$   
 $= [10(.5)^5](.5) = .15625$
- c.  $P(\text{Batter walks}) = P(\text{walks on } 4^{\text{th}}) + P(\text{walks on } 5^{\text{th}}) + P(\text{walks on } 6^{\text{th}})$   
 $= .0625 + .15625 + .15625 = .375$
- d.  $P(\text{first batter scores while no one is out}) = P(\text{first 4 batters walk})$   
 $= (.375)^4 = .0198$

107.

- a.  $P(\text{all in correct room}) = \frac{1}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{1}{24} = .0417$
- b. The 9 outcomes which yield incorrect assignments are: 2143, 2341, 2413, 3142, 3412, 3421, 4123, 4321, and 4312, so  $P(\text{all incorrect}) = \frac{9}{24} = .375$

## Chapter 2: Probability

108.

- a.  $P(\text{all full}) = P(A \cap B \cap C) = (.6)(.5)(.4) = .12$   
 $P(\text{at least one isn't full}) = 1 - P(\text{all full}) = 1 - .12 = .88$
- b.  $P(\text{only NY is full}) = P(A \cap B' \cap C') = P(A)P(B')P(C') = .18$   
 Similarly,  $P(\text{only Atlanta is full}) = .12$  and  $P(\text{only LA is full}) = .08$   
 So  $P(\text{exactly one full}) = .18 + .12 + .08 = .38$

109. Note:  $s = 0$  means that the very first candidate interviewed is hired. Each entry below is the candidate hired for the given policy and outcome.

Outcome	s=0	s=1	s=2	s=3	Outcome	s=0	s=1	s=2	s=3
1234	1	4	4	4	3124	3	1	4	4
1243	1	3	3	3	3142	3	1	4	2
1324	1	4	4	4	3214	3	2	1	4
1342	1	2	2	2	3241	3	2	1	1
1423	1	3	3	3	3412	3	1	1	2
1432	1	2	2	2	3421	3	2	2	1
2134	2	1	4	4	4123	4	1	3	3
2143	2	1	3	3	4132	4	1	2	2
2314	2	1	1	4	4213	4	2	1	3
2341	2	1	1	1	4231	4	2	1	1
2413	2	1	1	3	4312	4	3	1	2
2431	2	1	1	1	4321	4	3	2	1

s	0	1	2	3
P(hire#1)	$\frac{6}{24}$	$\frac{11}{24}$	$\frac{10}{24}$	$\frac{6}{24}$

So  $s = 1$  is best.

110.  $P(\text{at least one occurs}) = 1 - P(\text{none occur})$   
 $= 1 - (1 - p_1)(1 - p_2)(1 - p_3)(1 - p_4)$   
 $= p_1p_2(1 - p_3)(1 - p_4) + \dots + (1 - p_1)(1 - p_2)p_3p_4$   
 $+ (1 - p_1)p_2p_3p_4 + \dots + p_1p_2p_3(1 - p_4) + p_1p_2p_3p_4$

111.  $P(A_1) = P(\text{draw slip 1 or 4}) = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $P(A_2) = P(\text{draw slip 2 or 4}) = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 $P(A_3) = P(\text{draw slip 3 or 4}) = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(\text{draw slip 4}) = \frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 $P(A_2 \cap A_3) = P(\text{draw slip 4}) = \frac{1}{4}$ ;  $P(A_1 \cap A_3) = P(\text{draw slip 4}) = \frac{1}{4}$   
 Hence  $P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1)P(A_2) = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $P(A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_2)P(A_3) = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 $P(A_1 \cap A_3) = P(A_1)P(A_3) = \frac{1}{4}$ , thus there exists pairwise independence  
 $P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(\text{draw slip 4}) = \frac{1}{4} \neq \frac{1}{8} = P(A_1)P(A_2)P(A_3)$ , so the events are not mutually independent.

# CHAPTER 3

## Section 3.1

1.

S:	FFF	SFF	FSF	FFS	FSS	SFS	SSF	SSS
X:	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3

2.  $X = 1$  if a randomly selected book is non-fiction and  $X = 0$  otherwise  
 $X = 1$  if a randomly selected executive is a female and  $X = 0$  otherwise  
 $X = 1$  if a randomly selected driver has automobile insurance and  $X = 0$  otherwise

3.  $M$  = the difference between the large and the smaller outcome with possible values 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5;  $W = 1$  if the sum of the two resulting numbers is even and  $W = 0$  otherwise, a Bernoulli random variable.

4. In my perusal of a zip code directory, I found no 00000, nor did I find any zip codes with four zeros, a fact which was not obvious. Thus possible  $X$  values are 2, 3, 4, 5 (and not 0 or 1).  $X = 5$  for the outcome 15213,  $X = 4$  for the outcome 44074, and  $X = 3$  for 94322.

5. No. In the experiment in which a coin is tossed repeatedly until a H results, let  $Y = 1$  if the experiment terminates with at most 5 tosses and  $Y = 0$  otherwise. The sample space is infinite, yet  $Y$  has only two possible values.

6. Possible  $X$  values are 1, 2, 3, 4, ... (all positive integers)

Outcome:	RL	AL	RAARL	RRRRL	AARRL
X:	2	2	5	5	5



### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

7.

- a. Possible values are  $0, 1, 2, \dots, 12$ ; discrete
- b. With  $N = \#$  on the list, values are  $0, 1, 2, \dots, N$ ; discrete
- c. Possible values are  $1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$ ; discrete
- d.  $\{x: 0 < x < \infty\}$  if we assume that a rattlesnake can be arbitrarily short or long; not discrete
- e. With  $c =$  amount earned per book sold, possible values are  $0, c, 2c, 3c, \dots, 10,000c$ ; discrete
- f.  $\{y: 0 < y < 14\}$  since 0 is the smallest possible pH and 14 is the largest possible pH; not discrete
- g. With  $m$  and  $M$  denoting the minimum and maximum possible tension, respectively, possible values are  $\{x: m < x < M\}$ ; not discrete
- h. Possible values are  $3, 6, 9, 12, 15, \dots$  -- i.e.  $3(1), 3(2), 3(3), 3(4), \dots$  giving a first element, etc.; discrete

8.

- $Y = 3$  : SSS;                       $Y = 4$ : FSSS;                       $Y = 5$ : FFSSS, SFSSS;  
 $Y = 6$ : SSFSSS, SFFSSS, FSFSSS, FFFSSS;  
 $Y = 7$ : SSSFSS, SFSFSSS, SFFFSSS, FSSFSSS, FSFFSSS, FFSFSSS, FFFFSSS

9.

- a. Returns to 0 can occur only after an even number of tosses; possible  $S$  values are  $2, 4, 6, 8, \dots$  (i.e.  $2(1), 2(2), 2(3), 2(4), \dots$ ) an infinite sequence, so  $x$  is discrete.
- b. Now a return to 0 is possible after any number of tosses greater than 1, so possible values are  $2, 3, 4, 5, \dots$  ( $1+1, 1+2, 1+3, 1+4, \dots$ , an infinite sequence) and  $X$  is discrete

10.

- a.  $T =$  total number of pumps in use at both stations. Possible values:  $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10$
- b.  $X$ :  $-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$
- c.  $U$ :  $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$
- d.  $Z$ :  $0, 1, 2$

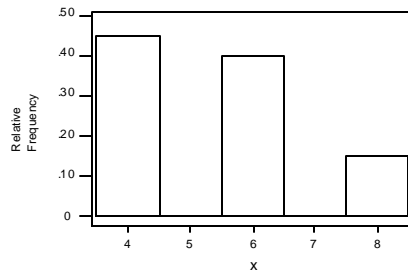
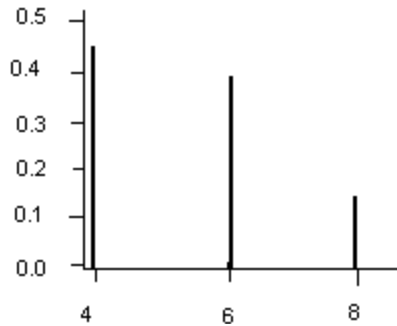
**Section 3.2**

11.

a.

x	4	6	8
P(x)	.45	.40	.15

b.



c.  $P(x = 6) = .40 + .15 = .55$

$P(x > 6) = .15$

12.

a. In order for the flight to accommodate all the ticketed passengers who show up, no more than 50 can show up. We need  $y = 50$ .

$P(y = 50) = .05 + .10 + .12 + .14 + .25 + .17 = .83$

b. Using the information in a. above,  $P(y > 50) = 1 - P(y = 50) = 1 - .83 = .17$

c. For you to get on the flight, at most 49 of the ticketed passengers must show up.  $P(y = 49) = .05 + .10 + .12 + .14 + .25 = .66$ . For the 3<sup>rd</sup> person on the standby list, at most 47 of the ticketed passengers must show up.  $P(y = 44) = .05 + .10 + .12 = .27$

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

13.

- a.  $P(X \leq 3) = p(0) + p(1) + p(2) + p(3) = .10 + .15 + .20 + .25 = .70$
- b.  $P(X < 3) = P(X \leq 2) = p(0) + p(1) + p(2) = .45$
- c.  $P(3 \leq X) = p(3) + p(4) + p(5) + p(6) = .55$
- d.  $P(2 \leq X \leq 5) = p(2) + p(3) + p(4) + p(5) = .71$
- e. The number of lines not in use is  $6 - X$ , so  $6 - X = 2$  is equivalent to  $X = 4$ ,  $6 - X = 3$  to  $X = 3$ , and  $6 - X = 4$  to  $X = 2$ . Thus we desire  $P(2 \leq X \leq 4) = p(2) + p(3) + p(4) = .65$
- f.  $6 - X \geq 4$  if  $6 - 4 \geq X$ , i.e.  $2 \geq X$ , or  $X \leq 2$ , and  $P(X \leq 2) = .10 + .15 + .20 = .45$

14.

- a.  $\sum_{y=1}^5 p(y) = K[1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5] = 15K = 1 \Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{15}$
- b.  $P(Y \leq 3) = p(1) + p(2) + p(3) = \frac{6}{15} = .4$
- c.  $P(2 \leq Y \leq 4) = p(2) + p(3) + p(4) = \frac{9}{15} = .6$
- d.  $\sum_{y=1}^5 \left( \frac{y^2}{50} \right) = \frac{1}{50} [1 + 4 + 9 + 16 + 25] = \frac{55}{50} \neq 1$ ; No

15.

- a. (1,2) (1,3) (1,4) (1,5) (2,3) (2,4) (2,5) (3,4) (3,5) (4,5)
- b.  $P(X = 0) = p(0) = P[\{(3,4) (3,5) (4,5)\}] = \frac{3}{10} = .3$   
 $P(X = 2) = p(2) = P[\{(1,2)\}] = \frac{1}{10} = .1$   
 $P(X = 1) = p(1) = 1 - [p(0) + p(2)] = .60$ , and  $p(x) = 0$  if  $x \neq 0, 1, 2$
- c.  $F(0) = P(X \leq 0) = P(X = 0) = .30$   
 $F(1) = P(X \leq 1) = P(X = 0 \text{ or } 1) = .90$   
 $F(2) = P(X \leq 2) = 1$

The c.d.f. is

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ .30 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ .90 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & 2 \leq x \end{cases}$$

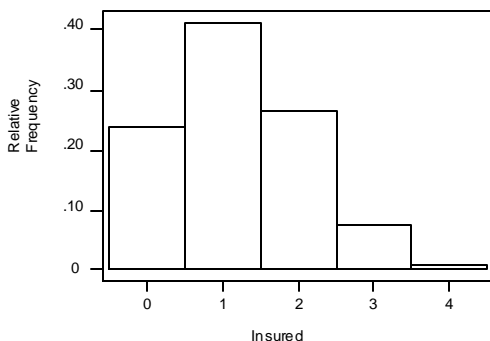
### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

16.

a.

x	Outcomes	p(x)	
0	FFFF	$(.7)^4$	=.2401
1	FFFS,FFSF,FSFF,SFFF	$4[(.7)^3(.3)]$	=.4116
2	FFSS,FSFS,SFFS,FSSF,SFSF,SSFF	$6[(.7)^2(.3)^2]$	=.2646
3	FSSS, SFSS,SSFS,SSSF	$4[(.7)(.3)^3]$	=.0756
4	SSSS	$(.3)^4$	=.0081

b.



c.  $p(x)$  is largest for  $X = 1$

d.  $P(X \geq 2) = p(2) + p(3) + p(4) = .2646 + .0756 + .0081 = .3483$   
This could also be done using the complement.

17.

a.  $P(2) = P(Y = 2) = P(1^{\text{st}} 2 \text{ batteries are acceptable})$   
 $= P(AA) = (.9)(.9) = .81$

b.  $p(3) = P(Y = 3) = P(UAA \text{ or } AUA) = (.1)(.9)^2 + (.1)(.9)^2 = 2[(.1)(.9)^2] = .162$

c. The fifth battery must be an A, and one of the first four must also be an A. Thus,  $p(5) = P(AUUUA \text{ or } UAUUA \text{ or } UUAUA \text{ or } UUUAA) = 4[(.1)^3(.9)^2] = .00324$

d.  $P(Y = y) = p(y) = P(\text{the } y^{\text{th}} \text{ is an A and so is exactly one of the first } y - 1)$   
 $= (y - 1)(.1)^{y-2}(.9)^2, y = 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots$

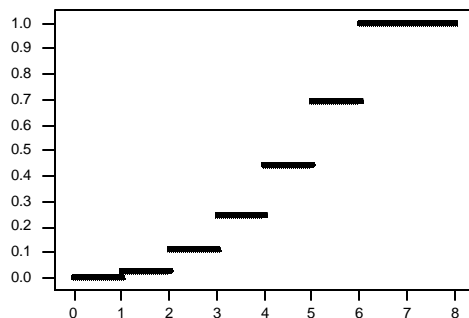
### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

18.

a.  $p(1) = P(M = 1) = P[(1,1)] = \frac{1}{36}$   
 $p(2) = P(M = 2) = P[(1,2) \text{ or } (2,1) \text{ or } (2,2)] = \frac{3}{36}$   
 $p(3) = P(M = 3) = P[(1,3) \text{ or } (2,3) \text{ or } (3,1) \text{ or } (3,2) \text{ or } (3,3)] = \frac{5}{36}$   
 Similarly,  $p(4) = \frac{7}{36}$ ,  $p(5) = \frac{9}{36}$ , and  $p(6) = \frac{11}{36}$

b.  $F(m) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } m < 1, \\ \frac{1}{36} & \text{for } 1 \leq m < 2, \end{cases}$

$$F(m) = \begin{cases} 0 & m < 1 \\ \frac{1}{36} & 1 \leq m < 2 \\ \frac{4}{36} & 2 \leq m < 3 \\ \frac{9}{36} & 3 \leq m < 4 \\ \frac{16}{36} & 4 \leq m < 5 \\ \frac{25}{36} & 5 \leq m < 6 \\ 1 & m \geq 6 \end{cases}$$



19. Let A denote the type O+ individual ( type O positive blood) and B, C, D, the other 3 individuals. Then  $p(1) = P(Y = 1) = P(A \text{ first}) = \frac{1}{4} = .25$

$$p(2) = P(Y = 2) = P(B, C, \text{ or } D \text{ first and } A \text{ next}) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4} = .25$$

$$p(4) = P(Y = 3) = P(A \text{ last}) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} = .25$$

$$\text{So } p(3) = 1 - (.25 + .25 + .25) = .25$$

20.  $P(0) = P(Y = 0) = P(\text{both arrive on Wed.}) = (.3)(.3) = .09$

$$P(1) = P(Y = 1) = P[(W, Th) \text{ or } (Th, W) \text{ or } (Th, Th)] \\ = (.3)(.4) + (.4)(.3) + (.4)(.4) = .40$$

$$P(2) = P(Y = 2) = P[(W, F) \text{ or } (Th, F) \text{ or } (F, W) \text{ or } (F, Th) \text{ or } (F, F)] = .32$$

$$P(3) = 1 - [.09 + .40 + .32] = .19$$

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

- 21.** The jumps in  $F(x)$  occur at  $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,$  and  $6,$  so we first calculate  $F(\cdot)$  at each of these values:

$$\begin{aligned} F(0) &= P(X \leq 0) = P(X = 0) = .10 \\ F(1) &= P(X \leq 1) = p(0) + p(1) = .25 \\ F(2) &= P(X \leq 2) = p(0) + p(1) + p(2) = .45 \\ F(3) &= .70, F(4) = .90, F(5) = .96, \text{ and } F(6) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

The c.d.f. is

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} .00 & x < 0 \\ .10 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ .25 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ .45 & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ .70 & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ .90 & 4 \leq x < 5 \\ .96 & 5 \leq x < 6 \\ 1.00 & 6 \leq x \end{cases}$$

Then  $P(X \leq 3) = F(3) = .70,$   $P(X < 3) = P(X \leq 2) = F(2) = .45,$   
 $P(3 \leq X) = 1 - P(X \leq 2) = 1 - F(2) = 1 - .45 = .55,$   
 and  $P(2 \leq X \leq 5) = F(5) - F(1) = .96 - .25 = .71$

- 22.**

- a.  $P(X = 2) = .39 - .19 = .20$
- b.  $P(X > 3) = 1 - .67 = .33$
- c.  $P(2 \leq X \leq 5) = .92 - .19 = .78$
- d.  $P(2 < X < 5) = .92 - .39 = .53$

- 23.**

- a. Possible  $X$  values are those values at which  $F(x)$  jumps, and the probability of any particular value is the size of the jump at that value. Thus we have:

$x$	1	3	4	6	12
$p(x)$	.30	.10	.05	.15	.40

- b.  $P(3 \leq X \leq 6) = F(6) - F(3^-) = .60 - .30 = .30$   
 $P(4 \leq X) = 1 - P(X < 4) = 1 - F(4^-) = 1 - .40 = .60$

- 24.**

$P(0) = P(Y = 0) = P(\text{B first}) = p$   
 $P(1) = P(Y = 1) = P(\text{G first, then B}) = P(\text{GB}) = (1 - p)p$   
 $P(2) = P(Y = 2) = P(\text{GGB}) = (1 - p)^2 p$   
 Continuing,  $p(y) = P(Y = y) = P(y \text{ G's and then a B}) = (1 - p)^y p$  for  $y = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

25.

- a. Possible X values are 1, 2, 3, ...

$$P(1) = P(X = 1) = P(\text{return home after just one visit}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(2) = P(X = 2) = P(\text{second visit and then return home}) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(3) = P(X = 3) = P(\text{three visits and then return home}) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{In general } p(x) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x-1} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \text{ for } x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

- b. The number of straight line segments is  $Y = 1 + X$  (since the last segment traversed returns Alvie to O), so as in a,  $p(y) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{y-2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$  for  $y = 2, 3, \dots$

- c. Possible Z values are 0, 1, 2, 3, ...

$$p(0) = P(\text{male first and then home}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$p(1) = P(\text{exactly one visit to a female}) = P(\text{female 1}^{\text{st}}, \text{ then home}) + P(\text{F, M, home}) + P(\text{M, F, home}) + P(\text{M, F, M, home})$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3} + 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

where the first term corresponds to initially visiting a female and the second term corresponds to initially visiting a male. Similarly,

$$p(2) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right). \text{ In general,}$$

$$p(z) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2z-2} \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2z-2} \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{24}{54}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2z-2} \text{ for } z = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

26.

- a. The sample space consists of all possible permutations of the four numbers 1, 2, 3, 4:

outcome	y value	outcome	y value	outcome	y value
1234	4	2314	1	3412	0
1243	2	2341	0	3421	0
1324	2	2413	0	4132	1
1342	1	2431	1	4123	0
1423	1	3124	1	4213	1
1432	2	3142	0	4231	2
2134	2	3214	2	4312	0
2143	0	3241	1	4321	0

- b. Thus  $p(0) = P(Y = 0) = \frac{9}{24}$ ,  $p(1) = P(Y = 1) = \frac{8}{24}$ ,  $p(2) = P(Y = 2) = \frac{6}{24}$ ,  
 $p(3) = P(Y = 3) = 0$ ,  $p(4) = P(Y = 4) = \frac{1}{24}$ .

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

27. If  $x_1 < x_2$ ,  $F(x_2) = P(X \leq x_2) = P(\{X \leq x_1\} \cup \{x_1 < X \leq x_2\})$   
 $= P(X \leq x_1) + P(x_1 < X \leq x_2) \geq P(X \leq x_1) = F(x_1)$ .  
 $F(x_1) = F(x_2)$  when  $P(x_1 < X \leq x_2) = 0$ .

### Section 3.3

28.

- a.  $E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^4 x \cdot p(x)$   
 $= (0)(.08) + (1)(.15) + (2)(.45) + (3)(.27) + (4)(.05) = 2.06$
- b.  $V(X) = \sum_{x=0}^4 (x - 2.06)^2 \cdot p(x) = (0 - 2.06)^2(.08) + \dots + (4 - 2.06)^2(.05)$   
 $= .339488 + .168540 + .001620 + .238572 + .188180 = .9364$
- c.  $\sigma_x = \sqrt{.9364} = .9677$
- d.  $V(X) = \left[ \sum_{x=0}^4 x^2 \cdot p(x) \right] - (2.06)^2 = 5.1800 - 4.2436 = .9364$

29.

- a.  $E(Y) = \sum_{y=0}^4 y \cdot p(y) = (0)(.60) + (1)(.25) + (2)(.10) + (3)(.05) = .60$
- b.  $E(100Y^2) = \sum_{y=0}^4 100y^2 \cdot p(y) = (0)(.60) + (100)(.25)$   
 $+ (400)(.10) + (900)(.05) = 110$

30.

- $E(Y) = .60$ ;  
 $E(Y^2) = 1.1$   
 $V(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = 1.1 - (.60)^2 = .74$   
 $\sigma_y = \sqrt{.74} = .8602$   
 $E(Y) \pm \sigma_y = .60 \pm .8602 = (-.2602, 1.4602)$  or  $(0, 1)$ .  
 $P(Y = 0) + P(Y = 1) = .85$



### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

31.

- a.  $E(X) = (13.5)(.2) + (15.9)(.5) + (19.1)(.3) = 16.38$ ,  
 $E(X^2) = (13.5)^2(.2) + (15.9)^2(.5) + (19.1)^2(.3) = 272.298$ ,  
 $V(X) = 272.298 - (16.38)^2 = 3.9936$
- b.  $E(25X - 8.5) = 25 E(X) - 8.5 = (25)(16.38) - 8.5 = 401$
- c.  $V(25X - 8.5) = V(25X) = (25)^2 V(X) = (625)(3.9936) = 2496$
- d.  $E[h(X)] = E[X - .01X^2] = E(X) - .01E(X^2) = 16.38 - 2.72 = 13.66$

32.

- a.  $E(X^2) = \sum_{x=0}^1 x^2 \cdot p(x) = (0^2)((1-p) + (1^2)(p) = (1)(p) = p$
- b.  $V(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = p - p^2 = p(1-p)$
- c.  $E(x^{79}) = (0^{79})(1-p) + (1^{79})(p) = p$

33.  $E(X) = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x \cdot p(x) = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{c}{x^3} = c \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2}$ , but it is a well-known result from the theory of infinite series that  $\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} < \infty$ , so  $E(X)$  is finite.

34. Let  $h(X)$  denote the net revenue (sales revenue – order cost) as a function of  $X$ . Then  $h_3(X)$  and  $h_4(X)$  are the net revenue for 3 and 4 copies purchased, respectively. For  $x = 1$  or  $2$ ,  $h_3(X) = 2x - 3$ , but at  $x = 3, 4, 5, 6$  the revenue plateaus. Following similar reasoning,  $h_4(X) = 2x - 4$  for  $x=1, 2, 3$ , but plateaus at 4 for  $x = 4, 5, 6$ .

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
$h_3(x)$	-1	1	3	3	3	3
$h_4(x)$	-2	0	2	4	4	4
$p(x)$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$

$$E[h_3(X)] = \sum_{x=1}^6 h_3(x) \cdot p(x) = (-1)\left(\frac{1}{15}\right) + \dots + (3)\left(\frac{2}{15}\right) = 2.4667$$

$$\text{Similarly, } E[h_4(X)] = \sum_{x=1}^6 h_4(x) \cdot p(x) = (-2)\left(\frac{1}{15}\right) + \dots + (4)\left(\frac{2}{15}\right) = 2.6667$$

Ordering 4 copies gives slightly higher revenue, on the average.

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

35.

P(x)	.8	.1	.08	.02
x	0	1,000	5,000	10,000
H(x)	0	500	4,500	9,500

$E[h(X)] = 600$ . Premium should be \$100 plus expected value of damage minus deductible or \$700.

36. 
$$E(X) = \sum_{x=1}^n x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sum_{x=1}^n x = \frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right] = \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{x=1}^n x^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sum_{x=1}^n x^2 = \frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right] = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$
 So 
$$V(X) = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{n^2 - 1}{12}$$

37.  $E[h(X)] = E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) = \sum_{x=1}^6 \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot p(x) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{x=1}^6 \frac{1}{x} = .408$ , whereas  $\frac{1}{3.5} = .286$ , so you expect to win more if you gamble.

38.  $E(X) = \sum_{x=1}^4 x \cdot p(x) = 2.3$ ,  $E(X^2) = 6.1$ , so  $V(X) = 6.1 - (2.3)^2 = .81$

Each lot weighs 5 lbs, so weight left =  $100 - 5x$ .  
 Thus the expected weight left is  $100 - 5E(X) = 88.5$ ,  
 and the variance of the weight left is  
 $V(100 - 5X) = V(-5X) = 25V(x) = 20.25$ .

39.

a. The line graph of the p.m.f. of  $-X$  is just the line graph of the p.m.f. of  $X$  reflected about zero, but both have the same degree of spread about their respective means, suggesting  $V(-X) = V(X)$ .

b. With  $a = -1$ ,  $b = 0$ ,  $V(aX + b) = V(-X) = a^2V(X)$ .

40. 
$$V(aX + b) = \sum_x [aX + b - E(aX + b)]^2 \cdot p(x) = \sum_x [aX + b - (am + b)]^2 p(x)$$

$$= \sum_x [aX - (am)]^2 p(x) = a^2 \sum_x [X - m]^2 p(x) = a^2V(X).$$

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

41.

a.  $E[X(X-1)] = E(X^2) - E(X), \quad \Rightarrow E(X^2) = E[X(X-1)] + E(X) = 32.5$

b.  $V(X) = 32.5 - (5)^2 = 7.5$

c.  $V(X) = E[X(X-1)] + E(X) - [E(X)]^2$

42. With  $a = 1$  and  $b = c$ ,  $E(X - c) = E(aX + b) = aE(X) + b = E(X) - c$ . When  $c = \mu$ ,  $E(X - \mu) = E(X) - \mu = \mu - \mu = 0$ , so the expected deviation from the mean is zero.

43.

a.

k	2	3	4	5	10
$\frac{1}{k^2}$	.25	.11	.06	.04	.01

b.  $m = \sum_{x=0}^6 x \cdot p(x) = 2.64, \quad s^2 = \left[ \sum_{x=0}^6 x^2 \cdot p(x) \right] - m^2 = 2.37, \quad s = 1.54$

Thus  $\mu - 2\sigma = -.44$ , and  $\mu + 2\sigma = 5.72$ ,

so  $P(|x-\mu| \geq 2\sigma) = P(X \text{ is at least } 2 \text{ s.d.'s from } \mu)$

$$= P(x \text{ is either } \leq -.44 \text{ or } \geq 5.72) = P(X = 6) = .04.$$

Chebyshev's bound of .025 is much too conservative. For  $K = 3, 4, 5$ , and  $10$ ,  $P(|x-\mu| \geq k\sigma) = 0$ , here again pointing to the very conservative nature of the bound  $\frac{1}{k^2}$ .

c.  $\mu = 0$  and  $s = \frac{1}{3}$ , so  $P(|x-\mu| \geq 3\sigma) = P(|X| \geq 1)$

$$= P(X = -1 \text{ or } +1) = \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{18} = \frac{1}{9}, \text{ identical to the upper bound.}$$

d. Let  $p(-1) = \frac{1}{50}, p(+1) = \frac{1}{50}, p(0) = \frac{24}{25}$ .

**Section 3.4**

44.

a.  $b(3;8,.6) = \binom{8}{3} (.6)^3 (.4)^5 = (56)(.00221184) = .124$

b.  $b(5;8,.6) = \binom{8}{5} (.6)^5 (.4)^3 = (56)(.00497664) = .279$

c.  $P(3 \leq X \leq 5) = b(3;8,.6) + b(4;8,.6) + b(5;8,.6) = .635$

d.  $P(1 \leq X) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - \binom{12}{0} (.1)^0 (.9)^{12} = 1 - (.9)^{12} = .718$

45.

a.  $B(4;10,.3) = .850$

b.  $b(4;10,.3) = B(4;10,.3) - B(3;10,.3) = .200$

c.  $b(6;10,.7) = B(6;10,.7) - B(5;10,.7) = .200$

d.  $P(2 \leq X \leq 4) = B(4;10,.3) - B(1;10,.3) = .701$

e.  $P(2 < X) = 1 - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - B(1;10,.3) = .851$

f.  $P(X \leq 1) = B(1;10,.7) = .0000$

g.  $P(2 < X < 6) = P(3 \leq X \leq 5) = B(5;10,.3) - B(2;10,.3) = .570$

46.  $X \sim \text{Bin}(25, .05)$

a.  $P(X \leq 2) = B(2;25,.05) = .873$

b.  $P(X \geq 5) = 1 - P(X \leq 4) = 1 - B(4;25,.05) = .1 - .993 = .007$

c.  $P(1 \leq X \leq 4) = P(X \leq 4) - P(X \leq 0) = .993 - .277 = .716$

d.  $P(X = 0) = P(X \leq 0) = .277$

e.  $E(X) = np = (25)(.05) = 1.25$   
 $V(X) = np(1 - p) = (25)(.05)(.95) = 1.1875$   
 $\sigma_x = 1.0897$

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

47.  $X \sim \text{Bin}(6, .10)$

a.  $P(X = 1) = \binom{n}{x} (p)^x (1 - p)^{n-x} = \binom{6}{1} (.1)^1 (.9)^5 = .3543$

b.  $P(X \geq 2) = 1 - [P(X = 0) + P(X = 1)]$ .

From a, we know  $P(X = 1) = .3543$ , and  $P(X = 0) = \binom{6}{0} (.1)^0 (.9)^6 = .5314$ .

Hence  $P(X \geq 2) = 1 - [.3543 + .5314] = .1143$

c. Either 4 or 5 goblets must be selected

i) Select 4 goblets with zero defects:  $P(X = 0) = \binom{4}{0} (.1)^0 (.9)^4 = .6561$ .

ii) Select 4 goblets, one of which has a defect, and the 5<sup>th</sup> is good:

$$\left[ \binom{4}{1} (.1)^1 (.9)^3 \right] \times .9 = .26244$$

So the desired probability is  $.6561 + .26244 = .91854$

48. Let S = comes to a complete stop, so  $p = .25$ ,  $n = 20$

a.  $P(X \leq 6) = B(6;20,.25) = .786$

b.  $P(X = 6) = b(6;20,.25) = B(6;20,.25) - B(5;20,.25) = .786 - .617 = .169$

c.  $P(X \geq 6) = 1 - P(X \leq 5) = 1 - B(5;20,.25) = 1 - .617 = .383$

d.  $E(X) = (20)(.25) = 5$ . We expect 5 of the next 20 to stop.

49. Let S = has at least one citation. Then  $p = .4$ ,  $n = 15$

a. If at least 10 have no citations (Failure), then at most 5 have had at least one (Success):

$$P(X \leq 5) = B(5;15,.40) = .403$$

b.  $P(X \leq 7) = B(7;15,.40) = .787$

c.  $P(5 \leq X \leq 10) = P(X \leq 10) - P(X \leq 4) = .991 - .217 = .774$

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

- 50.**  $X \sim \text{Bin}(10, .60)$
- $P(X \geq 6) = 1 - P(X \leq 5) = 1 - B(5; 20, .60) = 1 - .367 = .633$
  - $E(X) = np = (10)(.6) = 6$ ;  $V(X) = np(1 - p) = (10)(.6)(.4) = 2.4$ ;  
 $\sigma_x = 1.55$   
 $E(X) \pm \sigma_x = (4.45, 7.55)$ .  
 We desire  $P(5 \leq X \leq 7) = P(X \leq 7) - P(X \leq 4) = .833 - .166 = .667$
  - $P(3 \leq X \leq 7) = P(X \leq 7) - P(X \leq 2) = .833 - .012 = .821$
- 51.** Let  $S$  represent a telephone that is submitted for service while under warranty and must be replaced. Then  $p = P(S) = P(\text{replaced} | \text{submitted}) \cdot P(\text{submitted}) = (.40)(.20) = .08$ . Thus  $X$ , the number among the company's 10 phones that must be replaced, has a binomial distribution with  $n = 10$ ,  $p = .08$ , so  $p(2) = P(X=2) = \binom{10}{2} (.08)^2 (.92)^8 = .1478$
- 52.**  $X \sim \text{Bin}(25, .02)$
- $P(X=1) = 25(.02)(.98)^{24} = .308$
  - $P(X=0) = 1 - P(X=1) = 1 - (.98)^{25} = 1 - .603 = .397$
  - $P(X=2) = 1 - P(X=1) = 1 - [.308 + .397]$
  - $\bar{x} = 25(.02) = .5$ ;  $s = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{25(.02)(.98)} = \sqrt{.49} = .7$   
 $\bar{x} + 2s = .5 + 1.4 = 1.9$  So  $P(0 < X < 1.9) = P(X=1) = .705$
  - $\frac{.5(4.5) + 24.5(3)}{25} = 3.03$  hours
- 53.**  $X =$  the number of flashlights that work.  
 Let event  $B = \{\text{battery has acceptable voltage}\}$ .  
 Then  $P(\text{flashlight works}) = P(\text{both batteries work}) = P(B)P(B) = (.9)(.9) = .81$  We must assume that the batteries' voltage levels are independent.  
 $X \sim \text{Bin}(10, .81)$ .  $P(X=9) = P(X=9) + P(X=10)$   
 $\binom{10}{9} (.81)^9 (.19) + \binom{10}{10} (.81)^{10} = .285 + .122 = .407$

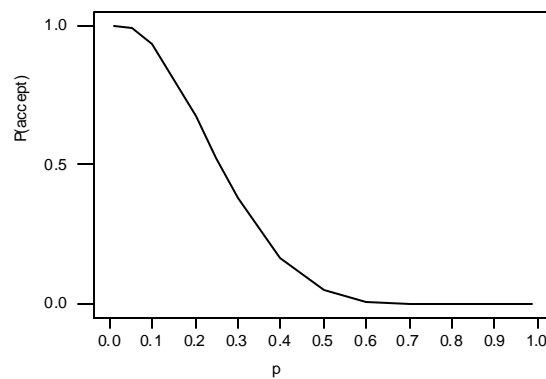
### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

**54.** Let  $p$  denote the actual proportion of defectives in the batch, and  $X$  denote the number of defectives in the sample.

**a.**  $P(\text{the batch is accepted}) = P(X \leq 2) = B(2;10,p)$

$p$	.01	.05	.10	.20	.25
$P(\text{accept})$	1.00	.988	.930	.678	.526

**b.**



**c.**  $P(\text{the batch is accepted}) = P(X \leq 1) = B(1;10,p)$

$p$	.01	.05	.10	.20	.25
$P(\text{accept})$	.996	.914	.736	.376	.244

**d.**  $P(\text{the batch is accepted}) = P(X \leq 2) = B(2;15,p)$

$p$	.01	.05	.10	.20	.25
$P(\text{accept})$	1.00	.964	.816	.398	.236

**e.** We want a plan for which  $P(\text{accept})$  is high for  $p \leq .1$  and low for  $p > .1$ . The plan in **d** seems most satisfactory in these respects.

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

55.

- a.  $P(\text{rejecting claim when } p = .8) = B(15;25,.8) = .017$
- b.  $P(\text{not rejecting claim when } p = .7) = P(X \geq 16 \text{ when } p = .7)$   
 $= 1 - B(15;25,.7) = 1 - .189 = .811$ ; for  $p = .6$ , this probability is  
 $= 1 - B(15;25,.6) = 1 - .575 = .425$ .
- c. The probability of rejecting the claim when  $p = .8$  becomes  $B(14;25,.8) = .006$ , smaller than in **a** above. However, the probabilities of **b** above increase to  $.902$  and  $.586$ , respectively.

56.  $h(x) = 1 \cdot X + 2.25(25 - X) = 62.5 - 1.5X$ , so  $E(h(X)) = 62.5 - 1.5E(x)$   
 $= 62.5 - 1.5np = 62.5 - (1.5)(25)(.6) = \$40.00$

57. If topic A is chosen, when  $n = 2$ ,  $P(\text{at least half received})$   
 $= P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - (.1)^2 = .99$

If B is chosen, when  $n = 4$ ,  $P(\text{at least half received})$   
 $= P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - (0.1)^4 - 4(0.1)^3(.9) = .9963$

Thus topic B should be chosen.

If  $p = .5$ , the probabilities are  $.75$  for A and  $.6875$  for B, so now A should be chosen.

58.

- a.  $np(1 - p) = 0$  if either  $p = 0$  (whence every trial is a failure, so there is no variability in X) or if  $p = 1$  (whence every trial is a success and again there is no variability in X)

b.  $\frac{d}{dp} [np(1 - p)] = n[(1 - p) + p(-1)] = n[1 - 2p] = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad p = .5$ , which is easily seen to correspond to a maximum value of  $V(X)$ .

59.

a.  $b(x; n, 1 - p) = \binom{n}{x} (1 - p)^x (p)^{n-x} = \binom{n}{n-x} (p)^{n-x} (1 - p)^x = b(n-x; n, p)$

Alternatively,  $P(x \text{ S's when } P(S) = 1 - p) = P(n-x \text{ F's when } P(F) = p)$ , since the two events are identical, but the labels S and F are arbitrary so can be interchanged (if  $P(S)$  and  $P(F)$  are also interchanged), yielding  $P(n-x \text{ S's when } P(S) = 1 - p)$  as desired.

b.  $B(x; n, 1 - p) = P(\text{at most } x \text{ S's when } P(S) = 1 - p)$   
 $= P(\text{at least } n-x \text{ F's when } P(F) = p)$   
 $= P(\text{at least } n-x \text{ S's when } P(S) = p)$   
 $= 1 - P(\text{at most } n-x-1 \text{ S's when } P(S) = p)$   
 $= 1 - B(n-x-1; n, p)$

- c. Whenever  $p > .5$ ,  $(1 - p) < .5$  so probabilities involving X can be calculated using the results **a** and **b** in combination with tables giving probabilities only for  $p \leq .5$



### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

**60.** Proof of  $E(X) = np$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(X) &= \sum_{x=0}^n x \cdot \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} = \sum_{x=1}^n x \cdot \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} \\
 &= \sum_{x=1}^n \frac{n!}{(x-1)!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} = np \sum_{x=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(x-1)!(n-x)!} p^{x-1} (1-p)^{n-x} \\
 &= np \sum_{y=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{(y)!(n-1-y)!} p^y (1-p)^{n-1-y} \quad (\text{y replaces x-1}) \\
 &= np \left\{ \sum_{y=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{y} p^y (1-p)^{n-1-y} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

The expression in braces is the sum over all possible values  $y = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$  of a binomial p.m.f. based on  $n-1$  trials, so equals 1, leaving only  $np$ , as desired.

**61.**

- a.** Although there are three payment methods, we are only concerned with  $S =$  uses a debit card and  $F =$  does not use a debit card. Thus we can use the binomial distribution. So  $n = 100$  and  $p = .5$ .  $E(X) = np = 100(.5) = 50$ , and  $V(X) = 25$ .
- b.** With  $S =$  doesn't pay with cash,  $n = 100$  and  $p = .7$ ,  $E(X) = np = 100(.7) = 70$ , and  $V(X) = 21$ .

**62.**

- a.** Let  $X =$  the number with reservations who show, a binomial r.v. with  $n = 6$  and  $p = .8$ . The desired probability is  
 $P(X = 5 \text{ or } 6) = b(5;6,.8) + b(6;6,.8) = .3932 + .2621 = .6553$

- b.** Let  $h(X) =$  the number of available spaces. Then

When $x$ is:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$H(x)$ is:	4	3	2	1	0	0	0

$$E[h(X)] = \sum_{x=0}^6 h(x) \cdot b(x;6,.8) = 4(.000) + 3(.002) = 2(.015) + 3(.082) = .277$$

- c.** Possible  $X$  values are 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.  $X = 0$  if there are 3 reservations and none show or ... or 6 reservations and none show, so  
 $P(X = 0) = b(0;3,.8)(.1) + b(0;4,.8)(.2) + b(0;5,.8)(.3) + b(0;6,.8)(.4)$   
 $= .0080(.1) + .0016(.2) + .0003(.3) + .0001(.4) = .0013$   
 $P(X = 1) = b(1;3,.8)(.1) + \dots + b(1;6,.8)(.4) = .0172$   
 $P(X = 2) = .0906, \quad P(X = 3) = .2273,$   
 $P(X = 4) = 1 - [.0013 + \dots + .2273] = .6636$

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

63. When  $p = .5$ ,  $\mu = 10$  and  $\sigma = 2.236$ , so  $2\sigma = 4.472$  and  $3\sigma = 6.708$ .  
 The inequality  $|X - 10| \geq 4.472$  is satisfied if either  $X \leq 5$  or  $X \geq 15$ , or  $P(|X - \mu| \geq 2\sigma) = P(X \leq 5 \text{ or } X \geq 15) = .021 + .021 = .042$ .

In the case  $p = .75$ ,  $\mu = 15$  and  $\sigma = 1.937$ , so  $2\sigma = 3.874$  and  $3\sigma = 5.811$ .  $P(|X - 15| \geq 3.874) = P(X \leq 11 \text{ or } X \geq 19) = .041 + .024 = .065$ , whereas  $P(|X - 15| \geq 5.811) = P(X \leq 9) = .004$ . All these probabilities are considerably less than the upper bounds .25 (for  $k = 2$ ) and .11 (for  $k = 3$ ) given by Chebyshev.

### Section 3.5

64. a.  $X \sim \text{Hypergeometric } N=15, n=5, M=6$

$$\text{b. } P(X=2) = \frac{\binom{6}{2} \binom{9}{3}}{\binom{15}{5}} = \frac{840}{3003} = .280$$

$$P(X=2) = P(X=0) + P(X=1) + P(X=2)$$

$$= \frac{\binom{9}{5}}{\binom{15}{5}} + \frac{\binom{6}{1} \binom{9}{4}}{\binom{15}{5}} + \frac{840}{3003} = \frac{126 + 756 + 840}{3003} = \frac{1722}{3003} = .573$$

$$P(X=2) = 1 - P(X=1) = 1 - [P(X=0) + P(X=1)] = 1 - \frac{126 + 756}{3003} = .706$$

$$\text{c. } E(X) = 5 \left( \frac{6}{15} \right) = 2; V(X) = \left( \frac{15-5}{14} \right) \cdot 5 \cdot \left( \frac{6}{15} \right) \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{6}{15} \right) = .857;$$

$$s = \sqrt{V(X)} = .926$$

Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

65.  $X \sim h(x; 6, 12, 7)$

$$\text{a. } P(X=5) = \frac{\binom{7}{5} \binom{5}{1}}{\binom{12}{6}} = \frac{105}{924} = .114$$

$$\text{b. } P(X=4) = 1 - P(X=5) = 1 - [P(X=5) + P(X=6)] = 1 - \left[ \frac{\binom{7}{5} \binom{5}{1}}{\binom{12}{6}} + \frac{\binom{7}{6}}{\binom{12}{6}} \right] = 1 - \frac{105 + 7}{924} = 1 - .121 = .879$$

$$\text{c. } E(X) = \left( \frac{6 \cdot 7}{12} \right) = 3.5; \quad \sigma = \sqrt{\left( \frac{6}{11} \right) \left( 6 \right) \left( \frac{7}{12} \right) \left( \frac{5}{12} \right)} = \sqrt{.795} = .892$$

$P(X > 3.5 + .892) = P(X > 4.392) = P(X=5) = .121$  (see part b)

d. We can approximate the hypergeometric distribution with the binomial if the population size and the number of successes are large:  $h(x; 15, 40, 400)$  approaches  $b(x; 15, .10)$ . So  $P(X=5) \sim B(5; 15, .10)$  from the binomial tables = .998

66.

$$\text{a. } P(X = 10) = h(10; 15, 30, 50) = \frac{\binom{30}{10} \binom{20}{5}}{\binom{50}{15}} = .2070$$

$$\text{b. } P(X \geq 10) = h(10; 15, 30, 50) + h(11; 15, 30, 50) + \dots + h(15; 15, 30, 50) = .2070 + .1176 + .0438 + .0101 + .0013 + .0001 = .3799$$

c.  $P(\text{at least 10 from the same class}) = P(\text{at least 10 from second class [answer from b]}) + P(\text{at least 10 from first class})$ . But “at least 10 from 1<sup>st</sup> class” is the same as “at most 5 from the second” or  $P(X \leq 5)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq 5) &= h(0; 15, 30, 50) + h(1; 15, 30, 50) + \dots + h(5; 15, 30, 50) \\ &= 11697 + .002045 + .000227 + .000150 + .000001 + .000000 \\ &= .01412 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So the desired probability} &= P(x \geq 10) + P(X \leq 5) \\ &= .3799 + .01412 = .39402 \end{aligned}$$

Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

- d.  $E(X) = n \cdot \frac{M}{N} = 15 \cdot \frac{30}{50} = 9$   
 $V(X) = \left(\frac{35}{49}\right)(9)\left(1 - \frac{30}{50}\right) = 2.5714$   
 $\sigma_x = 1.6036$
- e. Let  $Y = 15 - X$ . Then  $E(Y) = 15 - E(X) = 15 - 9 = 6$   
 $V(Y) = V(15 - X) = V(X) = 2.5714$ , so  $\sigma_Y = 1.6036$

67.

- a. Possible values of  $X$  are 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. (In order to have less than 5 of the granite, there would have to be more than 10 of the basaltic).

$$P(X = 5) = h(5; 15, 10, 20) = \frac{\binom{10}{5} \binom{10}{10}}{\binom{20}{15}} = .0163.$$

Following the same pattern for the other values, we arrive at the pmf, in table form below.

x	5	6	7	8	9	10
p(x)	.0163	.1354	.3483	.3483	.1354	.0163

- b.  $P(\text{all 10 of one kind or the other}) = P(X = 5) + P(X = 10) = .0163 + .0163 = .0326$
- c.  $E(X) = n \cdot \frac{M}{N} = 15 \cdot \frac{10}{20} = 7.5$ ;  $V(X) = \left(\frac{5}{19}\right)(7.5)\left(1 - \frac{10}{20}\right) = .9868$ ;  
 $\sigma_x = .9934$

$\mu \pm \sigma = 7.5 \pm .9934 = (6.5066, 8.4934)$ , so we want  
 $P(X = 7) + P(X = 8) = .3483 + .3483 = .6966$

68.

- a.  $h(x; 6, 4, 11)$

b.  $6 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{11}\right) = 2.18$

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

69.

- a.  $h(x; 10, 10, 20)$  (the successes here are the top 10 pairs, and a sample of 10 pairs is drawn from among the 20)
- b. Let  $X$  = the number among the top 5 who play E-W. Then  $P(\text{all of top 5 play the same direction}) = P(X = 5) + P(X = 0) = h(5; 10, 5, 20) + h(5; 10, 5, 20)$

$$= \frac{\binom{15}{5}}{\binom{20}{10}} + \frac{\binom{15}{10}}{\binom{20}{10}} = .033$$

- c.  $N = 2n; M = n; n = n$   
 $h(x; n, n, 2n)$

$$E(X) = n \cdot \frac{n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}n;$$

$$V(X) =$$

$$\left(\frac{2n-n}{2n-1}\right) \cdot n \cdot \frac{n}{2n} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{n}{2n}\right) = \left(\frac{n}{2n-1}\right) \cdot \frac{n}{2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{n}{2n}\right) = \left(\frac{n}{2n-1}\right) \cdot \frac{n}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

70.

- a.  $h(x; 10, 15, 50)$

- b. When  $N$  is large relative to  $n$ ,  $h(x; n, M, N) \approx \mathcal{B}\left(x; n, \frac{M}{N}\right)$

$$\text{so } h(x; 10, 150, 500) \approx \mathcal{B}(x; 10, .3)$$

- c. Using the hypergeometric model,  $E(X) = 10 \cdot \left(\frac{150}{500}\right) = 3$  and

$$V(X) = \frac{490}{499} (10)(.3)(.7) = .982(2.1) = 2.06$$

$$\text{Using the binomial model, } E(X) = (10)(.3) = 3, \text{ and } V(X) = 10(.3)(.7) = 2.1$$

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

71.

a. With  $S =$  a female child and  $F =$  a male child, let  $X =$  the number of  $F$ 's before the 2<sup>nd</sup>  $S$ .  
Then  $P(X = x) = nb(x; 2, .5)$

b.  $P(\text{exactly 4 children}) = P(\text{exactly 2 males})$   
 $= nb(2; 2, .5) = (3)(.0625) = .188$

c.  $P(\text{at most 4 children}) = P(X \leq 2)$   
 $= \sum_{x=0}^2 nb(x; 2, .5) = .25 + 2(.25)(.5) + 3(.0625) = .688$

d.  $E(X) = \frac{(2)(.5)}{.5} = 2$ , so the expected number of children  $= E(X + 2)$   
 $= E(X) + 2 = 4$

72.

The only possible values of  $X$  are 3, 4, and 5.

$p(3) = P(X = 3) = P(\text{first 3 are B's or first 3 are G's}) = 2(.5)^3 = .250$

$p(4) = P(\text{two among the 1<sup>st</sup> three are B's and the 4th is a B}) + P(\text{two among the 1<sup>st</sup> three are$

$G$ 's and the 4th is a G)  $= 2 \cdot \binom{3}{2} (.5)^4 = .375$

$p(5) = 1 - p(3) - p(4) = .375$

73.

This is identical to an experiment in which a single family has children until exactly 6 females have been born (since  $p = .5$  for each of the three families), so  $p(x) = nb(x; 6, .5)$  and  $E(X) = 6$  ( $= 2+2+2$ , the sum of the expected number of males born to each one.)

74.

The interpretation of "roll" here is a pair of tosses of a single player's die (two tosses by A or two by B). With  $S =$  doubles on a particular roll,  $p = \frac{1}{6}$ . Furthermore, A and B are really identical (each die is fair), so we can equivalently imagine A rolling until 10 doubles appear. The  $P(x \text{ rolls}) = P(9 \text{ doubles among the first } x - 1 \text{ rolls and a double on the } x^{\text{th}} \text{ roll}) =$

$$\binom{x-1}{9} \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{x-10} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^9 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = \binom{x-1}{9} \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{x-10} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{10}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{r(1-p)}{p} = \frac{10\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)}{\frac{1}{6}} = 10(5) = 50 \quad V(X) = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2} = \frac{10\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2} = 10(5)(6) = 300$$

**Section 3.6**

75.

- a.  $P(X \leq 8) = F(8;5) = .932$
- b.  $P(X = 8) = F(8;5) - F(7;5) = .065$
- c.  $P(X \geq 9) = 1 - P(X \leq 8) = .068$
- d.  $P(5 \leq X \leq 8) = F(8;5) - F(4;5) = .492$
- e.  $P(5 < X < 8) = F(7;5) - F(5;5) = .867 - .616 = .251$

76.

- a.  $P(X \leq 5) = F(5;8) = .191$
- b.  $P(6 \leq X \leq 9) = F(9;8) - F(5;8) = .526$
- c.  $P(X \geq 10) = 1 - P(X \leq 9) = .283$
- d.  $E(X) = \lambda = 10$ ,  $\sigma_X = \sqrt{I} = 2.83$ , so  $P(X > 12.83) = P(X \geq 13) = 1 - P(X \leq 12) = 1 - .936 = .064$

77.

- a.  $P(X \leq 10) = F(10;20) = .011$
- b.  $P(X > 20) = 1 - F(20;20) = 1 - .559 = .441$
- c.  $P(10 \leq X \leq 20) = F(20;20) - F(9;20) = .559 - .005 = .554$   
 $P(10 < X < 20) = F(19;20) - F(10;20) = .470 - .011 = .459$
- d.  $E(X) = \lambda = 20$ ,  $\sigma_X = \sqrt{I} = 4.472$   
 $P(\mu - 2\sigma < X < \mu + 2\sigma) = P(20 - 8.944 < X < 20 + 8.944)$   
 $= P(11.056 < X < 28.944)$   
 $= P(X \leq 28) - P(X \leq 11)$   
 $= F(28;20) - F(12;20)$   
 $= .966 - .021 = .945$

78.

- a.  $P(X = 1) = F(1;2) - F(0;2) = .982 - .819 = .163$
- b.  $P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - F(1;2) = 1 - .982 = .018$
- c.  $P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ doesn't} \cap 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ doesn't}) = P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ doesn't}) \cdot P(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ doesn't})$   
 $= (.819)(.819) = .671$

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

79.  $p = \frac{1}{200}$ ;  $n = 1000$ ;  $\lambda = np = 5$
- $P(5 \leq X \leq 8) = F(8;5) - F(4;5) = .492$
  - $P(X \geq 8) = 1 - P(X \leq 7) = 1 - .867 = .133$
- 80.
- The experiment is binomial with  $n = 10,000$  and  $p = .001$ ,  
so  $\mu = np = 10$  and  $\sigma = \sqrt{npq} = 3.161$ .
  - $X$  has approximately a Poisson distribution with  $\lambda = 10$ ,  
so  $P(X > 10) \sim 1 - F(10;10) = 1 - .583 = .417$
  - $P(X = 0) \sim 0$
- 81.
- $\lambda = 8$  when  $t = 1$ , so  $P(X = 6) = F(6;8) - F(5;8) = .313 - .191 = .122$ ,  
 $P(X \geq 6) = 1 - F(5;8) = .809$ , and  $P(X \geq 10) = 1 - F(9;8) = .283$
  - $t = 90 \text{ min} = 1.5 \text{ hours}$ , so  $\lambda = 12$ ; thus the expected number of arrivals is 12 and the SD  
 $= \sqrt{12} = 3.464$
  - $t = 2.5 \text{ hours}$  implies that  $\lambda = 20$ ; in this case,  $P(X \geq 20) = 1 - F(19;20) = .530$  and  $P(X \leq 10) = F(10;20) = .011$ .
- 82.
- $P(X = 4) = F(4;5) - F(3;5) = .440 - .265 = .175$
  - $P(X \geq 4) = 1 - P(X \leq 3) = 1 - .265 = .735$
  - Arrivals occur at the rate of 5 per hour, so for a 45 minute period the rate is  $\lambda = (5)(.75) = 3.75$ , which is also the expected number of arrivals in a 45 minute period.
- 83.
- For a two hour period the parameter of the distribution is  $\lambda t = (4)(2) = 8$ ,  
so  $P(X = 10) = F(10;8) - F(9;8) = .099$ .
  - For a 30 minute period,  $\lambda t = (4)(.5) = 2$ , so  $P(X = 0) = F(0,2) = .135$
  - $E(X) = \lambda t = 2$



### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

- 84.** Let  $X$  = the number of diodes on a board that fail.
- a.**  $E(X) = np = (200)(.01) = 2$ ,  $V(X) = npq = (200)(.01)(.99) = 1.98$ ,  $\sigma_X = 1.407$
  - b.**  $X$  has approximately a Poisson distribution with  $\lambda = np = 2$ ,  
so  $P(X \geq 4) = 1 - P(X \leq 3) = 1 - F(3;2) = 1 - .857 = .143$
  - c.**  $P(\text{board works properly}) = P(\text{all diodes work}) = P(X = 0) = F(0;2) = .135$   
Let  $Y$  = the number among the five boards that work, a binomial r.v. with  $n = 5$  and  $p = .135$ . Then  $P(Y \geq 4) = P(Y = 4) + P(Y = 5) =$   

$$\binom{5}{4} (.135)^4 (.865) + \binom{5}{5} (.135)^5 (.865)^0 = .00144 + .00004 = .00148$$
- 85.**  $\alpha = 1/(\text{mean time between occurrences}) = \frac{1}{.5} = 2$
- a.**  $\alpha t = (2)(2) = 4$
  - b.**  $P(X > 5) = 1 - P(X \leq 5) = 1 - .785 = .215$
  - c.** Solve for  $t$ , given  $\alpha = 2$ :  
 $.1 = e^{-\alpha t}$   
 $\ln(.1) = -\alpha t$   
 $t = \frac{2.3026}{2} \approx 1.15 \text{ years}$
- 86.**  $E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x \frac{e^{-1} 1^x}{x!} = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x \frac{e^{-1} 1^x}{x!} = 1 \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x \frac{e^{-1} 1^x}{x!} = 1 \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} x \frac{e^{-1} 1^y}{y!} = 1$
- 87.**
- a.** For a one-quarter acre plot, the parameter is  $(80)(.25) = 20$ ,  
so  $P(X \leq 16) = F(16;20) = .221$
  - b.** The expected number of trees is  $\lambda(\text{area}) = 80(85,000) = 6,800,000$ .
  - c.** The area of the circle is  $\pi r^2 = .031416$  sq. miles or 20.106 acres. Thus  $X$  has a Poisson distribution with parameter 20.106

88.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } P(X = 10 \text{ and no violations}) &= P(\text{no violations} \mid X = 10) \cdot P(X = 10) \\ &= (.5)^{10} \cdot [F(10;10) - F(9;10)] \\ &= (.000977)(.125) = .000122 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } P(y \text{ arrive and exactly 10 have no violations}) &= P(\text{exactly 10 have no violations} \mid y \text{ arrive}) \cdot P(y \text{ arrive}) \\ &= P(10 \text{ successes in } y \text{ trials when } p = .5) \cdot e^{-10} \frac{(10)^y}{y!} \\ &= \binom{y}{10} (.5)^{10} (.5)^{y-10} e^{-10} \frac{(10)^y}{y!} = \frac{e^{-10} (5)^y}{10!(y-10)!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } P(\text{exactly 10 without a violation}) &= \sum_{y=10}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-10} (5)^y}{10!(y-10)!} \\ &= \frac{e^{-10} \cdot 5^{10}}{10!} \sum_{y=10}^{\infty} \frac{(5)^{y-10}}{(y-10)!} = \frac{e^{-10} \cdot 5^{10}}{10!} \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \frac{(5)^u}{(u)!} = \frac{e^{-10} \cdot 5^{10}}{10!} \cdot e^5 \\ &= \frac{e^{-5} \cdot 5^{10}}{10!} = p(10;5). \end{aligned}$$

In fact, generalizing this argument shows that the number of “no-violation” arrivals within the hour has a Poisson distribution with parameter 5; the 5 results from  $\lambda p = 10(.5)$ .

89.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } \text{No events in } (0, t+\Delta t) \text{ if and only if no events in } (0, t) \text{ and no events in } (t, t+\Delta t). \text{ Thus, } P_0(t+\Delta t) &= P_0(t) \cdot P(\text{no events in } (t, t+\Delta t)) \\ &= P_0(t)[1 - \lambda \cdot \Delta t - o(\Delta t)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b. } \frac{P_0(t + \Delta t) - P_0(t)}{\Delta t} = -\lambda P_0(t) - P_0(t) \cdot \frac{o(\Delta t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$\text{c. } \frac{d}{dt} [e^{-\lambda t}] = -\lambda e^{-\lambda t} = -\lambda P_0(t), \text{ as desired.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d. } \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^k}{k!} \right] &= \frac{-\lambda e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^k}{k!} + \frac{k \lambda e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{k-1}}{k!} \\ &= -\lambda \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^k}{k!} + \lambda \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = -\lambda P_k(t) + \lambda P_{k-1}(t) \text{ as desired.} \end{aligned}$$

### Supplementary Exercises

90. Outcomes are (1,2,3)(1,2,4) (1,2,5) ... (5,6,7); there are 35 such outcomes. Each having probability  $\frac{1}{35}$ . The W values for these outcomes are 6 (=1+2+3), 7, 8, ..., 18. Since there is just one outcome with W value 6,  $p(6) = P(W = 6) = \frac{1}{35}$ . Similarly, there are three outcomes with W value 9 [(1,2,6) (1,3,5) and 2,3,4], so  $p(9) = \frac{3}{35}$ . Continuing in this manner yields the following distribution:

W	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
P(W)	$\frac{1}{35}$	$\frac{1}{35}$	$\frac{2}{35}$	$\frac{3}{35}$	$\frac{4}{35}$	$\frac{4}{35}$	$\frac{5}{35}$	$\frac{4}{35}$	$\frac{4}{35}$	$\frac{3}{35}$	$\frac{2}{35}$	$\frac{1}{35}$	$\frac{1}{35}$

Since the distribution is symmetric about 12,  $\mu = 12$ , and  $\mathbf{s}^2 = \sum_{w=6}^{18} (w-12)^2 p(w)$   
 $= \frac{1}{35} [(6)^2(1) + (5)^2(1) + \dots + (5)^2(1) + (6)^2(1)] = 8$

91.

- a.  $p(1) = P(\text{exactly one suit}) = P(\text{all spades}) + P(\text{all hearts}) + P(\text{all diamonds})$

$$+ P(\text{all clubs}) = 4P(\text{all spades}) = 4 \cdot \frac{\binom{13}{5}}{\binom{52}{5}} = .00198$$

$p(2) = P(\text{all hearts and spades with at least one of each}) + \dots + P(\text{all diamonds and clubs with at least one of each})$

$= 6 P(\text{all hearts and spades with at least one of each})$

$= 6 [ P(1 \text{ h and } 4 \text{ s}) + P(2 \text{ h and } 3 \text{ s}) + P(3 \text{ h and } 2 \text{ s}) + P(4 \text{ h and } 1 \text{ s}) ]$

$$= 6 \cdot \left[ 2 \cdot \frac{\binom{13}{4} \binom{13}{1}}{\binom{52}{5}} + 2 \cdot \frac{\binom{13}{3} \binom{13}{2}}{\binom{52}{5}} \right] = 6 \left[ \frac{18,590 + 44,616}{2,598,960} \right] = .14592$$

$$p(4) = 4P(2 \text{ spades, } 1 \text{ h, } 1 \text{ d, } 1 \text{ c}) = \frac{4 \cdot \binom{13}{2} (13)(13)(13)}{\binom{52}{5}} = .26375$$

$$p(3) = 1 - [p(1) + p(2) + p(4)] = .58835$$

- b.  $\mu = \sum_{x=1}^4 x \cdot p(x) = 3.114$ ,  $\mathbf{s}^2 = \left[ \sum_{x=1}^4 x^2 \cdot p(x) \right] - (3.114)^2 = .405$ ,  $\mathbf{s} = .636$

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

- 92.**  $p(y) = P(Y = y) = P(y \text{ trials to achieve } r \text{ S's}) = P(y-r \text{ F's before } r^{\text{th}} \text{ S})$   
 $= nb(y-r; r, p) = \binom{y-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{y-r}, y = r, r+1, r+2, \dots$
- 93.**
- a.  $b(x; 15, .75)$
  - b.  $P(X > 10) = 1 - B(9; 15, .75) = 1 - .148$
  - c.  $B(10; 15, .75) - B(5; 15, .75) = .314 - .001 = .313$
  - d.  $\mu = (15)(.75) = 11.75, \sigma^2 = (15)(.75)(.25) = 2.81$
  - e. Requests can all be met if and only if  $X \leq 10$ , and  $15 - X \leq 8$ , i.e. if  $7 \leq X \leq 10$ , so  $P(\text{all requests met}) = B(10; 15, .75) - B(6; 15, .75) = .310$
- 94.**  $P(6\text{-v light works}) = P(\text{at least one } 6\text{-v battery works}) = 1 - P(\text{neither works})$   
 $= 1 - (1-p)^2$ .  $P(D \text{ light works}) = P(\text{at least 2 d batteries work}) = 1 - P(\text{at most 1 D battery works})$   
 $= 1 - [(1-p)^4 + 4(1-p)^3]$ . The 6-v should be taken if  $1 - (1-p)^2 \geq 1 - [(1-p)^4 + 4(1-p)^3]$ .  
 Simplifying,  $1 \leq (1-p)^2 + 4p(1-p) \Rightarrow 0 \leq 2p - 3p^3 \Rightarrow p \leq \frac{2}{3}$ .
- 95.** Let  $X \sim \text{Bin}(5, .9)$ . Then  $P(X \geq 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 2) = 1 - B(2; 5, .9) = .991$
- 96.**
- a.  $P(X \geq 5) = 1 - B(4; 25, .05) = .007$
  - b.  $P(X \geq 5) = 1 - B(4; 25, .10) = .098$
  - c.  $P(X \geq 5) = 1 - B(4; 25, .20) = .579$
  - d. All would decrease, which is bad if the % defective is large and good if the % is small.
- 97.**
- a.  $N = 500, p = .005$ , so  $np = 2.5$  and  $b(x; 500, .005) \approx p(x; 2.5)$ , a Poisson p.m.f.
  - b.  $P(X = 5) = p(5; 2.5) - p(4; 2.5) = .9580 - .8912 = .0668$
  - c.  $P(X \geq 5) = 1 - p(4; 2.5) = 1 - .8912 = .1088$

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

- 98.**  $X \sim B(x; 25, p)$ .
- $B(18; 25, .5) - B(6; 25, .5) = .986$
  - $B(18; 25, .8) - B(6; 25, .8) = .220$
  - With  $p = .5$ ,  $P(\text{rejecting the claim}) = P(X \leq 7) + P(X \geq 18) = .022 + [1 - .978] = .022 + .022 = .044$
  - The claim will not be rejected when  $8 \leq X \leq 17$ .  
 With  $p=.6$ ,  $P(8 \leq X \leq 17) = B(17;25,.6) - B(7;25,.6) = .846 - .001 = .845$ .  
 With  $p=.8$ ,  $P(8 \leq X \leq 17) = B(17;25,.8) - B(7;25,.8) = .109 - .000 = .109$ .
  - We want  $P(\text{rejecting the claim}) = .01$ . Using the decision rule “reject if  $X = 6$  or  $X \geq 19$ ” gives the probability .014, which is too large. We should use “reject if  $X = 5$  or  $X \geq 20$ ” which yields  $P(\text{rejecting the claim}) = .002 + .002 = .004$ .

- 99.** Let  $Y$  denote the number of tests carried out. For  $n = 3$ , possible  $Y$  values are 1 and 4.  $P(Y = 1) = P(\text{no one has the disease}) = (.9)^3 = .729$  and  $P(Y = 4) = .271$ , so  $E(Y) = (1)(.729) + (4)(.271) = 1.813$ , as contrasted with the 3 tests necessary without group testing.

- 100.** Regard any particular symbol being received as constituting a trial. Then  $p = P(S) = P(\text{symbol is sent correctly or is sent incorrectly and subsequently corrected}) = 1 - p_1 + p_1 p_2$ . The block of  $n$  symbols gives a binomial experiment with  $n$  trials and  $p = 1 - p_1 + p_1 p_2$ .

- 101.**  $p(2) = P(X = 2) = P(S \text{ on \#1 and } S \text{ on \#2}) = p^2$   
 $p(3) = P(S \text{ on \#3 and } S \text{ on \#2 and } F \text{ on \#1}) = (1 - p)p^2$   
 $p(4) = P(S \text{ on \#4 and } S \text{ on \#3 and } F \text{ on \#2}) = (1 - p)p^2$   
 $p(5) = P(S \text{ on \#5 and } S \text{ on \#4 and } F \text{ on \#3 and no 2 consecutive S's on trials prior to \#3}) = [1 - p(2)](1 - p)p^2$   
 $p(6) = P(S \text{ on \#6 and } S \text{ on \#5 and } F \text{ on \#4 and no 2 consecutive S's on trials prior to \#4}) = [1 - p(2) - p(3)](1 - p)p^2$   
 In general, for  $x = 5, 6, 7, \dots$ :  $p(x) = [1 - p(2) - \dots - p(x - 3)](1 - p)p^2$   
 For  $p = .9$ ,

x	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
p(x)	.81	.081	.081	.0154	.0088	.0023	.0010

So  $P(X \leq 8) = p(2) + \dots + p(8) = .9995$

- 102.**
- With  $X \sim \text{Bin}(25, .1)$ ,  $P(2 \leq X \leq 6) = B(6;25,.1) - B(1;25,.1) = .991 - .271 = 720$
  - $E(X) = np = 25(.1) = 2.5$ ,  $\sigma_x = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{25(.1)(.9)} = \sqrt{2.25} = 1.50$
  - $P(X \geq 7 \text{ when } p = .1) = 1 - B(6;25,.1) = 1 - .991 = .009$
  - $P(X \leq 6 \text{ when } p = .2) = B(6;25,.2) = .780$ , which is quite large

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

103.

- a. Let event C = seed carries single spikelets, and event P = seed produces ears with single spikelets. Then  $P(P \cap C) = P(P|C) \cdot P(C) = .29(.40) = .116$ . Let X = the number of seeds out of the 10 selected that meet the condition  $P \cap C$ . Then  $X \sim \text{Bin}(10, .116)$ .

$$P(X=5) = \binom{10}{5} (.116)^5 (.884)^5 = .002857$$

- b. For 1 seed, the event of interest is P = seed produces ears with single spikelets.

$$P(P) = P(P \cap C) + P(P \cap C') = .116 \text{ (from a)} + P(P|C') \cdot P(C') \\ = .116 + (.26)(.40) = .272.$$

Let Y = the number out of the 10 seeds that meet condition P.

Then  $Y \sim \text{Bin}(10, .272)$ , and  $P(Y=5) = .0767$ .

$$P(Y \leq 5) = b(0;10,.272) + \dots + b(5;10,.272) = .041813 + \dots + .076719 = .97024$$

104. With S = favored acquittal, the population size is N = 12, the number of population S's is M = 4, the sample size is n = 4, and the p.m.f. of the number of interviewed jurors who favor

acquittal is the hypergeometric p.m.f.  $h(x;4,4,12)$ .  $E(X) = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{12}\right) = 1.33$

105.

- a.  $P(X=0) = F(0;2) = 0.135$

- b. Let S = an operator who receives no requests. Then  $p = .135$  and we wish  $P(4 \text{ S's in } 5$

$$\text{trials}) = b(4;5,.135) = \binom{5}{4} (.135)^4 (.884)^1 = .00144$$

- c.  $P(\text{all receive } x) = P(\text{first receives } x) \cdot \dots \cdot P(\text{fifth receives } x) = \left[\frac{e^{-2} 2^x}{x!}\right]^5$ , and  $P(\text{all$

receive the same number) is the sum from  $x = 0$  to  $\infty$ .

106.  $P(\text{at least one}) = 1 - P(\text{none}) = 1 - e^{-lpR^2} \cdot \frac{(lpR^2)^0}{0!} = 1 - e^{-lpR^2} = .99 \Rightarrow e^{-lpR^2} = .01$

$$\Rightarrow R^2 = \frac{-\ln(.01)}{lp} = .7329 \Rightarrow R = .8561$$

107. The number sold is  $\min(X, 5)$ , so  $E[\min(x, 5)] = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \min(x, 5) p(x; 4)$

$$= (0)p(0;4) + (1)p(1;4) + (2)p(2;4) + (3)p(3;4) + (4)p(4;4) + 5 \sum_{x=5}^{\infty} p(x;4)$$

$$= 1.735 + 5[1 - F(4;4)] = 3.59$$

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

108.

a.  $P(X = x) = P(\text{A wins in } x \text{ games}) + P(\text{B wins in } x \text{ games})$   
 $= P(9 \text{ S's in } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ } x-1 \cap \text{S on the } x^{\text{th}}) + P(9 \text{ F's in } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ } x-1 \cap \text{F on the } x^{\text{th}})$   
 $= \binom{x-1}{9} p^9 (1-p)^{x-10} p + \binom{x-1}{9} (1-p)^9 p^{x-10} (1-p)$   
 $= \binom{x-1}{9} [p^{10} (1-p)^{x-10} + (1-p)^{10} p^{x-10}]$

b. Possible values of X are now 10, 11, 12, ... (all positive integers  $\geq 10$ ). Now

$$P(X = x) = \binom{x-1}{9} [p^{10} (1-p)^{x-10} + q^{10} (1-q)^{x-10}] \text{ for } x = 10, \dots, 19,$$

$$\text{So } P(X \geq 20) = 1 - P(X < 20) \text{ and } P(X < 20) = \sum_{x=10}^{19} P(X = x)$$

109.

- a. No; probability of success is not the same for all tests
- b. There are four ways exactly three could have positive results. Let D represent those with the disease and D' represent those without the disease.

Combination		Probability
D	D'	
0	3	$\left[ \binom{5}{0} (.2)^0 (.8)^5 \right] \cdot \left[ \binom{5}{3} (.9)^3 (.1)^2 \right]$ $= (.32768)(.0729) = .02389$
1	2	$\left[ \binom{5}{1} (.2)^1 (.8)^4 \right] \cdot \left[ \binom{5}{2} (.9)^2 (.1)^3 \right]$ $= (.4096)(.0081) = .00332$
2	1	$\left[ \binom{5}{2} (.2)^2 (.8)^3 \right] \cdot \left[ \binom{5}{1} (.9)^1 (.1)^4 \right]$ $= (.2048)(.00045) = .00009216$
3	0	$\left[ \binom{5}{3} (.2)^3 (.8)^2 \right] \cdot \left[ \binom{5}{0} (.9)^0 (.1)^5 \right]$ $= (.0512)(.00001) = .00000512$

Adding up the probabilities associated with the four combinations yields 0.0273.

### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

**110.**  $k(r,x) = \frac{(x+r-1)(x+r-2)\dots(x+r-x)}{x!}$

With  $r = 2.5$  and  $p = .3$ ,  $p(4) = \frac{(5.5)(4.5)(3.5)(2.5)}{4!} (.3)^{2.5} (.7)^4 = .1068$

Using  $k(r,0) = 1$ ,  $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - p(0) = 1 - (.3)^{2.5} = .9507$

**111.**

**a.**  $p(x; \lambda, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} p(x; \mathbf{I}) + \frac{1}{2} p(x; \mathbf{m})$  where both  $p(x; \lambda)$  and  $p(x; \mu)$  are Poisson p.m.f.'s and thus  $\geq 0$ , so  $p(x; \lambda, \mu) \geq 0$ . Further,

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} p(x; \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{m}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} p(x; \mathbf{I}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} p(x; \mathbf{m}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

**b.**  $.6 p(x; \mathbf{I}) + .4 p(x; \mathbf{m})$

**c.**  $E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x \left[ \frac{1}{2} p(x; \mathbf{I}) + \frac{1}{2} p(x; \mathbf{m}) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x p(x; \mathbf{I}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x p(x; \mathbf{m})$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{I} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m} = \frac{\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{m}}{2}$

**d.**  $E(X^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x^2 p(x; \mathbf{I}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x^2 p(x; \mathbf{m}) = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{I}^2 + \mathbf{I}) + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{m}^2 + \mathbf{m})$  (since for a Poisson r.v.,  $E(X^2) = V(X) + [E(X)]^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2$ ),  
 so  $V(X) = \frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{I}^2 + \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{m}^2 + \mathbf{m}] - \left[ \frac{\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{m}}{2} \right]^2 = \left( \frac{\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{m}}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{m}}{2}$

**112.**

**a.**  $\frac{b(x+1; n, p)}{b(x; n, p)} = \frac{(n-x)}{(x+1)} \cdot \frac{p}{(1-p)} > 1$  if  $np - (1-p) > x$ , from which the stated conclusion follows.

**b.**  $\frac{p(x+1; \mathbf{I})}{p(x; \mathbf{I})} = \frac{\mathbf{I}}{(x+1)} > 1$  if  $x < \lambda - 1$ , from which the stated conclusion follows. If

$\lambda$  is an integer, then  $\lambda - 1$  is a mode, but  $p(\lambda, \lambda) = p(1 - \lambda, \lambda)$  so  $\lambda$  is also a mode  $[p(x; \lambda)]$  achieves its maximum for both  $x = \lambda - 1$  and  $x = \lambda$ .



### Chapter 3: Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions

113. 
$$P(X=j) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} P(\text{arm on track } i \cap X=j) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} P(X=j | \text{arm on } i) \cdot p_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{10} P(\text{next seek at } I+j+1 \text{ or } I-j-1) \cdot p_i = \sum_{i=1}^{10} (p_{i+j+1} + p_{i-j-1}) p_i$$
 where  $p_k = 0$  if  $k < 0$  or  $k > 10$ .

114. 
$$E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^n x \cdot \frac{\binom{M}{x} \binom{N-M}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}} = \sum_{x=1}^n \frac{M!}{(x-1)!(M-x)!} \cdot \frac{\binom{N-M}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

$$n \cdot \frac{M}{N} \sum_{x=1}^n \binom{M-1}{x-1} \frac{\binom{N-M}{n-x}}{\binom{N-1}{n-1}} = n \cdot \frac{M}{N} \sum_{y=0}^{n-1} \binom{M-1}{y} \frac{\binom{N-1-(M-1)}{n-1-y}}{\binom{N-1}{n-1}}$$

$$n \cdot \frac{M}{N} \sum_{y=0}^{n-1} h(y; n-1, M-1, N-1) = n \cdot \frac{M}{N}$$

115. Let  $A = \{x: |x - \mu| \geq k\sigma\}$ . Then  $\sigma^2 = \sum_A (x - \mu)^2 p(x) \geq (k\sigma)^2 \sum_A p(x)$ . But  $\sum_A p(x) = P(X \text{ is in } A) = P(|X - \mu| \geq k\sigma)$ , so  $\sigma^2 \geq k^2 \sigma^2 \cdot P(|X - \mu| \geq k\sigma)$ , as desired.

116.

a. For  $[0,4]$ ,  $\lambda = \int_0^4 e^{2+.6t} dt = 123.44$ , whereas for  $[2,6]$ ,  $\lambda = \int_2^6 e^{2+.6t} dt = 409.82$

b.  $\lambda = \int_0^{0.9907} e^{2+.6t} dt = 9.9996 \approx 10$ , so the desired probability is  $F(15, 10) = .951$ .

## CHAPTER 4

### Section 4.1

1.

a.  $P(X \leq 1) = \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x dx = \left. \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right|_0^1 = .25$

b.  $P(.5 \leq X \leq 1.5) = \int_{.5}^{1.5} \frac{1}{2} x dx = \left. \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right|_{.5}^{1.5} = .5$

c.  $P(X > 1.5) = \int_{1.5}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{1.5}^2 \frac{1}{2} x dx = \left. \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right|_{1.5}^2 = \frac{7}{16} \approx .438$

2.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{10}$  for  $-5 \leq x \leq 5$ , and  $= 0$  otherwise

a.  $P(X < 0) = \int_{-5}^0 \frac{1}{10} dx = .5$

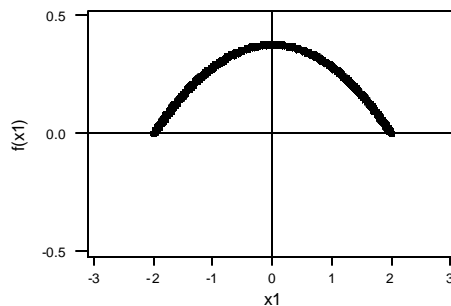
b.  $P(-2.5 < X < 2.5) = \int_{-2.5}^{2.5} \frac{1}{10} dx = .5$

c.  $P(-2 \leq X \leq 3) = \int_{-2}^3 \frac{1}{10} dx = .5$

d.  $P(k < X < k+4) = \int_k^{k+4} \frac{1}{10} dx = \left. \frac{x}{10} \right|_k^{k+4} = \frac{1}{10} [(k+4) - k] = .4$

3.

a. Graph of  $f(x) = .09375(4 - x^2)$



Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

b.  $P(X > 0) = \int_0^2 .09375(4 - x^2) dx = .09375 \left( 4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^2 = .5$

c.  $P(-1 < X < 1) = \int_{-1}^1 .09375(4 - x^2) dx = .6875$

d.  $P(x < -.5 \text{ OR } x > .5) = 1 - P(-.5 \leq X \leq .5) = 1 - \int_{-.5}^{.5} .09375(4 - x^2) dx$   
 $= 1 - .3672 = .6328$

4.

a.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x; \mathbf{q}) dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\mathbf{q}^2} e^{-x^2/2\mathbf{q}^2} dx = -e^{-x^2/2\mathbf{q}^2} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 0 - (-1) = 1$

b.  $P(X \leq 200) = \int_{-\infty}^{200} f(x; \mathbf{q}) dx = \int_0^{200} \frac{x}{\mathbf{q}^2} e^{-x^2/2\mathbf{q}^2} dx$   
 $= -e^{-x^2/2\mathbf{q}^2} \Big|_0^{200} \approx -.1353 + 1 = .8647$

$P(X < 200) = P(X \leq 200) \approx .8647$ , since  $x$  is continuous.

$P(X \geq 200) = 1 - P(X \leq 200) \approx .1353$

c.  $P(100 \leq X \leq 200) = \int_{100}^{200} f(x; \mathbf{q}) dx = -e^{-x^2/20,000} \Big|_{100}^{200} \approx .4712$

d. For  $x > 0$ ,  $P(X \leq x) =$

$$\int_{-\infty}^x f(y; \mathbf{q}) dy = \int_0^x \frac{y}{\mathbf{q}^2} e^{-y^2/2\mathbf{q}^2} dy = -e^{-y^2/2\mathbf{q}^2} \Big|_0^x = 1 - e^{-x^2/2\mathbf{q}^2}$$

5.

a.  $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^2 kx^2 dx = k \left( \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^2 = k \left( \frac{8}{3} \right) \Rightarrow k = \frac{3}{8}$

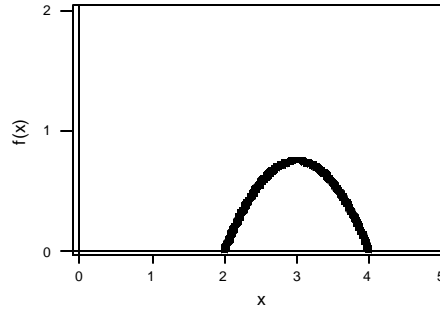
b.  $P(0 \leq X \leq 1) = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{8} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{8} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{8} = .125$

c.  $P(1 \leq X \leq 1.5) = \int_1^{1.5} \frac{3}{8} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{8} x^3 \Big|_1^{1.5} = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)^3 - \frac{1}{8} (1)^3 = \frac{19}{64} \approx .2969$

d.  $P(X \geq 1.5) = 1 - \int_0^{1.5} \frac{3}{8} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{8} x^3 \Big|_0^{1.5} = 1 - \left[ \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)^3 - 0 \right] = 1 - \frac{27}{64} = \frac{37}{64} \approx .5781$

6.

a.



$$\text{b. } 1 = \int_2^4 k[1 - (x - 3)^2] dx = \int_{-1}^1 k[1 - u^2] du = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow k = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{c. } P(X > 3) = \int_3^4 \frac{3}{4}[1 - (x - 3)^2] dx = .5 \text{ by symmetry of the p.d.f}$$

$$\text{d. } P\left(\frac{11}{4} \leq X \leq \frac{13}{4}\right) = \int_{11/4}^{13/4} \frac{3}{4}[1 - (x - 3)^2] dx = \frac{3}{4} \int_{-1/4}^{1/4} [1 - (u)^2] du = \frac{47}{128} \approx .367$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e. } P(|X-3| > .5) &= 1 - P(|X-3| \leq .5) = 1 - P(2.5 \leq X \leq 3.5) \\ &= 1 - \int_{-5/4}^{5/4} \frac{3}{4}[1 - (u)^2] du = \frac{5}{16} \approx .313 \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\text{a. } f(x) = \frac{1}{10} \text{ for } 25 \leq x \leq 35 \text{ and } = 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

$$\text{b. } P(X > 33) = \int_{33}^{35} \frac{1}{10} dx = .2$$

$$\text{c. } E(X) = \int_{25}^{35} x \cdot \frac{1}{10} dx = \frac{x^2}{20} \Big|_{25}^{35} = 30$$

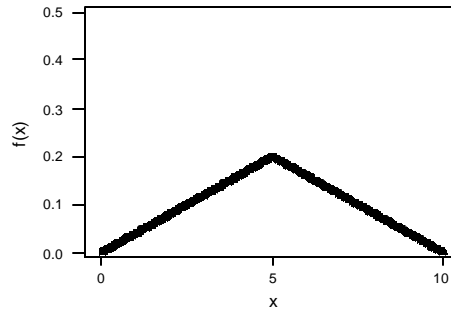
$30 \pm 2$  is from 28 to 32 minutes:

$$P(28 < X < 32) = \int_{28}^{32} \frac{1}{10} dx = \frac{1}{10} x \Big|_{28}^{32} = .4$$

$$\text{d. } P(a \leq x \leq a+2) = \int_a^{a+2} \frac{1}{10} dx = .2, \text{ since the interval has length 2.}$$

8.

a.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y)dy &= \int_0^5 \frac{1}{25}ydy + \int_5^{10} \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{25}y\right)dy = \left[\frac{y^2}{50}\right]_0^5 + \left[\frac{2}{5}y - \frac{1}{50}y^2\right]_5^{10} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \left[(4-2) - \left(2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c. } P(Y \leq 3) = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{25}ydy = \left[\frac{y^2}{50}\right]_0^3 = \frac{9}{50} \approx .18$$

$$\text{d. } P(Y \leq 8) = \int_0^5 \frac{1}{25}ydy + \int_5^8 \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{25}y\right)dy = \frac{23}{25} \approx .92$$

$$\text{e. } P(3 \leq Y \leq 8) = P(Y \leq 8) - P(Y < 3) = \frac{46}{50} - \frac{9}{50} = \frac{37}{50} = .74$$

$$\text{f. } P(Y < 2 \text{ or } Y > 6) = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{25}ydy + \int_6^{10} \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{25}y\right)dy = \frac{2}{5} = .4$$

9.

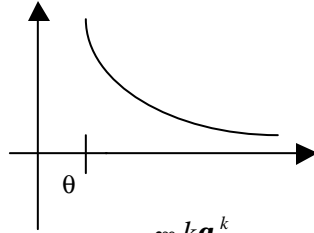
$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } P(X \leq 6) &= \int_5^6 .15e^{-.15(x-5)} dx = .15 \int_0^{5.5} e^{-.15u} du \text{ (after } u = x - .5) \\ &= \left[-e^{-.15u}\right]_0^{5.5} = 1 - e^{-.825} \approx .562 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b. } 1 - .562 = .438; .438$$

$$\text{c. } P(5 \leq Y \leq 6) = P(Y \leq 6) - P(Y \leq 5) \approx .562 - .491 = .071$$

10.

a.



$$b. = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x; k, \mathbf{q}) dx = \int_{\mathbf{q}}^{\infty} \frac{k\mathbf{q}^k}{x^{k+1}} dx = \mathbf{q}^k \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^k} \right) \Big|_{\mathbf{q}}^{\infty} = \frac{\mathbf{q}^k}{\mathbf{q}^k} = 1$$

$$c. P(X \leq b) = \int_{\mathbf{q}}^b \frac{k\mathbf{q}^k}{x^{k+1}} dx = \mathbf{q}^k \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^k} \right) \Big|_{\mathbf{q}}^b = 1 - \left( \frac{\mathbf{q}}{b} \right)^k$$

$$d. P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b \frac{k\mathbf{q}^k}{x^{k+1}} dx = \mathbf{q}^k \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^k} \right) \Big|_a^b = \left( \frac{\mathbf{q}}{a} \right)^k - \left( \frac{\mathbf{q}}{b} \right)^k$$

## Section 4.2

11.

$$a. P(X \leq 1) = F(1) = \frac{1}{4} = .25$$

$$b. P(.5 \leq X \leq 1) = F(1) - F(.5) = \frac{3}{16} = .1875$$

$$c. P(X > .5) = 1 - P(X \leq .5) = 1 - F(.5) = \frac{15}{16} = .9375$$

$$d. .5 = F(\tilde{m}) = \frac{\tilde{m}^2}{4} \Rightarrow \tilde{m}^2 = 2 \Rightarrow \tilde{m} = \sqrt{2} \approx 1.414$$

$$e. f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{x}{2} \text{ for } 0 \leq x < 2, \text{ and } = 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

$$f. E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{6} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{8}{6} \approx 1.333$$

$$g. E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{8} \Big|_0^2 = 2,$$

$$\text{So } \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 2 - \left( \frac{8}{6} \right)^2 = \frac{8}{36} \approx .222, \sigma_x \approx .471$$

$$h. \text{ From g, } E(X^2) = 2$$

12.

a.  $P(X < 0) = F(0) = .5$

b.  $P(-1 \leq X \leq 1) = F(1) - F(-1) = \frac{11}{16} = .6875$

c.  $P(X > .5) = 1 - P(X \leq .5) = 1 - F(.5) = 1 - .6836 = .3164$

d.  $F(x) = F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{32} \left( 4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \right) = 0 + \frac{3}{32} \left( 4 - \frac{3x^2}{3} \right) = .09375(4 - x^2)$

e.  $F(\tilde{m}) = .5$  by definition.  $F(0) = .5$  from a above, which is as desired.

13.

a.  $1 = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{k}{x^4} dx \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{-k}{3} x^{-3} \Big|_1^{\infty} \Rightarrow 1 = 0 - \left(-\frac{k}{3}\right)(1) \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{k}{3} \Rightarrow k = 3$

b. cdf:  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(y) dy = \int_1^x 3y^{-4} dy = -\frac{3}{3} y^{-3} \Big|_1^x = -x^{-3} + 1 = 1 - \frac{1}{x^3}$ . So

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 1 \\ 1 - x^{-3}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

c.  $P(x > 2) = 1 - F(2) = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{8}$  or .125;

$$P(2 < x < 3) = F(3) - F(2) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{27}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{8}\right) = .963 - .875 = .088$$

d.  $E(x) = \int_1^{\infty} x \left(\frac{3}{x^4}\right) dx = \int_1^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{x^3}\right) dx = -\frac{3}{2} x^{-2} \Big|_1^{\infty} = 0 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

$$E(x^2) = \int_1^{\infty} x^2 \left(\frac{3}{x^4}\right) dx = \int_1^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{x^2}\right) dx = -3x^{-1} \Big|_1^{\infty} = 0 + 3 = 3$$

$$V(x) = E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2 = 3 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = 3 - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ or } .75$$

$$s = \sqrt{V(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = .866$$

e.  $P(1.5 - .866 < x < 1.5 + .866) = P(x < 2.366) = F(2.366)$   
 $= 1 - (2.366^{-3}) = .9245$

14.

- a. If X is uniformly distributed on the interval from A to B, then

$$E(X) = \int_A^B x \cdot \frac{1}{B-A} dx = \frac{A+B}{2}, E(X^2) = \frac{A^2 + AB + B^2}{3}$$

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{(B-A)^2}{12}$$

With A = 7.5 and B = 20, E(X) = 13.75, V(X) = 13.02

b. 
$$F(X) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 7.5 \\ \frac{x-7.5}{12.5} & 7.5 \leq x < 20 \\ 1 & x \geq 20 \end{cases}$$

- c.  $P(X \leq 10) = F(10) = .200$ ;  $P(10 \leq X \leq 15) = F(15) - F(10) = .4$

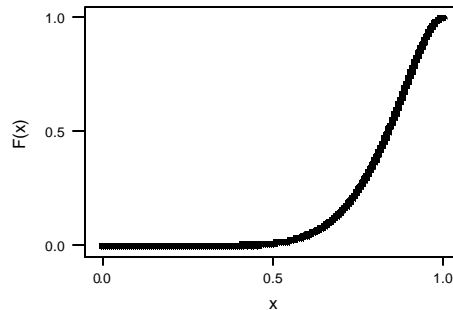
- d.  $\sigma = 3.61$ , so  $\mu \pm \sigma = (10.14, 17.36)$   
 Thus,  $P(\mu - \sigma \leq X \leq \mu + \sigma) = F(17.36) - F(10.14) = .5776$   
 Similarly,  $P(\mu - \sigma \leq X \leq \mu + \sigma) = P(6.53 \leq X \leq 20.97) = 1$

15.

- a.  $F(X) = 0$  for  $x \leq 0$ ,  $= 1$  for  $x \geq 1$ , and for  $0 < X < 1$ ,

$$F(X) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(y)dy = \int_0^x 90y^8(1-y)dy = 90 \int_0^x (y^8 - y^9)dy$$

$$90 \left( \frac{1}{9} y^9 - \frac{1}{10} y^{10} \right) \Big|_0^x = 10x^9 - 9x^{10}$$



- b.  $F(.5) = 10(.5)^9 - 9(.5)^{10} \approx .0107$
- c.  $P(.25 \leq X \leq .5) = F(.5) - F(.25) \approx .0107 - [10(.25)^9 - 9(.25)^{10}]$   
 $\approx .0107 - .0000 \approx .0107$
- d. The 75<sup>th</sup> percentile is the value of x for which  $F(x) = .75$   
 $\Rightarrow .75 = 10(x)^9 - 9(x)^{10} \Rightarrow x \approx .9036$



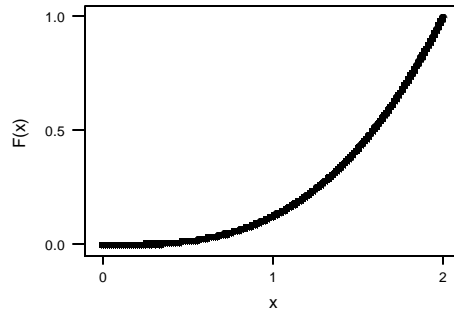
Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

- e.  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 90x^8(1-x) dx = 90 \int_0^1 x^9(1-x) dx$   
 $= 9x^{10} - \frac{90}{11}x^{11} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{9}{11} \approx .8182$   
 $E(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 90x^8(1-x) dx = 90 \int_0^1 x^{10}(1-x) dx$   
 $= \frac{90}{11}x^{11} - \frac{90}{12}x^{12} \Big|_0^1 \approx .6818$   
 $V(X) \approx .6818 - (.8182)^2 = .0124, \quad \sigma_x = .11134.$
- f.  $\mu \pm \sigma = (.7068, .9295)$ . Thus,  $P(\mu - \sigma \leq X \leq \mu + \sigma) = F(.9295) - F(.7068)$   
 $= .8465 - .1602 = .6863$

16.

- a.  $F(x) = 0$  for  $x < 0$  and  $F(x) = 1$  for  $x > 2$ . For  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ ,

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{3}{8} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{8} y^3 \Big|_0^x = \frac{1}{8} x^3$$



- b.  $P(x \leq .5) = F(.5) = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{64}$
- c.  $P(.25 \leq X \leq .5) = F(.5) - F(.25) = \frac{1}{64} - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 = \frac{7}{512} \approx .0137$
- d.  $.75 = F(x) = \frac{1}{8} x^3 \Rightarrow x^3 = 6 \Rightarrow x \approx 1.8171$
- e.  $E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^2 x \cdot \left(\frac{3}{8} x^2\right) dx = \frac{3}{8} \int_0^2 x^3 dx = \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{1}{4} x^4\right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$   
 $E(X^2) = \int_0^2 x \cdot \left(\frac{3}{8} x^2\right) dx = \frac{3}{8} \int_0^2 x^4 dx = \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{1}{5} x^5\right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{12}{5} = 2.4$   
 $V(X) = \frac{12}{5} - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{20} = .15 \quad \sigma_x = .3873$
- f.  $\mu \pm \sigma = (1.1127, 1.8873)$ . Thus,  $P(\mu - \sigma \leq X \leq \mu + \sigma) = F(1.8873) - F(1.1127) = .8403 - .1722 = .6681$

17.

a. For  $2 \leq X \leq 4$ ,  $F(X) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(y)dy = \int_2^x \frac{3}{4}[1 - (y-3)^2]dy$  (let  $u = y-3$ )

$$= \int_{-1}^{x-3} \frac{3}{4}[1 - u^2]du = \frac{3}{4} \left[ u - \frac{u^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^{x-3} = \frac{3}{4} \left[ x - \frac{7}{3} - \frac{(x-3)^3}{3} \right]. \text{ Thus}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 2 \\ \frac{1}{4}[3x - 7 - (x-3)^3] & 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 1 & x > 4 \end{cases}$$

b. By symmetry of  $f(x)$ ,  $\tilde{m} = 3$

c.  $E(X) = \int_2^4 x \cdot \frac{3}{4}[1 - (x-3)^2]dx = \frac{3}{4} \int_{-1}^1 (y+3)(1-y^2)dy$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left[ 3y + \frac{y^2}{2} - y^3 - \frac{y^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 = 3$$

$$V(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - m)^2 f(x)dx = \frac{3}{4} \int_2^4 (x-3)^2 \cdot [1 - (x-3)^2]dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \int_{-1}^1 y^2(1-y^2)dy = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{15} = \frac{1}{5} = .2$$

18.

a.  $F(X) = \frac{x-A}{B-A} = p \Rightarrow x = (100p)\text{th percentile} = A + (B-A)p$

b.  $E(X) = \int_A^B x \cdot \frac{1}{B-A} dx = \frac{1}{B-A} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_A^B = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{B-A} \cdot (B^2 - A^2) = \frac{A+B}{2}$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{B-A} \cdot (B^3 - A^3) = \frac{A^2 + AB + B^2}{3}$$

$$V(X) = \left( \frac{A^2 + AB + B^2}{3} \right) - \left( \frac{(A+B)}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{(B-A)^2}{12}, \quad \sigma_x = \frac{(B-A)}{\sqrt{12}}$$

c.  $E(X^n) = \int_A^B x^n \cdot \frac{1}{B-A} dx = \frac{B^{n+1} - A^{n+1}}{(n+1)(B-A)}$

Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

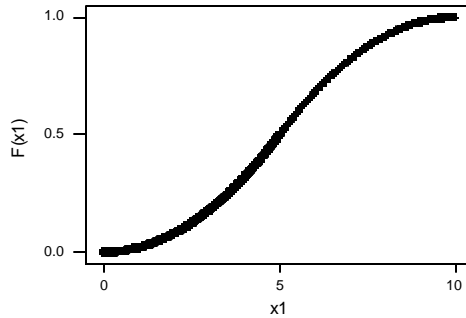
19.

- a.  $P(X \leq 1) = F(1) = .25[1 + \ln(4)] \approx .597$
- b.  $P(1 \leq X \leq 3) = F(3) - F(1) \approx .966 - .597 \approx .369$
- c.  $f(x) = F'(x) = .25 \ln(4) - .25 \ln(x)$  for  $0 < x < 4$

20.

- a. For  $0 \leq y \leq 5$ ,  $F(y) = \int_0^y \frac{1}{25} u du = \frac{y^2}{50}$   
 For  $5 \leq y \leq 10$ ,  $F(y) = \int_0^y f(u) du = \int_0^5 f(u) du + \int_5^y f(u) du$   

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^y \left( \frac{2}{5} - \frac{u}{25} \right) du = \frac{2}{5} y - \frac{y^2}{50} - 1$$



- b. For  $0 < p \leq .5$ ,  $p = F(y_p) = \frac{y_p^2}{50} \Rightarrow y_p = (50p)^{1/2}$   
 For  $.5 < p \leq 1$ ,  $p = \frac{2}{5} y_p - \frac{y_p^2}{50} - 1 \Rightarrow y_p = 10 - 5\sqrt{2(1-p)}$
  - c.  $E(Y) = 5$  by straightforward integration (or by symmetry of  $f(y)$ ), and similarly  $V(Y) = \frac{50}{12} = 4.1667$ . For the waiting time  $X$  for a single bus,  
 $E(X) = 2.5$  and  $V(X) = \frac{25}{12}$
21.  $E(\text{area}) = E(\pi R^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \pi r^2 f(r) dr = \int_9^{11} \pi r^2 \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) (1 - (10-r)^2) dr$   

$$= \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) \pi \int_9^{11} r^2 (1 - (100 - 20r + r^2)) dr = \frac{3}{4} \pi \int_9^{11} -99r^2 + 20r^3 - r^4 dr = 100 \cdot 2\pi$$

22.

a. For  $1 \leq x \leq 2$ ,  $F(x) = \int_1^x 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{y^2}\right) dy = 2\left(y + \frac{1}{y}\right) \Big|_1^x = 2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 4$ , so

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ 2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 4 & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 1 & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

b.  $2\left(x_p + \frac{1}{x_p}\right) - 4 = p \Rightarrow 2x_p^2 - (4-p)x_p + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_p = \frac{1}{4}[4 + p + \sqrt{p^2 + 8p}]$  To

find  $\tilde{\mu}$ , set  $p = .5 \Rightarrow \tilde{\mu} = 1.64$

c.  $E(X) = \int_1^2 x \cdot 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx = 2 \int_1^2 \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = 2\left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \ln(x)\right) \Big|_1^2 = 1.614$

$$E(X^2) = 2 \int_1^2 (x^2 - 1) dx = 2\left(\frac{x^3}{3} - x\right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{8}{3} \Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) = .0626$$

d. Amount left =  $\max(1.5 - X, 0)$ , so

$$E(\text{amount left}) = \int_1^2 \max(1.5 - x, 0) f(x) dx = 2 \int_1^{1.5} (1.5 - x) \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx = .061$$

23. With  $X =$  temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5}X + 32$ , so

$$E\left[\frac{9}{5}X + 32\right] = \frac{9}{5}(120) + 32 = 248, \quad \text{Var}\left[\frac{9}{5}X + 32\right] = \left(\frac{9}{5}\right)^2 \cdot (2)^2 = 12.96,$$

so  $\sigma = 3.6$

24.

$$\text{a. } E(X) = \int_q^\infty x \cdot \frac{kq^k}{x^{k+1}} dx = kq^k \int_q^\infty \frac{1}{x^k} dx = \left. \frac{kq^k x^{-k+1}}{-k+1} \right|_q^\infty = \frac{kq}{k-1}$$

$$\text{b. } E(X) = \infty$$

$$\text{c. } E(X^2) = kq^k \int_q^\infty \frac{1}{x^{k-1}} dx = \frac{kq^2}{k-2}, \text{ so}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \left( \frac{kq^2}{k-2} \right) - \left( \frac{kq}{k-1} \right)^2 = \frac{kq^2}{(k-2)(k-1)^2}$$

$$\text{d. } \text{Var}(x) = \infty, \text{ since } E(X^2) = \infty.$$

$$\text{e. } E(X^n) = kq^k \int_q^\infty x^{n-(k+1)} dx, \text{ which will be finite if } n - (k+1) < -1, \text{ i.e. if } n < k.$$

25.

$$\text{a. } P(Y \leq 1.8\tilde{m} + 32) = P(1.8X + 32 \leq 1.8\tilde{m} + 32) = P(X \leq \tilde{m}) = .5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } 90^{\text{th}} \text{ for } Y = 1.8\eta(.9) + 32 \text{ where } \eta(.9) \text{ is the } 90^{\text{th}} \text{ percentile for } X, \text{ since} \\ P(Y \leq 1.8\eta(.9) + 32) = P(1.8X + 32 \leq 1.8\eta(.9) + 32) \\ = P(X \leq \eta(.9)) = .9 \text{ as desired.} \end{aligned}$$

c. The (100p)th percentile for Y is  $1.8\eta(p) + 32$ , verified by substituting p for .9 in the argument of b. When  $Y = aX + b$ , (i.e. a linear transformation of X), and the (100p)th percentile of the X distribution is  $\eta(p)$ , then the corresponding (100p)th percentile of the Y distribution is  $a\eta(p) + b$ . (same linear transformation applied to X's percentile)

### Section 4.3

26.

- a.  $P(0 \leq Z \leq 2.17) = \Phi(2.17) - \Phi(0) = .4850$
- b.  $\Phi(1) - \Phi(0) = .3413$
- c.  $\Phi(0) - \Phi(-2.50) = .4938$
- d.  $\Phi(2.50) - \Phi(-2.50) = .9876$
- e.  $\Phi(1.37) = .9147$
- f.  $P(-1.75 < Z) + [1 - P(Z < -1.75)] = 1 - \Phi(-1.75) = .9599$
- g.  $\Phi(2) - \Phi(-1.50) = .9104$
- h.  $\Phi(2.50) - \Phi(1.37) = .0791$
- i.  $1 - \Phi(1.50) = .0668$
- j.  $P(|Z| \leq 2.50) = P(-2.50 \leq Z \leq 2.50) = \Phi(2.50) - \Phi(-2.50) = .9876$

27.

- a. .9838 is found in the 2.1 row and the .04 column of the standard normal table so  $c = 2.14$ .
- b.  $P(0 \leq Z \leq c) = .291 \Rightarrow \Phi(c) = .7910 \Rightarrow c = .81$
- c.  $P(c \leq Z) = .121 \Rightarrow 1 - P(c \leq Z) = P(Z < c) = \Phi(c) = 1 - .121 = .8790 \Rightarrow c = 1.17$
- d.  $P(-c \leq Z \leq c) = \Phi(c) - \Phi(-c) = \Phi(c) - (1 - \Phi(c)) = 2\Phi(c) - 1$   
 $\Rightarrow \Phi(c) = .9920 \Rightarrow c = .97$
- e.  $P(c \leq |Z|) = .016 \Rightarrow 1 - .016 = .9840 = 1 - P(c \leq |Z|) = P(|Z| < c)$   
 $= P(-c < Z < c) = \Phi(c) - \Phi(-c) = 2\Phi(c) - 1$   
 $\Rightarrow \Phi(c) = .9920 \Rightarrow c = 2.41$

## Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

28.

- a.  $\Phi(c) = .9100 \Rightarrow c \approx 1.34$  (.9099 is the entry in the 1.3 row, .04 column)
- b. 9<sup>th</sup> percentile = -91<sup>st</sup> percentile = -1.34
- c.  $\Phi(c) = .7500 \Rightarrow c \approx .675$  since .7486 and .7517 are in the .67 and .68 entries, respectively.
- d. 25<sup>th</sup> = -75<sup>th</sup> = -.675
- e.  $\Phi(c) = .06 \Rightarrow c \approx -1.555$  (both .0594 and .0606 appear as the -1.56 and -1.55 entries, respectively).

29.

- a. Area under Z curve above  $z_{.0055}$  is .0055, which implies that  $\Phi(z_{.0055}) = 1 - .0055 = .9945$ , so  $z_{.0055} = 2.54$
- b.  $\Phi(z_{.09}) = .9100 \Rightarrow z = 1.34$  (since .9099 appears as the 1.34 entry).
- c.  $\Phi(z_{.633}) = \text{area below } z_{.633} = .3370 \Rightarrow z_{.633} \approx -.42$

30.

- a.  $P(X \leq 100) = P\left(z \leq \frac{100 - 80}{10}\right) = P(Z \leq 2) = \Phi(2.00) = .9772$
- b.  $P(X \leq 80) = P\left(z \leq \frac{80 - 80}{10}\right) = P(Z \leq 0) = \Phi(0.00) = .5$
- c.  $P(65 \leq X \leq 100) = P\left(\frac{65 - 80}{10} \leq z \leq \frac{100 - 80}{10}\right) = P(-1.50 \leq Z \leq 2)$   
 $= \Phi(2.00) - \Phi(-1.50) = .9772 - .0668 = .9104$
- d.  $P(70 \leq X) = P(-1.00 \leq Z) = 1 - \Phi(-1.00) = .8413$
- e.  $P(85 \leq X \leq 95) = P(.50 \leq Z \leq 1.50) = \Phi(1.50) - \Phi(.50) = .2417$
- f.  $P(|X - 80| \leq 10) = P(-10 \leq X - 80 \leq 10) = P(70 \leq X \leq 90)$   
 $P(-1.00 \leq Z \leq 1.00) = .6826$

Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

31.

a.  $P(X \leq 18) = P\left(z \leq \frac{18 - 15}{1.25}\right) = P(Z \leq 2.4) = \Phi(2.4) = .9452$

b.  $P(10 \leq X \leq 12) = P(-4.00 \leq Z \leq -2.40) \approx P(Z \leq -2.40) = \Phi(-2.40) = .0082$

c.  $P(|X - 10| \leq 2(1.25)) = P(-2.50 \leq X - 10 \leq 2.50) = P(12.5 \leq X \leq 17.5)$   
 $P(-2.00 \leq Z \leq 2.00) = .9544$

32.

a.  $P(X > .25) = P(Z > -.83) = 1 - .2033 = .7967$

b.  $P(X \leq .10) = \Phi(-3.33) = .0004$

c. We want the value of the distribution,  $c$ , that is the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile (5% of the values are higher). The 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of the standard normal distribution = 1.645. So  $c = .30 + (1.645)(.06) = .3987$ . The largest 5% of all concentration values are above .3987 mg/cm<sup>3</sup>.

33.

a.  $P(X \geq 10) = P(Z \geq .43) = 1 - \Phi(.43) = 1 - .6664 = .3336$ .  
 $P(X > 10) = P(X \geq 10) = .3336$ , since for any continuous distribution,  $P(x = a) = 0$ .

b.  $P(X > 20) = P(Z > 4) \approx 0$

c.  $P(5 \leq X \leq 10) = P(-1.36 \leq Z \leq .43) = \Phi(.43) - \Phi(-1.36) = .6664 - .0869 = .5795$

d.  $P(8.8 - c \leq X \leq 8.8 + c) = .98$ , so  $8.8 - c$  and  $8.8 + c$  are at the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of the given distribution, respectively. The 1<sup>st</sup> percentile of the standard normal distribution has the value  $-2.33$ , so  
 $8.8 - c = \mu + (-2.33)\sigma = 8.8 - 2.33(2.8) \Rightarrow c = 2.33(2.8) = 6.524$ .

e. From a,  $P(x > 10) = .3336$ . Define event  $A$  as {diameter > 10}, then  $P(\text{at least one } A_i) = 1 - P(\text{no } A_i) = 1 - P(A^c)^4 = 1 - (1 - .3336)^4 = 1 - .1972 = .8028$

34.

Let  $X$  denote the diameter of a randomly selected cork made by the first machine, and let  $Y$  be defined analogously for the second machine.

$P(2.9 \leq X \leq 3.1) = P(-1.00 \leq Z \leq 1.00) = .6826$

$P(2.9 \leq Y \leq 3.1) = P(-7.00 \leq Z \leq 3.00) = .9987$

So the second machine wins handily.



Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

35.

- a.  $\mu + \sigma \cdot (91^{\text{st}} \text{ percentile from std normal}) = 30 + 5(1.34) = 36.7$   
 b.  $30 + 5(-1.555) = 22.225$   
 c.  $\mu = 3.000 \mu\text{m}; \sigma = 0.140$ . We desire the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile:  $30 + 1.28(0.14) = 3.179$

36.

- $\mu = 43; \sigma = 4.5$   
 a.  $P(X < 40) = P\left(z \leq \frac{40 - 43}{4.5}\right) = P(Z < -0.667) = .2514$   
 $P(X > 60) = P\left(z > \frac{60 - 43}{4.5}\right) = P(Z > 3.778) \approx 0$   
 b.  $43 + (-0.67)(4.5) = 39.985$

37.

$$P(\text{damage}) = P(X < 100) = P\left(z < \frac{100 - 200}{300}\right) = P(Z < -3.33) = .0004$$

$$P(\text{at least one among five is damaged}) = 1 - P(\text{none damaged})$$

$$= 1 - (.9996)^5 = 1 - .998 = .002$$

38.

From Table A.3,  $P(-1.96 \leq Z \leq 1.96) = .95$ . Then  $P(\mu - .1 \leq X \leq \mu + .1) =$   
 $P\left(\frac{-.1}{s} < z < \frac{.1}{s}\right)$  implies that  $\frac{.1}{s} = 1.96$ , and thus that  $s = \frac{.1}{1.96} = .0510$

39.

Since 1.28 is the 90<sup>th</sup> z percentile ( $z_{.1} = 1.28$ ) and  $-1.645$  is the 5<sup>th</sup> z percentile ( $z_{.05} = 1.645$ ), the given information implies that  $\mu + \sigma(1.28) = 10.256$  and  $\mu + \sigma(-1.645) = 9.671$ , from which  $\sigma(-2.925) = -.585$ ,  $\sigma = .2000$ , and  $\mu = 10$ .

40.

- a.  $P(\mu - 1.5\sigma \leq X \leq \mu + 1.5\sigma) = P(-1.5 \leq Z \leq 1.5) = \Phi(1.50) - \Phi(-1.50) = .8664$   
 b.  $P(X < \mu - 2.5\sigma \text{ or } X > \mu + 2.5\sigma) = 1 - P(\mu - 2.5\sigma \leq X \leq \mu + 2.5\sigma)$   
 $= 1 - P(-2.5 \leq Z \leq 2.5) = 1 - .9876 = .0124$   
 c.  $P(\mu - 2\sigma \leq X \leq \mu - \sigma \text{ or } \mu + \sigma \leq X \leq \mu + 2\sigma) = P(\text{within 2 sd's}) - P(\text{within 1 sd}) = P(\mu - 2\sigma \leq X \leq \mu + 2\sigma) - P(\mu - \sigma \leq X \leq \mu + \sigma)$   
 $= .9544 - .6826 = .2718$

Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

41. With  $\mu = .500$  inches, the acceptable range for the diameter is between .496 and .504 inches, so unacceptable bearings will have diameters smaller than .496 or larger than .504. The new distribution has  $\mu = .499$  and  $\sigma = .002$ .  $P(x < .496 \text{ or } x > .504) =$

$$P\left(z < \frac{.496 - .499}{.002}\right) + P\left(z > \frac{.504 - .499}{.002}\right) = P(z < -1.5) + P(z > 2.5)$$

$\Phi(-1.5) + (1 - \Phi(2.5)) = .0068 + .0062 = .013$ , or 1.3% of the bearings will be unacceptable.

42.

a.  $P(67 \leq X \leq 75) = P(-1.00 \leq Z \leq 1.67) = .7938$

b.  $P(70 - c \leq X \leq 70 + c) = P\left(\frac{-c}{3} \leq Z \leq \frac{c}{3}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{c}{3}\right) - 1 = .95 \Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{c}{3}\right) = .9750$

$$\frac{c}{3} = 1.96 \Rightarrow c = 5.88$$

c.  $10 \cdot P(\text{a single one is acceptable}) = 9.05$

d.  $p = P(X < 73.84) = P(Z < 1.28) = .9$ , so  $P(Y \leq 8) = B(8; 10, .9) = .264$

43. The stated condition implies that 99% of the area under the normal curve with  $\mu = 10$  and  $\sigma = 2$  is to the left of  $c - 1$ , so  $c - 1$  is the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of the distribution. Thus  $c - 1 = \mu + \sigma(2.33) = 20.155$ , and  $c = 21.155$ .

44.

a. By symmetry,  $P(-1.72 \leq Z \leq -.55) = P(.55 \leq Z \leq 1.72) = \Phi(1.72) - \Phi(.55)$

b.  $P(-1.72 \leq Z \leq .55) = \Phi(.55) - \Phi(-1.72) = \Phi(.55) - [1 - \Phi(1.72)]$   
No, symmetry of the Z curve about 0.

45.  $X \sim N(3432, 482)$

a.  $P(x > 4000) = P\left(Z > \frac{4000 - 3432}{482}\right) = P(z > 1.18)$   
 $= 1 - \Phi(1.18) = 1 - .8810 = .1190$

$$P(3000 < x < 4000) = P\left(\frac{3000 - 3432}{482} < Z < \frac{4000 - 3432}{482}\right)$$

$$= \Phi(1.18) - \Phi(-.90) = .8810 - .1841 = .6969$$

b.  $P(x < 2000 \text{ or } x > 5000) = P\left(Z < \frac{2000 - 3432}{482}\right) + P\left(Z > \frac{5000 - 3432}{482}\right)$   
 $= \Phi(-2.97) + [1 - \Phi(3.25)] = .0015 + .0006 = .0021$

## Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

- c. We will use the conversion 1 lb = 454 g, then 7 lbs = 3178 grams, and we wish to find

$$P(x > 3178) = P\left(Z > \frac{3178 - 3432}{482}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-.53) = .7019$$

- d. We need the top .0005 and the bottom .0005 of the distribution. Using the Z table, both .9995 and .0005 have multiple z values, so we will use a middle value,  $\pm 3.295$ . Then  $3432 \pm (482)3.295 = 1844$  and  $5020$ , or the most extreme .1% of all birth weights are less than 1844 g and more than 5020 g.

- e. Converting to lbs yields mean 7.5595 and s.d. 1.0608. Then

$$P(x > 7) = P\left(Z > \frac{7 - 7.5595}{1.0608}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-.53) = .7019 \quad \text{This yields the same answer as in part c.}$$

46. We use a Normal approximation to the Binomial distribution:  $X \sim b(x; 1000, .03) \sim N(30, 5.394)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } P(x \geq 40) &= 1 - P(x \leq 39) = 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{39.5 - 30}{5.394}\right) \\ &= 1 - \Phi(1.76) = 1 - .9608 = .0392 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b. } 5\% \text{ of } 1000 = 50: P(x \leq 50) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{50.5 - 30}{5.394}\right) = \Phi(3.80) \approx 1.00$$

47.  $P(|X - \mu| \geq \sigma) = P(X \leq \mu - \sigma \text{ or } X \geq \mu + \sigma)$   
 $= 1 - P(\mu - \sigma \leq X \leq \mu + \sigma) = 1 - P(-1 \leq Z \leq 1) = .3174$   
 Similarly,  $P(|X - \mu| \geq 2\sigma) = 1 - P(-2 \leq Z \leq 2) = .0456$   
 And  $P(|X - \mu| \geq 3\sigma) = 1 - P(-3 \leq Z \leq 3) = .0026$

- 48.

$$\text{a. } P(20 - .5 \leq X \leq 30 + .5) = P(19.5 \leq X \leq 30.5) = P(-1.1 \leq Z \leq 1.1) = .7286$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } P(\text{at most } 30) &= P(X \leq 30 + .5) = P(Z \leq 1.1) = .8643. \\ P(\text{less than } 30) &= P(X < 30 - .5) = P(Z < .9) = .8159 \end{aligned}$$

Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

49. P: .5 .6 .8  
 $\mu$ : 12.5 15 20  
 $\sigma$ : 2.50 2.45 2.00  
**a.**

	P(15 ≤ X ≤ 20)	P(14.5 ≤ normal ≤ 20.5)
.5	.212	P(.80 ≤ Z ≤ 3.20) = .2112
.6	.577	P(-.20 ≤ Z ≤ 2.24) = .5668
.8	.573	P(-2.75 ≤ Z ≤ .25) = .5957

**b.**

P(X ≤ 15)	P(normal ≤ 15.5)
.885	P(Z ≤ 1.20) = .8849
.575	P(Z ≤ .20) = .5793
.017	P(Z ≤ -2.25) = .0122

**c.**

P(20 ≤ X)	P(19.5 ≤ normal)
.002	.0026
.029	.0329
.617	.5987

50. P = .10; n = 200; np = 20, npq = 18

**a.**  $P(X \leq 30) = \Phi\left(\frac{30 + .5 - 20}{\sqrt{18}}\right) = \Phi(2.47) = .9932$

**b.**  $P(X < 30) = P(X \leq 29) = \Phi\left(\frac{29 + .5 - 20}{\sqrt{18}}\right) = \Phi(2.24) = .9875$

**c.**  $P(15 \leq X \leq 25) = P(X \leq 25) - P(X \leq 14) = \Phi\left(\frac{25 + .5 - 20}{\sqrt{18}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{14 + .5 - 20}{\sqrt{18}}\right)$   
 $\Phi(1.30) - \Phi(-1.30) = .9032 - .0968 = .8064$

51. N = 500, p = .4,  $\mu = 200$ ,  $\sigma = 10.9545$

**a.**  $P(180 \leq X \leq 230) = P(179.5 \leq \text{normal} \leq 230.5) = P(-1.87 \leq Z \leq 2.78) = .9666$

**b.**  $P(X < 175) = P(X \leq 174) = P(\text{normal} \leq 174.5) = P(Z \leq -2.33) = .0099$

Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

52.  $P(X \leq \mu + \sigma[(100p)\text{th percentile for std normal}])$

$$P\left(\frac{X - \mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}} \leq [\dots]\right) = P(Z \leq [\dots]) = p \text{ as desired}$$

53.

a.  $F_y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(aX + b \leq y) = P\left(X \leq \frac{(y-b)}{a}\right)$  (for  $a > 0$ ).

Now differentiate with respect to  $y$  to obtain

$$f_y(y) = F'_y(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2pas}} e^{-\frac{1}{2a^2s^2}[y-(am+b)]^2} \text{ so } Y \text{ is normal with mean } a\mu + b$$

and variance  $a^2\sigma^2$ .

b. Normal, mean  $\frac{9}{5}(115) + 32 = 239$ , variance = 12.96

54.

a.  $P(Z \geq 1) \approx .5 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{83 + 351 + 562}{703 + 165}\right) = .1587$

b.  $P(Z > 3) \approx .5 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-2362}{399.3333}\right) = .0013$

c.  $P(Z > 4) \approx .5 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-3294}{340.75}\right) = .0000317$ , so  
 $P(-4 < Z < 4) \approx 1 - 2(.0000317) = .999937$

d.  $P(Z > 5) \approx .5 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-4392}{305.6}\right) = .00000029$

**Section 4.4**

55.

a.  $\Gamma(6) = 5! = 120$

b.  $\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\sqrt{\pi} \approx 1.329$

c.  $F(4;5) = .371$  from row 4, column 5 of Table A.4

d.  $F(5;4) = .735$

e.  $F(0;4) = P(X \leq 0; \alpha = 4) = 0$

56.

a.  $P(X \leq 5) = F(5;7) = .238$

b.  $P(X < 5) = P(X \leq 5) = .238$

c.  $P(X > 8) = 1 - P(X < 8) = 1 - F(8;7) = .313$

d.  $P(3 \leq X \leq 8) = F(8;7) - F(3;7) = .653$

e.  $P(3 < X < 8) = .653$

f.  $P(X < 4 \text{ or } X > 6) = 1 - P(4 \leq X \leq 6) = 1 - [F(6;7) - F(4;7)] = .713$

57.

a.  $\mu = 20, \sigma^2 = 80 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = 20, \alpha\beta^2 = 80 \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{80}{20}, \alpha = 5$

b.  $P(X \leq 24) = F\left(\frac{24}{4}; 5\right) = F(6;5) = .715$

c.  $P(20 \leq X \leq 40) = F(10;5) - F(5;5) = .411$

58.  $\mu = 24, \sigma^2 = 144 \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = 24, \alpha\beta^2 = 144 \Rightarrow \beta = 6, \alpha = 4$

a.  $P(12 \leq X \leq 24) = F(4;4) - F(2;4) = .424$

b.  $P(X \leq 24) = F(4;4) = .567$ , so while the mean is 24, the median is less than 24. ( $P(X \leq \tilde{\mu}) = .5$ ); This is a result of the positive skew of the gamma distribution.

## Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

- c. We want a value of  $X$  for which  $F(X;4)=.99$ . In table A.4, we see  $F(10;4)=.990$ . So with  $\beta = 6$ , the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile =  $6(10)=60$ .
- d. We want a value of  $X$  for which  $F(X;4)=.995$ . In the table,  $F(11;4)=.995$ , so  $t = 6(11)=66$ . At 66 weeks, only .5% of all transistors would still be operating.

59.

- a.  $E(X) = \frac{1}{I} = 1$
- b.  $S = \frac{1}{I} = 1$
- c.  $P(X \leq 4) = 1 - e^{-(1)(4)} = 1 - e^{-4} = .982$
- d.  $P(2 \leq X \leq 5) = 1 - e^{-(1)(5)} - [1 - e^{-(1)(2)}] = e^{-2} - e^{-5} = .129$

60.

- a.  $P(X \leq 100) = 1 - e^{-(100)(.01386)} = 1 - e^{-1.386} = .7499$   
 $P(X \leq 200) = 1 - e^{-(200)(.01386)} = 1 - e^{-2.772} = .9375$   
 $P(100 \leq X \leq 200) = P(X \leq 200) - P(X \leq 100) = .9375 - .7499 = .1876$
- b.  $\mu = \frac{1}{.01386} = 72.15, \sigma = 72.15$   
 $P(X > \mu + 2\sigma) = P(X > 72.15 + 2(72.15)) = P(X > 216.45) =$   
 $1 - [1 - e^{-(216.45)(.01386)}] = e^{-2.9999} = .0498$
- c.  $.5 = P(X \leq \tilde{m}) \Rightarrow 1 - e^{-(\tilde{m})(.01386)} = .5 \Rightarrow e^{-(\tilde{m})(.01386)} = .5$   
 $-(\tilde{m})(.01386) = \ln(.5) = .693 \Rightarrow \tilde{m} = 50$

61. Mean =  $\frac{1}{I} = 25,000$  implies  $\lambda = .00004$

- a.  $P(X > 20,000) = 1 - P(X \leq 20,000) = 1 - F(20,000; .00004) = e^{-(.00004)(20,000)} = .449$   
 $P(X \leq 30,000) = F(30,000; .00004) = e^{-1.2} = .699$   
 $P(20,000 \leq X \leq 30,000) = .699 - .551 = .148$
- b.  $S = \frac{1}{I} = 25,000$ , so  $P(X > \mu + 2\sigma) = P(x > 75,000) =$   
 $1 - F(75,000;.00004) = .05.$   
 Similarly,  $P(X > \mu + 3\sigma) = P(x > 100,000) = .018$

Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

62.

a.  $E(X) = \alpha\beta = n \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{n}{\lambda}$ ; for  $\lambda = .5$ ,  $n = 10$ ,  $E(X) = 20$

b.  $P(X \leq 30) = F\left(\frac{30}{2}; 10\right) = F(15; 10) = .930$

c.  $P(X \leq t) = P(\text{at least } n \text{ events in time } t) = P(Y \geq n)$  when  $Y \sim \text{Poisson with parameter } \lambda t$ .

Thus  $P(X \leq t) = 1 - P(Y < n) = 1 - P(Y \leq n - 1) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^k}{k!}$ .

63.

a.  $\{X \geq t\} = A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 \cap A_4 \cap A_5$

b.  $P(X \geq t) = P(A_1) \cdot P(A_2) \cdot P(A_3) \cdot P(A_4) \cdot P(A_5) = (e^{-\lambda t})^5 = e^{-0.5t}$ , so  $F_X(t) = P(X \leq t) = 1 - e^{-0.5t}$ ,  $f_X(t) = .05e^{-0.5t}$  for  $t \geq 0$ . Thus  $X$  also has an exponential distribution, but with parameter  $\lambda = .05$ .

c. By the same reasoning,  $P(X \leq t) = 1 - e^{-n\lambda t}$ , so  $X$  has an exponential distribution with parameter  $n\lambda$ .

64.

With  $x_p = (100p)\text{th percentile}$ ,  $p = F(x_p) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x_p} \Rightarrow e^{-\lambda x_p} = 1 - p$ ,  
 $\Rightarrow -\lambda x_p = \ln(1 - p) \Rightarrow x_p = \frac{-[\ln(1 - p)]}{\lambda}$ . For  $p = .5$ ,  $x_{.5} = \tilde{m} = \frac{.693}{\lambda}$ .

65.

a.  $\{X^2 \leq y\} = \{-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}\}$

b.  $P(X^2 \leq y) = \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2p}} e^{-z^2/2} dz$ . Now differentiate with respect to  $y$  to obtain the chi-squared p.d.f. with  $v = 1$ .



**Section 4.5**

66.

a.  $E(X) = 3\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2.66,$

$$\text{Var}(X) = 9\left[\Gamma(1+1) - \Gamma^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right] = 1.926$$

b.  $P(X \leq 6) = 1 - e^{-(6/b)^a} = 1 - e^{-(6/3)^2} = 1 - e^{-4} = .982$

c.  $P(1.5 \leq X \leq 6) = 1 - e^{-(6/3)^2} - \left[1 - e^{-(1.5/3)^2}\right] = e^{-2.25} - e^{-4} = .760$

67.

a.  $P(X \leq 250) = F(250; 2.5, 200) = 1 - e^{-(250/200)^{2.5}} = 1 - e^{-1.75} \approx .8257$   
 $P(X < 250) = P(X \leq 250) \approx .8257$

$$P(X > 300) = 1 - F(300; 2.5, 200) = e^{-(1.5)^{2.5}} = .0636$$

b.  $P(100 \leq X \leq 250) = F(250; 2.5, 200) - F(100; 2.5, 200) \approx .8257 - .162 = .6637$

c. The median  $\tilde{m}$  is requested. The equation  $F(\tilde{m}) = .5$  reduces to

$$.5 = e^{-(\tilde{m}/200)^{2.5}}, \text{ i.e., } \ln(.5) \approx -\left(\frac{\tilde{m}}{200}\right)^{2.5}, \text{ so } \tilde{m} = (.6931)^{4/3}(200) = 172.727.$$

68.

a. For  $x > 3.5$ ,  $F(x) = P(X \leq x) = P(X - 3.5 \leq x - 3.5) = 1 - e^{-\left[\frac{x-3.5}{1.5}\right]^2}$

b.  $E(X - 3.5) = 1.5\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 1.329$  so  $E(X) = 4.829$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(X - 3.5) = (1.5)^2 \left[ \Gamma(2) - \Gamma^2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \right] = .483$$

c.  $P(X > 5) = 1 - P(X \leq 5) = 1 - \left[1 - e^{-1}\right] = e^{-1} = .368$

d.  $P(5 \leq X \leq 8) = 1 - e^{-9} - \left[1 - e^{-1}\right] = e^{-1} - e^{-9} = .3679 - .0001 = .3678$

69.  $m = \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{a}{b^a} x^{a-1} e^{-(x/b)^a} dx = (\text{after } y = \left(\frac{x}{b}\right)^a, dy = \frac{ax^{a-1}}{b^a} dx)$

$$b \int_0^{\infty} y^{1/a} e^{-y} dy = b \cdot \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{a}\right) \text{ by definition of the gamma function.}$$

70.

a.  $.5 = F(\tilde{m}) = 1 - e^{-(m/3)^2} \Rightarrow$

$$e^{-m^2/9} = .5 \Rightarrow \tilde{m}^2 = -9 \ln(.5) = 6.2383 \Rightarrow \tilde{m} = 2.50$$

b.  $1 - e^{-[(\tilde{m}-3.5)/1.5]^2} = .5 \Rightarrow (\tilde{m} - 3.5)^2 = -2.25 \ln(.5) = 1.5596 \Rightarrow \tilde{m} = 4.75$

c.  $P = F(x_p) = 1 - e^{-(x_p/b)^a} \Rightarrow (x_p/b)^a = -\ln(1-p) \Rightarrow x_p = \beta[-\ln(1-p)]^{1/a}$

d. The desired value of t is the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile (since 90% will not be refused and 10% will be). From c, the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the distribution of X - 3.5 is  $1.5[-\ln(.1)]^{1/2} = 2.27661$ , so  $t = 3.5 + 2.2761 = 5.7761$

71. X ~ Weibull:  $\alpha=20, \beta=100$

a.  $F(x, 20, b) = 1 - e^{-(x/b)^a} = 1 - e^{-(105/100)^{20}} = 1 - .070 = .930$

b.  $F(105) - F(100) = .930 - (1 - e^{-1}) = .930 - .632 = .298$

c.  $.50 = 1 - e^{-(x/100)^{20}} \Rightarrow e^{-(x/100)^{20}} = .50 \Rightarrow -(x/100)^{20} = \ln(.50)$

$$\left(\frac{-x}{100}\right) = \sqrt[20]{\ln(.50)} \Rightarrow -x = 100(\sqrt[20]{\ln(.50)}) \Rightarrow x = 98.18$$

72.

a.  $E(X) = e^{\left(m + \frac{s^2}{2}\right)} = e^{4.82} = 123.97$

$$V(X) = \left(e^{2(4.5) + 8^2}\right) \cdot (e^{-.8} - 1) = (15,367.34)(.8964) = 13,776.53$$

$$s = 117.373$$

b.  $P(x \leq 100) = P\left(z \leq \frac{\ln(100) - 4.5}{.8}\right) = \Phi(0.13) = .5517$

c.  $P(x \geq 200) = P\left(z \geq \frac{\ln(200) - 4.5}{.8}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.00) = 1 - .8413 = .1587 = P(x > 200)$

Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

73.

a.  $E(X) = e^{3.5+(1.2)^2/2} = 68.0335$ ;  $V(X) = e^{2(3.5)+(1.2)^2} \cdot (e^{(1.2)^2} - 1) = 14907.168$ ;  
 $\sigma_x = 122.0949$

b.  $P(50 \leq X \leq 250) = P\left(z \leq \frac{\ln(250) - 3.5}{1.2}\right) - P\left(z \leq \frac{\ln(50) - 3.5}{1.2}\right)$   
 $P(Z \leq 1.68) - P(Z \leq .34) = .9535 - .6331 = .3204$ .

c.  $P(X \leq 68.0335) = P\left(z \leq \frac{\ln(68.0335) - 3.5}{1.2}\right) = P(Z \leq .60) = .7257$ . The lognormal distribution is not a symmetric distribution.

74.

a.  $.5 = F(\tilde{\mu}) = \Phi\left(\frac{\ln(\tilde{\mu}) - m}{s}\right)$ , (where  $\tilde{\mu}$  refers to the lognormal distribution and  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  to the normal distribution). Since the median of the standard normal distribution is 0,  $\frac{\ln(\tilde{\mu}) - m}{s} = 0$ , so  $\ln(\tilde{\mu}) = m \Rightarrow \tilde{\mu} = e^m$ . For the power distribution,  $\tilde{\mu} = e^{3.5} = 33.12$

b.  $1 - \alpha = \Phi(z_\alpha) = P(Z \leq z_\alpha) = P\left(\frac{\ln(X) - m}{s} \leq z_\alpha\right) = P(\ln(X) \leq m + s z_\alpha)$   
 $= P(X \leq e^{m + s z_\alpha})$ , so the  $100(1 - \alpha)$ th percentile is  $e^{m + s z_\alpha}$ . For the power distribution, the 95th percentile is  $e^{3.5 + (1.645)(1.2)} = e^{5.474} = 238.41$

75.

a.  $E(X) = e^{5+(.01)/2} = e^{5.005} = 149.157$ ;  $\text{Var}(X) = e^{10+(.01)} \cdot (e^{.01} - 1) = 223.594$

b.  $P(X > 125) = 1 - P(X \leq 125) =$   
 $= 1 - P\left(z \leq \frac{\ln(125) - 5}{.1}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-1.72) = .9573$

c.  $P(110 \leq X \leq 125) = \Phi(-1.72) - \Phi\left(\frac{\ln(110) - 5}{.1}\right) = .0427 - .0013 = .0414$

d.  $\tilde{\mu} = e^5 = 148.41$  (continued)

e.  $P(\text{any particular one has } X > 125) = .9573 \Rightarrow \text{expected \#} = 10(.9573) = 9.573$

f. We wish the 5th percentile, which is  $e^{5+(-1.645)(.1)} = 125.90$

76.

- a.  $E(X) = e^{1.9+9^2/2} = 10.024$ ;  $\text{Var}(X) = e^{3.8+(.81)} \cdot (e^{.81} - 1) = 125.395$ ,  $\sigma_x = 11.20$
- b.  $P(X \leq 10) = P(\ln(X) \leq 2.3026) = P(Z \leq .45) = .6736$   
 $P(5 \leq X \leq 10) = P(1.6094 \leq \ln(X) \leq 2.3026)$   
 $= P(-.32 \leq Z \leq .45) = .6736 - .3745 = .2991$

77.

The point of symmetry must be  $\frac{1}{2}$ , so we require that  $f\left(\frac{1}{2} - \mathbf{m}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2} + \mathbf{m}\right)$ , i.e.,  
 $\left(\frac{1}{2} - \mathbf{m}\right)^{a-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \mathbf{m}\right)^{b-1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \mathbf{m}\right)^{a-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \mathbf{m}\right)^{b-1}$ , which in turn implies that  $\alpha = \beta$ .

78.

- a.  $E(X) = \frac{5}{(5+2)} = \frac{5}{7} = .714$ ,  $V(X) = \frac{10}{(49)(8)} = .0255$
- b.  $f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(7)}{\Gamma(5)\Gamma(2)} \cdot x^4 \cdot (1-x) = 30(x^4 - x^5)$  for  $0 \leq X \leq 1$ ,  
 so  $P(X \leq .2) = \int_0^{.2} 30(x^4 - x^5) dx = .0016$
- c.  $P(.2 \leq X \leq .4) = \int_{.2}^{.4} 30(x^4 - x^5) dx = .03936$
- d.  $E(1-X) = 1 - E(X) = 1 - \frac{5}{7} = \frac{2}{7} = .286$

79.

- a.  $E(X) = \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a})\Gamma(\mathbf{b})} x^{\mathbf{a}-1} (1-x)^{\mathbf{b}-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a})\Gamma(\mathbf{b})} \int_0^1 x^{\mathbf{a}} (1-x)^{\mathbf{b}-1} dx$   
 $\frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a})\Gamma(\mathbf{b})} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a} + 1)\Gamma(\mathbf{b})}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + 1)} = \frac{\mathbf{a}\Gamma(\mathbf{a})}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a})\Gamma(\mathbf{b})} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})}{(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})\Gamma(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})} = \frac{\mathbf{a}}{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}}$
- b.  $E[(1-X)^m] = \int_0^1 (1-x)^m \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a})\Gamma(\mathbf{b})} x^{\mathbf{a}-1} (1-x)^{\mathbf{b}-1} dx$   
 $= \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a})\Gamma(\mathbf{b})} \int_0^1 x^{\mathbf{a}-1} (1-x)^{m+\mathbf{b}-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \cdot \Gamma(m + \mathbf{b})}{\Gamma(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + m)\Gamma(\mathbf{b})}$   
 For  $m = 1$ ,  $E(1-X) = \frac{\mathbf{b}}{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}}$ .

80.

a.  $E(Y) = 10 \Rightarrow E\left(\frac{Y}{20}\right) = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a}{a+b}$ ;  $\text{Var}(Y) = \frac{100}{7} \Rightarrow \text{Var}\left(\frac{Y}{20}\right) = \frac{100}{2800} = \frac{1}{28}$

$$\frac{ab}{(a+b)^2(a+b+1)} \Rightarrow a = 3, b = 3, \text{ after some algebra.}$$

b.  $P(8 \leq X \leq 12) = F\left(\frac{12}{20}; 3, 3\right) - F\left(\frac{8}{20}; 3, 3\right) = F(.6; 3, 3) - F(.4; 3, 3)$ .

The standard density function here is  $30y^2(1-y)^2$ ,

so  $P(8 \leq X \leq 12) = \int_{.4}^{.6} 30y^2(1-y)^2 dy = .365$ .

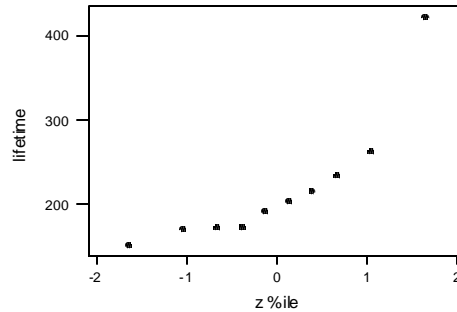
c. We expect it to snap at 10, so  $P(Y < 8 \text{ or } Y > 12) = 1 - P(8 \leq X \leq 12) = 1 - .365 = .665$ .

### Section 4.6

81. The given probability plot is quite linear, and thus it is quite plausible that the tension distribution is normal.

82. The z percentiles and observations are as follows:

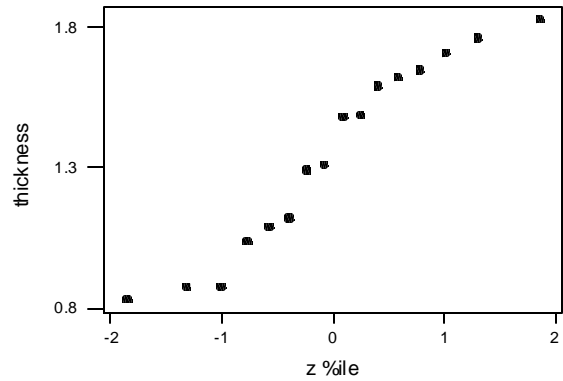
percentile	observation
-1.645	152.7
-1.040	172.0
-0.670	172.5
-0.390	173.3
-0.130	193.0
0.130	204.7
0.390	216.5
0.670	234.9
1.040	262.6
1.645	422.6



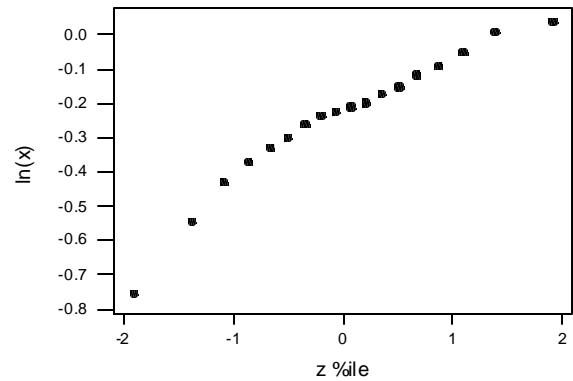
The accompanying plot is quite straight except for the point corresponding to the largest observation. This observation is clearly much larger than what would be expected in a normal random sample. Because of this outlier, it would be inadvisable to analyze the data using any inferential method that depended on assuming a normal population distribution.

## Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

83. The z percentile values are as follows: -1.86, -1.32, -1.01, -0.78, -0.58, -0.40, -0.24, -0.08, 0.08, 0.24, 0.40, 0.58, 0.78, 1.01, 1.30, and 1.86. The accompanying probability plot is reasonably straight, and thus it would be reasonable to use estimating methods that assume a normal population distribution.

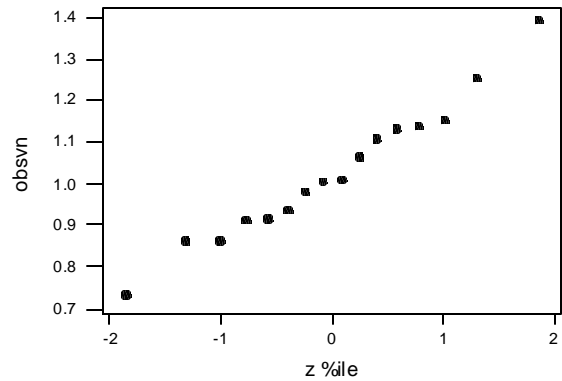


84. The Weibull plot uses  $\ln(\text{observations})$  and the z percentiles of the  $p_i$  values given. The accompanying probability plot appears sufficiently straight to lead us to agree with the argument that the distribution of fracture toughness in concrete specimens could well be modeled by a Weibull distribution.



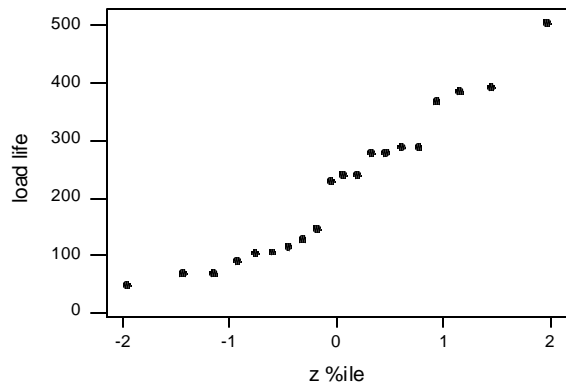
## Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

85. The (z percentile, observation) pairs are (-1.66, .736), (-1.32, .863), (-1.01, .865), (-.78, .913), (-.58, .915), (-.40, .937), (-.24, .983), (-.08, 1.007), (.08, 1.011), (.24, 1.064), (.40, 1.109), (.58, 1.132), (.78, 1.140), (1.01, 1.153), (1.32, 1.253), (1.86, 1.394). The accompanying probability plot is very straight, suggesting that an assumption of population normality is extremely plausible.



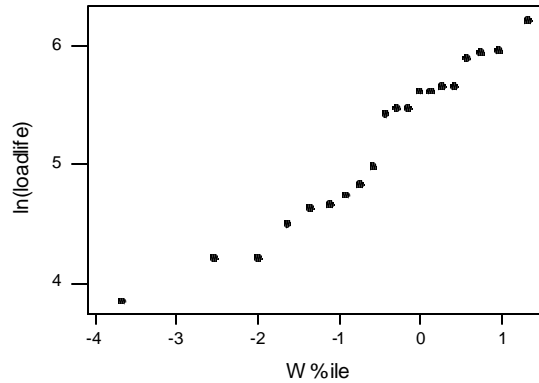
86.

- a. The 10 largest z percentiles are 1.96, 1.44, 1.15, .93, .76, .60, .45, .32, .19 and .06; the remaining 10 are the negatives of these values. The accompanying normal probability plot is reasonably straight. An assumption of population distribution normality is plausible.

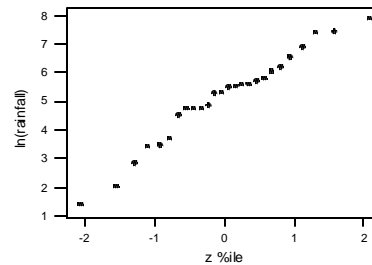
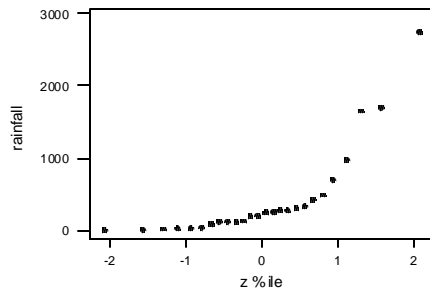


## Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

- b. For a Weibull probability plot, the natural logs of the observations are plotted against extreme value percentiles; these percentiles are -3.68, -2.55, -2.01, -1.65, -1.37, -1.13, -.93, -.76, -.59, -.44, -.30, -.16, -.02, .12, .26, .40, .56, .73, .95, and 1.31. The accompanying probability plot is roughly as straight as the one for checking normality (a plot of  $\ln(x)$  versus the  $z$  percentiles, appropriate for checking the plausibility of a lognormal distribution, is also reasonably straight - any of 3 different families of population distributions seems plausible.)



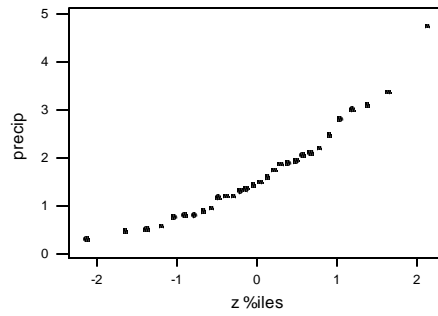
87. To check for plausibility of a lognormal population distribution for the rainfall data of Exercise 81 in Chapter 1, take the natural logs and construct a normal probability plot. This plot and a normal probability plot for the original data appear below. Clearly the log transformation gives quite a straight plot, so lognormality is plausible. The curvature in the plot for the original data implies a positively skewed population distribution - like the lognormal distribution.



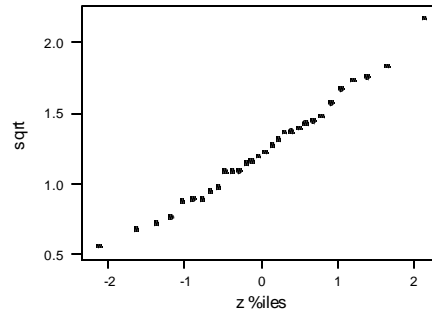


88.

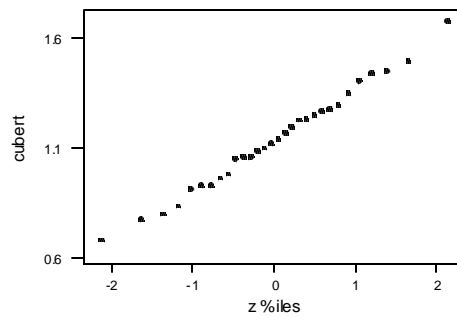
- a. The plot of the original (untransformed) data appears somewhat curved.



- b. The square root transformation results in a very straight plot. It is reasonable that this distribution is normally distributed.



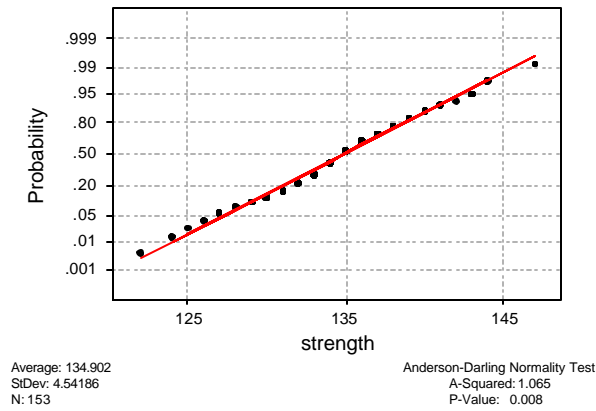
- c. The cube root transformation also results in a very straight plot. It is very reasonable that the distribution is normally distributed.



Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

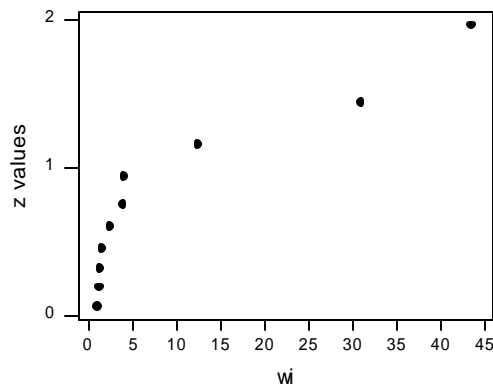
89. The pattern in the plot (below, generated by Minitab) is quite linear. It is very plausible that strength is normally distributed.

Normal Probability Plot



90. We use the data (table below) to create the desired plot.

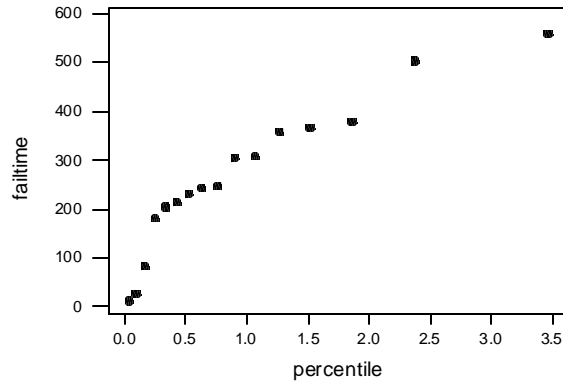
ordered absolute values (w's)	probabilities	z values
0.89	0.525	0.063
1.15	0.575	0.19
1.27	0.625	0.32
1.44	0.675	0.454
2.34	0.725	0.6
3.78	0.775	0.755
3.96	0.825	0.935
12.38	0.875	1.15
30.84	0.925	1.44
43.4	0.975	1.96



This half-normal plot reveals some extreme values, without which the distribution may appear to be normal.

## Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

91. The  $(100p)^{\text{th}}$  percentile  $\eta(p)$  for the exponential distribution with  $\lambda = 1$  satisfies  $F(\eta(p)) = 1 - \exp[-\eta(p)] = p$ , i.e.,  $\eta(p) = -\ln(1 - p)$ . With  $n = 16$ , we need  $\eta(p)$  for  $p = \frac{5}{16}, \frac{15}{16}, \dots, \frac{15.5}{16}$ . These are .032, .398, .170, .247, .330, .421, .521, .633, .758, .901, 1.068, 1.269, 1.520, 1.856, 2.367, 3.466. this plot exhibits substantial curvature, casting doubt on the assumption of an exponential population distribution. Because  $\lambda$  is a scale parameter (as is  $\sigma$  for the normal family),  $\lambda = 1$  can be used to assess the plausibility of the entire exponential family.



### Supplementary Exercises

92.

a.  $P(10 \leq X \leq 20) = \frac{10}{25} = .4$

b.  $P(X \geq 10) = P(10 \leq X \leq 25) = \frac{15}{25} = .6$

c. For  $0 \leq X \leq 25$ ,  $F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{25} dy = \frac{x}{25}$ .  $F(x) = 0$  for  $x < 0$  and  $= 1$  for  $x > 25$ .

d.  $E(X) = \frac{(A + B)}{2} = \frac{(0 + 25)}{2} = 12.5$ ;  $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{(B - A)^2}{12} = \frac{625}{12} = 52.083$

93.

a. For  $0 \leq Y \leq 25$ ,  $F(y) = \frac{1}{24} \int_0^y \left( u - \frac{u^2}{12} \right) du = \frac{1}{24} \left( \frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{u^3}{36} \right) \Big|_0^y$ . Thus

$$F(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ \frac{1}{48} \left( y^2 - \frac{y^3}{18} \right) & 0 \leq y \leq 12 \\ 1 & y > 12 \end{cases}$$

b.  $P(Y \leq 4) = F(4) = .259$ ,  $P(Y > 6) = 1 - F(6) = .5$   
 $P(4 \leq X \leq 6) = F(6) - F(4) = .5 - .259 = .241$

c.  $E(Y) = \frac{1}{24} \int_0^{12} y^2 \left( 1 - \frac{y}{12} \right) dy = \frac{1}{24} \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{y^4}{48} \right]_0^{12} = 6$

$$E(Y^2) = \frac{1}{24} \int_0^{12} y^3 \left( 1 - \frac{y}{12} \right) dy = 43.2, \text{ so } V(Y) = 43.2 - 36 = 7.2$$

d.  $P(Y < 4 \text{ or } Y > 8) = 1 - P(4 \leq X \leq 8) = .518$

e. the shorter segment has length  $\min(Y, 12 - Y)$  so

$$E[\min(Y, 12 - Y)] = \int_0^{12} \min(y, 12 - y) \cdot f(y) dy = \int_0^6 \min(y, 12 - y) \cdot f(y) dy + \int_6^{12} \min(y, 12 - y) \cdot f(y) dy = \int_0^6 y \cdot f(y) dy + \int_6^{12} (12 - y) \cdot f(y) dy = \frac{90}{24} = .3.75$$

94.

a. Clearly  $f(x) \geq 0$ . The c.d.f. is, for  $x > 0$ ,

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(y) dy = \int_0^x \frac{32}{(y+4)^3} dy = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{32}{(y+4)^2} \Big|_0^x = 1 - \frac{16}{(x+4)^2}$$

( $F(x) = 0$  for  $x \leq 0$ .)

Since  $F(\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y) dy = 1$ ,  $f(x)$  is a legitimate pdf.

b. See above

c.  $P(2 \leq X \leq 5) = F(5) - F(2) = 1 - \frac{16}{81} - \left( 1 - \frac{16}{36} \right) = .247$

(continued)

Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d. } E(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{32}{(x+4)^3} dx = \int_0^{\infty} (x+4-4) \cdot \frac{32}{(x+4)^3} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{32}{(x+4)^2} dx - 4 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{32}{(x+4)^3} dx = 8 - 4 = 4 \\
 \text{e. } E(\text{salvage value}) &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{100}{x+4} \cdot \frac{32}{(y+4)^3} dx = 3200 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(y+4)^4} dy = \frac{3200}{(3)(64)} = 16.67
 \end{aligned}$$

95.

a. By differentiation,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{7}{4} - \frac{3}{4}x & 1 \leq x \leq \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{b. } P(.5 \leq X \leq 2) = F(2) - F(.5) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{7}{3} - 2 \right) \left( \frac{7}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2 \right) - \frac{(.5)^3}{3} = \frac{11}{12} = .917$$

$$\text{c. } E(X) = \int_0^1 x \cdot x^2 dx + \int_1^{\frac{7}{3}} x \cdot \left( \frac{7}{4} - \frac{3}{4}x \right) dx = \frac{131}{108} = 1.213$$

96.  $\mu = 40$  V;  $\sigma = 1.5$  V

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. } P(39 < X < 42) &= \Phi\left(\frac{42-40}{1.5}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{39-40}{1.5}\right) \\
 &= \Phi(1.33) - \Phi(-.67) = .9082 - .2514 = .6568
 \end{aligned}$$

b. We desire the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile:  $40 + (1.04)(1.5) = 41.56$

$$\text{c. } P(X > 42) = 1 - P(X \leq 42) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{42-40}{1.5}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.33) = .0918$$

Let D represent the number of diodes out of 4 with voltage exceeding 42.

$$P(D \geq 1) = 1 - P(D = 0) = 1 - \binom{4}{0} (.0918)^0 (.9082)^4 = 1 - .6803 = .3197$$

Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

97.  $\mu = 137.2$  oz.;  $\sigma = 1.6$  oz

a.  $P(X > 135) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{135 - 137.2}{1.6}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-1.38) = 1 - .0838 = .9162$

b. With  $Y =$  the number among ten that contain more than 135 oz,  
 $Y \sim \text{Bin}(10, .9162)$ , so  $P(Y \geq 8) = b(8; 10, .9162) + b(9; 10, .9162)$   
 $+ b(10; 10, .9162) = .9549$ .

c.  $\mu = 137.2; \frac{135 - 137.2}{s} = -1.65 \Rightarrow s = 1.33$

98.

a. Let  $S =$  defective. Then  $p = P(S) = .05; n = 250 \Rightarrow \mu = np = 12.5, \sigma = 3.446$ . The random variable  $X =$  the number of defectives in the batch of 250.  $X \sim \text{Binomial}$ . Since  $np = 12.5 \geq 10$ , and  $nq = 237.5 \geq 10$ , we can use the normal approximation.

$$P(X_{\text{bin}} \geq 25) \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{24.5 - 12.5}{3.446}\right) = 1 - \Phi(3.48) = 1 - .9997 = .0003$$

b.  $P(X_{\text{bin}} = 10) \approx P(X_{\text{norm}} \leq 10.5) - P(X_{\text{norm}} \leq 9.5)$   
 $= \Phi(-.58) - \Phi(-.87) = .2810 - .1922 = .0888$

99.

a.  $P(X > 100) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{100 - 96}{14}\right) = 1 - \Phi(.29) = 1 - .6141 = .3859$

b.  $P(50 < X < 80) = \Phi\left(\frac{80 - 96}{14}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{50 - 96}{14}\right)$   
 $= \Phi(-1.5) - \Phi(-3.29) = .1271 - .0005 = .1266$ .

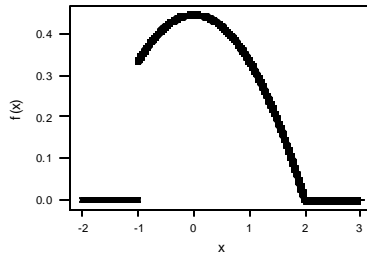
c.  $a = 5^{\text{th}}$  percentile  $= 96 + (-1.645)(14) = 72.97$ .  
 $b = 95^{\text{th}}$  percentile  $= 96 + (1.645)(14) = 119.03$ . The interval (72.97, 119.03) contains the central 90% of all grain sizes.

100.

- a.  $F(X) = 0$  for  $x < 1$  and  $= 1$  for  $x > 3$ . For  $1 \leq x \leq 3$ ,  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(y) dy$   
 $= \int_{-\infty}^1 0 dy + \int_1^x \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} dy = 1.5 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)$
- b.  $P(X \leq 2.5) = F(2.5) = 1.5(1 - .4) = .9$ ;  $P(1.5 \leq x \leq 2.5) = F(2.5) - F(1.5) = .4$
- c.  $E(X) = \int_1^3 x \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int_1^3 \frac{1}{x} dx = 1.5 \ln(x) \Big|_1^3 = 1.648$
- d.  $E(X^2) = \int_1^3 x^2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int_1^3 dx = 3$ , so  $V(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = .284$ ,  
 $\sigma = .533$
- e.  $h(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 1 \leq x \leq 1.5 \\ x - 1.5 & 1.5 \leq x \leq 2.5 \\ 1 & 2.5 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$   
 so  $E[h(X)] = \int_{1.5}^{2.5} (x - 1.5) \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \int_{2.5}^3 1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx = .267$

101.

a.



- b.  $F(x) = 0$  for  $x < -1$  or  $= 1$  for  $x > 2$ . For  $-1 \leq x \leq 2$ ,  
 $F(x) = \int_{-1}^x \frac{1}{9} (4 - y^2) dy = \frac{1}{9} \left( 4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) + \frac{11}{27}$
- c. The median is 0 iff  $F(0) = .5$ . Since  $F(0) = \frac{11}{27}$ , this is not the case. Because  $\frac{11}{27} < .5$ , the median must be greater than 0.
- d. Y is a binomial r.v. with  $n = 10$  and  $p = P(X > 1) = 1 - F(1) = \frac{5}{27}$

Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

102.

- a.  $E(X) = \frac{1}{I} = 1.075$ ,  $S = \frac{1}{I} = 1.075$
- b.  $P(3.0 < X) = 1 - P(X \leq 3.0) = 1 - F(3.0) = 3^{-.93(3.0)} = .0614$   
 $P(1.0 \leq X \leq 3.0) = F(3.0) - F(1.0) = .333$
- c. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is requested; denoting it by  $c$ , we have  
 $.9 = F(c) = 1 - e^{-(.93)c}$ , whence  $c = \frac{\ln(.1)}{(-.93)} = 2.476$

103.

- a.  $P(X \leq 150) = \exp\left[-\exp\left(\frac{-(150 - 150)}{90}\right)\right] = \exp[-\exp(0)] = \exp(-1) = .368$ , where  
 $\exp(u) = e^u$ .  $P(X \leq 300) = \exp[-\exp(-1.6667)] = .828$ ,  
 and  $P(150 \leq X \leq 300) = .828 - .368 = .460$ .
- b. The desired value  $c$  is the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile, so  $c$  satisfies  
 $.9 = \exp\left[-\exp\left(\frac{-(c - 150)}{90}\right)\right]$ . Taking the natural log of each side twice in succession  
 yields  $\ln[\ln(.9)] = \frac{-(c - 150)}{90}$ , so  $c = 90(2.250367) + 150 = 352.53$ .
- c.  $f(x) = F'(X) = \frac{1}{b} \cdot \exp\left[-\exp\left(\frac{-(x - a)}{b}\right)\right] \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-(x - a)}{b}\right)$
- d. We wish the value of  $x$  for which  $f(x)$  is a maximum; this is the same as the value of  $x$  for  
 which  $\ln[f(x)]$  is a maximum. The equation of  $\frac{d[\ln(f(x))]}{dx} = 0$  gives  
 $\exp\left(\frac{-(x - a)}{b}\right) = 1$ , so  $\frac{-(x - a)}{b} = 0$ , which implies that  $x = a$ . Thus the mode is  $a$ .
- e.  $E(X) = .5772\beta + \alpha = 201.95$ , whereas the mode is 150 and the median is  
 $-(90)\ln[-\ln(.5)] + 150 = 182.99$ . The distribution is positively skewed.

104.

- a.  $E(cX) = cE(X) = \frac{c}{I}$
- b.  $E[c(1 - .5e^{-ax})] = \int_0^{\infty} c(1 - .5e^{-ax}) \cdot I e^{-Ix} dx = \frac{c[.5I - a]}{I - a}$



Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

105.

- a. From a graph of  $f(x; \mu, \sigma)$  or by differentiation,  $x^* = \mu$ .
- b. No; the density function has constant height for  $A \leq X \leq B$ .
- c.  $F(x; \lambda)$  is largest for  $x = 0$  (the derivative at 0 does not exist since  $f$  is not continuous there) so  $x^* = 0$ .

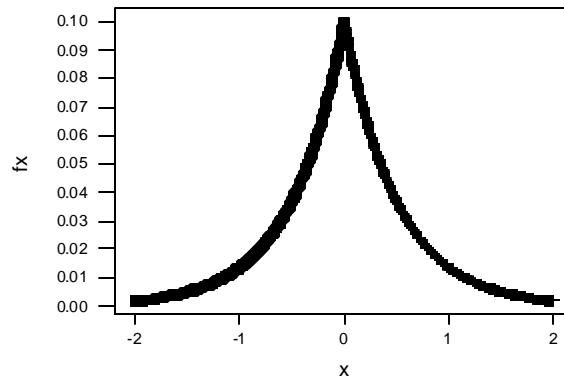
d.  $\ln[f(x; \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})] = -\ln(\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{a}}) - \ln(\Gamma(\mathbf{a})) + (\mathbf{a} - 1)\ln(x) - \frac{x}{\mathbf{b}}$ ;

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln[f(x; \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})] = \frac{\mathbf{a} - 1}{x} - \frac{1}{\mathbf{b}} \Rightarrow x = x^* = (\mathbf{a} - 1)\mathbf{b}$$

e. From d  $x^* = \left(\frac{\mathbf{n}}{2} - 1\right)(2) = \mathbf{n} - 2$ .

106.

a.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 .1e^{-2x} dx + \int_0^{\infty} .1e^{-2x} dx = .5 + .5 = 1$



b. For  $x < 0$ ,  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x .1e^{-2y} dy = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}$ .

For  $x \geq 0$ ,  $F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^x .1e^{-2y} dy = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}$ .

c.  $P(X < 0) = F(0) = \frac{1}{2} = .5$ ,  $P(X < 2) = F(2) = 1 - .5e^{-4} = .665$ ,  
 $P(-1 \leq X \leq 2) = F(2) - F(-1) = .256$ ,  $1 - P(-2 \leq X \leq 2) = .670$

107.

a. Clearly  $f(x; \lambda_1, \lambda_2, p) \geq 0$  for all  $x$ , and  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x; \lambda_1, \lambda_2, p) dx$   
 $= \int_0^{\infty} [p\lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} + (1-p)\lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 x}] dx = p \int_0^{\infty} \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} dx + (1-p) \int_0^{\infty} \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 x} dx$   
 $= p + (1-p) = 1$

b. For  $x > 0$ ,  $F(x; \lambda_1, \lambda_2, p) = \int_0^x f(y; \lambda_1, \lambda_2, p) dy = p(1 - e^{-\lambda_1 x}) + (1-p)(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 x})$ .

c.  $E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot [p\lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} + (1-p)\lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 x}] dx$   
 $= p \int_0^{\infty} x\lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} dx + (1-p) \int_0^{\infty} x\lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 x} dx = \frac{p}{\lambda_1} + \frac{(1-p)}{\lambda_2}$

d.  $E(X^2) = \frac{2p}{\lambda_1^2} + \frac{2(1-p)}{\lambda_2^2}$ , so  $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{2p}{\lambda_1^2} + \frac{2(1-p)}{\lambda_2^2} - \left[ \frac{p}{\lambda_1} + \frac{(1-p)}{\lambda_2} \right]^2$

e. For an exponential r.v.,  $\text{CV} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = 1$ . For  $X$  hyperexponential,

$$\text{CV} = \left[ \frac{\frac{2p}{\lambda_1^2} + \frac{2(1-p)}{\lambda_2^2}}{\left[ \frac{p}{\lambda_1} + \frac{(1-p)}{\lambda_2} \right]^2} - 1 \right]^{1/2} = \left[ \frac{2(p\lambda_2^2 + (1-p)\lambda_1^2)}{(p\lambda_2 + (1-p)\lambda_1)^2} - 1 \right]^{1/2}$$

$= [2r - 1]^{1/2}$  where  $r = \frac{(p\lambda_2^2 + (1-p)\lambda_1^2)}{(p\lambda_2 + (1-p)\lambda_1)^2}$ . But straightforward algebra shows that  $r > 1$  provided  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ , so that  $\text{CV} > 1$ .

f.  $m = \frac{n}{\lambda}$ ,  $s^2 = \frac{n}{\lambda^2}$ , so  $s = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\lambda}$  and  $\text{CV} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 1$  if  $n > 1$ .

108.

a.  $1 = \int_5^{\infty} \frac{k}{x^a} dx = k \cdot \frac{5^{1-a}}{a-1} \Rightarrow k = (a-1)5^{1-a}$  where we must have  $\alpha > 1$ .

b. For  $x \geq 5$ ,  $F(x) = \int_5^x \frac{k}{y^a} dy = 5^{1-a} \left[ \frac{1}{5^{1-a}} - \frac{1}{x^{a-1}} \right] = 1 - \left( \frac{5}{x} \right)^{a-1}$ .

c.  $E(X) = \int_5^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{k}{x^a} dx = \int_5^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{k}{x^{a-1}} dx = \frac{k}{5^{a-2} \cdot (a-2)}$ , provided  $\alpha > 2$ .

d.  $P\left(\ln\left(\frac{X}{5}\right) \leq y\right) = P\left(\frac{X}{5} \leq e^y\right) = P(X \leq 5e^y) = F(5e^y) = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{5e^y}\right)^{a-1} = 1 - e^{-(a-1)y}$ , the cdf of an exponential r.v. with parameter  $\alpha - 1$ .

109.

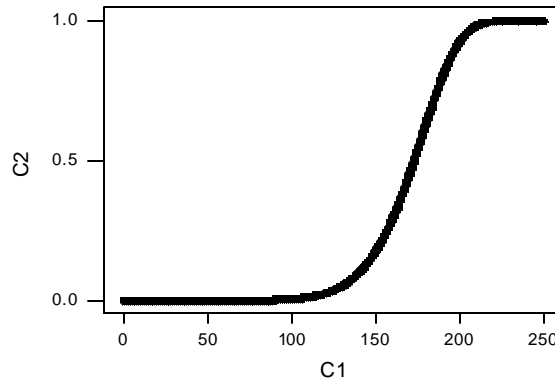
a. A lognormal distribution, since  $\ln\left(\frac{I_o}{I_i}\right)$  is a normal r.v.

b.  $P(I_o > 2I_i) = P\left(\frac{I_o}{I_i} > 2\right) = P\left(\ln\left(\frac{I_o}{I_i}\right) > \ln 2\right) = 1 - P\left(\ln\left(\frac{I_o}{I_i}\right) \leq \ln 2\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\ln 2 - 1}{.05}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-6.14) = 1$

c.  $E\left(\frac{I_o}{I_i}\right) = e^{1+.0025/2} = 2.72$ ,  $Var\left(\frac{I_o}{I_i}\right) = e^{2+.0025} \cdot (e^{.0025} - 1) = .0185$

110.

a.



b.  $P(X > 175) = 1 - F(175; 9, 180) = e^{-\left(\frac{175}{180}\right)^9} = .4602$   
 $P(150 \leq X \leq 175) = F(175; 9, 180) - F(150; 9, 180)$   
 $= .5398 - .1762 = .3636$

c.  $P(\text{at least one}) = 1 - P(\text{none}) = 1 - (1 - .3636)^2 = .5950$

d. We want the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile:  $.10 = F(x; 9, 180) = 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{x}{180}\right)^9}$ . A small bit of algebra leads us to  $x = 140.178$ . Thus 10% of all tensile strengths will be less than 140.178 MPa.

111.  $F(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\sigma Z + \mu \leq y) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{(y - \mu)}{\sigma}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{(y - \mu)}{\sigma}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} dz$ . Now differentiate with respect to  $y$  to obtain a normal pdf with parameters  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ .

112.

a.  $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(60X \leq y) = P\left(X \leq \frac{y}{60}\right) = F\left(\frac{y}{60\mathbf{b}}; \mathbf{a}\right)$  Thus  $f_Y(y)$   
 $= f\left(\frac{y}{60\mathbf{b}}; \mathbf{a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{60\mathbf{b}} = \frac{y^{\mathbf{a}-1} e^{-\frac{y}{60\mathbf{b}}}}{(60\mathbf{b})^{\mathbf{a}} \Gamma(\mathbf{a})}$ , which shows that  $Y$  has a gamma distribution with parameters  $\alpha$  and  $60\beta$ .

b. With  $c$  replacing  $60$  in **a**, the same argument shows that  $cX$  has a gamma distribution with parameters  $\alpha$  and  $c\beta$ .

Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

113.

- a.  $Y = -\ln(X) \Rightarrow x = e^{-y} = k(y)$ , so  $k'(y) = -e^{-y}$ . Thus since  $f(x) = 1$ ,  
 $g(y) = 1 \cdot |-e^{-y}| = e^{-y}$  for  $0 < y < \infty$ , so  $y$  has an exponential distribution with parameter  $\lambda = 1$ .
- b.  $y = \sigma Z + \mu \Rightarrow y = h(z) = \sigma z + \mu \Rightarrow z = k(y) = \frac{(y - \mu)}{\sigma}$  and  $k'(y) = \frac{1}{\sigma}$ , from which the result follows easily.
- c.  $y = h(x) = cx \Rightarrow x = k(y) = \frac{y}{c}$  and  $k'(y) = \frac{1}{c}$ , from which the result follows easily.

114.

- a. If we let  $a = 2$  and  $b = \sqrt{2s}$ , then we can manipulate  $f(v)$  as follows:  

$$f(n) = \frac{n}{s^2} e^{-n^2/2s^2} = \frac{2}{2s^2} n e^{-n^2/2s^2} = \frac{2}{(\sqrt{2s})^2} n^{2-1} e^{-(n/\sqrt{2s})^2} = \frac{a}{b^a} n^{a-1} e^{-(n/b)^2}$$
,  
 which is in the Weibull family of distributions.
- b.  $F(n) = \int_0^n \frac{n}{400} e^{-\frac{n^2}{800}} dn$ ; cdf:  $F(n; 2, \sqrt{2s}) = 1 - e^{-(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2s}})^2} = 1 - e^{-\frac{n^2}{800}}$ , so  
 $F(25; 2, \sqrt{2}) = 1 - e^{-\frac{625}{800}} = 1 - .458 = .542$

115.

- a. Assuming independence,  $P(\text{all 3 births occur on March 11}) = \left(\frac{1}{365}\right)^3 = .00000002$
- b.  $\left(\frac{1}{365}\right)^3 (365) = .0000073$
- c. Let  $X =$  deviation from due date.  $X \sim N(0, 19.88)$ . Then the baby due on March 15 was 4 days early.  $P(x = -4) \sim P(-4.5 < x < -3.5)$   

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{-3.5}{19.88}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-4.5}{19.88}\right) = \Phi(-.18) - \Phi(-.237) = .4286 - .4090 = .0196$$
.  
 Similarly, the baby due on April 1 was 21 days early, and  $P(x = -21)$   

$$\sim \Phi\left(\frac{-20.5}{19.88}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-21.5}{19.88}\right) = \Phi(-1.03) - \Phi(-1.08) = .1515 - .1401 = .0114$$
.  
 The baby due on April 4 was 24 days early, and  $P(x = -24) \sim .0097$
- Again, assuming independence,  $P(\text{all 3 births occurred on March 11}) = (.0196)(.0114)(.0097) = .00002145$
- d. To calculate the probability of the three births happening on any day, we could make similar calculations as in part c for each possible day, and then add the probabilities.

Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

116.

a.  $F(x) = I e^{-Ix}$  and  $F(x) = 1 - e^{-Ix}$ , so  $r(x) = \frac{I e^{-Ix}}{e^{-Ix}} = I$ , a constant (independent of X); this is consistent with the memoryless property of the exponential distribution.

b.  $r(x) = \left(\frac{a}{b^a}\right) x^{a-1}$ ; for  $\alpha > 1$  this is increasing, while for  $\alpha < 1$  it is a decreasing function.

c.  $\ln(1 - F(x)) = -\int a \left(1 - \frac{x}{b}\right) dx = -a \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2b}\right] \Rightarrow F(x) = 1 - e^{-a \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2b}\right)}$ ,  

$$f(x) = a \left(1 - \frac{x}{b}\right) e^{-a \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2b}\right)} \quad 0 \leq x \leq \beta$$

117.

a.  $F_X(x) = P\left(-\frac{1}{I} \ln(1 - U) \leq x\right) = P(\ln(1 - U) \geq -Ix) = P(1 - U \geq e^{-Ix})$   
 $= P(U \leq 1 - e^{-Ix}) = 1 - e^{-Ix}$  since  $F_U(u) = u$  ( $U$  is uniform on  $[0, 1]$ ). Thus  $X$  has an exponential distribution with parameter  $\lambda$ .

b. By taking successive random numbers  $u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots$  and computing  $x_i = -\frac{1}{10} \ln(1 - u_i)$ ,  
 $\dots$  we obtain a sequence of values generated from an exponential distribution with parameter  $\lambda = 10$ .

118.

a.  $E(g(X)) \approx E[g(\mu) + g'(\mu)(X - \mu)] = E(g(\mu)) + g'(\mu) \cdot E(X - \mu)$ , but  $E(X) - \mu = 0$  and  $E(g(\mu)) = g(\mu)$  (since  $g(\mu)$  is constant), giving  $E(g(X)) \approx g(\mu)$ .  
 $V(g(X)) \approx V[g(\mu) + g'(\mu)(X - \mu)] = V[g'(\mu)(X - \mu)] = (g'(\mu))^2 \cdot V(X - \mu) = (g'(\mu))^2 \cdot V(X)$ .

b.  $g(I) = \frac{v}{I}$ ,  $g'(I) = \frac{-v}{I^2}$ , so  $E(g(I)) = m_R \approx \frac{v}{m_I} = \frac{v}{20}$   

$$V(g(I)) \approx \left(\frac{-v}{m_I^2}\right)^2 \cdot V(I), s_{g(I)} \approx \frac{v}{20^2} \cdot s_I = \frac{v}{800}$$

119.  $g(\mu) + g'(\mu)(X - \mu) \leq g(X)$  implies that  $E[g(\mu) + g'(\mu)(X - \mu)] = E(g(\mu)) = g(\mu) \leq E(g(X))$ , i.e. that  $g(E(X)) \leq E(g(X))$ .

## Chapter 4: Continuous Random Variables and Probability Distributions

120. For  $y > 0$ ,  $F(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P\left(\frac{2X^2}{b^2} \leq y\right) = P\left(X^2 \leq \frac{b^2 y}{2}\right) = P\left(X \leq \frac{b\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ . Now

take the cdf of  $X$  (Weibull), replace  $x$  by  $\frac{b\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{2}}$ , and then differentiate with respect to  $y$  to obtain the desired result  $f_Y(y)$ .

# CHAPTER 5

## Section 5.1

1.

- a.  $P(X = 1, Y = 1) = p(1,1) = .20$
- b.  $P(X \leq 1 \text{ and } Y \leq 1) = p(0,0) + p(0,1) + p(1,0) + p(1,1) = .42$
- c. At least one hose is in use at both islands.  $P(X \neq 0 \text{ and } Y \neq 0) = p(1,1) + p(1,2) + p(2,1) + p(2,2) = .70$
- d. By summing row probabilities,  $p_x(x) = .16, .34, .50$  for  $x = 0, 1, 2$ , and by summing column probabilities,  $p_y(y) = .24, .38, .38$  for  $y = 0, 1, 2$ .  $P(X \leq 1) = p_x(0) + p_x(1) = .50$
- e.  $P(0,0) = .10$ , but  $p_x(0) \cdot p_y(0) = (.16)(.24) = .0384 \neq .10$ , so  $X$  and  $Y$  are not independent.

2.

a.

		y					
		0	1	2	3	4	
x	0	.30	.05	.025	.025	.10	.5
	1	.18	.03	.015	.015	.06	.3
	2	.12	.02	.01	.01	.04	.2
		.6	.1	.05	.05	.2	

- b.  $P(X \leq 1 \text{ and } Y \leq 1) = p(0,0) + p(0,1) + p(1,0) + p(1,1) = .56$   
 $= (.8)(.7) = P(X \leq 1) \cdot P(Y \leq 1)$
- c.  $P(X + Y = 0) = P(X = 0 \text{ and } Y = 0) = p(0,0) = .30$
- d.  $P(X + Y \leq 1) = p(0,0) + p(0,1) + p(1,0) = .53$

3.

- a.  $p(1,1) = .15$ , the entry in the 1<sup>st</sup> row and 1<sup>st</sup> column of the joint probability table.
- b.  $P(X_1 = X_2) = p(0,0) + p(1,1) + p(2,2) + p(3,3) = .08 + .15 + .10 + .07 = .40$
- c.  $A = \{ (x_1, x_2): x_1 \geq 2 + x_2 \} \cup \{ (x_1, x_2): x_2 \geq 2 + x_1 \}$   
 $P(A) = p(2,0) + p(3,0) + p(4,0) + p(3,1) + p(4,1) + p(4,2) + p(0,2) + p(0,3) + p(1,3) = .22$
- d.  $P(\text{exactly } 4) = p(1,3) + p(2,2) + p(3,1) + p(4,0) = .17$   
 $P(\text{at least } 4) = P(\text{exactly } 4) + p(4,1) + p(4,2) + p(4,3) + p(3,2) + p(3,3) + p(2,3) = .46$



Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

4.

- a.  $P_1(0) = P(X_1 = 0) = p(0,0) + p(0,1) + p(0,2) + p(0,3) = .19$   
 $P_1(1) = P(X_1 = 1) = p(1,0) + p(1,1) + p(1,2) + p(1,3) = .30$ , etc.

$x_1$	0	1	2	3	4
$p_1(x_1)$	.19	.30	.25	.14	.12

- b.  $P_2(0) = P(X_2 = 0) = p(0,0) + p(1,0) + p(2,0) + p(3,0) + p(4,0) = .19$ , etc

$x_2$	0	1	2	3
$p_2(x_2)$	.19	.30	.28	.23

- c.  $p(4,0) = 0$ , yet  $p_1(4) = .12 > 0$  and  $p_2(0) = .19 > 0$ , so  $p(x_1, x_2) \neq p_1(x_1) \cdot p_2(x_2)$  for every  $(x_1, x_2)$ , and the two variables are not independent.

5.

- a.  $P(X = 3, Y = 3) = P(3 \text{ customers, each with 1 package})$   
 $= P(\text{each has 1 package} \mid 3 \text{ customers}) \cdot P(3 \text{ customers})$   
 $= (.6)^3 \cdot (.25) = .054$
- b.  $P(X = 4, Y = 11) = P(\text{total of 11 packages} \mid 4 \text{ customers}) \cdot P(4 \text{ customers})$   
 Given that there are 4 customers, there are 4 different ways to have a total of 11 packages: 3, 3, 3, 2 or 3, 3, 2, 3 or 3, 2, 3, 3 or 2, 3, 3, 3. Each way has probability  $(.1)^3(.3)$ , so  $p(4, 11) = 4(.1)^3(.3)(.15) = .00018$

6.

- a.  $p(4,2) = P(Y = 2 \mid X = 4) \cdot P(X = 4) = \left[ \binom{4}{2} (.6)^2 (.4)^2 \right] \cdot (.15) = .0518$
- b.  $P(X = Y) = p(0,0) + p(1,1) + p(2,2) + p(3,3) + p(4,4) = .1 + (.2)(.6) + (.3)(.6)^2 + (.25)(.6)^3 + (.15)(.6)^4 = .4014$

## Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

- c.  $p(x,y) = 0$  unless  $y = 0, 1, \dots, x$ ;  $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ . For any such pair,

$$p(x,y) = P(Y = y | X = x) \cdot P(X = x) = \binom{x}{y} (.6)^y (.4)^{x-y} \cdot p_x(x)$$

$$p_y(4) = p(y = 4) = p(x = 4, y = 4) = p(4,4) = (.6)^4 (.15) = .0194$$

$$p_y(3) = p(3,3) + p(4,3) = (.6)^3 (.25) + \binom{4}{3} (.6)^3 (.4) (.15) = .1058$$

$$p_y(2) = p(2,2) + p(3,2) + p(4,2) = (.6)^2 (.3) + \binom{3}{2} (.6)^2 (.4) (.25) \\ + \binom{4}{2} (.6)^2 (.4)^2 (.15) = .2678$$

$$p_y(1) = p(1,1) + p(2,1) + p(3,1) + p(4,1) = (.6)(.2) + \binom{2}{1} (.6)(.4)(.3) \\ + \binom{3}{1} (.6)(.4)^2 (.25) + \binom{4}{1} (.6)(.4)^3 (.15) = .3590$$

$$p_y(0) = 1 - [.3590 + .2678 + .1058 + .0194] = .2480$$

7.

- a.  $p(1,1) = .030$
- b.  $P(X \leq 1 \text{ and } Y \leq 1) = p(0,0) + p(0,1) + p(1,0) + p(1,1) = .120$
- c.  $P(X = 1) = p(1,0) + p(1,1) + p(1,2) = .100$ ;  $P(Y = 1) = p(0,1) + \dots + p(5,1) = .300$
- d.  $P(\text{overflow}) = P(X + 3Y > 5) = 1 - P(X + 3Y \leq 5) = 1 - P[(X,Y) = (0,0) \text{ or } \dots \text{ or } (5,0) \text{ or } (0,1) \text{ or } (1,1) \text{ or } (2,1)] = 1 - .620 = .380$
- e. The marginal probabilities for X (row sums from the joint probability table) are  $p_x(0) = .05$ ,  $p_x(1) = .10$ ,  $p_x(2) = .25$ ,  $p_x(3) = .30$ ,  $p_x(4) = .20$ ,  $p_x(5) = .10$ ; those for Y (column sums) are  $p_y(0) = .5$ ,  $p_y(1) = .3$ ,  $p_y(2) = .2$ . It is now easily verified that for every  $(x,y)$ ,  $p(x,y) = p_x(x) \cdot p_y(y)$ , so X and Y are independent.

8.

a. numerator =  $\binom{8}{3} \binom{10}{2} \binom{12}{1} = (56)(45)(12) = 30,240$   
 denominator =  $\binom{30}{6} = 593,775$ ;  $p(3,2) = \frac{30,240}{593,775} = .0509$

b. 
$$p(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\binom{8}{x} \binom{10}{y} \binom{12}{6-(x+y)}}{\binom{30}{6}} & \begin{array}{l} x, y \text{ are non-negative} \\ \text{integers such that} \\ 0 \leq x + y \leq 6 \end{array} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

9.

a. 
$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{20}^{30} \int_{20}^{30} K(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

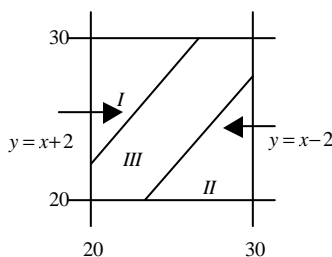
$$= K \int_{20}^{30} \int_{20}^{30} x^2 dy dx + K \int_{20}^{30} \int_{20}^{30} y^2 dx dy = 10K \int_{20}^{30} x^2 dx + 10K \int_{20}^{30} y^2 dy$$

$$= 20K \cdot \left( \frac{19,000}{3} \right) \Rightarrow K = \frac{3}{380,000}$$

b. 
$$P(X < 26 \text{ and } Y < 26) = \int_{20}^{26} \int_{20}^{26} K(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 12K \int_{20}^{26} x^2 dx$$

$$4Kx^3 \Big|_{20}^{26} = 38,304K = .3024$$

c.



$$P(|X - Y| \leq 2) = \iint_{\text{region III}} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$1 - \iint_I f(x,y) dx dy - \iint_{II} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$1 - \int_{20}^{28} \int_{x+2}^{30} f(x,y) dy dx - \int_{22}^{30} \int_{20}^{x-2} f(x,y) dy dx$$

= (after much algebra) .3593

Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d. } f_x(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{20}^{30} K(x^2 + y^2) dy = 10Kx^2 + K \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_{20}^{30} \\ &= 10Kx^2 + .05, \quad 20 \leq x \leq 30 \end{aligned}$$

e.  $f_y(y)$  is obtained by substituting  $y$  for  $x$  in (d); clearly  $f(x,y) \neq f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y)$ , so  $X$  and  $Y$  are not independent.

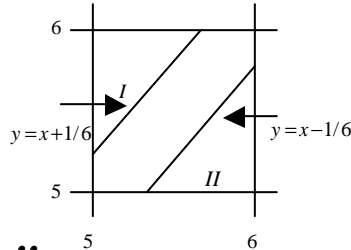
10.

$$\text{a. } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & 5 \leq x \leq 6, 5 \leq y \leq 6 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

since  $f_x(x) = 1, f_y(y) = 1$  for  $5 \leq x \leq 6, 5 \leq y \leq 6$

b.  $P(5.25 \leq X \leq 5.75, 5.25 \leq Y \leq 5.75) = P(5.25 \leq X \leq 5.75) \cdot P(5.25 \leq Y \leq 5.75)$  (by independence)  $(.5)(.5) = .25$

c.



$$\begin{aligned} P((X,Y) \in A) &= \iint_A 1 dx dy \\ &= \text{area of } A = 1 - (\text{area of } I + \text{area of } II) \\ &= 1 - \frac{25}{36} = \frac{11}{36} = .306 \end{aligned}$$

11.

$$\text{a. } p(x,y) = \frac{e^{-1} \mathbf{1}^x}{x!} \cdot \frac{e^{-m} \mathbf{m}^y}{y!} \text{ for } x = 0, 1, 2, \dots; y = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{b. } p(0,0) + p(0,1) + p(1,0) = e^{-1-m} [1 + \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{m}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } P(X+Y=m) &= \sum_{k=0}^m P(X = k, Y = m - k) = \sum_{k=0}^m e^{-1-m} \frac{\mathbf{1}^k}{k!} \frac{\mathbf{m}^{m-k}}{(m-k)!} \\ &= \frac{e^{-(1+m)}}{m!} \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} \mathbf{1}^k \mathbf{m}^{m-k} = \frac{e^{-(1+m)} (\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{m})^m}{m!}, \text{ so the total \# of errors } X+Y \text{ also has a} \\ &\text{Poisson distribution with parameter } \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{m}. \end{aligned}$$

## Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

12.

a. 
$$P(X > 3) = \int_3^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x(1+y)} dy dx = \int_3^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = .050$$

b. The marginal pdf of X is  $\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x(1+y)} dy = e^{-x}$  for  $0 \leq x$ ; that of Y is  $\int_3^{\infty} x e^{-x(1+y)} dx = \frac{1}{(1+y)^2}$  for  $0 \leq y$ . It is now clear that  $f(x,y)$  is not the product of the marginal pdf's, so the two r.v's are not independent.

c. 
$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{at least one exceeds } 3) &= 1 - P(X \leq 3 \text{ and } Y \leq 3) \\ &= 1 - \int_0^3 \int_0^3 x e^{-x(1+y)} dy dx = 1 - \int_0^3 \int_0^3 x e^{-x} e^{-xy} dy \\ &= 1 - \int_0^3 e^{-x} (1 - e^{-3x}) dx = e^{-3} + .25 - .25e^{-12} = .300 \end{aligned}$$

13.

a. 
$$f(x,y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y) = \begin{cases} e^{-x-y} & x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

b. 
$$P(X \leq 1 \text{ and } Y \leq 1) = P(X \leq 1) \cdot P(Y \leq 1) = (1 - e^{-1})(1 - e^{-1}) = .400$$

c. 
$$\begin{aligned} P(X + Y \leq 2) &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{2-x} e^{-x-y} dy dx = \int_0^2 e^{-x} [1 - e^{-(2-x)}] dx \\ &= \int_0^2 (e^{-x} - e^{-2}) dx = 1 - e^{-2} - 2e^{-2} = .594 \end{aligned}$$

d. 
$$P(X + Y \leq 1) = \int_0^1 e^{-x} [1 - e^{-(1-x)}] dx = 1 - 2e^{-1} = .264,$$
  
so  $P(1 \leq X + Y \leq 2) = P(X + Y \leq 2) - P(X + Y \leq 1) = .594 - .264 = .330$

14.

a. 
$$P(X_1 < t, X_2 < t, \dots, X_{10} < t) = P(X_1 < t) \dots P(X_{10} < t) = (1 - e^{-t})^{10}$$

b. If "success" = {fail before t}, then  $p = P(\text{success}) = 1 - e^{-t}$ ,  
and  $P(k \text{ successes among } 10 \text{ trials}) = \binom{10}{k} (1 - e^{-t})^k (e^{-t})^{10-k}$

c. 
$$P(\text{exactly } 5 \text{ fail}) = P(5 \text{ of } 1 \text{'s fail and other } 5 \text{ don't}) + P(4 \text{ of } 1 \text{'s fail, } m \text{ fails, and other } 5 \text{ don't}) = \binom{9}{5} (1 - e^{-t})^5 (e^{-t})^4 + \binom{9}{4} (1 - e^{-t})^4 (1 - e^{-m}) (e^{-t})^5$$

15.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } F(y) &= P(Y \leq y) = P[(X_1 \leq y) \cup ((X_2 \leq y) \cap (X_3 \leq y))] \\ &= P(X_1 \leq y) + P[(X_2 \leq y) \cap (X_3 \leq y)] - P[(X_1 \leq y) \cap (X_2 \leq y) \cap (X_3 \leq y)] \\ &= (1 - e^{-Iy}) + (1 - e^{-Iy})^2 - (1 - e^{-Iy})^3 \text{ for } y \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } f(y) = F'(y) &= Ie^{-Iy} + 2(1 - e^{-Iy})(Ie^{-Iy}) - 3(1 - e^{-Iy})^2(Ie^{-Iy}) \\ &= 4Ie^{-2Iy} - 3Ie^{-3Iy} \text{ for } y \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^{\infty} y \cdot (4Ie^{-2Iy} - 3Ie^{-3Iy}) dy = 2\left(\frac{1}{2I}\right) - \frac{1}{3I} = \frac{2}{3I}$$

16.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } f(x_1, x_3) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_2 = \int_0^{1-x_1-x_3} kx_1x_2(1-x_3) dx_2 \\ &= 72x_1(1-x_3)(1-x_1-x_3)^2 \quad 0 \leq x_1, 0 \leq x_3, x_1 + x_3 \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

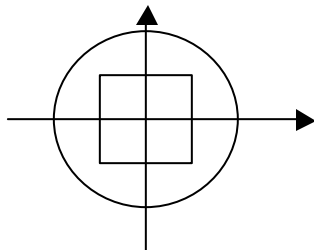
$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } P(X_1 + X_3 \leq .5) &= \int_0^{.5} \int_0^{.5-x_1} 72x_1(1-x_3)(1-x_1-x_3)^2 dx_2 dx_1 \\ &= (\text{after much algebra}) .53125 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } f_{x_1}(x_1) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_3) dx_3 = \int 72x_1(1-x_3)(1-x_1-x_3)^2 dx_3 \\ &= 18x_1 - 48x_1^2 + 36x_1^3 - 6x_1^5 \quad 0 \leq x_1 \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

17.

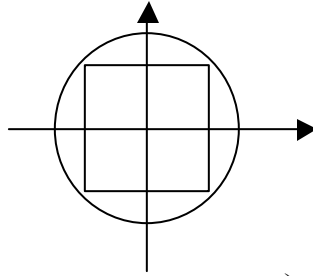
$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } P((X, Y) \text{ within a circle of radius } \frac{R}{2}) &= P(A) = \iint_A f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{pR^2} \iint_A dx dy = \frac{\text{area of } A}{pR^2} = \frac{1}{4} = .25 \end{aligned}$$

b.



$$P\left(-\frac{R}{2} \leq X \leq \frac{R}{2}, -\frac{R}{2} \leq Y \leq \frac{R}{2}\right) = \frac{R^2}{pR^2} = \frac{1}{p}$$

c.



$$P\left(-\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \leq X \leq \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \leq Y \leq \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{2R^2}{\pi R^2} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

- d.  $f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y)dy = \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi R^2} dy = \frac{2\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}{\pi R^2}$  for  $-R \leq x \leq R$  and similarly for  $f_Y(y)$ . X and Y are not independent since e.g.  $f_x(.9R) = f_Y(.9R) > 0$ , yet  $f(.9R, .9R) = 0$  since  $(.9R, .9R)$  is outside the circle of radius R.

18.

- a.  $P_{y|x}(y|1)$  results from dividing each entry in  $x = 1$  row of the joint probability table by  $p_x(1) = .34$ :

$$P_{y|x}(0|1) = \frac{.08}{.34} = .2353$$

$$P_{y|x}(1|1) = \frac{.20}{.34} = .5882$$

$$P_{y|x}(2|1) = \frac{.06}{.34} = .1765$$

- b.  $P_{y|x}(x|2)$  is requested; to obtain this divide each entry in the  $y = 2$  row by  $p_x(2) = .50$ :

y	0	1	2
$P_{y x}(y 2)$	.12	.28	.60

- c.  $P(Y \leq 1 | x = 2) = P_{y|x}(0|2) + P_{y|x}(1|2) = .12 + .28 = .40$

- d.  $P_{X|Y}(x|2)$  results from dividing each entry in the  $y = 2$  column by  $p_y(2) = .38$ :

x	0	1	2
$P_{X Y}(x 2)$	.0526	.1579	.7895

19.

$$\text{a. } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{k(x^2 + y^2)}{10kx^2 + .05} \quad 20 \leq y \leq 30$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{k(x^2 + y^2)}{10ky^2 + .05} \quad 20 \leq x \leq 30 \quad \left( k = \frac{3}{380,000} \right)$$

$$\text{b. } P(Y \geq 25 | X=22) = \int_{25}^{30} f_{Y|X}(y|22) dy$$

$$= \int_{25}^{30} \frac{k((22)^2 + y^2)}{10k(22)^2 + .05} dy = .783$$

$$P(Y \geq 25) = \int_{25}^{30} f_Y(y) dy = \int_{25}^{30} (10ky^2 + .05) dy = .75$$

$$\text{c. } E(Y|X=22) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \cdot f_{Y|X}(y|22) dy = \int_{20}^{30} y \cdot \frac{k((22)^2 + y^2)}{10k(22)^2 + .05} dy$$

$$= 25.372912$$

$$E(Y^2 | X=22) = \int_{20}^{30} y^2 \cdot \frac{k((22)^2 + y^2)}{10k(22)^2 + .05} dy = 652.028640$$

$$V(Y|X=22) = E(Y^2 | X=22) - [E(Y | X=22)]^2 = 8.243976$$

20.

$$\text{a. } f_{x_3|x_1, x_2}(x_3 | x_1, x_2) = \frac{f(x_1, x_2, x_3)}{f_{x_1, x_2}(x_1, x_2)} \text{ where } f_{x_1, x_2}(x_1, x_2) = \text{the marginal joint pdf}$$

$$\text{of } (X_1, X_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_3$$

$$\text{b. } f_{x_2, x_3|x_1}(x_2, x_3 | x_1) = \frac{f(x_1, x_2, x_3)}{f_{x_1}(x_1)} \text{ where}$$

$$f_{x_1}(x_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_2 dx_3$$

21. For every x and y,  $f_{Y|X}(y|x) = f_Y(y)$ , since then  $f(x,y) = f_{Y|X}(y|x) \cdot f_X(x) = f_Y(y) \cdot f_X(x)$ , as required.



**Section 5.2**

22.

a. 
$$E(X + Y) = \sum_x \sum_y (x + y) p(x, y) = (0 + 0)(.02) + (0 + 5)(.06) + \dots + (10 + 15)(.01) = 14.10$$

b. 
$$E[\max(X, Y)] = \sum_x \sum_y \max(x, y) \cdot p(x, y) = (0)(.02) + (5)(.06) + \dots + (15)(.01) = 9.60$$

23. 
$$E(X_1 - X_2) = \sum_{x_1=0}^4 \sum_{x_2=0}^3 (x_1 - x_2) \cdot p(x_1, x_2) = (0 - 0)(.08) + (0 - 1)(.07) + \dots + (4 - 3)(.06) = .15$$
  
 (which also equals  $E(X_1) - E(X_2) = 1.70 - 1.55$ )

24. Let  $h(X, Y) = \#$  of individuals who handle the message.

h(x,y)		y					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
x	1	-	2	3	4	3	2
	2	2	-	2	3	4	3
	3	3	2	-	2	3	4
	4	4	3	2	-	2	3
	5	3	4	3	2	-	2
	6	2	3	4	3	2	-

Since  $p(x, y) = \frac{1}{30}$  for each possible  $(x, y)$ ,  $E[h(X, Y)] = \sum_x \sum_y h(x, y) \cdot \frac{1}{30} = \frac{84}{30} = 2.80$

25.  $E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y) = L \cdot L = L^2$

26. Revenue =  $3X + 10Y$ , so  $E(\text{revenue}) = E(3X + 10Y)$   

$$= \sum_{x=0}^5 \sum_{y=0}^2 (3x + 10y) \cdot p(x, y) = 0 \cdot p(0, 0) + \dots + 35 \cdot p(5, 2) = 15.4$$

Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

$$27. \quad E[h(X,Y)] = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |x-y| \cdot 6x^2 y dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^x (x-y) \cdot 6x^2 y dy dx$$

$$12 \int_0^1 \int_0^x (x^3 y - x^2 y^2) dy dx = 12 \int_0^1 \frac{x^5}{6} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$28. \quad E(XY) = \sum_x \sum_y xy \cdot p(x, y) = \sum_x \sum_y xy \cdot p_x(x) \cdot p_y(y) = \sum_x xp_x(x) \cdot \sum_y yp_y(y) \\ = E(X) \cdot E(Y). \quad (\text{replace } \Sigma \text{ with } \int \text{ in the continuous case})$$

$$29. \quad \text{Cov}(X,Y) = -\frac{2}{75} \text{ and } \mathbf{m}_x = \mathbf{m}_y = \frac{2}{5}. \quad E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot f_x(x) dx$$

$$= 12 \int_0^1 x^3 (1-x^2) dx = \frac{12}{60} = \frac{1}{5}, \text{ so } \text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{4}{25} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\text{Similarly, } \text{Var}(Y) = \frac{1}{25}, \text{ so } \mathbf{r}_{X,Y} = \frac{-\frac{2}{75}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{25}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{25}}} = -\frac{50}{75} = -.667$$

30.

$$\text{a. } E(X) = 5.55, E(Y) = 8.55, E(XY) = (0)(.02) + (0)(.06) + \dots + (150)(.01) = 44.25, \text{ so} \\ \text{Cov}(X,Y) = 44.25 - (5.55)(8.55) = -3.20$$

$$\text{b. } \mathbf{s}_X^2 = 12.45, \mathbf{s}_Y^2 = 19.15, \text{ so } \mathbf{r}_{X,Y} = \frac{-3.20}{\sqrt{(12.45)(19.15)}} = -.207$$

31.

$$\text{a. } E(X) = \int_{20}^{30} xf_x(x) dx = \int_{20}^{30} x[10Kx^2 + .05] dx = 25.329 = E(Y)$$

$$E(XY) = \int_{20}^{30} \int_{20}^{30} xy \cdot K(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 641.447$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X,Y) = 641.447 - (25.329)^2 = -.111$$

$$\text{b. } E(X^2) = \int_{20}^{30} x^2 [10Kx^2 + .05] dx = 649.8246 = E(Y^2),$$

$$\text{so } \text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y) = 649.8246 - (25.329)^2 = 8.2664$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{r} = \frac{-.111}{\sqrt{(8.2664)(8.2664)}} = -.0134$$

## Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

- 32.** There is a difficulty here. Existence of  $r$  requires that both  $X$  and  $Y$  have finite means and variances. Yet since the marginal pdf of  $Y$  is  $\frac{1}{(1-y)^2}$  for  $y \geq 0$ ,
- $$E(Y) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{y}{(1+y)^2} dy = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(1+y-1)}{(1+y)^2} dy = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+y)} dy - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+y)^2} dy,$$
- and the first integral is not finite. Thus  $r$  itself is undefined.
- 33.** Since  $E(XY) = E(X) \cdot E(Y)$ ,  $\text{Cov}(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) = E(X) \cdot E(Y) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) = 0$ , and since  $\text{Corr}(X,Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\mathbf{s}_x \mathbf{s}_y}$ , then  $\text{Corr}(X,Y) = 0$
- 34.**
- a.** In the discrete case,  $\text{Var}[h(X,Y)] = E\{[h(X,Y) - E(h(X,Y))]^2\} = \sum_x \sum_y [h(x,y) - E(h(X,Y))]^2 p(x,y) = \sum_x \sum_y [h(x,y)^2 p(x,y)] - [E(h(X,Y))]^2$   
with  $\iint$  replacing  $\sum \sum$  in the continuous case.
- b.**  $E[h(X,Y)] = E[\max(X,Y)] = 9.60$ , and  $E[h^2(X,Y)] = E[(\max(X,Y))^2] = (0)^2(.02) + (5)^2(.06) + \dots + (15)^2(.01) = 105.5$ , so  $\text{Var}[\max(X,Y)] = 105.5 - (9.60)^2 = 13.34$
- 35.**
- a.**  $\text{Cov}(aX + b, cY + d) = E[(aX + b)(cY + d)] - E(aX + b) \cdot E(cY + d)$   
 $= E[acXY + adX + bcY + bd] - (aE(X) + b)(cE(Y) + d)$   
 $= acE(XY) - acE(X)E(Y) = ac\text{Cov}(X,Y)$
- b.**  $\text{Corr}(aX + b, cY + d) = \frac{\text{Cov}(aX + b, cY + d)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(aX + b)} \sqrt{\text{Var}(cY + d)}} = \frac{ac\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{|a| \cdot |c| \sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \cdot \text{Var}(Y)}}$   
 $= \text{Corr}(X,Y)$  when  $a$  and  $c$  have the same signs.
- c.** When  $a$  and  $c$  differ in sign,  $\text{Corr}(aX + b, cY + d) = -\text{Corr}(X,Y)$ .
- 36.**  $\text{Cov}(X,Y) = \text{Cov}(X, aX+b) = E[X \cdot (aX+b)] - E(X) \cdot E(aX+b) = a \text{Var}(X)$ ,  
so  $\text{Corr}(X,Y) = \frac{a\text{Var}(X)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \cdot \text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{a\text{Var}(X)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \cdot a^2\text{Var}(X)}} = 1$  if  $a > 0$ , and  $-1$  if  $a < 0$

**Section 5.3**

37.

	$P(x_1)$	.20	.50	.30
$P(x_2)$	$x_2   x_1$	25	40	65
.20	25	.04	.10	.06
.50	40	.10	.25	.15
.30	65	.06	.15	.09

a.

$\bar{x}$	25	32.5	40	45	52.5	65
$p(\bar{x})$	.04	.20	.25	.12	.30	.09

$$E(\bar{x}) = (25)(.04) + 32.5(.20) + \dots + 65(.09) = 44.5 = \mathbf{m}$$

b.

$s^2$	0	112.5	312.5	800
$P(s^2)$	.38	.20	.30	.12

$$E(s^2) = 212.25 = \sigma^2$$

38.

a.

$T_0$	0	1	2	3	4
$P(T_0)$	.04	.20	.37	.30	.09

b.  $\mathbf{m}_{T_0} = E(T_0) = 2.2 = 2 \cdot \mathbf{m}$

c.  $\mathbf{s}_{T_0}^2 = E(T_0^2) - E(T_0)^2 = 5.82 - (2.2)^2 = .98 = 2 \cdot \mathbf{s}^2$

Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

39.

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
x/n	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.0
p(x/n)	.000	.000	.000	.001	.005	.027	.088	.201	.302	.269	.107

X is a binomial random variable with  $p = .8$ .

40.

- a. Possible values of M are: 0, 5, 10.  $M = 0$  when all 3 envelopes contain 0 money, hence  $p(M = 0) = (.5)^3 = .125$ .  $M = 10$  when there is a single envelope with \$10, hence  $p(M = 10) = 1 - p(\text{no envelopes with } \$10) = 1 - (.8)^3 = .488$ .  
 $p(M = 5) = 1 - [.125 + .488] = .387$ .

M	0	5	10
p(M)	.125	.387	.488

An alternative solution would be to list all 27 possible combinations using a tree diagram and computing probabilities directly from the tree.

- b. The statistic of interest is M, the maximum of  $x_1, x_2, \text{ or } x_3$ , so that  $M = 0, 5, \text{ or } 10$ . The population distribution is as follows:

x	0	5	10
p(x)	1/2	3/10	1/5

Write a computer program to generate the digits 0 – 9 from a uniform distribution. Assign a value of 0 to the digits 0 – 4, a value of 5 to digits 5 – 7, and a value of 10 to digits 8 and 9. Generate samples of increasing sizes, keeping the number of replications constant and compute M from each sample. As n, the sample size, increases,  $p(M = 0)$  goes to zero,  $p(M = 10)$  goes to one. Furthermore,  $p(M = 5)$  goes to zero, but at a slower rate than  $p(M = 0)$ .

Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

41.

Outcome	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,4
Probability	.16	.12	.08	.04	.12	.09	.06	.03
$\bar{x}$	1	1.5	2	2.5	1.5	2	2.5	3
r	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	2

Outcome	3,1	3,2	3,3	3,4	4,1	4,2	4,3	4,4
Probability	.08	.06	.04	.02	.04	.03	.02	.01
$\bar{x}$	2	2.5	3	3.5	2.5	3	3.5	4
r	2	1	0	1	3	2	1	2

a.

$\bar{x}$	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
$p(\bar{x})$	.16	.24	.25	.20	.10	.04	.01

b.  $P(\bar{x} \leq 2.5) = .8$

c.

r	0	1	2	3
p(r)	.30	.40	.22	.08

d.  $P(\bar{X} \leq 1.5) = P(1,1,1,1) + P(2,1,1,1) + \dots + P(1,1,1,2) + P(1,1,2,2) + \dots + P(2,2,1,1) + P(3,1,1,1) + \dots + P(1,1,1,3)$   
 $= (.4)^4 + 4(4)^3(.3) + 6(4)^2(.3)^2 + 4(4)^2(.2)^2 = .2400$

42.

a.

$\bar{x}$	27.75	28.0	29.7	29.95	31.65	31.9	33.6
$p(\bar{x})$	$\frac{4}{30}$	$\frac{2}{30}$	$\frac{6}{30}$	$\frac{4}{30}$	$\frac{8}{30}$	$\frac{4}{30}$	$\frac{2}{30}$

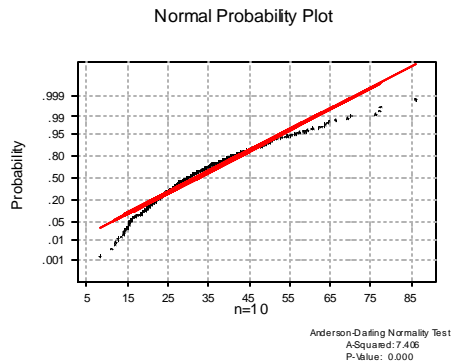
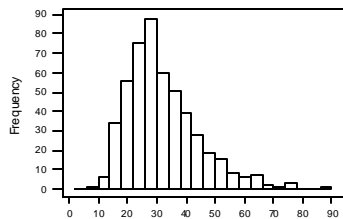
b.

$\bar{x}$	27.75	31.65	31.9
$p(\bar{x})$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

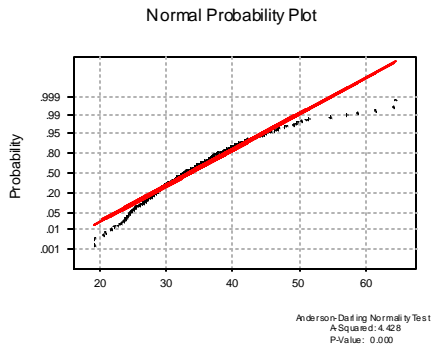
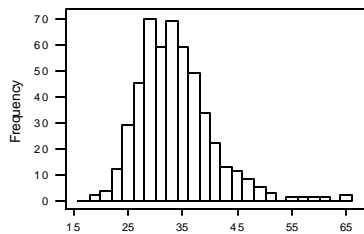
c. all three values are the same: 30.4333

## Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

- 43.** The statistic of interest is the fourth spread, or the difference between the medians of the upper and lower halves of the data. The population distribution is uniform with  $A = 8$  and  $B = 10$ . Use a computer to generate samples of sizes  $n = 5, 10, 20,$  and  $30$  from a uniform distribution with  $A = 8$  and  $B = 10$ . Keep the number of replications the same (say 500, for example). For each sample, compute the upper and lower fourth, then compute the difference. Plot the sampling distributions on separate histograms for  $n = 5, 10, 20,$  and  $30$ .
- 44.** Use a computer to generate samples of sizes  $n = 5, 10, 20,$  and  $30$  from a Weibull distribution with parameters as given, keeping the number of replications the same, as in problem 43 above. For each sample, calculate the mean. Below is a histogram, and a normal probability plot for the sampling distribution of  $\bar{x}$  for  $n = 5$ , both generated by Minitab. This sampling distribution appears to be normal, so since larger sample sizes will produce distributions that are closer to normal, the others will also appear normal.
- 45.** Using Minitab to generate the necessary sampling distribution, we can see that as  $n$  increases, the distribution slowly moves toward normality. However, even the sampling distribution for  $n = 50$  is not yet approximately normal.  
 $n = 10$



$n = 50$



## Section 5.4

46.  $\mu = 12 \text{ cm}$        $\sigma = .04 \text{ cm}$

a.  $n = 16$      $E(\bar{X}) = m = 12 \text{ cm}$      $s_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s_x}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{.04}{4} = .01 \text{ cm}$

b.  $n = 64$        $E(\bar{X}) = m = 12 \text{ cm}$      $s_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s_x}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{.04}{8} = .005 \text{ cm}$

- c.  $\bar{X}$  is more likely to be within .01 cm of the mean (12 cm) with the second, larger, sample. This is due to the decreased variability of  $\bar{X}$  with a larger sample size.

47.  $\mu = 12 \text{ cm}$        $\sigma = .04 \text{ cm}$

a.  $n = 16$      $P(11.99 \leq \bar{X} \leq 12.01) = P\left(\frac{11.99 - 12}{.01} \leq Z \leq \frac{12.01 - 12}{.01}\right)$   
 $= P(-1 \leq Z \leq 1)$   
 $= \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1)$   
 $= .8413 - .1587$   
 $= .6826$

b.  $n = 25$      $P(\bar{X} > 12.01) = P\left(Z > \frac{12.01 - 12}{.04/5}\right) = P(Z > 1.25)$   
 $= 1 - \Phi(1.25)$   
 $= 1 - .8944$   
 $= .1056$

48.

a.  $m_{\bar{X}} = m = 50$ ,  $s_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s_x}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100}} = .10$

$P(49.75 \leq \bar{X} \leq 50.25) = P\left(\frac{49.75 - 50}{.10} \leq Z \leq \frac{50.25 - 50}{.10}\right)$   
 $= P(-2.5 \leq Z \leq 2.5) = .9876$

b.  $P(49.75 \leq \bar{X} \leq 50.25) \approx P\left(\frac{49.75 - 49.8}{.10} \leq Z \leq \frac{50.25 - 49.8}{.10}\right)$   
 $= P(-.5 \leq Z \leq 4.5) = .6915$



Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

49.

- a. 11 P.M. – 6:50 P.M. = 250 minutes. With  $T_0 = X_1 + \dots + X_{40}$  = total grading time,  
 $m_{T_0} = nm = (40)(6) = 240$  and  $s_{T_0} = s\sqrt{n} = 37.95$ , so  $P(T_0 \leq 250) \approx$

$$P\left(Z \leq \frac{250 - 240}{37.95}\right) = P(Z \leq .26) = .6026$$

- b.  $P(T_0 > 260) = P\left(Z > \frac{260 - 240}{37.95}\right) = P(Z > .53) = .2981$

50.

$\mu = 10,000$  psi                       $\sigma = 500$  psi

- a.  $n = 40$

$$\begin{aligned} P(9,900 \leq \bar{X} \leq 10,200) &\approx P\left(\frac{9,900 - 10,000}{500/\sqrt{40}} \leq Z \leq \frac{10,200 - 10,000}{500/\sqrt{40}}\right) \\ &= P(-1.26 \leq Z \leq 2.53) \\ &= \Phi(2.53) - \Phi(-1.26) \\ &= .9943 - .1038 \\ &= .8905 \end{aligned}$$

- b. According to the Rule of Thumb given in Section 5.4,  $n$  should be greater than 30 in order to apply the C.L.T., thus using the same procedure for  $n = 15$  as was used for  $n = 40$  would not be appropriate.

51.

$X \sim N(10,4)$ . For day 1,  $n = 5$

$$P(\bar{X} \leq 11) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{11 - 10}{2/\sqrt{5}}\right) = P(Z \leq 1.12) = .8686$$

For day 2,  $n = 6$

$$P(\bar{X} \leq 11) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{11 - 10}{2/\sqrt{6}}\right) = P(Z \leq 1.22) = .8888$$

For both days,

$$P(\bar{X} \leq 11) = (.8686)(.8888) = .7720$$

52.

$X \sim N(10)$ ,  $n = 4$

$m_{T_0} = nm = (4)(10) = 40$  and  $s_{T_0} = s\sqrt{n} = (2)(1) = 2$ ,

We desire the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile:  $40 + (1.645)(2) = 43.29$

Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

53.  $\mu = 50, \sigma = 1.2$

a.  $n = 9$

$$P(\bar{X} \geq 51) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{51 - 50}{1.2/\sqrt{9}}\right) = P(Z \geq 2.5) = 1 - .9938 = .0062$$

b.  $n = 40$

$$P(\bar{X} \geq 51) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{51 - 50}{1.2/\sqrt{40}}\right) = P(Z \geq 5.27) \approx 0$$

54.

a.  $m_{\bar{X}} = m = 2.65, s_{\bar{X}} = \frac{s_x}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{.85}{5} = .17$

$$P(\bar{X} \leq 3.00) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{3.00 - 2.65}{.17}\right) = P(Z \leq 2.06) = .9803$$

$$P(2.65 \leq \bar{X} \leq 3.00) = P(\bar{X} \leq 3.00) - P(\bar{X} \leq 2.65) = .4803$$

b.  $P(\bar{X} \leq 3.00) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{3.00 - 2.65}{.85/\sqrt{n}}\right) = .99$  implies that  $\frac{.35}{.85/\sqrt{n}} = 2.33$ , from which  $n = 32.02$ . Thus  $n = 33$  will suffice.

55.  $m = np = 20 \quad s = \sqrt{npq} = 3.464$

a.  $P(25 \leq X) \approx P\left(\frac{24.5 - 20}{3.464} \leq Z\right) = P(1.30 \leq Z) = .0968$

b.  $P(15 \leq X \leq 25) \approx P\left(\frac{14.5 - 20}{3.464} \leq Z \leq \frac{25.5 - 20}{3.464}\right)$   
 $= P(-1.59 \leq Z \leq 1.59) = .8882$

56.

a. With  $Y = \#$  of tickets,  $Y$  has approximately a normal distribution with  $m = I = 50$ ,

$$s = \sqrt{I} = 7.071, \text{ so } P(35 \leq Y \leq 70) \approx P\left(\frac{34.5 - 50}{7.071} \leq Z \leq \frac{70.5 - 50}{7.071}\right) = P(-2.19 \leq Z \leq 2.90) = .9838$$

b. Here  $m = 250, s^2 = 250, s = 15.811$ , so  $P(225 \leq Y \leq 275) \approx$

$$P\left(\frac{224.5 - 250}{15.811} \leq Z \leq \frac{275.5 - 250}{15.811}\right) = P(-1.61 \leq Z \leq 1.61) = .8926$$

57.  $E(X) = 100$ ,  $\text{Var}(X) = 200$ ,  $s_x = 14.14$ , so  $P(X \leq 125) \approx P\left(Z \leq \frac{125 - 100}{14.14}\right)$   
 $= P(Z \leq 1.77) = .9616$

## Section 5.5

58.

- a.  $E(27X_1 + 125X_2 + 512X_3) = 27E(X_1) + 125E(X_2) + 512E(X_3)$   
 $= 27(200) + 125(250) + 512(100) = 87,850$   
 $V(27X_1 + 125X_2 + 512X_3) = 27^2 V(X_1) + 125^2 V(X_2) + 512^2 V(X_3)$   
 $= 27^2 (10)^2 + 125^2 (12)^2 + 512^2 (8)^2 = 19,100,116$
- b. The expected value is still correct, but the variance is not because the covariances now also contribute to the variance.

59.

- a.  $E(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = 180$ ,  $V(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = 45$ ,  $s_{x_1+x_2+x_3} = 6.708$   
 $P(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \leq 200) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{200 - 180}{6.708}\right) = P(Z \leq 2.98) = .9986$   
 $P(150 \leq X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \leq 200) = P(-4.47 \leq Z \leq 2.98) \approx .9986$

- b.  $m_{\bar{X}} = m = 60$ ,  $s_{\bar{X}} = \frac{s_x}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{3}} = 2.236$   
 $P(\bar{X} \geq 55) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{55 - 60}{2.236}\right) = P(Z \geq -2.236) = .9875$   
 $P(58 \leq \bar{X} \leq 62) = P(-.89 \leq Z \leq .89) = .6266$

- c.  $E(X_1 - .5X_2 - .5X_3) = 0$ ;  
 $V(X_1 - .5X_2 - .5X_3) = s_1^2 + .25s_2^2 + .25s_3^2 = 22.5$ ,  $\text{sd} = 4.7434$   
 $P(-10 \leq X_1 - .5X_2 - .5X_3 \leq 5) = P\left(\frac{-10 - 0}{4.7434} \leq Z \leq \frac{5 - 0}{4.7434}\right)$   
 $= P(-2.11 \leq Z \leq 1.05) = .8531 - .0174 = .8357$

## Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

d.  $E(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = 150$ ,  $V(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = 36$ ,  $\mathbf{s}_{x_1+x_2+x_3} = 6$

$$P(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \leq 200) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{160 - 150}{6}\right) = P(Z \leq 1.67) = .9525$$

We want  $P(X_1 + X_2 \geq 2X_3)$ , or written another way,  $P(X_1 + X_2 - 2X_3 \geq 0)$

$$E(X_1 + X_2 - 2X_3) = 40 + 50 - 2(60) = -30,$$

$$V(X_1 + X_2 - 2X_3) = \mathbf{s}_1^2 + \mathbf{s}_2^2 + 4\mathbf{s}_3^2 = 78, 36, \text{sd} = 8.832, \text{ so}$$

$$P(X_1 + X_2 - 2X_3 \geq 0) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{0 - (-30)}{8.832}\right) = P(Z \geq 3.40) = .0003$$

60. Y is normally distributed with  $\mathbf{m}_Y = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{m}_1 + \mathbf{m}_2) - \frac{1}{3}(\mathbf{m}_3 + \mathbf{m}_4 + \mathbf{m}_5) = -1$ , and

$$\mathbf{s}_Y^2 = \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{s}_1^2 + \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{s}_2^2 + \frac{1}{9}\mathbf{s}_3^2 + \frac{1}{9}\mathbf{s}_4^2 + \frac{1}{9}\mathbf{s}_5^2 = 3.167, \mathbf{s}_Y = 1.7795.$$

Thus,  $P(0 \leq Y) = P\left(\frac{0 - (-1)}{1.7795} \leq Z\right) = P(.56 \leq Z) = .2877$  and

$$P(-1 \leq Y \leq 1) = P\left(0 \leq Z \leq \frac{2}{1.7795}\right) = P(0 \leq Z \leq 1.12) = .3686$$

61.

a. The marginal pmf's of X and Y are given in the solution to Exercise 7, from which  $E(X) = 2.8$ ,  $E(Y) = .7$ ,  $V(X) = 1.66$ ,  $V(Y) = .61$ . Thus  $E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y) = 3.5$ ,  $V(X+Y) = V(X) + V(Y) = 2.27$ , and the standard deviation of X + Y is 1.51

b.  $E(3X+10Y) = 3E(X) + 10E(Y) = 15.4$ ,  $V(3X+10Y) = 9V(X) + 100V(Y) = 75.94$ , and the standard deviation of revenue is 8.71

62.  $E(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_3) = 15 + 30 + 20 = 65$  min.,

$$V(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = 1^2 + 2^2 + 1.5^2 = 7.25, \mathbf{s}_{x_1+x_2+x_3} = \sqrt{7.25} = 2.6926$$

Thus,  $P(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \leq 60) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{60 - 65}{2.6926}\right) = P(Z \leq -1.86) = .0314$

63.

a.  $E(X_1) = 1.70$ ,  $E(X_2) = 1.55$ ,  $E(X_1X_2) = \sum_{x_1} \sum_{x_2} x_1x_2 p(x_1, x_2) = 3.33$ , so  $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = E(X_1X_2) - E(X_1)E(X_2) = 3.33 - 2.635 = .695$

b.  $V(X_1 + X_2) = V(X_1) + V(X_2) + 2 \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = 1.59 + 1.0875 + 2(.695) = 4.0675$

## Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

- 64.** Let  $X_1, \dots, X_5$  denote morning times and  $X_6, \dots, X_{10}$  denote evening times.
- a.  $E(X_1 + \dots + X_{10}) = E(X_1) + \dots + E(X_{10}) = 5 E(X_1) + 5 E(X_6)$   
 $= 5(4) + 5(5) = 45$
  - b.  $\text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_{10}) = \text{Var}(X_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(X_{10}) = 5 \text{Var}(X_1) + 5\text{Var}(X_6)$   
 $= 5 \left[ \frac{64}{12} + \frac{100}{12} \right] = \frac{820}{12} = 68.33$
  - c.  $E(X_1 - X_6) = E(X_1) - E(X_6) = 4 - 5 = -1$   
 $\text{Var}(X_1 - X_6) = \text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(X_6) = \frac{64}{12} + \frac{100}{12} = \frac{164}{12} = 13.67$
  - d.  $E[(X_1 + \dots + X_5) - (X_6 + \dots + X_{10})] = 5(4) - 5(5) = -5$   
 $\text{Var}[(X_1 + \dots + X_5) - (X_6 + \dots + X_{10})]$   
 $= \text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_5) + \text{Var}(X_6 + \dots + X_{10}) = 68.33$
- 65.**  $\mu = 5.00, \sigma = .2$
- a.  $E(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) = 0; \quad V(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) = \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{25} + \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{25} = .0032, \mathbf{s}_{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}} = .0566$   
 $\Rightarrow P(-.1 \leq \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \leq .1) \approx P(-1.77 \leq Z \leq 1.77) = .9232$  (by the CLT)
  - b.  $V(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) = \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{36} + \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{36} = .0022222, \mathbf{s}_{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}} = .0471$   
 $\Rightarrow P(-.1 \leq \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \leq .1) \approx P(-2.12 \leq Z \leq 2.12) = .9660$
- 66.**
- a. With  $M = 5X_1 + 10X_2, E(M) = 5(2) + 10(4) = 50,$   
 $\text{Var}(M) = 5^2 (.5)^2 + 10^2 (1)^2 = 106.25, \sigma_M = 10.308.$
  - b.  $P(75 < M) = P\left(\frac{75 - 50}{10.308} < Z\right) = P(2.43 < Z) = .0075$
  - c.  $M = A_1X_1 + A_2X_2$  with the  $A_i$ 's and  $X_i$ 's all independent, so  
 $E(M) = E(A_1X_1) + E(A_2X_2) = E(A_1)E(X_1) + E(A_2)E(X_2) = 50$
  - d.  $\text{Var}(M) = E(M^2) - [E(M)]^2.$  Recall that for any r.v.  $Y,$   
 $E(Y^2) = \text{Var}(Y) + [E(Y)]^2.$  Thus,  $E(M^2) = E(A_1^2 X_1^2 + 2A_1 X_1 A_2 X_2 + A_2^2 X_2^2)$   
 $= E(A_1^2)E(X_1^2) + 2E(A_1)E(X_1)E(A_2)E(X_2) + E(A_2^2)E(X_2^2)$   
 (by independence)  
 $= (.25 + 25)(.25 + 4) + 2(5)(2)(10)(4) + (.25 + 100)(1 + 16) = 2611.5625,$  so  $\text{Var}(M) =$   
 $2611.5625 - (50)^2 = 111.5625$

## Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

e.  $E(M) = 50$  still, but now

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(M) &= a_1^2 \text{Var}(X_1) + 2a_1 a_2 \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) + a_2^2 \text{Var}(X_2) \\ &= 6.25 + 2(5)(10)(-.25) + 100 = 81.25 \end{aligned}$$

67. Letting  $X_1, X_2,$  and  $X_3$  denote the lengths of the three pieces, the total length is  $X_1 + X_2 - X_3$ . This has a normal distribution with mean value  $20 + 15 - 1 = 34$ , variance  $.25 + .16 + .01 = .42$ , and standard deviation  $.6481$ . Standardizing gives  $P(34.5 \leq X_1 + X_2 - X_3 \leq 35) = P(.77 \leq Z \leq 1.54) = .1588$

68. Let  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  denote the (constant) speeds of the two planes.

a. After two hours, the planes have traveled  $2X_1$  km. and  $2X_2$  km., respectively, so the second will not have caught the first if  $2X_1 + 10 > 2X_2$ , i.e. if  $X_2 - X_1 < 5$ .  $X_2 - X_1$  has a mean  $500 - 520 = -20$ , variance  $100 + 100 = 200$ , and standard deviation  $14.14$ . Thus,

$$P(X_2 - X_1 < 5) = P\left(Z < \frac{5 - (-20)}{14.14}\right) = P(Z < 1.77) = .9616.$$

b. After two hours, #1 will be  $10 + 2X_1$  km from where #2 started, whereas #2 will be  $2X_2$  from where it started. Thus the separation distance will be at most 10 if  $|2X_2 - 10 - 2X_1| \leq 10$ , i.e.  $-10 \leq 2X_2 - 10 - 2X_1 \leq 10$ , i.e.  $0 \leq X_2 - X_1 \leq 10$ . The corresponding probability is  $P(0 \leq X_2 - X_1 \leq 10) = P(1.41 \leq Z \leq 2.12) = .9830 - .9207 = .0623$ .

69.

a.  $E(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = 800 + 1000 + 600 = 2400$ .

b. Assuming independence of  $X_1, X_2, X_3$ ,  $\text{Var}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = (16)^2 + (25)^2 + (18)^2 = 12.05$

c.  $E(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = 2400$  as before, but now  $\text{Var}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) = \text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2) + \text{Var}(X_3) + 2\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) + 2\text{Cov}(X_1, X_3) + 2\text{Cov}(X_2, X_3) = 1745$ , with sd = 41.77

70.

a.  $E(Y_i) = .5$ , so  $E(W) = \sum_{i=1}^n i \cdot E(Y_i) = .5 \sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{4}$

b.  $\text{Var}(Y_i) = .25$ , so  $\text{Var}(W) = \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 \cdot \text{Var}(Y_i) = .25 \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{24}$

Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

71.

a.  $M = a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2 + W \int_0^{12} x dx = a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2 + 72W$ , so  
 $E(M) = (5)(2) + (10)(4) + (72)(1.5) = 158m$   
 $\mathbf{s}_M^2 = (5)^2(.5)^2 + (10)^2(1)^2 + (72)^2(.25)^2 = 430.25$ ,  $\mathbf{s}_M = 20.74$

b.  $P(M \leq 200) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{200 - 158}{20.74}\right) = P(Z \leq 2.03) = .9788$

72.

The total elapsed time between leaving and returning is  $T_o = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4$ , with  
 $E(T_o) = 40$ ,  $\mathbf{s}_{T_o}^2 = 40$ ,  $\mathbf{s}_{T_o} = 5.477$ .  $T_o$  is normally distributed, and the desired value  $t$   
 is the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of the lapsed time distribution added to 10 A.M.:  $10:00 +$   
 $[40 + (5.477)(2.33)] = 10:52.76$

73.

a. Both approximately normal by the C.L.T.  
 b. The difference of two r.v.'s is just a special linear combination, and a linear combination  
 of normal r.v.'s has a normal distribution, so  $\bar{X} - \bar{Y}$  has approximately a normal  
 distribution with  $\mathbf{m}_{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}} = 5$  and  $\mathbf{s}_{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}}^2 = \frac{8^2}{40} + \frac{6^2}{35} = 2.629$ ,  $\mathbf{s}_{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}} = 1.621$

c.  $P(-1 \leq \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \leq 1) \approx P\left(\frac{-1 - 5}{1.6213} \leq Z \leq \frac{1 - 5}{1.6213}\right)$   
 $= P(-3.70 \leq Z \leq -2.47) \approx .0068$

d.  $P(\bar{X} - \bar{Y} \geq 10) \approx P\left(Z \geq \frac{10 - 5}{1.6213}\right) = P(Z \geq 3.08) = .0010$ . This probability is  
 quite small, so such an occurrence is unlikely if  $\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 5$ , and we would thus doubt  
 this claim.

74.

$X$  is approximately normal with  $\mathbf{m}_1 = (50)(.7) = 35$  and  $\mathbf{s}_1^2 = (50)(.7)(.3) = 10.5$ , as  
 is  $Y$  with  $\mathbf{m}_2 = 30$  and  $\mathbf{s}_2^2 = 12$ . Thus  $\mathbf{m}_{X-Y} = 5$  and  $\mathbf{s}_{X-Y}^2 = 22.5$ , so

$p(-5 \leq X - Y \leq 5) \approx P\left(\frac{-10}{4.74} \leq Z \leq \frac{0}{4.74}\right) = P(-2.11 \leq Z \leq 0) = .4826$

**Supplementary Exercises**

75.

- a.  $p_X(x)$  is obtained by adding joint probabilities across the row labeled  $x$ , resulting in  $p_X(x) = .2, .5, .3$  for  $x = 12, 15, 20$  respectively. Similarly, from column sums  $p_Y(y) = .1, .35, .55$  for  $y = 12, 15, 20$  respectively.
- b.  $P(X \leq 15 \text{ and } Y \leq 15) = p(12,12) + p(12,15) + p(15,12) + p(15,15) = .25$
- c.  $p_X(12) \cdot p_Y(12) = (.2)(.1) \neq .05 = p(12,12)$ , so  $X$  and  $Y$  are not independent. (Almost any other  $(x,y)$  pair yields the same conclusion).
- d.  $E(X + Y) = \sum \sum (x + y)p(x, y) = 33.35$  (or =  $E(X) + E(Y) = 33.35$ )
- e.  $E(|X - Y|) = \sum \sum |x + y|p(x, y) = 3.85$

76. The roll-up procedure is not valid for the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile unless  $\mathbf{s}_1 = 0$  or  $\mathbf{s}_2 = 0$  or both  $\mathbf{s}_1$  and  $\mathbf{s}_2 = 0$ , as described below.

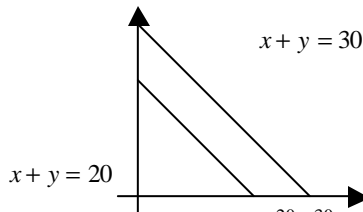
Sum of percentiles:  $\mathbf{m}_1 + (Z)\mathbf{s}_1 + \mathbf{m}_2 + (Z)\mathbf{s}_2 = \mathbf{m}_1 + \mathbf{m}_2 + (Z)(\mathbf{s}_1 + \mathbf{s}_2)$

Percentile of sums:  $\mathbf{m}_1 + \mathbf{m}_2 + (Z)\sqrt{\mathbf{s}_1^2 + \mathbf{s}_2^2}$

These are equal when  $Z = 0$  (i.e. for the median) or in the unusual case when

$\mathbf{s}_1 + \mathbf{s}_2 = \sqrt{\mathbf{s}_1^2 + \mathbf{s}_2^2}$ , which happens when  $\mathbf{s}_1 = 0$  or  $\mathbf{s}_2 = 0$  or both  $\mathbf{s}_1$  and  $\mathbf{s}_2 = 0$ .

77.



a.  $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{20} \int_{20-x}^{30-x} kxy dy dx + \int_{20}^{30} \int_0^{30-x} kxy dy dx$   
 $= \frac{81,250}{3} \cdot k \Rightarrow k = \frac{3}{81,250}$

b.  $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \int_{20-x}^{30-x} kxy dy = k(250x - 10x^2) & 0 \leq x \leq 20 \\ \int_0^{30-x} kxy dy = k(450x - 30x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3) & 20 \leq x \leq 30 \end{cases}$

and by symmetry  $f_Y(y)$  is obtained by substituting  $y$  for  $x$  in  $f_X(x)$ . Since  $f_X(25) > 0$ , and  $f_Y(25) > 0$ , but  $f(25, 25) = 0$ ,  $f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \neq f(x,y)$  for all  $x,y$  so  $X$  and  $Y$  are not independent.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } P(X + Y \leq 25) &= \int_0^{20} \int_{20-x}^{25-x} kxy \, dy \, dx + \int_{20}^{25} \int_0^{25-x} kxy \, dy \, dx \\ &= \frac{3}{81,250} \cdot \frac{230,625}{24} = .355 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d. } E(X + Y) &= E(X) + E(Y) = 2 \left\{ \int_0^{20} x \cdot k(250x - 10x^2) \, dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{20}^{30} x \cdot k(450x - 30x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3) \, dx \right\} = 2k(351,666.67) = 25.969 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e. } E(XY) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xy \cdot f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \int_0^{20} \int_{20-x}^{30-x} kx^2 y^2 \, dy \, dx \\ &\quad + \int_{20}^{30} \int_0^{30-x} kx^2 y^2 \, dy \, dx = \frac{k}{3} \cdot \frac{33,250,000}{3} = 136.4103, \text{ so} \\ \text{Cov}(X, Y) &= 136.4103 - (12.9845)^2 = -32.19, \text{ and } E(X^2) = E(Y^2) = 204.6154, \text{ so} \\ \mathbf{s}_x^2 = \mathbf{s}_y^2 &= 204.6154 - (12.9845)^2 = 36.0182 \text{ and } \mathbf{r} = \frac{-32.19}{36.0182} = -.894 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{f. } \text{Var}(X + Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 7.66$$

$$78. \quad F_Y(y) = P(\max(X_1, \dots, X_n) \leq y) = P(X_1 \leq y, \dots, X_n \leq y) = [P(X_1 \leq y)]^n = \left( \frac{y-100}{100} \right)^n \text{ for}$$

$$100 \leq y \leq 200.$$

$$\text{Thus } f_Y(y) = \frac{n}{100^n} (y-100)^{n-1} \text{ for } 100 \leq y \leq 200.$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= \int_{100}^{200} y \cdot \frac{n}{100^n} (y-100)^{n-1} \, dy = \frac{n}{100^n} \int_0^{100} (u+100)u^{n-1} \, du \\ &= 100 + \frac{n}{100^n} \int_0^{100} u^n \, du = 100 + 100 \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{2n+1}{n+1} \cdot 100 \end{aligned}$$

$$79. \quad E(\bar{X} + \bar{Y} + \bar{Z}) = 500 + 900 + 2000 = 3400$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X} + \bar{Y} + \bar{Z}) = \frac{50^2}{365} + \frac{100^2}{365} + \frac{180^2}{365} = 123.014, \text{ and the std dev} = 11.09.$$

$$P(\bar{X} + \bar{Y} + \bar{Z} \leq 3500) = P(Z \leq 9.0) \approx 1$$

## Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

80.

- a. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_{12}$  denote the weights for the business-class passengers and  $Y_1, \dots, Y_{50}$  denote the tourist-class weights. Then  $T = \text{total weight}$   
 $= X_1 + \dots + X_{12} + Y_1 + \dots + Y_{50} = X + Y$   
 $E(X) = 12E(X_1) = 12(30) = 360$ ;  $V(X) = 12V(X_1) = 12(36) = 432$ .  
 $E(Y) = 50E(Y_1) = 50(40) = 2000$ ;  $V(Y) = 50V(Y_1) = 50(100) = 5000$ .  
 Thus  $E(T) = E(X) + E(Y) = 360 + 2000 = 2360$   
 And  $V(T) = V(X) + V(Y) = 432 + 5000 = 5432$ , std dev = 73.7021

b. 
$$P(T \leq 2500) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{2500 - 2360}{73.7021}\right) = P(Z \leq 1.90) = .9713$$

81.

- a.  $E(N) \cdot \mu = (10)(40) = 400$  minutes  
 b. We expect 20 components to come in for repair during a 4 hour period,  
 so  $E(N) \cdot \mu = (20)(3.5) = 70$

82.

- $X \sim \text{Bin}(200, .45)$  and  $Y \sim \text{Bin}(300, .6)$ . Because both  $n$ 's are large, both  $X$  and  $Y$  are approximately normal, so  $X + Y$  is approximately normal with mean  $(200)(.45) + (300)(.6) = 270$ , variance  $200(.45)(.55) + 300(.6)(.4) = 121.40$ , and standard deviation 11.02. Thus,  $P(X + Y \geq 250) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{249.5 - 270}{11.02}\right) = P(Z \geq -1.86) = .9686$

83.

$$0.95 = P(m - .02 \leq \bar{X} \leq m + .02) \approx P\left(\frac{-.02}{.01/\sqrt{n}} \leq Z \leq \frac{.02}{.01/\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

$$= P(-.2\sqrt{n} \leq Z \leq .2\sqrt{n}), \text{ but } P(-1.96 \leq Z \leq 1.96) = .95 \text{ so}$$

$$.2\sqrt{n} = 1.96 \Rightarrow n = 97. \text{ The C.L.T.}$$

84.

- I have 192 oz. The amount which I would consume if there were no limit is  $T_o = X_1 + \dots + X_{14}$  where each  $X_i$  is normally distributed with  $\mu = 13$  and  $\sigma = 2$ . Thus  $T_o$  is normal with  $m_{T_o} = 182$  and  $s_{T_o} = 7.483$ , so  $P(T_o < 192) = P(Z < 1.34) = .9099$ .

85.

- The expected value and standard deviation of volume are 87,850 and 4370.37, respectively, so  

$$P(\text{volume} \leq 100,000) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{100,000 - 87,850}{4370.37}\right) = P(Z \leq 2.78) = .9973$$

86.

- The student will not be late if  $X_1 + X_3 \leq X_2$ , i.e. if  $X_1 - X_2 + X_3 \leq 0$ . This linear combination has mean  $-2$ , variance 4.25, and standard deviation 2.06, so

$$P(X_1 - X_2 + X_3 \leq 0) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{0 - (-2)}{2.06}\right) = P(Z \leq .97) = .8340$$

87.

a.  $Var(aX + Y) = a^2 \mathbf{s}_x^2 + 2aCov(X, Y) + \mathbf{s}_y^2 = a^2 \mathbf{s}_x^2 + 2a\mathbf{s}_x \mathbf{s}_y \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{s}_y^2.$

Substituting  $a = \frac{\mathbf{s}_y}{\mathbf{s}_x}$  yields  $\mathbf{s}_y^2 + 2\mathbf{s}_y^2 \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{s}_y^2 = 2\mathbf{s}_y^2(1 + \mathbf{r}) \geq 0$ , so  $\mathbf{r} \geq -1$

b. Same argument as in a

c. Suppose  $\mathbf{r} = 1$ . Then  $Var(aX - Y) = 2\mathbf{s}_y^2(1 - \mathbf{r}) = 0$ , which implies that  $aX - Y = k$  (a constant), so  $aX - Y = aX - k$ , which is of the form  $aX + b$ .

88.  $E(X + Y - t)^2 = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x + y - t)^2 \cdot f(x, y) dx dy$ . To find the minimizing value of  $t$ , take the derivative with respect to  $t$  and equate it to 0:

$$0 = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 2(x + y - t)(-1)f(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \int_0^1 tf(x, y) dx dy = t$$

$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x + y) \cdot f(x, y) dx dy = E(X + Y)$ , so the best prediction is the individual's expected score ( $= 1.167$ ).

89.

a. With  $Y = X_1 + X_2$ ,

$$F_Y(y) = \int_0^y \left\{ \int_0^{y-x_1} \frac{1}{2^{n_1/2} \Gamma(n_1/2)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n_2/2} \Gamma(n_2/2)} \cdot x_1^{\frac{n_1}{2}-1} x_2^{\frac{n_2}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}} dx_2 \right\} dx_1.$$

But the inner integral can be shown to be equal to

$$\frac{1}{2^{(n_1+n_2)/2} \Gamma((n_1+n_2)/2)} y^{[(n_1+n_2)/2]-1} e^{-y/2}, \text{ from which the result follows.}$$

b. By a,  $Z_1^2 + Z_2^2$  is chi-squared with  $\mathbf{n} = 2$ , so  $(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2) + Z_3^2$  is chi-squared with  $\mathbf{n} = 3$ , etc, until  $Z_1^2 + \dots + Z_n^2$  is chi-squared with  $\mathbf{n} = n$

c.  $\frac{X_i - \mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}}$  is standard normal, so  $\left[ \frac{X_i - \mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}} \right]^2$  is chi-squared with  $\mathbf{n} = 1$ , so the sum is chi-squared with  $\mathbf{n} = n$ .

## Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

90.

- a.  $\text{Cov}(X, Y + Z) = E[X(Y + Z)] - E(X) \cdot E(Y + Z)$   
 $= E(XY) + E(XZ) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) - E(X) \cdot E(Z)$   
 $= E(XY) - E(X) \cdot E(Y) + E(XZ) - E(X) \cdot E(Z)$   
 $= \text{Cov}(X, Y) + \text{Cov}(X, Z).$
- b.  $\text{Cov}(X_1 + X_2, Y_1 + Y_2) = \text{Cov}(X_1, Y_1) + \text{Cov}(X_1, Y_2) + \text{Cov}(X_2, Y_1) + \text{Cov}(X_2, Y_2)$   
 (apply a twice) = 16.

91.

- a.  $V(X_1) = V(W + E_1) = \mathbf{s}_W^2 + \mathbf{s}_E^2 = V(W + E_2) = V(X_2)$  and  
 $\text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) = \text{Cov}(W + E_1, W + E_2) = \text{Cov}(W, W) + \text{Cov}(W, E_2) +$   
 $\text{Cov}(E_1, W) + \text{Cov}(E_1, E_2) = \text{Cov}(W, W) = V(W) = \mathbf{s}_W^2.$

$$\text{Thus, } \mathbf{r} = \frac{\mathbf{s}_W^2}{\sqrt{\mathbf{s}_W^2 + \mathbf{s}_E^2} \cdot \sqrt{\mathbf{s}_W^2 + \mathbf{s}_E^2}} = \frac{\mathbf{s}_W^2}{\mathbf{s}_W^2 + \mathbf{s}_E^2}$$

- b.  $\mathbf{r} = \frac{1}{1 + .0001} = .9999$

92.

- a.  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \text{Cov}(A + D, B + E)$   
 $= \text{Cov}(A, B) + \text{Cov}(D, B) + \text{Cov}(A, E) + \text{Cov}(D, E) = \text{Cov}(A, B).$  Thus

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(A, B)}{\sqrt{\mathbf{s}_A^2 + \mathbf{s}_D^2} \cdot \sqrt{\mathbf{s}_B^2 + \mathbf{s}_E^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Cov}(A, B)}{\mathbf{s}_A \mathbf{s}_B} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{s}_A}{\sqrt{\mathbf{s}_A^2 + \mathbf{s}_D^2}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{s}_B}{\sqrt{\mathbf{s}_B^2 + \mathbf{s}_E^2}}$$

The first factor in this expression is  $\text{Corr}(A, B)$ , and (by the result of exercise 70a) the second and third factors are the square roots of  $\text{Corr}(X_1, X_2)$  and  $\text{Corr}(Y_1, Y_2)$ , respectively. Clearly, measurement error reduces the correlation, since both square-root factors are between 0 and 1.

- b.  $\sqrt{.8100} \cdot \sqrt{.9025} = .855$ . This is disturbing, because measurement error substantially reduces the correlation.

Chapter 5: Joint Probability Distributions and Random Samples

93.  $E(Y) = h(\mathbf{m}_1, \mathbf{m}_2, \mathbf{m}_3, \mathbf{m}_4) = 120\left[\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{20}\right] = 26$

The partial derivatives of  $h(\mathbf{m}_1, \mathbf{m}_2, \mathbf{m}_3, \mathbf{m}_4)$  with respect to  $x_1, x_2, x_3,$  and  $x_4$  are  $-\frac{x_4}{x_1^2},$

$-\frac{x_4}{x_2^2}, -\frac{x_4}{x_3^2},$  and  $\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3},$  respectively. Substituting  $x_1 = 10, x_2 = 15, x_3 = 20,$  and

$x_4 = 120$  gives  $-1.2, -.5333, -.3000,$  and  $.2167,$  respectively, so  $V(Y) = (1)(-1.2)^2 + (1)(-.5333)^2 + (1.5)(-.3000)^2 + (4.0)(.2167)^2 = 2.6783,$  and the approximate sd of  $y$  is 1.64.

94. The four second order partials are  $\frac{2x_4}{x_1^3}, \frac{2x_4}{x_2^3}, \frac{2x_4}{x_3^3},$  and 0 respectively. Substitution gives

$$E(Y) = 26 + .1200 + .0356 + .0338 = 26.1894.$$

## CHAPTER 6

### Section 6.1

1.

- a. We use the sample mean,  $\bar{x}$  to estimate the population mean  $\mu$ .

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \frac{219.80}{27} = 8.1407$$

- b. We use the sample median,  $\tilde{x} = 7.7$  (the middle observation when arranged in ascending order).

- c. We use the sample standard deviation,  $s = \sqrt{s^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1860.94 - \frac{(219.8)^2}{27}}{26}} = 1.660$

- d. With “success” = observation greater than 10,  $x = \#$  of successes = 4, and  $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n} = \frac{4}{27} = .1481$

- e. We use the sample (std dev)/(mean), or  $\frac{s}{\bar{x}} = \frac{1.660}{8.1407} = .2039$

2.

- a. With  $X = \#$  of T's in the sample, the estimator is  $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$ ;  $x = 10$ , so  $\hat{p} = \frac{10}{20} = .50$ .

- b. Here,  $X = \#$  in sample without TI graphing calculator, and  $x = 16$ , so  $\hat{p} = \frac{16}{20} = .80$

Chapter 6: Point Estimation

3.

a. We use the sample mean,  $\bar{x} = 1.3481$

b. Because we assume normality, the mean = median, so we also use the sample mean  $\bar{x} = 1.3481$ . We could also easily use the sample median.

c. We use the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the sample:

$$\hat{m} + (1.28)\hat{S} = \bar{x} + 1.28s = 1.3481 + (1.28)(.3385) = 1.7814 .$$

d. Since we can assume normality,

$$P(X < 1.5) \approx P\left(Z < \frac{1.5 - \bar{x}}{s}\right) = P\left(Z < \frac{1.5 - 1.3481}{.3385}\right) = P(Z < .45) = .6736$$

e. The estimated standard error of  $\bar{x} = \frac{\hat{S}}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{.3385}{\sqrt{16}} = .0846$

4.

a.  $E(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) = E(\bar{X}) - E(\bar{Y}) = \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2$ ;  $\bar{x} - \bar{y} = 8.141 - 8.575 = .434$

b.  $V(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) = V(\bar{X}) + V(\bar{Y}) = \mathbf{s}_X^2 + \mathbf{s}_Y^2 = \frac{\mathbf{s}_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\mathbf{s}_2^2}{n_2}$

$$\mathbf{s}_{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}} = \sqrt{V(\bar{X} - \bar{Y})} = \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{s}_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\mathbf{s}_2^2}{n_2}}; \text{ The estimate would be}$$

$$s_{\bar{X}-\bar{Y}} = \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1.66^2}{27} + \frac{2.104^2}{20}} = .5687 .$$

c.  $\frac{s_1}{s_2} = \frac{1.660}{2.104} = .7890$

d.  $V(X - Y) = V(X) + V(Y) = \mathbf{s}_1^2 + \mathbf{s}_2^2 = 1.66^2 + 2.104^2 = 7.1824$

5.

N = 5,000      T = 1,761,300

$\bar{y} = 374.6$        $\bar{x} = 340.6$        $\bar{d} = 34.0$

$\hat{q}_1 = N\bar{x} = (5,000)(340.6) = 1,703,000$

$\hat{q}_2 = T - N\bar{d} = 1,761,300 - (5,000)(34.0) = 1,591,300$

$\hat{q}_3 = T\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{y}}\right) = 1,761,300\left(\frac{340.6}{374.6}\right) = 1,601,438.281$

## Chapter 6: Point Estimation

6.

- a. Let  $y_i = \ln(x_i)$  for  $i = 1, \dots, 31$ . It is easily verified that the sample mean and sample sd of the  $y_i$ 's are  $\bar{y} = 5.102$  and  $s_y = .4961$ . Using the sample mean and sample sd to estimate  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$  and  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ , respectively, gives  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = 5.102$  and  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} = .4961$  (whence  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}^2 = s_y^2 = .2461$ ).

- b.  $E(X) \equiv \exp\left[\boldsymbol{\mu} + \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}^2}{2}\right]$ . It is natural to estimate  $E(X)$  by using  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$  and  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}^2$  in place of

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$  and  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^2$  in this expression:

$$E(\hat{X}) = \exp\left[5.102 + \frac{.2461}{2}\right] = \exp(5.225) = 185.87$$

7.

a.  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \frac{1206}{10} = 120.6$

b.  $\boldsymbol{f} = 10,000 \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = 1,206,000$

- c. 8 of 10 houses in the sample used at least 100 therms (the "successes"), so  $\hat{p} = \frac{8}{10} = .80$ .

- d. The ordered sample values are 89, 99, 103, 109, 118, 122, 125, 138, 147, 156, from which the two middle values are 118 and 122, so  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \tilde{x} = \frac{118 + 122}{2} = 120.0$

8.

- a. With  $q$  denoting the true proportion of defective components,

$$\hat{q} = \frac{(\# \text{ defective in sample})}{\text{sample size}} = \frac{12}{80} = .150$$

- b.  $P(\text{system works}) = p^2$ , so an estimate of this probability is  $\hat{p}^2 = \left(\frac{68}{80}\right)^2 = .723$



Chapter 6: Point Estimation

9.

- a.  $E(\bar{X}) = \mathbf{m} = E(X) = \mathbf{I}$ , so  $\bar{X}$  is an unbiased estimator for the Poisson parameter  $\mathbf{I}$ ;  $\sum x_i = (0)(18) + (1)(37) + \dots + (7)(1) = 317$ , since  $n = 150$ ,  
 $\hat{\mathbf{I}} = \bar{x} = \frac{317}{150} = 2.11$ .

- b.  $\mathbf{s}_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{s}}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{\mathbf{I}}}}{\sqrt{n}}$ , so the estimated standard error is  $\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\mathbf{I}}}{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{2.11}}{\sqrt{150}} = .119$

10.

- a.  $E(\bar{X}^2) = \text{Var}(\bar{X}) + [E(\bar{X})]^2 = \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{n} + \mathbf{m}^2$ , so the bias of the estimator  $\bar{X}^2$  is  $\frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{n}$ ;  
 thus  $\bar{X}^2$  tends to overestimate  $\mathbf{m}^2$ .

- b.  $E(\bar{X}^2 - kS^2) = E(\bar{X}^2) - kE(S^2) = \mathbf{m}^2 + \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{n} - k\mathbf{s}^2$ , so with  $k = \frac{1}{n}$ ,  
 $E(\bar{X}^2 - kS^2) = \mathbf{m}^2$ .

11.

- a.  $E\left(\frac{X_1}{n_1} - \frac{X_2}{n_2}\right) = \frac{1}{n_1}E(X_1) - \frac{1}{n_2}E(X_2) = \frac{1}{n_1}(n_1p_1) - \frac{1}{n_2}(n_2p_2) = p_1 - p_2$ .

- b.  $\text{Var}\left(\frac{X_1}{n_1} - \frac{X_2}{n_2}\right) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{X_1}{n_1}\right) + \text{Var}\left(\frac{X_2}{n_2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{n_1}\right)^2 \text{Var}(X_1) + \left(\frac{1}{n_2}\right)^2 \text{Var}(X_2)$   
 $\frac{1}{n_1^2}(n_1p_1q_1) + \frac{1}{n_2^2}(n_2p_2q_2) = \frac{p_1q_1}{n_1} + \frac{p_2q_2}{n_2}$ , and the standard error is the square root of this quantity.

- c. With  $\hat{p}_1 = \frac{x_1}{n_1}$ ,  $\hat{q}_1 = 1 - \hat{p}_1$ ,  $\hat{p}_2 = \frac{x_2}{n_2}$ ,  $\hat{q}_2 = 1 - \hat{p}_2$ , the estimated standard error is  
 $\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1\hat{q}_1}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2\hat{q}_2}{n_2}}$ .

- d.  $(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) = \frac{127}{200} - \frac{176}{200} = .635 - .880 = -.245$

e.  $\sqrt{\frac{(.635)(.365)}{200} + \frac{(.880)(.120)}{200}} = .041$

12. 
$$E\left[\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}\right] = \frac{(n_1 - 1)}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}E(S_1^2) + \frac{(n_2 - 1)}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}E(S_2^2)$$

$$= \frac{(n_1 - 1)}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}\mathbf{s}^2 + \frac{(n_2 - 1)}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}\mathbf{s}^2 = \mathbf{s}^2.$$

13. 
$$E(X) = \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1 + qx)dx = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{qx^3}{6} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{3}q \quad E(X) = \frac{1}{3}q$$

$$E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{3}q \quad \hat{q} = 3\bar{X} \Rightarrow E(\hat{q}) = E(3\bar{X}) = 3E(\bar{X}) = 3\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)q = q$$

14.

a.  $\min(x_i) = 202$  and  $\max(x_i) = 525$ , so the estimate of the number of planes manufactured is  $\max(x_i) - \min(x_i) + 1 = 525 - 202 + 1 = 324$ .

b. The estimate will equal the true number of planes manufactured iff  $\min(x_i) = \alpha$  and  $\max(x_i) = \beta$ , i.e., iff the smallest serial number in the population and the largest serial number in the population both appear in the sample. The estimator is not unbiased. This is because  $\max(x_i)$  never overestimates  $\beta$  and will usually underestimate it ( unless  $\max(x_i) = \beta$  ), so that  $E[\max(x_i)] < \beta$ . Similarly,  $E[\min(x_i)] > \alpha$ , so  $E[\max(x_i) - \min(x_i)] < \beta - \alpha + 1$ ; The estimate will usually be smaller than  $\beta - \alpha + 1$ , and can never exceed it.

15.

a.  $E(X^2) = 2q$  implies that  $E\left(\frac{X^2}{2}\right) = q$ . Consider  $\hat{q} = \frac{\sum X_i^2}{2n}$ . Then

$$E(\hat{q}) = E\left(\frac{\sum X_i^2}{2n}\right) = \frac{\sum E(X_i^2)}{2n} = \frac{\sum 2q}{2n} = \frac{2nq}{2n} = q, \text{ implying that } \hat{q} \text{ is an}$$

unbiased estimator for  $q$ .

b.  $\sum x_i^2 = 1490.1058$ , so  $\hat{q} = \frac{1490.1058}{20} = 74.505$

16.

a.  $E[\mathbf{d}\bar{X} + (1-\mathbf{d})\bar{Y}] = \mathbf{d}E(\bar{X}) + (1-\mathbf{d})E(\bar{Y}) = \mathbf{d}m + (1-\mathbf{d})m = m$

b.  $Var[\mathbf{d}\bar{X} + (1-\mathbf{d})\bar{Y}] = \mathbf{d}^2Var(\bar{X}) + (1-\mathbf{d})^2Var(\bar{Y}) = \frac{\mathbf{d}^2\mathbf{s}^2}{m} + \frac{4(1-\mathbf{d})^2\mathbf{s}^2}{n}$ .

Setting the derivative with respect to  $\mathbf{d}$  equal to 0 yields  $\frac{2\mathbf{d}\mathbf{s}^2}{m} + \frac{8(1-\mathbf{d})\mathbf{s}^2}{n} = 0$ ,

from which  $\mathbf{d} = \frac{4m}{4m+n}$ .

17.

a. 
$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{p}) &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{r-1}{x+r-1} \cdot \binom{x+r-1}{x} \cdot p^r \cdot (1-p)^x \\ &= p \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+r-2)!}{x!(r-2)!} \cdot p^{r-1} \cdot (1-p)^x = p \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \binom{x+r-2}{x} p^{r-1} (1-p)^x \\ &= p \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} nb(x; r-1, p) = p. \end{aligned}$$

b. For the given sequence,  $x = 5$ , so  $\hat{p} = \frac{5-1}{5+5-1} = \frac{4}{9} = .444$

18.

a.  $f(x; \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{s}^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\mathbf{p}\mathbf{s}}} e^{-\left(\frac{(x-\mathbf{m})^2}{2\mathbf{s}^2}\right)}$ , so  $f(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{s}^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\mathbf{p}\mathbf{s}}}$  and

$$\frac{1}{4n[f(\mathbf{m})]^2} = \frac{2\mathbf{p}\mathbf{s}^2}{4n} = \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{n}; \text{ since } \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} > 1, Var(\tilde{X}) > Var(\bar{X}).$$

b.  $f(\mathbf{m}) = \frac{1}{\mathbf{p}}$ , so  $Var(\tilde{X}) \approx \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{4n} = \frac{2.467}{n}$ .

19.

a.  $I = .5p + .15 \Rightarrow 2I = p + .3$ , so  $p = 2I - .3$  and  $\hat{p} = 2\hat{I} - .3 = 2\left(\frac{Y}{n}\right) - .3$ ;

the estimate is  $2\left(\frac{20}{80}\right) - .3 = .2$ .

b.  $E(\hat{p}) = E(2\hat{I} - .3) = 2E(\hat{I}) - .3 = 2I - .3 = p$ , as desired.

c. Here  $I = .7p + (.3)(.3)$ , so  $p = \frac{10}{7}I - \frac{9}{70}$  and  $\hat{p} = \frac{10}{7}\left(\frac{Y}{n}\right) - \frac{9}{70}$ .

## Section 6.2

20.

a. We wish to take the derivative of  $\ln\left[\binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}\right]$ , set it equal to zero and solve

for p.  $\frac{d}{dp}\left[\ln\binom{n}{x} + x\ln(p) + (n-x)\ln(1-p)\right] = \frac{x}{p} - \frac{n-x}{1-p}$ ; setting this equal to

zero and solving for p yields  $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$ . For n = 20 and x = 3,  $\hat{p} = \frac{3}{20} = .15$

b.  $E(\hat{p}) = E\left(\frac{X}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n}E(X) = \frac{1}{n}(np) = p$ ; thus  $\hat{p}$  is an unbiased estimator of p.

c.  $(1 - .15)^5 = .4437$

21.

a.  $E(X) = \mathbf{b} \cdot \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\mathbf{a}}\right)$  and  $E(X^2) = \text{Var}(X) + [E(X)]^2 = \mathbf{b}^2 \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{\mathbf{a}}\right)$ , so the

moment estimators  $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}$  are the solution to  $\bar{X} = \hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}}\right)$ ,

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum X_i^2 = \hat{\mathbf{b}}^2 \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}}\right). \text{ Thus } \hat{\mathbf{b}} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}}\right)}, \text{ so once } \hat{\mathbf{a}} \text{ has been determined}$$

$\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}}\right)$  is evaluated and  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}$  then computed. Since  $\bar{X}^2 = \hat{\mathbf{b}}^2 \cdot \Gamma^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}}\right)$ ,

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum \frac{X_i^2}{\bar{X}^2} = \frac{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}}\right)}{\Gamma^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}}\right)}, \text{ so this equation must be solved to obtain } \hat{\mathbf{a}}.$$

b. From a,  $\frac{1}{20} \left( \frac{16,500}{28.0^2} \right) = 1.05 = \frac{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}}\right)}{\Gamma^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}}\right)}$ , so  $\frac{1}{1.05} = .95 = \frac{\Gamma^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}}\right)}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}}\right)}$ , and

from the hint,  $\frac{1}{\hat{\mathbf{a}}} = .2 \Rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{a}} = 5$ . Then  $\hat{\mathbf{b}} = \frac{\bar{x}}{\Gamma(1.2)} = \frac{28.0}{\Gamma(1.2)}$ .

22.

a.  $E(X) = \int_0^1 x(\mathbf{q} + 1)x^{\mathbf{q}} dx = \frac{\mathbf{q} + 1}{\mathbf{q} + 2} = 1 - \frac{1}{\mathbf{q} + 2}$ , so the moment estimator  $\hat{\mathbf{q}}$  is the solution to  $\bar{X} = 1 - \frac{1}{\hat{\mathbf{q}} + 2}$ , yielding  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{1}{1 - \bar{X}} - 2$ . Since  $\bar{x} = .80$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = 5 - 2 = 3$ .

b.  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \mathbf{q}) = (\mathbf{q} + 1)^n (x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)^{\mathbf{q}}$ , so the log likelihood is  $n \ln(\mathbf{q} + 1) + \mathbf{q} \sum \ln(x_i)$ . Taking  $\frac{d}{d\mathbf{q}}$  and equating to 0 yields

$$\frac{n}{\mathbf{q} + 1} = -\sum \ln(x_i), \text{ so } \hat{\mathbf{q}} = -\frac{n}{\sum \ln(x_i)} - 1. \text{ Taking } \ln(x_i) \text{ for each given } x_i$$

yields ultimately  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = 3.12$ .

## Chapter 6: Point Estimation

23. For a single sample from a Poisson distribution,

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \mathbf{I}) = \frac{e^{-\mathbf{I}} \mathbf{I}^{x_1}}{x_1!} \dots \frac{e^{-\mathbf{I}} \mathbf{I}^{x_n}}{x_n!} = \frac{e^{-n\mathbf{I}} \mathbf{I}^{\sum x_i}}{x_1! \dots x_n!}, \text{ so}$$

$$\ln[f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \mathbf{I})] = -n\mathbf{I} + \sum x_i \ln(\mathbf{I}) - \sum \ln(x_i!). \text{ Thus}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\mathbf{I}} [\ln[f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \mathbf{I})]] = -n + \frac{\sum x_i}{\mathbf{I}} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{I}} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \bar{x}. \text{ For our problem,}$$

$f(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n; \mathbf{I}_1, \mathbf{I}_2)$  is a product of the x sample likelihood and the y sample likelihood, implying that  $\hat{\mathbf{I}}_1 = \bar{x}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{I}}_2 = \bar{y}$ , and (by the invariance principle)

$$(\hat{\mathbf{I}}_1 - \hat{\mathbf{I}}_2) = \bar{x} - \bar{y}.$$

24. We wish to take the derivative of  $\ln \left[ \binom{x+r-1}{x} p^r (1-p)^x \right]$  with respect to p, set it equal

$$\text{to zero, and solve for p: } \frac{d}{dp} \left[ \ln \left( \binom{x+r-1}{x} \right) + r \ln(p) + x \ln(1-p) \right] = \frac{r}{p} - \frac{x}{1-p}.$$

Setting this equal to zero and solving for p yields  $\hat{p} = \frac{r}{r+x}$ . This is the number of successes over the total number of trials, which is the same estimator for the binomial in

exercise 6.20. The unbiased estimator from exercise 6.17 is  $\hat{p} = \frac{r-1}{r+x-1}$ , which is not the same as the maximum likelihood estimator.

- 25.

a.  $\hat{\mathbf{m}} = \bar{x} = 384.4; s^2 = 395.16$ , so  $\frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \hat{\mathbf{s}}^2 = \frac{9}{10}(395.16) = 355.64$   
and  $\hat{\mathbf{s}} = \sqrt{355.64} = 18.86$  (this is not s).

- b. The 95<sup>th</sup> percentile is  $\mathbf{m} + 1.645\mathbf{s}$ , so the mle of this is (by the invariance principle)  
 $\hat{\mathbf{m}} + 1.645\hat{\mathbf{s}} = 415.42$ .

26. The mle of  $P(X \leq 400)$  is (by the invariance principle)

$$\Phi\left(\frac{400 - \hat{\mathbf{m}}}{\hat{\mathbf{s}}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{400 - 384.4}{18.86}\right) = \Phi(.80) = .7881$$

27.

- a.  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \frac{(x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)^{a-1} e^{-\sum x_i / \mathbf{b}}}{\mathbf{b}^{na} \Gamma^n(\mathbf{a})}$ , so the log likelihood is  $(\mathbf{a} - 1) \sum \ln(x_i) - \frac{\sum x_i}{\mathbf{b}} - n\mathbf{a} \ln(\mathbf{b}) - n \ln \Gamma(\mathbf{a})$ . Equating both  $\frac{d}{d\mathbf{a}}$  and  $\frac{d}{d\mathbf{b}}$  to 0 yields  $\sum \ln(x_i) - n \ln(\mathbf{b}) - n \frac{d}{d\mathbf{a}} \Gamma(\mathbf{a}) = 0$  and  $\frac{\sum x_i}{\mathbf{b}^2} = \frac{n\mathbf{a}}{\mathbf{b}} = 0$ , a very difficult system of equations to solve.
- b. From the second equation in a,  $\frac{\sum x_i}{\mathbf{b}} = n\mathbf{a} \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \mathbf{a}\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{m}$ , so the mle of  $\mathbf{m}$  is  $\hat{\mathbf{m}} = \bar{X}$ .

28.

- a.  $\left(\frac{x_1}{\mathbf{q}} \exp[-x_1^2 / 2\mathbf{q}]\right) \dots \left(\frac{x_n}{\mathbf{q}} \exp[-x_n^2 / 2\mathbf{q}]\right) = (x_1 \dots x_n) \frac{\exp[-\sum x_i^2 / 2\mathbf{q}]}{\mathbf{q}^n}$ . The natural log of the likelihood function is  $\ln(x_1 \dots x_n) - n \ln(\mathbf{q}) - \frac{\sum x_i^2}{2\mathbf{q}}$ . Taking the derivative wrt  $\mathbf{q}$  and equating to 0 gives  $-\frac{n}{\mathbf{q}} + \frac{\sum x_i^2}{2\mathbf{q}^2} = 0$ , so  $n\mathbf{q} = \frac{\sum x_i^2}{2}$  and  $\mathbf{q} = \frac{\sum x_i^2}{2n}$ . The mle is therefore  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{\sum X_i^2}{2n}$ , which is identical to the unbiased estimator suggested in Exercise 15.
- b. For  $x > 0$  the cdf of X if  $F(x; \mathbf{q}) = P(X \leq x)$  is equal to  $1 - \exp\left[\frac{-x^2}{2\mathbf{q}}\right]$ . Equating this to .5 and solving for x gives the median in terms of  $\mathbf{q}$ :  $.5 = \exp\left[\frac{-x^2}{2\mathbf{q}}\right]$  implies that  $\ln(.5) = \frac{-x^2}{2\mathbf{q}}$ , so  $x = \tilde{\mathbf{m}} = \sqrt{1.38630}$ . The mle of  $\tilde{\mathbf{m}}$  is therefore  $(1.38630\hat{\mathbf{q}})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

29.

a. The joint pdf (likelihood function) is

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{q}) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{I}^n e^{-\mathbf{I}\Sigma(x_i - \mathbf{q})} & x_1 \geq \mathbf{q}, \dots, x_n \geq \mathbf{q} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Notice that  $x_1 \geq \mathbf{q}, \dots, x_n \geq \mathbf{q}$  iff  $\min(x_i) \geq \mathbf{q}$ ,

and that  $-\mathbf{I}\Sigma(x_i - \mathbf{q}) = -\mathbf{I}\Sigma x_i + n\mathbf{I}\mathbf{q}$ .

$$\text{Thus likelihood} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{I}^n \exp(-\mathbf{I}\Sigma x_i) \exp(n\mathbf{I}\mathbf{q}) & \min(x_i) \geq \mathbf{q} \\ 0 & \min(x_i) < \mathbf{q} \end{cases}$$

Consider maximization wrt  $\mathbf{q}$ . Because the exponent  $n\mathbf{I}\mathbf{q}$  is positive, increasing  $\mathbf{q}$  will increase the likelihood provided that  $\min(x_i) \geq \mathbf{q}$ ; if we make  $\mathbf{q}$  larger than  $\min(x_i)$ , the likelihood drops to 0. This implies that the mle of  $\mathbf{q}$  is  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \min(x_i)$ .

The log likelihood is now  $n \ln(\mathbf{I}) - \mathbf{I}\Sigma(x_i - \hat{\mathbf{q}})$ . Equating the derivative wrt  $\mathbf{I}$  to 0

$$\text{and solving yields } \hat{\mathbf{I}} = \frac{n}{\Sigma(x_i - \hat{\mathbf{q}})} = \frac{n}{\Sigma x_i - n\hat{\mathbf{q}}}.$$

b.  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \min(x_i) = .64$ , and  $\Sigma x_i = 55.80$ , so  $\hat{\mathbf{I}} = \frac{10}{55.80 - 6.4} = .202$

30. The likelihood is  $f(y; n, p) = \binom{n}{y} p^y (1-p)^{n-y}$  where

$$p = P(X \geq 24) = 1 - \int_0^{24} \mathbf{I} e^{-\mathbf{I}x} dx = e^{-24\mathbf{I}}. \text{ We know } \hat{p} = \frac{y}{n}, \text{ so by the invariance}$$

$$\text{principle } e^{-24\mathbf{I}} = \frac{y}{n} \Rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{I}} = -\frac{\left[\ln\left(\frac{y}{n}\right)\right]}{24} = .0120 \text{ for } n = 20, y = 15.$$

### Supplementary Exercises

$$\begin{aligned} 31. \quad P(|\bar{X} - \mathbf{m}| > \mathbf{e}) &= P(\bar{X} - \mathbf{m} > \mathbf{e}) + P(\bar{X} - \mathbf{m} < -\mathbf{e}) = P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}/\sqrt{n}} > \frac{\mathbf{e}}{\mathbf{s}/\sqrt{n}}\right) + P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{-\mathbf{e}}{\mathbf{s}/\sqrt{n}}\right) \\ &= P\left(Z > \frac{\sqrt{n}\mathbf{e}}{\mathbf{s}}\right) + P\left(Z < \frac{-\sqrt{n}\mathbf{e}}{\mathbf{s}}\right) = \int_{\sqrt{n}\mathbf{e}/\mathbf{s}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\mathbf{p}}} e^{-z^2/2} dz + \int_{-\infty}^{-\sqrt{n}\mathbf{e}/\mathbf{s}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\mathbf{p}}} e^{-z^2/2} dz. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{As } n \rightarrow \infty, \text{ both integrals } \rightarrow 0 \text{ since } \lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} \int_c^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\mathbf{p}}} e^{-z^2/2} dz = 0.$$



32. sp

$$\mathbf{a.} \quad F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X_1 \leq y, \dots, X_n \leq y) = P(X_1 \leq y) \dots P(X_n \leq y) = \left(\frac{y}{\mathbf{q}}\right)^n$$

$$\text{for } 0 \leq y \leq \mathbf{q}, \text{ so } f_Y(y) = \frac{ny^{n-1}}{\mathbf{q}^n}.$$

$$\mathbf{b.} \quad E(Y) = \int_0^{\mathbf{q}} y \cdot \frac{ny^{n-1}}{n} dy = \frac{n}{n+1} \mathbf{q}. \text{ While } \hat{\mathbf{q}} = Y \text{ is not unbiased, } \frac{n+1}{n} Y \text{ is, since}$$

$$E\left[\frac{n+1}{n} Y\right] = \frac{n+1}{n} E(Y) = \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{q}, \text{ so } K = \frac{n+1}{n} \text{ does the trick.}$$

33. Let  $x_1$  = the time until the first birth,  $x_2$  = the elapsed time between the first and second births, and so on. Then  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \mathbf{I}) = \mathbf{I} e^{-\mathbf{I}x_1} \cdot (2\mathbf{I}) e^{-2\mathbf{I}x_2} \dots (n\mathbf{I}) e^{-n\mathbf{I}x_n} = n! \mathbf{I}^n e^{-\mathbf{I} \sum kx_k}$ . Thus

the log likelihood is  $\ln(n!) + n \ln(\mathbf{I}) - \mathbf{I} \sum kx_k$ . Taking  $\frac{d}{d\mathbf{I}}$  and equating to 0 yields

$$\hat{\mathbf{I}} = \frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n kx_k}. \text{ For the given sample, } n = 6, x_1 = 25.2, x_2 = 41.7 - 25.2 = 16.5, x_3 = 9.5, x_4 =$$

4.3,  $x_5 = 4.0, x_6 = 2.3$ ; so  $\sum_{k=1}^6 kx_k = (1)(25.2) + (2)(16.5) + \dots + (6)(2.3) = 137.7$  and

$$\hat{\mathbf{I}} = \frac{6}{137.7} = .0436.$$

$$\mathbf{34.} \quad MSE(KS^2) = Var(KS^2) + Bias(KS^2).$$

$$Bias(KS^2) = E(KS^2) - \mathbf{s}^2 = K\mathbf{s}^2 - \mathbf{s}^2 = \mathbf{s}^2(K-1), \text{ and}$$

$$Var(KS^2) = K^2 Var(S^2) = K^2 \left( E[(S^2)^2] - [E(S^2)]^2 \right) = K^2 \left( \frac{(n+1)\mathbf{s}^4}{n-1} - (\mathbf{s}^2)^2 \right)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2K^2}{n-1} + (K-1)^2 \right] \mathbf{s}^4. \text{ To find the minimizing value of } K, \text{ take } \frac{d}{dK} \text{ and equate to 0;}$$

the result is  $K = \frac{n-1}{n+1}$ ; thus the estimator which minimizes MSE is neither the unbiased

estimator ( $K = 1$ ) nor the mle  $K = \frac{n-1}{n}$ .

Chapter 6: Point Estimation

35.

$x_i + x_j$	23.5	26.3	28.0	28.2	29.4	29.5	30.6	31.6	33.9	49.3
23.5	23.5	24.9	$\frac{25.7}{5}$	$\frac{25.8}{5}$	$\frac{26.4}{5}$	26.5	$\frac{27.0}{5}$	$\frac{27.5}{5}$	28.7	36.4
26.3		26.3	$\frac{27.1}{5}$	$\frac{27.2}{5}$	$\frac{27.8}{5}$	27.9	$\frac{28.4}{5}$	$\frac{28.9}{5}$	30.1	37.8
28.0			28.0	28.1	28.7	28.75	29.3	29.8	$\frac{30.9}{5}$	$\frac{38.6}{5}$
28.2				28.2	28.8	28.85	29.4	29.9	$\frac{31.0}{5}$	$\frac{38.7}{5}$
29.4					29.4	29.45	30.0	30.5	$\frac{30.6}{5}$	$\frac{39.3}{5}$
29.5						29.5	$\frac{30.0}{5}$	$\frac{30.5}{5}$	31.7	39.4
30.6							30.6	31.1	$\frac{32.2}{5}$	$\frac{39.9}{5}$
31.6								31.6	$\frac{32.7}{5}$	$\frac{40.4}{5}$
33.9									33.9	41.6
49.3										49.3

There are 55 averages, so the median is the 28<sup>th</sup> in order of increasing magnitude. Therefore,  $\hat{\mu} = 29.5$

36. With  $\sum x = 555.86$  and  $\sum x^2 = 15,490$ ,  $s = \sqrt{s^2} = \sqrt{2.1570} = 1.4687$ . The  $|x_i - \tilde{x}|s$  are, in increasing order, .02, .02, .08, .22, .32, .42, .53, .54, .65, .81, .91, 1.15, 1.17, 1.30, 1.54, 1.54, 1.71, 2.35, 2.92, 3.50. The median of these values is  $\frac{(.81 + .91)}{2} = .86$ . The estimate based on the resistant estimator is then  $\frac{.86}{.6745} = 1.275$ .

This estimate is in reasonably close agreement with  $s$ .

37. Let  $c = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}}}$ . Then  $E(cS) = cE(S)$ , and  $c$  cancels with the two  $\Gamma$  factors and the

square root in  $E(S)$ , leaving just  $\mathbf{S}$ . When  $n = 20$ ,  $c = \frac{\Gamma(9.5)}{\Gamma(10) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{19}}}$ .  $\Gamma(10) = 9!$  and

$\Gamma(9.5) = (8.5)(7.5)\dots(1.5)(.5)\Gamma(.5)$ , but  $\Gamma(.5) = \sqrt{\pi}$ . Straightforward calculation gives  $c = 1.0132$ .

38.

a. The likelihood is

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2ps^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - m)}{2s^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2ps^2}} e^{-\frac{(y_i - m)}{2s^2}} = \frac{1}{(2ps^2)^n} e^{-\frac{(\sum(x_i - m))^2 + \sum(y_i - m)^2}{2s^2}}.$$

The log

likelihood is thus  $-n \ln(2ps^2) - \frac{(\sum(x_i - m))^2 + \sum(y_i - m)^2}{2s^2}$ . Taking  $\frac{d}{dm}$  and equating to

zero gives  $\hat{m}_i = \frac{x_i + y_i}{2}$ . Substituting these estimates of the  $\hat{m}_i$ 's into the log

likelihood gives

$$-n \ln(2ps^2) - \frac{1}{2s^2} \left( \sum \left( x_i - \frac{x_i + y_i}{2} \right)^2 + \sum \left( y_i - \frac{x_i + y_i}{2} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$= -n \ln(2ps^2) - \frac{1}{2s^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum (x_i - y_i)^2 \right).$$

Now taking  $\frac{d}{ds^2}$ , equating to zero, and

solving for  $s^2$  gives the desired result.

b.  $E(\hat{S}) = \frac{1}{4n} E(\sum(X_i - Y_i)^2) = \frac{1}{4n} \cdot \sum E(X_i - Y)^2$ , but

$$E(X_i - Y)^2 = V(X_i - Y) + [E(X_i - Y)]^2 = 2s^2 + 0 = 2s^2.$$

Thus

$$E(\hat{S}^2) = \frac{1}{4n} \sum(2s^2) = \frac{1}{4n} 2ns^2 = \frac{s^2}{2},$$

so the mle is definitely not unbiased; the

expected value of the estimator is only half the value of what is being estimated!

# CHAPTER 7

## Section 7.1

1.

- a.  $z_{\alpha/2} = 2.81$  implies that  $\alpha/2 = 1 - \Phi(2.81) = .0025$ , so  $\alpha = .005$  and the confidence level is  $100(1 - \alpha)\% = 99.5\%$ .
- b.  $z_{\alpha/2} = 1.44$  for  $\alpha = 2[1 - \Phi(1.44)] = .15$ , and  $100(1 - \alpha)\% = 85\%$ .
- c. 99.7% implies that  $\alpha = .003$ ,  $\alpha/2 = .0015$ , and  $z_{.0015} = 2.96$ . (Look for cumulative area .9985 in the main body of table A.3, the Z table.)
- d. 75% implies  $\alpha = .25$ ,  $\alpha/2 = .125$ , and  $z_{.125} = 1.15$ .

2.

- a. The sample mean is the center of the interval, so  $\bar{x} = \frac{114.4 + 115.6}{2} = 115$ .
- b. The interval (114.4, 115.6) has the 90% confidence level. The higher confidence level will produce a wider interval.

3.

- a. A 90% confidence interval will be narrower (See 2b, above) Also, the z critical value for a 90% confidence level is 1.645, smaller than the z of 1.96 for the 95% confidence level, thus producing a narrower interval.
- b. Not a correct statement. Once an interval has been created from a sample, the mean  $\mu$  is either enclosed by it, or not. The 95% confidence is in the general procedure, for repeated sampling.
- c. Not a correct statement. The interval is an estimate for the population mean, not a boundary for population values.
- d. Not a correct statement. In theory, if the process were repeated an infinite number of times, 95% of the intervals would contain the population mean  $\mu$ .

Chapter 7: Statistical Intervals Based on a Single Sample

4.

a.  $58.3 \pm \frac{1.96(3)}{\sqrt{25}} = 58.3 \pm 1.18 = (57.1, 59.5)$

b.  $58.3 \pm \frac{1.96(3)}{\sqrt{100}} = 58.3 \pm .59 = (57.7, 58.9)$

c.  $58.3 \pm \frac{2.58(3)}{\sqrt{100}} = 58.3 \pm .77 = (57.5, 59.1)$

d. 82% confidence  $\Rightarrow 1 - \alpha = .82 \Rightarrow \alpha = .18 \Rightarrow \alpha/2 = .09$ , so  $z_{\alpha/2} = z_{.09} = 1.34$  and the interval is  $58.3 \pm \frac{1.34(3)}{\sqrt{100}} = (57.9, 58.7)$ .

e.  $n = \left[ \frac{2(2.58)3}{.1} \right]^2 = 239.62$  so  $n = 240$ .

5.

a.  $4.85 \pm \frac{(1.96)(.75)}{\sqrt{20}} = 4.85 \pm .33 = (4.52, 5.18)$ .

b.  $z_{\alpha/2} = z_{.02} = z_{.01} = 2.33$ , so the interval is  $4.56 \pm \frac{(2.33)(.75)}{\sqrt{16}} = (4.12, 5.00)$ .

c.  $n = \left[ \frac{2(1.96)(.75)}{.40} \right]^2 = 54.02$ , so  $n = 55$ .

d.  $n = \left[ \frac{2(2.58)(.75)}{.2} \right]^2 = 93.61$ , so  $n = 94$ .

6.

a.  $8439 \pm \frac{(1.645)(100)}{\sqrt{25}} = 8439 \pm 32.9 = (8406.1, 8471.9)$ .

b.  $1 - \alpha = .92 \Rightarrow \alpha = .08 \Rightarrow \alpha/2 = .04$  so  $z_{\alpha/2} = z_{.04} = 1.75$

## Chapter 7: Statistical Intervals Based on a Single Sample

7. If  $L = 2z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}}$  and we increase the sample size by a factor of 4, the new length is
- $$L' = 2z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{4n}} = \left[ 2z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}} \right] \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{L}{2}.$$
- Thus halving the length requires  $n$  to be increased fourfold. If  $n' = 25n$ , then  $L' = \frac{L}{5}$ , so the length is decreased by a factor of 5.

8.

- a. With probability  $1 - \mathbf{a}$ ,  $z_{\mathbf{a}_1} \leq (\bar{X} - \mathbf{m}) \left( \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \leq z_{\mathbf{a}_2}$ . These inequalities can be manipulated exactly as was done in the text to isolate  $\mathbf{m}$ ; the result is

$$\bar{X} - z_{\mathbf{a}_2} \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mathbf{m} \leq \bar{X} + z_{\mathbf{a}_1} \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}}, \text{ so a } 100(1 - \mathbf{a})\% \text{ interval is}$$

$$\left( \bar{X} - z_{\mathbf{a}_2} \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X} + z_{\mathbf{a}_1} \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

- b. The usual 95% interval has length  $3.92 \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}}$ , while this interval will have length

$$(z_{\mathbf{a}_1} + z_{\mathbf{a}_2}) \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}}. \text{ With } z_{\mathbf{a}_1} = z_{.0125} = 2.24 \text{ and } z_{\mathbf{a}_2} = z_{.0375} = 1.78, \text{ the length is}$$

$$(2.24 + 1.78) \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}} = 4.02 \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}}, \text{ which is longer.}$$

9.

- a.  $\left( \bar{x} - 1.645 \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}}, \infty \right)$ . From 5a,  $\bar{x} = 4.85$ ,  $\mathbf{S} = .75$ ,  $n = 20$ ;
- $$4.85 - 1.645 \frac{.75}{\sqrt{20}} = 4.5741, \text{ so the interval is } (4.5741, \infty).$$

- b.  $\left( \bar{x} - z_{\mathbf{a}} \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}}, \infty \right)$

- c.  $\left( -\infty, \bar{x} + z_{\mathbf{a}} \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$ ; From 4a,  $\bar{x} = 58.3$ ,  $\mathbf{S} = 3.0$ ,  $n = 25$ ;
- $$58.3 + 2.33 \frac{3}{\sqrt{25}} = (-\infty, 59.70)$$

## Chapter 7: Statistical Intervals Based on a Single Sample

10.

- a. When  $n = 15$ ,  $2I \sum X_i$  has a chi-squared distribution with 30 d.f. From the 30 d.f. row of Table A.6, the critical values that capture lower and upper tail areas of .025 (and thus a central area of .95) are 16.791 and 46.979. An argument parallel to that given in

Example 7.5 gives  $\left( \frac{2 \sum x_i}{46.979}, \frac{2 \sum x_i}{16.791} \right)$  as a 95% C. I. for  $m = \frac{1}{I}$ . Since  $\sum x_i = 63.2$  the interval is (2.69, 7.53).

- b. A 99% confidence level requires using critical values that capture area .005 in each tail of the chi-squared curve with 30 d.f.; these are 13.787 and 53.672, which replace 16.791 and 46.979 in a.

- c.  $V(X) = \frac{1}{I^2}$  when X has an exponential distribution, so the standard deviation is  $\frac{1}{I}$ , the same as the mean. Thus the interval of a is also a 95% C.I. for the standard deviation of the lifetime distribution.

11. Y is a binomial r.v. with  $n = 1000$  and  $p = .95$ , so  $E(Y) = np = 950$ , the expected number of intervals that capture  $m$ , and  $s_Y = \sqrt{npq} = 6.892$ . Using the normal approximation to the binomial distribution,  $P(940 \leq Y \leq 960) = P(939.5 \leq Y_{\text{normal}} \leq 960.5) = P(-1.52 \leq Z \leq 1.52) = .9357 - .0643 = .8714$ .

### Section 7.2

12. 
$$\bar{x} \pm 2.58 \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = .81 \pm 2.58 \frac{.34}{\sqrt{110}} = .81 \pm .08 = (.73, .89)$$

13.

a. 
$$\bar{x} \pm z_{.025} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 1.028 \pm 1.96 \frac{.163}{\sqrt{69}} = 1.028 \pm .038 = (.990, 1.066)$$

b. 
$$w = .05 = \frac{2(1.96)(.16)}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \frac{2(1.96)(.16)}{.05} = 12.544 \Rightarrow n = (12.544)^2 \approx 158$$

Chapter 7: Statistical Intervals Based on a Single Sample

14.

a.  $89.10 \pm 1.96 \frac{3.73}{\sqrt{169}} = 89.10 \pm .56 = (88.54, 89.66)$ . Yes, this is a very narrow interval. It appears quite precise.

b.  $n = \left[ \frac{(1.96)(.16)}{.5} \right]^2 = 245.86 \Rightarrow n = 246$ .

15.

a.  $z_a = .84$ , and  $\Phi(.84) = .7995 \approx .80$ , so the confidence level is 80%.

b.  $z_a = 2.05$ , and  $\Phi(2.05) = .9798 \approx .98$ , so the confidence level is 98%.

c.  $z_a = .67$ , and  $\Phi(.67) = .7486 \approx .75$ , so the confidence level is 75%.

16.  $n = 46$ ,  $\bar{x} = 382.1$ ,  $s = 31.5$ ; The 95% upper confidence bound =

$$\bar{x} + z_a \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 382.1 + 1.645 \frac{31.5}{\sqrt{46}} = 382.1 + 7.64 = 389.74$$

17.  $\bar{x} - z_{.01} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 135.39 - 2.33 \frac{4.59}{\sqrt{153}} = 135.39 - .865 = 134.53$  With a confidence level of 99%, the true average ultimate tensile strength is between  $(134.53, \infty)$ .

18. 90% lower bound:  $\bar{x} - z_{.10} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 4.25 - 1.28 \frac{1.30}{\sqrt{75}} = 4.06$

19.  $\hat{p} = \frac{201}{356} = .5646$ ; We calculate a 95% confidence interval for the proportion of all dies

that pass the probe:

$$\frac{.5646 + \frac{(1.96)^2}{2(356)} \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{(.5646)(.4354)}{356} + \frac{(1.96)^2}{4(356)^2}}}{1 + \frac{(1.96)^2}{356}} = \frac{.5700 \pm .0518}{1.01079} = (.513, .615)$$



## Chapter 7: Statistical Intervals Based on a Single Sample

20. Because the sample size is so large, the simpler formula (7.11) for the confidence interval for  $p$  is sufficient.

$$.15 \pm 2.58 \sqrt{\frac{(.15)(.85)}{4722}} = .15 \pm .013 = (.137, .163)$$

21.  $\hat{p} = \frac{133}{539} = .2468$ ; the 95% lower confidence bound is:

$$\frac{.2468 + \frac{(1.645)^2}{2(539)} - 1.645 \sqrt{\frac{(.2468)(.7532)}{539} + \frac{(1.645)^2}{4(539)^2}}}{1 + \frac{(1.645)^2}{539}} = \frac{.2493 - .0307}{1.005} = .218$$

22.  $\hat{p} = .072$ ; the 99% upper confidence bound is:

$$\frac{.072 + \frac{(2.33)^2}{2(487)} + 2.33 \sqrt{\frac{(.072)(.928)}{487} + \frac{(2.33)^2}{4(487)^2}}}{1 + \frac{(2.33)^2}{487}} = \frac{.0776 + .0279}{1.0111} = .1043$$

- 23.

- a.  $\hat{p} = \frac{24}{37} = .6486$ ; The 99% confidence interval for  $p$  is

$$\frac{.6486 + \frac{(2.58)^2}{2(37)} \pm 2.58 \sqrt{\frac{(.6486)(.3514)}{37} + \frac{(2.58)^2}{4(37)^2}}}{1 + \frac{(2.58)^2}{37}} = \frac{.7386 \pm .2216}{1.1799} = (.438, .814)$$

- b.  $n = \frac{2(2.58)^2(.25) - (2.58)^2(.01) \pm \sqrt{4(2.58)^4(.25)(.25 - .01) + .01(2.58)^4}}{.01}$   
 $= \frac{3.261636 \pm 3.3282}{.01} \approx 659$

24.  $n = 56$ ,  $\bar{x} = 8.17$ ,  $s = 1.42$ ; For a 95% C.I.,  $z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$ . The interval is

$$8.17 \pm 1.96 \left( \frac{1.42}{\sqrt{56}} \right) = (7.798, 8.542). \text{ We make no assumptions about the distribution if percentage elongation.}$$

25.

$$\text{a. } n = \frac{2(1.96)^2(.25) - (1.96)^2(.01) \pm \sqrt{4(1.96)^4(.25)(.25 - .01) + .01(1.96)^4}}{.01} \approx 381$$

$$\text{b. } n = \frac{2(1.96)^2\left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}\right) - (1.96)^2(.01) \pm \sqrt{4(1.96)^4\left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} - .01\right) + .01(1.96)^4}}{.01} \approx 339$$

26. With  $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{I}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \bar{X}$  and  $\mathbf{s}_{\hat{\mathbf{q}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{I}}{n}}$  so  $\hat{\mathbf{s}}_{\hat{\mathbf{q}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}}{n}}$ . The large sample C.I. is then

$$\bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\bar{x}}{n}}. \text{ We calculate } \sum x_i = 203, \text{ so } \bar{x} = 4.06, \text{ and a 95\% interval for } \mathbf{I} \text{ is}$$

$$4.06 \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{4.06}{50}} = 4.06 \pm .56 = (3.50, 4.62)$$

27. Note that the midpoint of the new interval is  $\frac{x + \frac{z^2}{2}}{n + z^2}$ , which is roughly  $\frac{x + 2}{n + 4}$  with a confidence level of 95% and approximating  $1.96 \approx 2$ . The variance of this quantity is  $\frac{np(1-p)}{(n+z^2)^2}$ , or roughly  $\frac{p(1-p)}{n+4}$ . Now replacing  $p$  with  $\frac{x+2}{n+4}$ , we have

$$\left(\frac{x+2}{n+4}\right) \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{x+2}{n+4}\right)\left(1 - \frac{x+2}{n+4}\right)}{n+4}}; \text{ For clarity, let } x^* = x + 2 \text{ and } n^* = n + 4, \text{ then}$$

$\hat{p}^* = \frac{x^*}{n^*}$  and the formula reduces to  $\hat{p}^* \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}^* \hat{q}^*}{n^*}}$ , the desired conclusion. For further discussion, see the Agresti article.

### Section 7.3

28.

a. 1.341

b. 1.753

c. 1.708

d. 1.684

e. 2.704

## Chapter 7: Statistical Intervals Based on a Single Sample

29.

a.  $t_{.025,10} = 2.228$

d.  $t_{.005,50} = 2.678$

b.  $t_{.025,20} = 2.086$

e.  $t_{.01,25} = 2.485$

c.  $t_{.005,20} = 2.845$

f.  $-t_{.025,5} = -2.571$

30.

a.  $t_{.025,10} = 2.228$

d.  $t_{.005,4} = 4.604$

b.  $t_{.025,15} = 2.131$

e.  $t_{.01,24} = 2.492$

c.  $t_{.005,15} = 2.947$

f.  $t_{.005,37} \approx 2.712$

31.

a.  $t_{.05,10} = 1.812$

d.  $t_{.01,4} = 3.747$

b.  $t_{.05,15} = 1.753$

e.  $\approx t_{.025,24} = 2.064$

c.  $t_{.01,15} = 2.602$

f.  $t_{.01,37} \approx 2.429$

32.

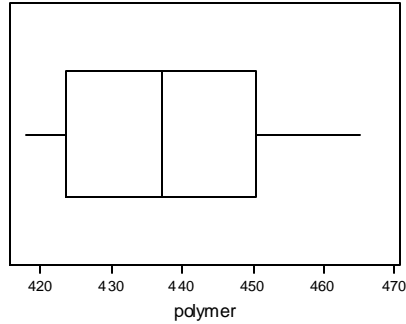
d.f. =  $n - 1 = 7$ , so the critical value for a 95% C.I. is  $t_{.025,7} = 2.365$ . The interval is

$$30.2 \pm (2.365) \left( \frac{3.1}{\sqrt{8}} \right) = 30.2 \pm 2.6 = (27.6, 32.8).$$

## Chapter 7: Statistical Intervals Based on a Single Sample

33.

- a. The boxplot indicates a very slight positive skew, with no outliers. The data appears to center near 438.



- b. Based on a normal probability plot, it is reasonable to assume the sample observations came from a normal distribution.

- c. With d.f. =  $n - 1 = 16$ , the critical value for a 95% C.I. is  $t_{.025,16} = 2.120$ , and the

$$\text{interval is } 438.29 \pm (2.120) \left( \frac{15.14}{\sqrt{17}} \right) = 438.29 \pm 7.785 = (430.51, 446.08).$$

Since 440 is within the interval, 440 is a plausible value for the true mean. 450, however, is not, since it lies outside the interval.

34.  $n = 14$ ,  $\bar{x} = 8.48$ ,  $s = .79$ ;  $t_{.05,13} = 1.771$

- a. A 95% lower confidence bound:  $8.48 - 1.771 \left( \frac{.79}{\sqrt{14}} \right) = 8.48 - .37 = 8.11$ . With 95% confidence, the value of the true mean proportional limit stress of all such joints lies in the interval  $(8.11, \infty)$ . If this interval is calculated for sample after sample, in the long run 95% of these intervals will include the true mean proportional limit stress of all such joints. We must assume that the sample observations were taken from a normally distributed population.

- b. A 95% lower prediction bound:  $8.48 - 1.771(.79) \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{14}} = 8.48 - 1.45 = 7.03$ . If

this bound is calculated for sample after sample, in the long run 95% of these bounds will provide a lower bound for the corresponding future values of the proportional limit stress of a single joint of this type.

## Chapter 7: Statistical Intervals Based on a Single Sample

- 35.**  $n = 5, \bar{x} = 2887.6, s = .84.0; t_{.025,4} = 2.776$
- a.** A 95% C.I. for the mean:  $2887.6 \pm (2.776) \left( \frac{84}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \Rightarrow (2783.3, 2991.9)$
- b.** A 95% Prediction Interval:  $2887.6 \pm 2.776(84) \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{5}} \Rightarrow (2632.1, 3143.1)$ . The P.I. is considerably larger than the C.I., about 2.5 times larger.
- 
- 36.**  $n = 26, \bar{x} = 370.69, s = 24.36; t_{.05,25} = 1.708$
- a.** A 95% upper confidence bound:  

$$370.69 + (1.708) \left( \frac{24.36}{\sqrt{26}} \right) = 370.69 + 8.16 = 378.85$$
- b.** A 95% upper prediction bound:  

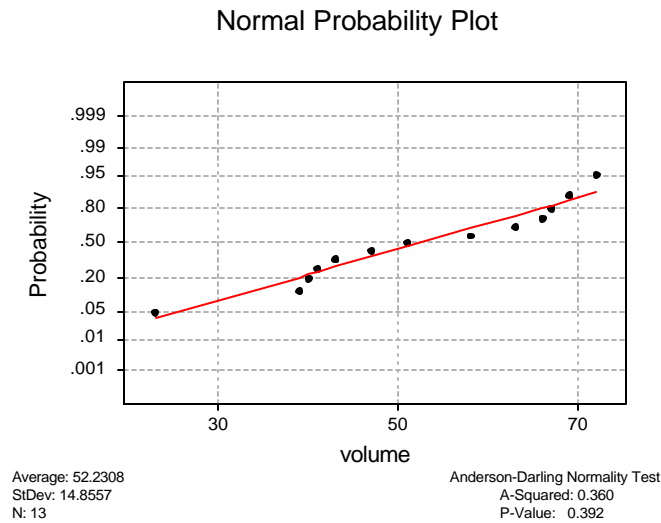
$$370.69 + 1.708(24.36) \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{26}} = 370.69 + 42.45 = 413.14$$
- c.** Following a similar argument as that on p. 300 of the text, we need to find the variance of  $\bar{X} - \bar{X}_{new}$ :  $V(\bar{X} - \bar{X}_{new}) = V(\bar{X}) + V(\bar{X}_{new}) = V(\bar{X}) + V\left(\frac{1}{2}(X_{27} + X_{28})\right)$   
 $= V(\bar{X}) + V\left(\frac{1}{2}X_{27}\right) + V\left(\frac{1}{2}X_{28}\right) = V(\bar{X}) + \frac{1}{4}V(X_{27}) + \frac{1}{4}V(X_{28})$   
 $= \frac{s^2}{n} + \frac{1}{4}s^2 + \frac{1}{4}s^2 = s^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{n} \right)$ . We eventually arrive at  $T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{X}_{new}}{s \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{n}}} \sim t$   
distribution with  $n - 1$  d.f., so the new prediction interval is  $\bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \cdot s \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{n}}$ . For this situation, we have  

$$370.69 \pm 1.708(24.36) \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{26}} = 370.69 \pm 30.53 = (39.47, 400.53)$$
- 
- 37.**
- a.** A 95% C.I.:  $.9255 \pm 2.093(.0181) = .9255 \pm .0379 \Rightarrow (.8876, .9634)$
- b.** A 95% P.I.:  $.9255 \pm 2.093(.0809) \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{20}} = .9255 \pm .1735 \Rightarrow (.7520, 1.0990)$
- c.** A tolerance interval is requested, with  $k = 99$ , confidence level 95%, and  $n = 20$ . The tolerance critical value, from Table A.6, is 3.615. The interval is  $.9255 \pm 3.615(.0809) \Rightarrow (.6330, 1.2180)$ .

## Chapter 7: Statistical Intervals Based on a Single Sample

38.  $N = 25$ ,  $\bar{x} = .0635$ ,  $s = .0065$
- a. 95% P.I. :  $.0635 \pm 2.064(.0065)\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{25}} = .0635 \pm .0137 \Rightarrow (.0498, .0772)$ .
- b. 99% Tolerance Interval, with  $k = 95$ , critical value 2.972 (table A.6):  
 $.0635 \pm 2.972(.0065) \Rightarrow (.0442, .0828)$ .

39. a.



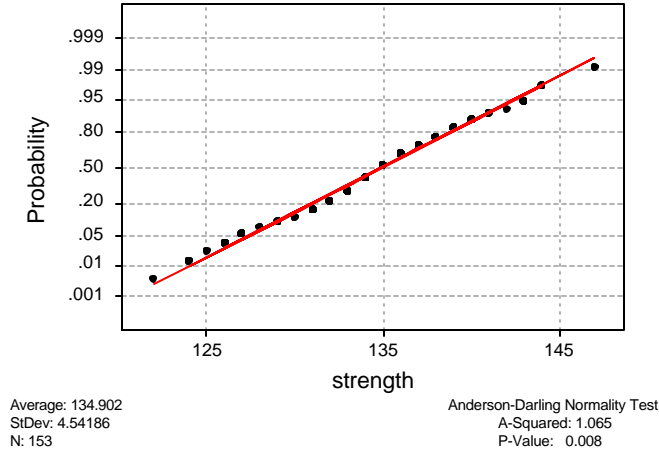
Based on the above plot, generated by Minitab, it is plausible that the population distribution is normal.

- b. We require a tolerance interval. (from table A6, with 95% confidence,  $k = 95$ , and  $n=13$ , the  $tcv = 3.081$ .)  
 $\bar{x} \pm (tcv)s = 52.231 \pm 3.081(14.856) = 52.231 \pm 45.771 \Rightarrow (6.460, 98.002)$
- c. A prediction interval, with  $t_{.025, 12} = 2.179$ :  
 $52.231 \pm 2.179(14.856)\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{13}} = 52.231 \pm 33.593 \Rightarrow (18.638, 85.824)$

## Chapter 7: Statistical Intervals Based on a Single Sample

40.

- a. We need to assume the samples came from a normally distributed population.
- b. A Normal Probability plot, generated by Minitab:  
**Normal Probability Plot**



The very small p-value indicates that the population distribution from which this data was taken is most likely not normal.

- c. 95% lower prediction bound:

$$52.231 \pm 2.179(14.856)\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{13}} = 52.231 \pm 33.593 \Rightarrow (18.638, 85.824)$$

41.

The 20 d.f. row of Table A.5 shows that 1.725 captures upper tail area .05 and 1.325 captures uppertail area .10. The confidence level for each interval is 100(central area)%. For the first interval, central area = 1 – sum of tail areas = 1 – (.25 + .05) = .70, and for the second and third intervals the central areas are 1 – (.20 + .10) = .70 and 1 – (.15 + .15) = .70. Thus each interval has confidence level 70%. The width of the first interval is

$$\frac{s(.687 + 1.725)}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{.2412s}{\sqrt{n}},$$

whereas the widths of the second and third intervals are 2.185 and 2.128 respectively. The third interval, with symmetrically placed critical values, is the shortest, so it should be used. This will always be true for a t interval.

**Section 7.2**

42.

a.  $c_{.1,15}^2 = 22.307$  (.1 column, 15 d.f. row)

d.  $c_{.005,25}^2 = 46.925$

b.  $c_{.1,25}^2 = 34.381$

e.  $c_{.99,25}^2 = 11.523$  (from .99 column, 25 d.f. row)

c.  $c_{.01,25}^2 = 44.313$

f.  $c_{.995,25}^2 = 10.519$

43.

a.  $c_{.05,10}^2 = 18.307$

b.  $c_{.95,10}^2 = 3.940$

c. Since  $10.987 = c_{.975,22}^2$  and  $36.78 = c_{.025,22}^2$ ,  $P(c_{.975,22}^2 \leq c^2 \leq c_{.025,22}^2) = .95$ .

d. Since  $14.61 = c_{.95,25}^2$  and  $37.65 = c_{.05,25}^2$ ,  $P(c_{.95,25}^2 \leq c^2 \leq c_{.05,25}^2) = .90$ .

44.  $n - 1 = 8$ ,  $c_{.025,8}^2 = 17.543$ ,  $c_{.975,8}^2 = 2.180$ , so the 95% interval for  $\mathbf{S}^2$  is

$$\left( \frac{8(7.90)}{17.543}, \frac{8(7.90)}{2.180} \right) = (3.60, 28.98). \text{ The 95\% interval for } \mathbf{S} \text{ is}$$

$$\left( \sqrt{3.60}, \sqrt{28.98} \right) = (1.90, 5.38).$$

45.  $n = 22$  implies that d.f. =  $n - 1 = 21$ , so the .995 and .005 columns of Table A.7 give the necessary chi-squared critical values as 8.033 and 41.399.  $\sum x_i = 1701.3$  and  $\sum x_i^2 = 132,097.35$ , so  $s^2 = 25.368$ . The interval for  $\mathbf{S}^2$  is

$$\left( \frac{21(25.368)}{41.399}, \frac{21(25.368)}{8.033} \right) = (12.868, 66.317) \text{ and that for } \mathbf{S} \text{ is } (3.6, 8.1) \text{ Validity of}$$

this interval requires that fracture toughness be (at least approximately) normally distributed.

46.

a. Using a normal probability plot, we ascertain that it is plausible that this sample was taken from a normal population distribution.

b. With  $s = 1.579$ ,  $n = 15$ , and  $c_{.05,14}^2 = 23.685$  the 95% upper confidence bound for  $\mathbf{S}$

$$\text{is } \sqrt{\frac{14(1.579)^2}{23.685}} = 1.214$$



**Supplementary Exercises**

47.

- a.  $n = 48$ ,  $\bar{x} = 8.079$ ,  $s^2 = 23.7017$ , and  $s = 4.868$ .  
A 95% C.I. for  $\mu$  = the true average strength is

$$\bar{x} \pm 1.96 \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 8.079 \pm 1.96 \frac{4.868}{\sqrt{48}} = 8.079 \pm 1.377 = (6.702, 9.456)$$

- b.  $\hat{p} = \frac{13}{48} = .2708$ . A 95% C.I. is

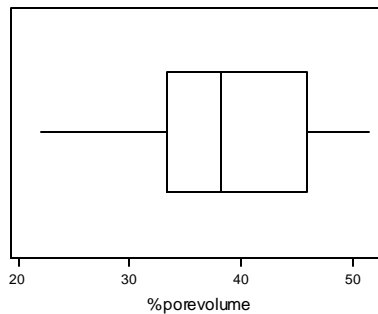
$$\frac{.2708 + \frac{1.96^2}{2(48)} \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{(.2708)(.7292)}{48} + \frac{1.96^2}{4(48)^2}}}{1 + \frac{1.96^2}{48}} = \frac{.3108 \pm .1319}{1.0800} = (.166, .410)$$

48. A 98% t C.I. requires  $t_{\alpha/2, n-1} = t_{.01, 8} = 2.896$ . The interval is

$$188.0 \pm 2.896 \frac{7.2}{\sqrt{9}} = 188.0 \pm 7.0 = (181.0, 195.0).$$

49.

- a. There appears to be a slight positive skew in the middle half of the sample, but the lower whisker is much longer than the upper whisker. The extent of variability is rather substantial, although there are no outliers.



- b. The pattern of points in a normal probability plot is reasonably linear, so, yes, normality is plausible.

- c.  $n = 18$ ,  $\bar{x} = 38.66$ ,  $s = 8.473$ , and  $t_{.01, 17} = 2.586$ . The 98% confidence interval is

$$38.66 \pm 2.586 \frac{8.473}{\sqrt{18}} = 38.66 \pm 5.13 = (33.53, 43.79).$$

Chapter 7: Statistical Intervals Based on a Single Sample

50.  $\bar{x}$  = the middle of the interval =  $\frac{229.764 + 233.502}{2} = 231.633$ . To find  $s$  we use
- $width = 2\left(t_{.025,4}\right)\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$ , and solve for  $s$ . Here,  $n = 5$ ,  $t_{.025,4} = 2.776$ , and width = upper limit – lower limit = 3.738.  $3.738 = 2(2.776)\frac{s}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow s = \frac{\sqrt{5}(3.738)}{2(2.776)} = 1.5055$ . So for a 99% C.I.,  $t_{.005,4} = 4.604$ , and the interval is
- $$231.633 \pm 4.604 \frac{1.5055}{\sqrt{5}} = 213.633 \pm 3.100 = (228.533, 234.733).$$

51.

- a.  $\hat{p} = \frac{136}{200} = .680 \Rightarrow$  a 90% C.I. is
- $$\frac{.680 + \frac{1.645^2}{2(200)} \pm 1.645 \sqrt{\frac{(.680)(.320)}{200} + \frac{1.645^2}{4(200)^2}}}{1 + \frac{1.645^2}{200}} = \frac{.6868 \pm .0547}{1.01353} = (.624, .732)$$
- b.  $n = \frac{2(1.645)^2(.25) - (1.645)^2(.05)^2 \pm \sqrt{4(1.645)^4(.25)(.25 - .0025) + .05^2(1.645)^4}}{.0025}$
- $$= \frac{1.3462 \pm 1.3530}{.0025} = 1079.7 \Rightarrow \text{use } n = 1080$$
- c. No, it gives a 95% upper bound.

52.

- a. Assuming normality,  $t_{.05,15} = 1.753$ , do s 95% C.I. for  $\mu$  is
- $$.214 \pm 1.753 \frac{.036}{\sqrt{16}} = .214 \pm .016 = (.198, .230)$$
- b. A 90% upper bound for  $S$ , with  $c_{.10,15}^2 = 1.341$ , is  $\sqrt{\frac{15(.036)^2}{1.341}} = \sqrt{.0145} = .120$
- c. A 95% prediction interval, with  $t_{.025,15} = 2.131$ , is
- $$.214 \pm 2.131(.036)\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{16}} = .214 \pm .0791 = (.1349, .2931).$$

Chapter 7: Statistical Intervals Based on a Single Sample

53. With  $\hat{q} = \frac{1}{3}(\bar{X}_1 + \bar{X}_2 + \bar{X}_3) - \bar{X}_4$ ,  $s_{\hat{q}}^2 = \frac{1}{9}Var(\bar{X}_1 + \bar{X}_2 + \bar{X}_3) + Var(\bar{X}_4) = \frac{1}{9}\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2} + \frac{s_3^2}{n_3}\right) + \frac{s_4^2}{n_4}$ ;  $\hat{s}_{\hat{q}}$  is obtained by replacing each  $s_i^2$  by  $s_i^2$  and taking the square root. The large-sample interval for  $q$  is then  $\frac{1}{3}(\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 + \bar{x}_3) - \bar{x}_4 \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2} + \frac{s_3^2}{n_3}\right) + \frac{s_4^2}{n_4}}$ . For the given data,  $\hat{q} = -.50$ ,  $\hat{s}_{\hat{q}} = .1718$ , so the interval is  $-.50 \pm 1.96(.1718) = (-.84, -.16)$ .

54.  $\hat{p} = \frac{11}{55} = .2 \Rightarrow$  a 90% C.I. is 
$$.2 + \frac{1.645^2}{2(55)} \pm 1.645 \sqrt{\frac{(.2)(.8)}{55} + \frac{1.645^2}{4(55)^2}} = \frac{.2246 \pm .0887}{1 + \frac{1.645^2}{55}} = \frac{.2246 \pm .0887}{1.0492} = (.1295, .2986).$$

55. The specified condition is that the interval be length .2, so  $n = \left[\frac{2(1.96)(.8)}{.2}\right]^2 = 245.86$ , so  $n = 246$  should be used.

56. a. A normal probability plot lends support to the assumption that pulmonary compliance is normally distributed. Note also that the lower and upper fourths are 192.3 and 228.1, so the fourth spread is 35.8, and the sample contains no outliers.

b.  $t_{.025,15} = 2.131$ , so the C.I. is  $209.75 \pm 2.131 \frac{24.156}{\sqrt{16}} = 209.75 \pm 12.87 = (196.88, 222.62)$ .

c.  $K = 95$ ,  $n = 16$ , and the tolerance critical value is 2.903, so the 95% tolerance interval is  $209.75 \pm 2.903(24.156) = 209.75 \pm 70.125 = (139.625, 279.875)$ .

57. Proceeding as in Example 7.5 with  $T_r$  replacing  $\sum X_i$ , the C.I. for  $\frac{1}{I}$  is  $\left(\frac{2t_r}{c_{1-\alpha/2, 2r}^2}, \frac{2t_r}{c_{\alpha/2, 2r}^2}\right)$  where  $t_r = y_1 + \dots + y_r + (n-r)y_r$ . In Example 6.7,  $n = 20$ ,  $r = 10$ , and  $t_r = 1115$ . With d.f. = 20, the necessary critical values are 9.591 and 34.170, giving the interval (65.3, 232.5). This is obviously an extremely wide interval. The censored experiment provides less information about  $\frac{1}{I}$  than would an uncensored experiment with  $n = 20$ .

58.

a. 
$$P(\min(X_i) \leq \tilde{m} \leq \max(X_i)) = 1 - P(\tilde{m} < \min(X_i) \text{ or } \max(X_i) < \tilde{m})$$

$$= 1 - P(\tilde{m} < \min(X_i)) - P(\max(X_i) < \tilde{m})$$

$$= 1 - P(\tilde{m} < X_1, \dots, \tilde{m} < X_n) - P(X_1 < \tilde{m}, \dots, X_n < \tilde{m})$$

$$= 1 - (.5)^n - (.5)^n = 1 - 2(.5)^{n-1}, \text{ from which the confidence interval follows.}$$

b. Since  $\min(x_i) = 1.44$  and  $\max(x_i) = 3.54$ , the C.I. is (1.44, 3.54).

c. 
$$P(X_{(2)} \leq \tilde{m} \leq X_{(n-1)}) = 1 - P(\tilde{m} < X_{(2)}) - P(X_{(n-1)} < \tilde{m})$$

$$= 1 - P(\text{at most one } X_i \text{ is below } \tilde{m}) - P(\text{at most one } X_i \text{ exceeds } \tilde{m})$$

$$= 1 - (.5)^n - \binom{n}{1} (.5)^1 (.5)^{n-1} - (.5)^n - \binom{n}{1} (.5)^{n-1} (.5)$$

$$= 1 - 2(n+1)(.5)^n = 1 - (n+1)(.5)^{n-1}$$

Thus the confidence coefficient is  $1 - (n+1)(.5)^{n-1}$ , or in another way, a  $100(1 - (n+1)(.5)^{n-1})\%$  confidence interval.

59.

a. 
$$\int_{(a/2)^{1/n}}^{(1-a/2)^{1/n}} nu^{n-1} du = u^n \Big|_{(a/2)^{1/n}}^{(1-a/2)^{1/n}} = 1 - \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{2} = 1 - a$$
. From the probability

statement,  $\frac{(a/2)^{1/n}}{\max(X_i)} \leq \frac{1}{q} \leq \frac{(1-a/2)^{1/n}}{\max(X_i)}$  with probability  $1 - a$ , so taking the

reciprocal of each endpoint and interchanging gives the C.I.  $\left( \frac{\max(X_i)}{(1-a/2)^{1/n}}, \frac{\max(X_i)}{(a/2)^{1/n}} \right)$

for  $q$ .

b.  $a^{1/n} \leq \frac{\max(X_i)}{q} \leq 1$  with probability  $1 - a$ , so  $1 \leq \frac{q}{\max(X_i)} \leq \frac{1}{a^{1/n}}$  with

probability  $1 - a$ , which yields the interval  $\left( \max(X_i), \frac{\max(X_i)}{a^{1/n}} \right)$ .

c. It is easily verified that the interval of **b** is shorter – draw a graph of  $f_U(u)$  and verify that the shortest interval which captures area  $1 - a$  under the curve is the rightmost such interval, which leads to the C.I. of **b**. With  $a = .05$ ,  $n = 5$ ,  $\max(x_i) = 4.2$ ; this yields (4.2, 7.65).

Chapter 7: Statistical Intervals Based on a Single Sample

60. The length of the interval is  $(z_g + z_{a-g}) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ , which is minimized when  $z_g + z_{a-g}$  is minimized, i.e. when  $\Phi^{-1}(1-g) + \Phi^{-1}(1-a+g)$  is minimized. Taking  $\frac{d}{dg}$  and equating to 0 yields  $\frac{1}{\Phi(1-g)} = \frac{1}{\Phi(1-a+g)}$  where  $\Phi(\bullet)$  is the standard normal p.d.f., whence  $g = \frac{a}{2}$ .

61.  $\tilde{x} = 76.2$ , the lower and upper fourths are 73.5 and 79.7, respectively, and  $f_s = 6.2$ . The robust interval is  $76.2 \pm (1.93) \left( \frac{6.2}{\sqrt{22}} \right) = 76.2 \pm 2.6 = (73.6, 78.8)$ .  $\bar{x} = 77.33$ ,  $s = 5.037$ , and  $t_{.025, 21} = 2.080$ , so the t interval is  $77.33 \pm (2.080) \left( \frac{5.037}{\sqrt{22}} \right) = 77.33 \pm 2.23 = (75.1, 79.6)$ . The t interval is centered at  $\bar{x}$ , which is pulled out to the right of  $\tilde{x}$  by the single mild outlier 93.7; the interval widths are comparable.

62. a. Since  $2I\sum X_i$  has a chi-squared distribution with  $2n$  d.f. and the area under this chi-squared curve to the right of  $\mathbf{c}_{.95, 2n}^2$  is .95,  $P(\mathbf{c}_{.95, 2n}^2 < 2I\sum X_i) = .95$ . This implies that  $\frac{\mathbf{c}_{.95, 2n}^2}{2\sum X_i}$  is a lower confidence bound for  $I$  with confidence coefficient 95%. Table A.7 gives the chi-squared critical value for 20 d.f. as 10.851, so the bound is  $\frac{10.851}{2(550.87)} = .0098$ . We can be 95% confident that  $I$  exceeds .0098.

b. Arguing as in a,  $P(2I\sum X_i < \mathbf{c}_{.05, 2n}^2) = .95$ . The following inequalities are equivalent to the one in parentheses:

$$I < \frac{\mathbf{c}_{.05, 2n}^2}{2\sum X_i} \Rightarrow -It < \frac{-t\mathbf{c}_{.05, 2n}^2}{2\sum X_i} \Rightarrow e^{-It} < \exp\left[\frac{-t\mathbf{c}_{.05, 2n}^2}{2\sum X_i}\right].$$

Replacing the  $\sum X_i$  by  $\sum x_i$  in the expression on the right hand side of the last inequality gives a 95% lower confidence bound for  $e^{-It}$ . Substituting  $t = 100$ ,  $\mathbf{c}_{.05, 20}^2 = 31.410$  and  $\sum x_i = 550.87$  gives .058 as the lower bound for the probability that time until breakdown exceeds 100 minutes.

# CHAPTER 8

## Section 8.1

1.
  - a. Yes. It is an assertion about the value of a parameter.
  - b. No. The sample median  $\tilde{X}$  is not a parameter.
  - c. No. The sample standard deviation  $s$  is not a parameter.
  - d. Yes. The assertion is that the standard deviation of population #2 exceeds that of population #1
  - e. No.  $\bar{X}$  and  $\bar{Y}$  are statistics rather than parameters, so cannot appear in a hypothesis.
  - f. Yes.  $H$  is an assertion about the value of a parameter.
  
2.
  - a. These hypotheses comply with our rules.
  - b.  $H_0$  is not an equality claim (e.g.  $\mathbf{S} = 20$ ), so these hypotheses are not in compliance.
  - c.  $H_0$  should contain the equality claim, whereas  $H_a$  does here, so these are not legitimate.
  - d. The asserted value of  $\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2$  in  $H_0$  should also appear in  $H_a$ . It does not here, so our conditions are not met.
  - e. Each  $S^2$  is a statistic, so does not belong in a hypothesis.
  - f. We are not allowing both  $H_0$  and  $H_a$  to be equality claims (though this is allowed in more comprehensive treatments of hypothesis testing).
  - g. These hypotheses comply with our rules.
  - h. These hypotheses are in compliance.
  
3. In this formulation,  $H_0$  states the welds do not conform to specification. This assertion will not be rejected unless there is strong evidence to the contrary. Thus the burden of proof is on those who wish to assert that the specification is satisfied. Using  $H_a: \mathbf{m} < 100$  results in the welds being believed in conformance unless provided otherwise, so the burden of proof is on the non-conformance claim.

## Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

4. When the alternative is  $H_a: \mu < 5$ , the formulation is such that the water is believed unsafe until proved otherwise. A type I error involved deciding that the water is safe (rejecting  $H_0$ ) when it isn't ( $H_0$  is true). This is a very serious error, so a test which ensures that this error is highly unlikely is desirable. A type II error involves judging the water unsafe when it is actually safe. Though a serious error, this is less so than the type I error. It is generally desirable to formulate so that the type I error is more serious, so that the probability of this error can be explicitly controlled. Using  $H_a: \mu > 5$ , the type II error (now stating that the water is safe when it isn't) is the more serious of the two errors.
5. Let  $S$  denote the population standard deviation. The appropriate hypotheses are  $H_0: S = .05$  vs  $H_a: S < .05$ . With this formulation, the burden of proof is on the data to show that the requirement has been met (the sheaths will not be used unless  $H_0$  can be rejected in favor of  $H_a$ ). Type I error: Conclude that the standard deviation is  $< .05$  mm when it is really equal to  $.05$  mm. Type II error: Conclude that the standard deviation is  $.05$  mm when it is really  $< .05$ .
6.  $H_0: \mu = 40$  vs  $H_a: \mu \neq 40$ , where  $\mu$  is the true average burn-out amperage for this type of fuse. The alternative reflects the fact that a departure from  $\mu = 40$  in either direction is of concern. Notice that in this formulation, it is initially believed that the value of  $\mu$  is the design value of 40.
7. A type I error here involves saying that the plant is not in compliance when in fact it is. A type II error occurs when we conclude that the plant is in compliance when in fact it isn't. Reasonable people may disagree as to which of the two errors is more serious. If in your judgement it is the type II error, then the reformulation  $H_0: \mu = 150$  vs  $H_a: \mu < 150$  makes the type I error more serious.
8. Let  $\mu_1$  = the average amount of warpage for the regular laminate, and  $\mu_2$  = the analogous value for the special laminate. Then the hypotheses are  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$  vs  $H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$ . Type I error: Conclude that the special laminate produces less warpage than the regular, when it really does not. Type II error: Conclude that there is no difference in the two laminates when in reality, the special one produces less warpage.

## Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

9.

- a.  $R_1$  is most appropriate, because  $x$  either too large or too small contradicts  $p = .5$  and supports  $p \neq .5$ .
- b. A type I error consists of judging one of the two candidates favored over the other when in fact there is a 50-50 split in the population. A type II error involves judging the split to be 50-50 when it is not.
- c.  $X$  has a binomial distribution with  $n = 25$  and  $p = 0.5$ .  $\mathbf{a} = P(\text{type I error}) = P(X \leq 7 \text{ or } X \geq 18 \text{ when } X \sim \text{Bin}(25, .5)) = B(7; 25, .5) + 1 - B(17; 25, .5) = .044$
- d.  $\mathbf{b}(.4) = P(8 \leq X \leq 17 \text{ when } p = .4) = B(17; 25, .5) - B(7, 25, .4) = 0.845$ , and  $\mathbf{b}(.6) = 0.845$  also.  $\mathbf{b}(.3) = B(17; 25, .3) - B(7; 25, .3) = .488 = \mathbf{b}(.7)$
- e.  $x = 6$  is in the rejection region  $R_1$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected in favor of  $H_a$ .

10.

- a.  $H_0 : \mathbf{m} = 1300$  vs  $H_a : \mathbf{m} > 1300$
- b.  $\bar{x}$  is normally distributed with mean  $E(\bar{x}) = \mathbf{m}$  and standard deviation  $\frac{\mathbf{s}}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{60}{\sqrt{20}} = 13.416$ . When  $H_0$  is true,  $E(\bar{x}) = 1300$ . Thus  $\mathbf{a} = P(\bar{x} \geq 1331.26 \text{ when } H_0 \text{ is true}) = P\left(z \geq \frac{1331.26 - 1300}{13.416}\right) = P(z \geq 2.33) = .01$
- c. When  $\mathbf{m} = 1350$ ,  $\bar{x}$  has a normal distribution with mean 1350 and standard deviation 13.416, so  $\mathbf{b}(1350) = P(\bar{x} < 1331.26 \text{ when } \mathbf{m} = 1350) = P\left(z \leq \frac{1331.26 - 1350}{13.416}\right) = P(z \leq -1.40) = .0808$
- d. Replace 1331.26 by  $c$ , where  $c$  satisfies  $\frac{c - 1300}{13.416} = 1.645$  (since  $P(z \geq 1.645) = .05$ ). Thus  $c = 1322.07$ . Increasing  $\mathbf{a}$  gives a decrease in  $\mathbf{b}$ ; now  $\mathbf{b}(1350) = P(z \leq -2.08) = .0188$ .
- e.  $\bar{x} \geq 1331.26$  iff  $z \geq \frac{1331.26 - 1300}{13.416}$  i.e. iff  $z \geq 2.33$ .



Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

11.

a.  $H_o : \mathbf{m} = 10$  vs  $H_a : \mathbf{m} \neq 10$

b.  $\mathbf{a} = P(\text{rejecting } H_o \text{ when } H_o \text{ is true}) = P(\bar{x} \geq 10.1032 \text{ or } \leq 9.8968 \text{ when } \mathbf{m} = 10)$ .

Since  $\bar{x}$  is normally distributed with standard deviation

$$\frac{\mathbf{s}}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{.2}{5} = .04, \mathbf{a} = P(z \geq 2.58 \text{ or } \leq -2.58) = .005 + .005 = .01$$

c. When  $\mathbf{m} = 10.1$ ,  $E(\bar{x}) = 10.1$ , so  $\mathbf{b}(10.1) = P(9.8968 < \bar{x} < 10.1032 \text{ when } \mathbf{m} = 10.1) = P(-5.08 < z < .08) = .5319$ . Similarly,

$$\mathbf{b}(9.8) = P(2.42 < z < 7.58) = .0078$$

d.  $c = \pm 2.58$

e. Now  $\frac{\mathbf{s}}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{.2}{3.162} = .0632$ . Thus 10.1032 is replaced by c, where  $\frac{c - 10}{.0632} = 1.96$

and so  $c = 10.124$ . Similarly, 9.8968 is replaced by 9.876.

f.  $\bar{x} = 10.020$ . Since  $\bar{x}$  is neither  $\geq 10.124$  nor  $\leq 9.876$ , it is not in the rejection region.  $H_o$  is not rejected; it is still plausible that  $\mathbf{m} = 10$ .

g.  $\bar{x} \geq 10.1032$  or  $\leq 9.8968$  iff  $z \geq 2.58$  or  $\leq -2.58$ .

Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

12.

a. Let  $m$  = true average braking distance for the new design at 40 mph. The hypotheses are  $H_o : m = 120$  vs  $H_a : m < 120$ .

b.  $R_2$  should be used, since support for  $H_a$  is provided only by an  $\bar{x}$  value substantially smaller than 120. ( $E(\bar{x}) = 120$  when  $H_o$  is true and , 120 when  $H_a$  is true).

c.  $s_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{10}{6} = 1.6667$ , so  $\alpha = P(\bar{x} \geq 115.20 \text{ when } m = 120) = P\left(z \leq \frac{115.20 - 120}{1.6667}\right) = P(z \leq -2.88) = .002$ . To obtain  $\alpha = .001$ , replace 115.20 by  $c = 120 - 3.08(1.6667) = 114.87$ , so that  $P(\bar{x} \leq 114.87 \text{ when } m = 120) = P(z \leq -3.08) = .001$ .

d.  $b(115) = P(\bar{x} > 115.2 \text{ when } m = 115) = P(z > .12) = .4522$

e.  $\alpha = P(z \leq -2.33) = .01$ , because when  $H_o$  is true  $Z$  has a standard normal distribution ( $\bar{X}$  has been standardized using 120). Similarly  $P(z \leq -2.88) = .002$ , so this second rejection region is equivalent to  $R_2$ .

13.

a.  $P(\bar{x} \geq m_o + 2.33 \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ when } m = m_o) = P\left(z \geq \frac{\left(m_o + 2.33 \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right)}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}\right) = P(z \geq 2.33) = .01$ , where  $Z$  is a standard normal r.v.

b.  $P(\text{rejecting } H_o \text{ when } m = 99) = P(\bar{x} \geq 102.33 \text{ when } m = 99) = P\left(z \geq \frac{102 - 99}{1}\right) = P(z \geq 3.33) = .0004$ . Similarly,  $\alpha(98) = P(\bar{x} \geq 102.33 \text{ when } m = 98) = P(z \geq 4.33) = 0$ . In general, we have  $P(\text{type I error}) < .01$  when this probability is calculated for a value of  $m$  less than 100. The boundary value  $m = 100$  yields the largest  $\alpha$ .

14.

- a.  $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = .04$ , so  $P(\bar{x} \geq 10.1004 \text{ or } \leq 9.8940)$  when  $\mu = 10) = P(z \geq 2.51 \text{ or } \leq -2.65) = .006 + .004 = .01$
- b.  $b(10.1) = P(9.8940 < \bar{x} < 10.1004)$  when  $\mu = 10.1) = P(-5.15 < z < .01) = .5040$ , whereas  $b(9.9) = P(-.15 < z < 5.01) = .5596$ . Since  $\mu = 9.9$  and  $\mu = 10.1$  represent equally serious departures from  $H_0$ , one would probably want to use a test procedure for which  $b(9.9) = b(10.1)$ . A similar result and comment apply to any other pair of alternative values symmetrically placed about 10.

## Section 8.2

15.

- a.  $\alpha = P(z \geq 1.88 \text{ when } z \text{ has a standard normal distribution}) = 1 - \Phi(1.88) = .0301$
- b.  $\alpha = P(z \leq -2.75 \text{ when } z \sim N(0, 1)) = \Phi(-2.75) = .003$
- c.  $\alpha = \Phi(-2.88) + (1 - \Phi(2.88)) = .004$

16.

- a.  $\alpha = P(t \geq 3.733 \text{ when } t \text{ has a } t \text{ distribution with } 15 \text{ d.f.}) = .001$ , because the 15 d.f. row of Table A.5 shows that  $t_{.001, 15} = 3.733$
- b. d.f. =  $n - 1 = 23$ , so  $\alpha = P(t \leq -2.500) = .01$
- c. d.f. = 30, and  $\alpha = P(t \geq 1.697) + P(t \leq -1.697) = .05 + .05 = .10$

Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

17.

a.  $z = \frac{20,960 - 20,000}{1500/\sqrt{16}} = 2.56 > 2.33$  so reject  $H_0$ .

b.  $b(20,500) = \Phi\left(2.33 + \frac{20,000 - 20,500}{1500/\sqrt{16}}\right) = \Phi(1.00) = .8413$

c.  $b(20,500) = .05 : n = \left[\frac{1500(2.33 + 1.645)}{20,000 - 20,500}\right]^2 = 142.2$ , so use  $n = 143$

d.  $a = 1 - \Phi(2.56) = .0052$

18.

a.  $\frac{72.3 - 75}{1.8} = -1.5$  so 72.3 is 1.5 SD's (of  $\bar{x}$ ) below 75.

b.  $H_0$  is rejected if  $z \leq -2.33$ ; since  $z = -1.5$  is not  $\leq -2.33$ , don't reject  $H_0$ .

c.  $a =$  area under standard normal curve below  $-2.88 = \Phi(-2.88) = .0020$

d.  $\Phi\left(-2.88 + \frac{75 - 70}{9/5}\right) = \Phi(-.1) = .4602$  so  $b(70) = .5398$

e.  $n = \left[\frac{9(2.88 + 2.33)}{75 - 70}\right]^2 = 87.95$ , so use  $n = 88$

f.  $a(76) = P(Z < -2.33 \text{ when } \mu = 76) = P(\bar{X} < 72.9 \text{ when } \mu = 76)$   
 $= \Phi\left(\frac{72.9 - 76}{.9}\right) = \Phi(-3.44) = .0003$

Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

19.

a. Reject  $H_0$  if either  $z \geq 2.58$  or  $z \leq -2.58$ ;  $\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.3$ , so

$$z = \frac{94.32 - 95}{0.3} = -2.27. \text{ Since } -2.27 \text{ is not } < -2.58, \text{ don't reject } H_0.$$

b.  $b(94) = \Phi\left(2.58 - \frac{1}{0.3}\right) - \Phi\left(-2.58 - \frac{1}{0.3}\right) = \Phi(-.75) - \Phi(-5.91) = .2266$

c.  $n = \left[\frac{1.20(2.58 + 1.28)}{95 - 94}\right]^2 = 21.46$ , so use  $n = 22$ .

20. With  $H_0: \mu = 750$ , and  $H_a: \mu < 750$  and a significance level of .05, we reject  $H_0$  if  $z < -1.645$ ;  $z = -2.14 < -1.645$ , so we reject the null hypothesis and do not continue with the purchase. At a significance level of .01, we reject  $H_0$  if  $z < -2.33$ ;  $z = -2.14 > -2.33$ , so we don't reject the null hypothesis and thus continue with the purchase.

21. With  $H_0: \mu = .5$ , and  $H_a: \mu \neq .5$  we reject  $H_0$  if  $t > t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$  or  $t < -t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$

a.  $1.6 < t_{.025, 12} = 2.179$ , so don't reject  $H_0$

b.  $-1.6 > -t_{.025, 12} = -2.179$ , so don't reject  $H_0$

c.  $-2.6 > -t_{.005, 24} = -2.797$ , so don't reject  $H_0$

d.  $-3.9 < \text{the negative of all } t \text{ values in the } df = 24 \text{ row, so we reject } H_0 \text{ in favor of } H_a.$

22.

a. It appears that the true average weight could be more than the production specification of 200 lb per pipe.

b.  $H_0: \mu = 200$ , and  $H_a: \mu > 200$  we reject  $H_0$  if  $t > t_{.05, 29} = 1.699$ .

$$t = \frac{206.73 - 200}{6.35/\sqrt{30}} = \frac{6.73}{1.16} = 5.80 > 1.699, \text{ so reject } H_0. \text{ The test appears to substantiate the statement in part a.}$$

23.  $H_0: \mu = 360$  vs.  $H_a: \mu > 360$ ;  $t = \frac{\bar{x} - 360}{s/\sqrt{n}}$ ; reject  $H_0$  if  $t > t_{.05, 25} = 1.708$ ;

$$t = \frac{370.69 - 360}{24.36/\sqrt{26}} = 2.24 > 1.708. \text{ Thus } H_0 \text{ should be rejected. There appears to be a contradiction of the prior belief.}$$

Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

24.  $H_0: \mu = 3000$  vs.  $H_a: \mu \neq 3000$ ;  $t = \frac{\bar{x} - 3000}{s/\sqrt{n}}$ ; reject  $H_0$  if  $|t| > t_{.025,4} = 2.776$ ;

$t = \frac{2887.6 - 3000}{84/\sqrt{5}} = -2.99 < -2.776$ , so we reject  $H_0$ . This requirement is not satisfied.

25.

a.  $H_0: \mu = 5.5$  vs.  $H_a: \mu \neq 5.5$ ; for a level .01 test, (not specified in the problem description), reject  $H_0$  if either  $z \geq 2.58$  or  $z \leq -2.58$ . Since

$z = \frac{5.25 - 5.5}{.075} = -3.33 \leq -2.58$ , reject  $H_0$ .

b.  $1 - \mathbf{b}(5.6) = 1 - \Phi\left(2.58 + \frac{(-.1)}{.075}\right) + \Phi\left(-2.58 - \frac{(-.1)}{.075}\right)$   
 $= 1 - \Phi(1.25) + \Phi(-3.91) = .105$

c.  $n = \left[\frac{.3(2.58 + 2.33)}{-.1}\right]^2 = 216.97$ , so use  $n = 217$ .

26. Reject  $H_0$  if  $z \geq 1.645$ ;  $\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = .7155$ , so  $z = \frac{52.7 - 50}{.7155} = 3.77$ . Since 3.77 is  $\geq 1.645$ , reject  $H_0$  at level .05 and conclude that true average penetration exceeds 50 mils.

27. We wish to test  $H_0: \mu = 75$  vs.  $H_a: \mu < 75$ ; Using  $\alpha = .01$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected if  $t \leq -t_{.01,41} \approx -2.423$  (from the df 40 row of the t-table). Since  $t = \frac{73.1 - 75}{5.9/\sqrt{42}} = -2.09$ , which is not  $\leq -2.423$ ,  $H_0$  is not rejected. The alloy is not suitable.

28. With  $\mu$  = true average recumbency time, the hypotheses are  $H_0: \mu = 20$  vs  $H_a: \mu < 20$ . The test statistic value is  $z = \frac{\bar{x} - 20}{s/\sqrt{n}}$ , and  $H_0$  should be rejected if  $z \leq -z_{.10} = -1.28$ . Since  $z = \frac{18.86 - 20}{8.6/\sqrt{73}} = -1.13$ , which is not  $\leq -1.28$ ,  $H_0$  is not rejected. The sample data does not strongly suggest that true average time is less than 20.

## Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

29.

a. For  $n = 8$ ,  $n - 1 = 7$ , and  $t_{.05,7} = 1.895$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected at level .05 if  $t \geq 1.895$ .

Since  $\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1.25}{\sqrt{8}} = .442$ ,  $t = \frac{3.72 - 3.50}{.442} = .498$ ; this does not exceed 1.895, so  $H_0$  is not rejected.

b.  $d = \frac{|m_0 - m|}{s} = \frac{|3.50 - 4.00|}{1.25} = .40$ , and  $n = 8$ , so from table A.17,  $b(4.0) \approx .72$

30.

$n = 115$ ,  $\bar{x} = 11.3$ ,  $s = 6.43$

1 Parameter of Interest:  $m$  = true average dietary intake of zinc among males aged 65 - 74 years.

2 Null Hypothesis:  $H_0: m = 15$

3 Alternative Hypothesis:  $H_a: m < 15$

4 
$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - m_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{x} - 15}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

5 Rejection Region: No value of  $\alpha$  was given, so select a reasonable level of significance, such as  $\alpha = .05$ .  $z \leq z_{\alpha}$  or  $z \leq -1.645$

6 
$$z = \frac{11.3 - m_0}{6.43/\sqrt{115}} = -6.17$$

7  $-6.17 < -1.645$ , so reject  $H_0$ . The data does support the claim that average daily intake of zinc for males aged 65 - 74 years falls below the recommended daily allowance of 15 mg/day.

31. The hypotheses of interest are  $H_0: m = 7$  vs  $H_a: m < 7$ , so a lower-tailed test is appropriate;

$H_0$  should be rejected if  $t \leq -t_{.1,8} = -1.397$ .  $t = \frac{6.32 - 7}{1.65/\sqrt{9}} = -1.24$ . Because  $-1.24$  is

not  $\leq -1.397$ ,  $H_0$  (prior belief) is not rejected (contradicted) at level .01.

## Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

32.  $n = 12, \bar{x} = 98.375, s = 6.1095$
- a.
- 1 Parameter of Interest:  $\mathbf{m}$  = true average reading of this type of radon detector when exposed to 100 pCi/L of radon.
  - 2 Null Hypothesis:  $H_0: \mathbf{m} = 100$
  - 3 Alternative Hypothesis:  $H_a: \mathbf{m} \neq 100$
  - 4 
$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mathbf{m}_0}{s / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{x} - 100}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$
  - 5 
$$t \leq -2.201 \text{ or } t \geq 2.201$$
  - 6 
$$t = \frac{98.375 - 100}{6.1095 / \sqrt{12}} = -.9213$$
  - 7 Fail to reject  $H_0$ . The data does not indicate that these readings differ significantly from 100.
- b.  $\sigma = 7.5, \beta = 0.10$ . From table A.17,  $df \approx 29$ , thus  $n \approx 30$ .

33. 
$$\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{m}_0 - \Delta) = \Phi(z_{\alpha/2} + \Delta\sqrt{n}/\mathbf{s}) - \Phi(-z_{\alpha/2} - \Delta\sqrt{n}/\mathbf{s})$$

$$= 1 - [\Phi(-z_{\alpha/2} - \Delta\sqrt{n}/\mathbf{s}) + \Phi(z_{\alpha/2} - \Delta\sqrt{n}/\mathbf{s})] = \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{m}_0 + \Delta)$$
 (since  $1 - \Phi(c) = \Phi(-c)$ ).

34. For an upper-tailed test,  $\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{m}) = \Phi(z_{\alpha} + \sqrt{n}(\mathbf{m}_0 - \mathbf{m})/\mathbf{s})$ . Since in this case we are considering  $\mathbf{m} > \mathbf{m}_0$ ,  $\mathbf{m}_0 - \mathbf{m}$  is negative so  $\sqrt{n}(\mathbf{m}_0 - \mathbf{m})/\mathbf{s} \rightarrow -\infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . The desired conclusion follows since  $\Phi(-\infty) = 0$ . The arguments for a lower-tailed and two-tailed test are similar.

### Section 8.3

- 35.
- 1 Parameter of interest:  $p$  = true proportion of cars in this particular county passing emissions testing on the first try.
  - 2  $H_0: p = .70$
  - 3  $H_a: p \neq .70$
  - 4 
$$z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{p_0(1 - p_0)}/n} = \frac{\hat{p} - .70}{\sqrt{.70(.30)}/n}$$
  - 5 either  $z \geq 1.96$  or  $z \leq -1.96$
  - 6 
$$z = \frac{124/200 - .70}{\sqrt{.70(.30)}/200} = -2.469$$
  - 7 Reject  $H_0$ . The data indicates that the proportion of cars passing the first time on emission testing in this county differs from the proportion of cars passing statewide.



Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

36.

a.

1  $p$  = true proportion of all nickel plates that blister under the given circumstances.

2  $H_0: p = .10$

3  $H_a: p > .10$

$$4 \quad z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_o}{\sqrt{p_o(1 - p_o)/n}} = \frac{\hat{p} - .10}{\sqrt{.10(.90)/n}}$$

5 Reject  $H_0$  if  $z \geq 1.645$

$$6 \quad z = \frac{14/100 - .10}{\sqrt{.10(.90)/100}} = 1.33$$

7 Fail to Reject  $H_0$ . The data does not give compelling evidence for concluding that more than 10% of all plates blister under the circumstances.

The possible error we could have made is a Type II error: Failing to reject the null hypothesis when it is actually true.

$$b. \quad \mathbf{b}(.15) = \Phi \left[ \frac{.10 - .15 + 1.645\sqrt{.10(.90)/100}}{\sqrt{.15(.85)/100}} \right] = \Phi(-.02) = .4920. \text{ When } n =$$

$$200, \mathbf{b}(.15) = \Phi \left[ \frac{.10 - .15 + 1.645\sqrt{.10(.90)/200}}{\sqrt{.15(.85)/200}} \right] = \Phi(-.60) = .2743$$

$$c. \quad n = \left[ \frac{1.645\sqrt{.10(.90)} + 1.28\sqrt{.15(.85)}}{.15 - .10} \right]^2 = 19.01^2 = 361.4, \text{ so use } n = 362$$

37.

1  $p$  = true proportion of the population with type A blood

2  $H_0: p = .40$

3  $H_a: p \neq .40$

$$4 \quad z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_o}{\sqrt{p_o(1 - p_o)/n}} = \frac{\hat{p} - .40}{\sqrt{.40(.60)/n}}$$

5 Reject  $H_0$  if  $z \geq 2.58$  or  $z \leq -2.58$

$$6 \quad z = \frac{82/150 - .40}{\sqrt{.40(.60)/150}} = \frac{.147}{.04} = 3.667$$

7 Reject  $H_0$ . The data does suggest that the percentage of the population with type A blood differs from 40%. (at the .01 significance level). Since the  $z$  critical value for a significance level of .05 is less than that of .01, the conclusion would not change.

Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

38.

- a. We wish to test  $H_0: p = .02$  vs  $H_a: p < .02$ ; only if  $H_0$  can be rejected will the inventory be postponed. The lower-tailed test rejects  $H_0$  if  $z \leq -1.645$ . With  $\hat{p} = \frac{15}{1000} = .015$ ,  $z = -1.01$ , which is not  $\leq -1.645$ . Thus,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected, so the inventory should be carried out.

$$b. \quad b(.01) = \Phi \left[ \frac{.02 - .01 + 1.645\sqrt{.02(.98)/1000}}{\sqrt{.01(.99)/1000}} \right] = \Phi(5.49) \approx 1$$

$$c. \quad b(.05) = \Phi \left[ \frac{.02 - .05 + 1.645\sqrt{.02(.98)/1000}}{\sqrt{.05(.95)/1000}} \right] = \Phi(-3.30) = .0005, \text{ so is } p = .05 \text{ it is highly unlikely that } H_0 \text{ will be rejected and the inventory will almost surely be carried out.}$$

39. Let  $p$  denote the true proportion of those called to appear for service who are black. We wish to test  $H_0: p = .25$  vs  $H_a: p < .25$ . We use  $z = \frac{\hat{p} - .25}{\sqrt{.25(.75)/n}}$ , with the rejection region  $z \leq -$

$$z_{.01} = -2.33. \text{ We calculate } \hat{p} = \frac{177}{1050} = .1686, \text{ and } z = \frac{.1686 - .25}{.0134} = -6.1. \text{ Because } -6.1 < -2.33, H_0 \text{ is rejected. A conclusion that discrimination exists is very compelling.}$$

40.

- a.  $P$  = true proportion of current customers who qualify.  $H_0: p = .05$  vs  $H_a: p \neq .05$ ,

$$z = \frac{\hat{p} - .05}{\sqrt{.05(.95)/n}}, \text{ reject } H_0 \text{ if } z \geq 2.58 \text{ or } z \leq -2.58. \hat{p} = .08, \text{ so}$$

$$z = \frac{.03}{.00975} = 3.07 \geq 2.58, \text{ so } H_0 \text{ is rejected. The company's premise is not correct.}$$

$$b. \quad b(.10) = \Phi \left[ \frac{.05 - .10 + 2.58\sqrt{.05(.95)/500}}{\sqrt{.10(.90)/500}} \right] = \Phi(-1.85) = .0332$$

## Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

41.

- a. The alternative of interest here is  $H_a: p > .50$  (which states that more than 50% of all enthusiasts prefer gut), so the rejection region should consist of large values of  $X$  (an upper-tailed test). Thus  $\{15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$  is the appropriate region.
- b.  $\alpha = P(15 \leq X \text{ when } p = .5) = 1 - B(14; 20, .05) = .021$ , so this is a level .05 test. For  $R = \{14, 15, \dots, 20\}$ ,  $\alpha = .058$ , so this  $R$  does not specify a level .05 test and the region of  $\mathbf{a}$  is the best level .05 test. ( $\alpha \leq .05$  along with smallest possible  $\beta$ ).
- c.  $\beta(.6) = B(14; 20, .6) = .874$ , and  $\beta(.8) = B(14; 20, .8) = .196$ .
- d. The best level .10 test is specified by  $R = \{14, \dots, 20\}$  (with  $\alpha = .052$ ) Since 13 is not in  $R$ ,  $H_0$  is not rejected at this level.

42. The hypotheses are  $H_0: p = .10$  vs.  $H_a: p > .10$ , so  $R$  has the form  $\{c, \dots, n\}$ . For  $n = 10$ ,  $c = 3$  (i.e.  $R = \{3, 4, \dots, 10\}$ ) yields  $\alpha = 1 - B(2; 10, .1) = .07$  while no larger  $R$  has  $\alpha \leq .10$ ; however  $\beta(.3) = B(2; 10, .3) = .383$ . For  $n = 20$ ,  $c = 5$  yields  $\alpha = 1 - B(4; 20, .1) = .043$ , but again  $\beta(.3) = B(4; 20, .3) = .238$ . For  $n = 25$ ,  $c = 5$  yields  $\alpha = 1 - B(4; 25, .1) = .098$  while  $\beta(.7) = B(4; 25, .3) = .090 \leq .10$ , so  $n = 25$  should be used.

43.  $H_0: p = .035$  vs  $H_a: p < .035$ . We use  $z = \frac{\hat{p} - .035}{\sqrt{.035(.965)/n}}$ , with the rejection region  $z \leq -z_{.01} = -2.33$ . With  $\hat{p} = \frac{15}{500} = .03$ ,  $z = \frac{-.005}{\sqrt{.0082}} = -.61$ . Because  $-.61$  isn't  $\leq -2.33$ ,  $H_0$  is not rejected. Robots have not demonstrated their superiority.

### Section 8.4

44. Using  $\alpha = .05$ ,  $H_0$  should be rejected whenever p-value  $< .05$ .
- a. P-value = .001  $< .05$ , so reject  $H_0$ .
  - b. .021  $< .05$ , so reject  $H_0$ .
  - c. .078 is not  $< .05$ , so don't reject  $H_0$ .
  - d. .047  $< .05$ , so reject  $H_0$  ( a close call).
  - e. .148  $> .05$ , so  $H_0$  can't be rejected at level .05.

## Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

45.

- a. p-value = .084 > .05 =  $\alpha$ , so don't reject  $H_0$ .
- b. p-value = .003 < .001 =  $\alpha$ , so reject  $H_0$ .
- c. .498 >> .05, so  $H_0$  can't be rejected at level .05
- d. .084 < .10, so reject  $H_0$  at level .10
- e. .039 is not < .01, so don't reject  $H_0$ .
- f. p-value = .218 > .10, so  $H_0$  cannot be rejected.

46. In each case the p-value =  $1 - \Phi(z)$

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a. .0778 | d. .0066 |
| b. .1841 | e. .4562 |
| c. .0250 |          |

47.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a. .0358 | d. .1586 |
| b. .0802 | e. 0     |
| c. .5824 |          |

48.

- a. In the df = 8 row of table A.5,  $t = 2.0$  is between 1.860 and 2.306, so the p-value is between .025 and .05:  $.025 < \text{p-value} < .05$ .
- b.  $2.201 < |-2.4| < 2.718$ , so  $.01 < \text{p-value} < .025$ .
- c.  $1.341 < |-1.6| < 1.753$ , so  $.05 < P(t < -1.6) < .10$ . Thus a two-tailed p-value:  $2(.05 < P(t < -1.6) < .10)$ , or  $.10 < \text{p-value} < .20$
- d. With an upper-tailed test and  $t = -.4$ , the p-value =  $P(t > -.4) > .50$ .
- e.  $4.032 < t=5 < 5.893$ , so  $.001 < \text{p-value} < .005$
- f.  $3.551 < |-4.8|$ , so  $P(t < -4.8) < .0005$ . A two-tailed p-value =  $2[P(t < -4.8) < 2(.0005)]$ , or p-value < .001.

## Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

- 49.** An upper-tailed test
- a.**  $Df = 14, \alpha = .05; t_{.05,14} = 1.761$ ;  $3.2 > 1.761$ , so reject  $H_0$ .
- b.**  $t_{.01,18} = 2.896$ ;  $1.8$  is not  $> 2.896$ , so don't reject  $H_0$ .
- c.**  $Df = 23$ ,  $p$ -value  $> .50$ , so fail to reject  $H_0$  at any significance level.
- 50.** The  $p$ -value is greater than the level of significance  $\alpha = .01$ , therefore fail to reject  $H_0$  that  $\mu = 5.63$ . The data does not indicate a difference in average serum receptor concentration between pregnant women and all other women.
- 51.** Here we might be concerned with departures above as well as below the specified weight of  $5.0$ , so the relevant hypotheses are  $H_0: \mu = 5.0$  vs  $H_a: \mu \neq 5.0$ . At level  $.01$ , reject  $H_0$  if either  $z \geq 2.58$  or  $z \leq -2.58$ . Since  $\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = .035$ ,  $z = \frac{-.13}{.035} = -3.71$ , which is  $\leq -2.58$ , so  $H_0$  should be rejected. Because  $3.71$  is "off" the  $z$ -table,  $p$ -value  $< 2(.0002) = .0004$  ( $.0002$  corresponds to  $z = -3.49$ ).
- 52.**
- a.** For testing  $H_0: p = .2$  vs  $H_a: p > .2$ , an upper-tailed test is appropriate. The computed  $Z$  is  $z = .97$ , so  $p$ -value  $= 1 - \Phi(.97) = .166$ . Because the  $p$ -value is rather large,  $H_0$  would not be rejected at any reasonable  $\alpha$  (it can't be rejected for any  $\alpha < .166$ ), so no modification appears necessary.
- b.** With  $p = .5$ ,  $1 - b(.5) = 1 - \Phi\left[\frac{- .3 + 2.33(.0516)}{.0645}\right] = 1 - \Phi(-2.79) = .9974$
- 53.**  $p$  = proportion of all physicians that know the generic name for methadone.  
 $H_0: p = .50$  vs  $H_a: p < .50$ ; We can use a large sample test if both  $np_0 \geq 10$  and  $n(1 - p_0) \geq 10$ ;  $102(.50) = .51$ , so we can proceed.  $\hat{p} = \frac{47}{102}$ , so
- $$z = \frac{\frac{47}{102} - .50}{\sqrt{\frac{(.50)(.50)}{102}}} = \frac{-.039}{.050} = -.79$$
- We will reject  $H_0$  if the  $p$ -value  $< .01$ . For this lower tailed test, the  $p$ -value  $= \Phi(z) = \Phi(-.79) = .2148$ , which is not  $< .01$ , so we do not reject  $H_0$  at significance level  $.01$ .

## Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

54.  $\mu$  = the true average percentage of organic matter in this type of soil, and the hypotheses are  $H_0: \mu = 3$  vs  $H_a: \mu \neq 3$ . With  $n = 30$ , and assuming normality, we use the t test:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - 3}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2.481 - 3}{.295} = \frac{-.519}{.295} = -1.759. \text{ The p-value} = 2[P(t > 1.759)] = 2(.041)$$

= .082. At significance level .10, since .082 = .10, we would reject  $H_0$  and conclude that the true average percentage of organic matter in this type of soil is something other than 3. At significance level .05, we would not have rejected  $H_0$ .

55. The hypotheses to be tested are  $H_0: \mu = 25$  vs  $H_a: \mu > 25$ , and  $H_0$  should be rejected if  $t \geq t_{.05,12} = 1.782$ . The computed summary statistics are  $\bar{x} = 27.923$ ,  $s = 5.619$ , so

$$\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 1.559 \text{ and } t = \frac{2.923}{1.559} = 1.88. \text{ From table A.8, } P(t > 1.88) \sim .041, \text{ which is less}$$

than .05, so  $H_0$  is rejected at level .05.

56.

- a. The appropriate hypotheses are  $H_0: \mu = 10$  vs  $H_a: \mu < 10$
- b. P-value =  $P(t > 2.3) = .017$ , which is  $< .05$ , so we would reject  $H_0$ . The data indicates that the pens do not meet the design specifications.
- c. P-value =  $P(t > 1.8) = .045$ , which is not  $< .01$ , so we would not reject  $H_0$ . There is not enough evidence to say that the pens don't satisfy the design specifications.
- d. P-value =  $P(t > 3.6) \sim .001$ , which gives strong evidence to support the alternative hypothesis.

57.  $\mu$  = true average reading,  $H_0: \mu = 70$  vs  $H_a: \mu \neq 70$ , and

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - 70}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{75.5 - 70}{7/\sqrt{6}} = \frac{5.5}{2.86} = 1.92. \text{ From table A.8, df} = 5, \text{ p-value} = 2[P(t > 1.92)]$$

$\sim 2(.058) = .116$ . At significance level .05, there is not enough evidence to conclude that the spectrophotometer needs recalibrating.

58. With  $H_0: \mu = .60$  vs  $H_a: \mu \neq .60$ , and a two-tailed p-value of .0711, we fail to reject  $H_0$  at levels .01 and .05 (thus concluding that the amount of impurities need not be adjusted), but we would reject  $H_0$  at level .10 (and conclude that the amount of impurities does need adjusting).

**Section 8.5**

59.

- a. The formula for  $b$  is  $1 - \Phi\left(-2.33 + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{9.4}\right)$ , which gives .8980 for  $n = 100$ , .1049 for  $n = 900$ , and .0014 for  $n = 2500$ .
- b.  $Z = -5.3$ , which is “off the z table,” so p-value  $< .0002$ ; this value of z is quite statistically significant.
- c. No. Even when the departure from  $H_0$  is insignificant from a practical point of view, a statistically significant result is highly likely to appear; the test is too likely to detect small departures from  $H_0$ .

60.

- a. Here  $b = \Phi\left(\frac{-.01 + .9320/\sqrt{n}}{.4073/\sqrt{n}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{(-.01\sqrt{n} + .9320)}{.4073}\right) = .9793, .8554, .4325, .0944$ , and 0 for  $n = 100, 2500, 10,000, 40,000$ , and  $90,000$ , respectively.
- b. Here  $z = .025\sqrt{n}$  which equals .25, 1.25, 2.5, and 5 for the four  $n$ 's, whence p-value = .4213, .1056, .0062, .0000, respectively.
- c. No; the reasoning is the same as in 54 (c).

**Supplementary Exercises**

- 61. Because  $n = 50$  is large, we use a z test here, rejecting  $H_0: \mu = 3.2$  in favor of  $H_a: \mu \neq 3.2$  if either  $z \geq z_{.025} = 1.96$  or  $z \leq -1.96$ . The computed z value is  $z = \frac{3.05 - 3.20}{.34/\sqrt{50}} = -3.12$ . Since  $-3.12$  is  $\leq -1.96$ ,  $H_0$  should be rejected in favor of  $H_a$ .
- 62. Here we assume that thickness is normally distributed, so that for any  $n$  a t test is appropriate, and use Table A.17 to determine  $n$ . We wish  $p(3) = .95$  when  $d = \frac{|3.2 - 3|}{.3} = .667$ . By inspection,  $n = 20$  satisfies this requirement, so  $n = 50$  is too large.

## Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

63.

- a.  $H_0: \mu = 3.2$  vs  $H_a: \mu \neq 3.2$  (Because  $H_a: \mu > 3.2$  gives a p-value of roughly .15)
- b. With a p-value of .30, we would reject the null hypothesis at any reasonable significance level, which includes both .05 and .10.

64.

- a.  $H_0: \mu = 2150$  vs  $H_a: \mu > 2150$
- b. 
$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - 2150}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$
- c. 
$$t = \frac{2160 - 2150}{30/\sqrt{16}} = \frac{10}{7.5} = 1.33$$
- d. Since  $t_{.10,15} = 1.341$ , p-value  $> .10$  (actually  $\approx .10$ )
- e. From **d**, p-value  $> .05$ , so  $H_0$  cannot be rejected at this significance level.

65.

- a. The relevant hypotheses are  $H_0: \mu = 548$  vs  $H_a: \mu \neq 548$ . At level .05,  $H_0$  will be rejected if either  $t \geq t_{.025,10} = 2.228$  or  $t \leq -t_{.025,10} = -2.228$ . The test statistic value is  $t = \frac{587 - 548}{10/\sqrt{11}} = \frac{39}{3.02} = 12.9$ . This clearly falls into the upper tail of the two-tailed rejection region, so  $H_0$  should be rejected at level .05, or any other reasonable level).
- b. The population sampled was normal or approximately normal.

66.

- $n = 8, \bar{x} = 30.7875, s = 6.5300$
- 1 Parameter of interest:  $\mu =$  true average heat-flux of plots covered with coal dust
- 2  $H_0: \mu = 29.0$
- 3  $H_a: \mu > 29.0$
- 4 
$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - 29.0}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$
- 5 RR:  $t \geq t_{\alpha, n-1}$  or  $t \geq 1.895$
- 6 
$$t = \frac{30.7875 - 29.0}{6.53/\sqrt{8}} = .7742$$
- 7 Fail to reject  $H_0$ . The data does not indicate the mean heat-flux for pots covered with coal dust is greater than for plots covered with grass.



## Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

- 67.**  $N = 47$ ,  $\bar{x} = 215$  mg,  $s = 235$  mg. Range 5 mg to 1,176 mg.
- a.** No, the distribution does not appear to be normal, it appears to be skewed to the right. It is not necessary to assume normality if the sample size is large enough due to the central limit theorem. This sample size is large enough so we can conduct a hypothesis test about the mean.
- b.**
- 1 Parameter of interest:  $\boldsymbol{m}$  = true daily caffeine consumption of adult women.
  - 2  $H_0: \boldsymbol{m} = 200$
  - 3  $H_a: \boldsymbol{m} > 200$
  - 4 
$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - 200}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$
  - 5 RR:  $z \geq 1.282$  or if p-value  $\leq .10$
  - 6 
$$z = \frac{215 - 200}{235 / \sqrt{47}} = .44$$
; p-value =  $1 - \Phi(.44) = .33$
  - 7 Fail to reject  $H_0$ . because  $.33 > .10$ . The data does not indicate that daily consumption of all adult women exceeds 200 mg.
- 68.** At the .05 significance level, reject  $H_0$  because  $.043 < .05$ . At the level .01, fail to reject  $H_0$  because  $.043 > .01$ . Thus the data contradicts the design specification that sprinkler activation is less than 25 seconds at the level .05, but not at the .01 level.
- 69.**
- a.** From table A.17, when  $\boldsymbol{m} = 9.5$ ,  $d = .625$ ,  $df = 9$ , and  $\boldsymbol{b} \approx .60$ , when  $\boldsymbol{m} = 9.0$ ,  $d = 1.25$ ,  $df = 9$ , and  $\boldsymbol{b} \approx .20$ .
- b.** From Table A.17,  $\boldsymbol{b} = .25$ ,  $d = .625$ ,  $n \approx 28$
- 70.** A normality plot reveals that these observations could have come from a normally distributed population, therefore a t-test is appropriate. The relevant hypotheses are  $H_0: \boldsymbol{m} = 9.75$  vs  $H_a: \boldsymbol{m} > 9.75$ . Summary statistics are  $n = 20$ ,  $\bar{x} = 9.8525$ , and  $s = .0965$ , which leads to a test statistic  $t = \frac{9.8525 - 9.75}{.0965 / \sqrt{20}} = 4.75$ , from which the p-value = .0001. (From MINITAB output). With such a small p-value, the data strongly supports the alternative hypothesis. The condition is not met.

## Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

71.

- a. With  $H_0: p = \frac{1}{75}$  vs  $H_a: p \neq \frac{1}{75}$ , we reject  $H_0$  if either  $z \geq 1.96$  or  $z \leq -1.96$ .

$$\text{With } \hat{p} = \frac{16}{800} = .02, \quad z = \frac{.02 - .01333}{\sqrt{\frac{.01333(.98667)}{800}}} = 1.645, \text{ which is not in either}$$

rejection region. Thus, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. There is not evidence that the incidence rate among prisoners differs from that of the adult population. The possible error we could have made is a type II.

- b. P-value =  $2[1 - \Phi(1.645)] = 2[.05] = .10$ . Yes, since  $.10 < .20$ , we could reject  $H_0$ .

72. A t test is appropriate;  $H_0: \mu = 1.75$  is rejected in favor of  $H_a: \mu \neq 1.75$  if the p-value

$$> .05. \text{ The computed } t \text{ is } t = \frac{1.89 - 1.75}{.42 / \sqrt{26}} = 1.70. \text{ Since } 1.70 < 1.708 = t_{.025, 25},$$

$P < 2(.05) = .10$  (since for a two-tailed test,  $.05 = \alpha / 2$ ), do not reject  $H_0$ ; the data does not contradict prior research. We assume that the population from which the sample was taken was approximately normally distributed.

73. Even though the underlying distribution may not be normal, a z test can be used because n is large.  $H_0: \mu = 3200$  should be rejected in favor of  $H_a: \mu < 3200$  if

$$z \leq -z_{.001} = -3.08. \text{ The computed } z \text{ is } z = \frac{3107 - 3200}{188 / \sqrt{45}} = -3.32 \leq -3.08, \text{ so } H_0$$

should be rejected at level .001.

74. Let p = the true proportion of mechanics who could identify the problem. Then the appropriate hypotheses are  $H_0: p = .75$  vs  $H_a: p < .75$ , so a lower-tailed test should be used.

$$\text{With } p_0 = .75 \text{ and } \hat{p} = \frac{42}{72} = .583, \quad z = -3.28 \text{ and } P = \Phi(-3.28) = .0005. \text{ Because this}$$

p-value is so small, the data argues strongly against  $H_0$ , so we reject it in favor of  $H_a$ .

75. We wish to test  $H_0: \mu = 4$  vs  $H_a: \mu > 4$  using the test statistic  $z = \frac{\bar{x} - 4}{\sqrt{4/n}}$ . For the given

$$\text{sample, } n = 36 \text{ and } \bar{x} = \frac{160}{36} = 4.444, \text{ so } z = \frac{4.444 - 4}{\sqrt{4/36}} = 1.33. \text{ At level } .02, \text{ we reject}$$

$H_0$  if  $z \geq z_{.02} = 2.05$  (since  $1 - \Phi(2.05) = .0202$ ). Because 1.33 is not  $\geq 2.05$ ,  $H_0$  should not be rejected at this level.

## Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

76.  $H_0: \boldsymbol{m} = 15$  vs  $H_a: \boldsymbol{m} > 15$ . Because the sample size is less than 40, and we can assume the distribution is approximately normal, the appropriate statistic is

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - 15}{s / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{17.5 - 15}{2.2 / \sqrt{32}} = \frac{2.5}{.390} = 6.4. \text{ Thus the p-value is "off the chart" in the 20 df}$$

column of Table A.8, and so is approximately  $0 < .05$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected in favor of the conclusion that the true average time exceeds 15 minutes.

77.  $H_0: \boldsymbol{s}^2 = .25$  vs  $H_a: \boldsymbol{s}^2 > .25$ . The chi-squared critical value for 9 d.f. that captures upper-tail area .01 is 21.665. The test statistic value is  $\frac{9(.58)^2}{.25} = 12.11$ . Because 12.11 is not  $\geq 21.665$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected. The uniformity specification is not contradicted.

78. The 20 df row of Table A.7 shows that  $\boldsymbol{c}_{.99,20}^2 = 8.26 < 8.58$  ( $H_0$  not rejected at level .01) and  $8.58 < 9.591 = \boldsymbol{c}_{.975,20}^2$  ( $H_0$  rejected at level .025). Thus  $.01 < \text{p-value} < .025$  and  $H_0$  cannot be rejected at level .01 (the p-value is the smallest alpha at which rejection can take place, and this exceeds .01).

79.

- a.  $E(\bar{X} + 2.33S) = E(\bar{X}) + 2.33E(S) = \boldsymbol{m} + 2.33\boldsymbol{s}$ , so  $\hat{\boldsymbol{q}} = \bar{X} + 2.33S$  is approximately unbiased.

- b.  $V(\bar{X} + 2.33S) = V(\bar{X}) + 2.33^2 V(S) = \frac{\boldsymbol{s}^2}{n} + 5.4289 \frac{\boldsymbol{s}^2}{2n}$ . The estimated standard error (standard deviation) is  $1.927 \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ .

- c. More than 99% of all soil samples have pH less than 6.75 iff the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile is less than 6.75. Thus we wish to test  $H_0: \boldsymbol{m} + 2.33\boldsymbol{s} = 6.75$  vs  $H_a: \boldsymbol{m} + 2.33\boldsymbol{s} < 6.75$ .

$H_0$  will be rejected at level .01 if  $z \leq 2.33$ . Since  $z = \frac{-.047}{.0385} < 0$ ,  $H_0$  clearly cannot be rejected. The 95<sup>th</sup> percentile does not appear to exceed 6.75.

Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

80.

- a. When  $H_0$  is true,  $2I_o \sum X_i = 2 \sum \frac{X_i}{m_o}$  has a chi-squared distribution with  $df = 2n$ . If the alternative is  $H_a: m > m_o$ , large test statistic values (large  $\sum x_i$ , since  $\bar{x}$  is large) suggest that  $H_0$  be rejected in favor of  $H_a$ , so rejecting when  $2 \sum \frac{X_i}{m_o} \geq c_{a,2n}^2$  gives a test with significance level  $\alpha$ . If the alternative is  $H_a: m < m_o$ , rejecting when  $2 \sum \frac{X_i}{m_o} \leq c_{1-\alpha,2n}^2$  gives a level  $\alpha$  test. The rejection region for  $H_a: m \neq m_o$  is either  $2 \sum \frac{X_i}{m_o} \geq c_{\alpha/2,2n}^2$  or  $\leq c_{1-\alpha/2,2n}^2$ .
- b.  $H_0: m = 75$  vs  $H_a: m < 75$ . The test statistic value is  $\frac{2(737)}{75} = 19.65$ . At level .01,  $H_0$  is rejected if  $2 \sum \frac{X_i}{m_o} \leq c_{.99,20}^2 = 8.260$ . Clearly 19.65 is not in the rejection region, so  $H_0$  should not be rejected. The sample data does not suggest that true average lifetime is less than the previously claimed value.

81.

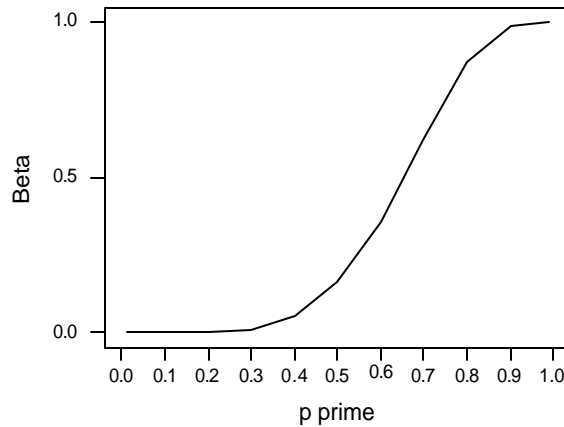
- a.  $P(\text{type I error}) = P(\text{either } Z \geq z_g \text{ or } Z \leq z_{a-g})$  (when  $Z$  is a standard normal r.v.) =  $\Phi(-z_{a-g}) + 1 - \Phi(z_g) = \alpha - g + g = \alpha$ .
- b.  $b(m) = P(\bar{X} \geq m_o + \frac{S z_g}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ or } \bar{X} \leq m_o - \frac{S z_{a-g}}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ when the true value is } \mu) = \Phi\left(z_g + \frac{m_o - m}{S/\sqrt{n}}\right) - \Phi\left(-z_{a-g} + \frac{m_o - m}{S/\sqrt{n}}\right)$
- c. Let  $I = \sqrt{n} \frac{\Delta}{S}$ ; then we wish to know when  $p(m_o + \Delta) = 1 - \Phi(z_g - I) + \Phi(-z_{a-g} - I) > 1 - \Phi(z_g + I) + \Phi(-z_{a-g} + I) = p(m_o - \Delta)$ . Using the fact that  $\Phi(-c) = 1 - \Phi(c)$ , this inequality becomes  $\Phi(z_g + I) - \Phi(z_g - I) > \Phi(z_{a-g} + I) - \Phi(z_{a-g} - I)$ . The l.h.s. is the area under the  $Z$  curve above the interval  $(z_g + I, z_g - I)$ , while the r.h.s. is the area above  $(z_{a-g} - I, z_{a-g} + I)$ . Both intervals have width  $2I$ , but when  $z_g < z_{a-g}$ , the first interval is closer to 0 (and thus corresponds to the large area) than is the second. This happens when  $g > \alpha - g$ , i.e., when  $g > \alpha/2$ .

## Chapter 8: Tests of Hypotheses Based on a Single Sample

82.

- a.  $\alpha = P(X \leq 5 \text{ when } p = .9) = B(5; 10, .9) = .002$ , so the region  $(0, 1, \dots, 5)$  does specify a level .01 test.
- b. The first value to be placed in the upper-tailed part of a two tailed region would be 10, but  $P(X = 10 \text{ when } p = .9) = .349$ , so whenever 10 is in the rejection region,  $\alpha \geq .349$ .
- c. Using the two-tailed formula for  $\beta(p')$  on p. 341, we calculate the value for the range of possible  $p'$  values. The values of  $p'$  we chose, as well as the associated  $\beta(p')$  are in the table below, and the sketch follows.  $\beta(p')$  seems to be quite large for a great range of  $p'$  values.

<u>P'</u>	<u>Beta</u>
0.01	0.0000
0.10	0.0000
0.20	0.0000
0.30	0.0071
0.40	0.0505
0.50	0.1635
0.60	0.3594
0.70	0.6206
0.80	0.8696
0.90	0.9900
0.99	1.0000



## CHAPTER 9

### Section 9.1

1.

a.  $E(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) = E(\bar{X}) - E(\bar{Y}) = 4.1 - 4.5 = -.4$ , irrespective of sample sizes.

b.  $V(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) = V(\bar{X}) + V(\bar{Y}) = \frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n} = \frac{(1.8)^2}{100} + \frac{(2.0)^2}{100} = .0724$ , and the s.d. of  $\bar{X} - \bar{Y} = \sqrt{.0724} = .2691$ .

c. A normal curve with mean and s.d. as given in **a** and **b** (because  $m = n = 100$ , the CLT implies that both  $\bar{X}$  and  $\bar{Y}$  have approximately normal distributions, so  $\bar{X} - \bar{Y}$  does also). The shape is not necessarily that of a normal curve when  $m = n = 10$ , because the CLT cannot be invoked. So if the two lifetime population distributions are not normal, the distribution of  $\bar{X} - \bar{Y}$  will typically be quite complicated.

2. The test statistic value is  $z = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}}$ , and  $H_0$  will be rejected if either  $z \geq 1.96$  or

$$z \leq -1.96. \text{ We compute } z = \frac{42,500 - 40,400}{\sqrt{\frac{2200^2}{45} + \frac{1900^2}{45}}} = \frac{2100}{433.33} = 4.85. \text{ Since } 4.85 >$$

1.96, reject  $H_0$  and conclude that the two brands differ with respect to true average tread lives.

3. The test statistic value is  $z = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - 5000}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}}$ , and  $H_0$  will be rejected at level .01 if

$$z \geq 2.33. \text{ We compute } z = \frac{(43,500 - 36,800) - 5000}{\sqrt{\frac{2200^2}{45} + \frac{1500^2}{45}}} = \frac{700}{396.93} = 1.76, \text{ which is not}$$

$> 2.33$ , so we don't reject  $H_0$  and conclude that the true average life for radials does not exceed that for economy brand by more than 500.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

4.

- a. From Exercise 2, the C.I. is

$$(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm (1.96) \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}} = 2100 \pm 1.96(433.33) = 2100 \pm 849.33$$

$$= (1250.67, 2949.33).$$

In the context of this problem situation, the interval is moderately wide (a consequence of the standard deviations being large), so the information about  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  is not as precise as might be desirable.

- b. From Exercise 3, the upper bound is

$$5700 + 1.645(396.93) = 5700 + 652.95 = 6352.95.$$

5.

- a.  $H_a$  says that the average calorie output for sufferers is more than 1 cal/cm<sup>2</sup>/min below that

for nonsufferers.  $\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{(.04)^2}{10} + \frac{(.16)^2}{10}} = .1414$ , so

$$z = \frac{(.64 - 2.05) - (-1)}{.1414} = -2.90.$$

At level .01,  $H_0$  is rejected if  $z \leq -2.33$ ; since  $-2.90 < -2.33$ , reject  $H_0$ .

- b.  $P = \Phi(-2.90) = .0019$

c.  $b = 1 - \Phi\left(-2.33 - \frac{-1.2 + 1}{.1414}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-.92) = .8212$

d.  $m = n = \frac{.2(2.33 + 1.28)^2}{(-.2)^2} = 65.15$ , so use 66.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

6.

a.  $H_0$  should be rejected if  $z \geq 2.33$ . Since  $z = \frac{(18.12 - 16.87)}{\sqrt{\frac{2.56}{40} + \frac{1.96}{32}}} = 3.53 \geq 2.33$ ,  $H_0$

should be rejected at level .01.

b.  $b(1) = \Phi\left(2.33 - \frac{1-0}{.3539}\right) = \Phi(-.50) = .3085$

c.  $\frac{2.56}{40} + \frac{1.96}{n} = \frac{1}{(1.645 + 1.28)^2} = .1169 \Rightarrow \frac{1.96}{n} = .0529 \Rightarrow n = 37.06$ , so use  $n = 38$ .

d. Since  $n = 32$  is not a large sample, it would no longer be appropriate to use the large sample test. A small sample t procedure should be used (section 9.2), and the appropriate conclusion would follow.

7.

1 Parameter of interest:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  = the true difference of means for males and females on the Boredom Proneness Rating. Let  $\mu_1$  = men's average and  $\mu_2$  = women's average.

2  $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

3  $H_a: \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$

4 
$$z = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - \Delta_0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}} = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}}$$

5 RR:  $z \geq 1.645$

6 
$$z = \frac{(10.40 - 9.26) - \Delta_0}{\sqrt{\frac{4.83^2}{97} + \frac{4.68^2}{148}}} = 1.83$$

7 Reject  $H_0$ . The data indicates the Boredom Proneness Rating is higher for males than for females.



## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

8.

a.

1 Parameter of interest:  $\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2$  = the true difference of mean tensile strength of the  
1064 grade and the 1078 grade wire rod. Let  $\mathbf{m}_1$  = 1064 grade average and  $\mathbf{m}_2$  =  
1078 grade average.

2  $H_0: \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = -10$

3  $H_a: \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 < -10$

$$4 \quad z = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - \Delta_o}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}} = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (-10)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}}$$

5 RR:  $p - \text{value} < \mathbf{a}$

$$6 \quad z = \frac{(107.6 - 123.6) - (-10)}{\sqrt{\frac{1.3^2}{129} + \frac{2.0^2}{129}}} = \frac{-6}{.210} = -28.57$$

7 For a lower-tailed test, the p-value =  $\Phi(-28.57) \approx 0$ , which is less than any  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  
so reject  $H_0$ . There is very compelling evidence that the mean tensile strength of the  
1078 grade exceeds that of the 1064 grade by more than 10.

b. The requested information can be provided by a 95% confidence interval for  $\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2$  :

$$(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}} = (-6) \pm 1.96(.210) = (-6.412, -5.588) .$$

9.

a. point estimate  $\bar{x} - \bar{y} = 19.9 - 13.7 = 6.2$ . It appears that there could be a difference.

b.

$$H_0: \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0, H_a: \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0, z = \frac{(19.9 - 13.7)}{\sqrt{\frac{39.1^2}{60} + \frac{15.8^2}{60}}} = \frac{6.2}{5.44} = 1.14, \text{ and}$$

the p-value =  $2[P(z > 1.14)] = 2(.1271) = .2542$ . The p value is larger than any  
reasonable  $\alpha$ , so we do not reject  $H_0$ . There is no significant difference.

c. No. With a normal distribution, we would expect most of the data to be within 2 standard  
deviations of the mean, and the distribution should be symmetric. 2 sd's above the mean  
is 98.1, but the distribution stops at zero on the left. The distribution is positively  
skewed.

d. We will calculate a 95% confidence interval for  $\mu$ , the true average length of stays for

$$\text{patients given the treatment. } 19.9 \pm 1.96 \frac{39.1}{\sqrt{60}} = 19.9 \pm 9.9 = (10.0, 21.8)$$

Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

10.

a. The hypotheses are  $H_0: \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 5$  and  $H_a: \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 > 5$ . At level .001,  $H_0$  should be rejected if  $z \geq 3.08$ . Since  $z = \frac{(65.6 - 59.8) - 5}{.2272} = 2.89 < 3.08$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected in favor of  $H_a$  at this level, so the use of the high purity steel cannot be justified.

b.  $\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 - \Delta_o = 1$ , so  $\mathbf{b} = \Phi\left(3.08 - \frac{1}{.2272}\right) = \Phi(-.53) = .2891$

11.

$(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) \pm z_{\mathbf{a}/2} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}$ . Standard error =  $\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$ . Substitution yields

$(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm z_{\mathbf{a}/2} \sqrt{(SE_1)^2 + (SE_2)^2}$ . Using  $\mathbf{a} = .05$ ,  $z_{\mathbf{a}/2} = 1.96$ , so

$(5.5 - 3.8) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{(0.3)^2 + (0.2)^2} = (0.99, 2.41)$ . Because we selected  $\mathbf{a} = .05$ , we can state that when using this method with repeated sampling, the interval calculated will bracket the true difference 95% of the time. The interval is fairly narrow, indicating precision of the estimate.

12.

The C.I. is  $(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm 2.58 \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}} = (-8.77) \pm 2.58 \sqrt{.9104} = -8.77 \pm 2.46$

$= (-11.23, -6.31)$ . With 99% confidence we may say that the true difference between the average 7-day and 28-day strengths is between -11.23 and -6.31 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

13.

$\mathbf{s}_1 = \mathbf{s}_2 = .05$ ,  $d = .04$ ,  $\mathbf{a} = .01$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = .05$ , and the test is one-tailed, so

$n = \frac{(.0025 + .0025)(2.33 + 1.645)^2}{.0016} = 49.38$ , so use  $n = 50$ .

14.

The appropriate hypotheses are  $H_0: \mathbf{q} = 0$  vs.  $H_a: \mathbf{q} < 0$ , where  $\mathbf{q} = 2\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2$ . ( $\mathbf{q} < 0$  is equivalent to  $2\mathbf{m}_1 < \mathbf{m}_2$ , so normal is more than twice schizo) The estimator of  $\mathbf{q}$  is

$\hat{\mathbf{q}} = 2\bar{X} - \bar{Y}$ , with  $Var(\hat{\mathbf{q}}) = 4Var(\bar{X}) + Var(\bar{Y}) = \frac{4\mathbf{s}_1^2}{m} + \frac{\mathbf{s}_2^2}{n}$ ,  $\mathbf{s}_q$  is the square root of  $Var(\hat{\mathbf{q}})$ , and  $\hat{\mathbf{s}}_q$  is obtained by replacing each  $\mathbf{s}_i^2$  with  $S_i^2$ . The test statistic is then

$\frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{\hat{\mathbf{s}}_q}$  (since  $\mathbf{q}_o = 0$ ), and  $H_0$  is rejected if  $z \leq -2.33$ . With  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = 2(2.69) - 6.35 = -.97$

and  $\hat{\mathbf{s}}_q = \sqrt{\frac{4(2.3)^2}{43} + \frac{(4.03)^2}{45}} = .9236$ ,  $z = \frac{-.97}{.9236} = -1.05$ ; Because  $-1.05 > -2.33$ ,

$H_0$  is not rejected.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

15.

- a. As either  $m$  or  $n$  increases,  $\mathbf{S}$  decreases, so  $\frac{\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 - \Delta_o}{\mathbf{S}}$  increases (the numerator is positive), so  $\left( z_a - \frac{\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 - \Delta_o}{\mathbf{S}} \right)$  decreases, so  $\mathbf{b} = \Phi\left( z_a - \frac{\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 - \Delta_o}{\mathbf{S}} \right)$  decreases.
- b. As  $\mathbf{b}$  decreases,  $z_b$  increases, and since  $z_b$  is the numerator of  $n$ ,  $n$  increases also.

16.

$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}} = \frac{.2}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}}$$

For  $n = 100$ ,  $z = 1.41$  and  $p\text{-value} = 2[1 - \Phi(1.41)] = .1586$ .

For  $n = 400$ ,  $z = 2.83$  and  $p\text{-value} = .0046$ . From a practical point of view, the closeness of  $\bar{x}$  and  $\bar{y}$  suggests that there is essentially no difference between true average fracture toughness for type I and type I steels. The very small difference in sample averages has been magnified by the large sample sizes – statistical rather than practical significance. The  $p$ -value by itself would not have conveyed this message.

### Section 9.2

17.

- a. 
$$n = \frac{\left(\frac{5^2}{10} + \frac{6^2}{10}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{5^2}{10}\right)^2}{9} + \frac{\left(\frac{6^2}{10}\right)^2}{9}} = \frac{37.21}{.694 + 1.44} = 17.43 \approx 17$$
- b. 
$$n = \frac{\left(\frac{5^2}{10} + \frac{6^2}{15}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{5^2}{10}\right)^2}{9} + \frac{\left(\frac{6^2}{15}\right)^2}{14}} = \frac{24.01}{.694 + .411} = 21.7 \approx 21$$
- c. 
$$n = \frac{\left(\frac{2^2}{10} + \frac{6^2}{15}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{2^2}{10}\right)^2}{9} + \frac{\left(\frac{6^2}{15}\right)^2}{14}} = \frac{7.84}{.018 + .411} = 18.27 \approx 18$$
- d. 
$$n = \frac{\left(\frac{5^2}{12} + \frac{6^2}{24}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{5^2}{12}\right)^2}{11} + \frac{\left(\frac{6^2}{24}\right)^2}{23}} = \frac{12.84}{.395 + .098} = 26.05 \approx 26$$

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

18. With  $H_0: \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a: \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0$ , we will reject  $H_0$  if  $p\text{-value} < \mathbf{a}$ .

$$\mathbf{n} = \frac{\left(\frac{.164^2}{6} + \frac{.240^2}{5}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{.164^2}{6}\right)^2}{5} + \frac{\left(\frac{.240^2}{5}\right)^2}{4}} = 6.8 \approx 6, \text{ and the test statistic}$$

$$t = \frac{22.73 - 21.95}{\sqrt{\frac{.164^2}{6} + \frac{.240^2}{5}}} = \frac{.78}{.1265} = 6.17 \text{ leads to a } p\text{-value of } 2[P(t > 6.17)] < 2(.0005) = .001,$$

which is less than most reasonable  $\mathbf{a}$ 's, so we reject  $H_0$  and conclude that there is a difference in the densities of the two brick types.

19. For the given hypotheses, the test statistic  $t = \frac{115.7 - 129.3 + 10}{\sqrt{\frac{5.03^2}{6} + \frac{5.38^2}{6}}} = \frac{-3.6}{3.007} = -1.20$ , and

$$\text{the d.f. is } \mathbf{n} = \frac{(4.2168 + 4.8241)^2}{\frac{(4.2168)^2}{5} + \frac{(4.8241)^2}{5}} = 9.96, \text{ so use d.f.} = 9. \text{ We will reject } H_0 \text{ if}$$

$$t \leq -t_{.01,9} = -2.764; \text{ since } -1.20 > -2.764, \text{ we don't reject } H_0.$$

20. We want a 95% confidence interval for  $\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2$ .  $t_{.025,9} = 2.262$ , so the interval is  $-3.6 \pm 2.262(3.007) = (-10.40, 3.20)$ . Because the interval is so wide, it does not appear that precise information is available.

21. Let  $\mathbf{m}_1$  = the true average gap detection threshold for normal subjects, and  $\mathbf{m}_2$  = the corresponding value for CTS subjects. The relevant hypotheses are  $H_0: \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  vs.

$$H_a: \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 < 0, \text{ and the test statistic } t = \frac{1.71 - 2.53}{\sqrt{.0351125 + .07569}} = \frac{-.82}{.3329} = -2.46.$$

$$\text{Using d.f. } \mathbf{n} = \frac{(.0351125 + .07569)^2}{\frac{(.0351125)^2}{7} + \frac{(.07569)^2}{9}} = 15.1, \text{ or } 15, \text{ the rejection region is}$$

$t \leq -t_{.01,15} = -2.602$ . Since  $-2.46$  is not  $\leq -2.602$ , we fail to reject  $H_0$ . We have insufficient evidence to claim that the true average gap detection threshold for CTS subjects exceeds that for normal subjects.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

22. Let  $\mathbf{m}_1$  = the true average strength for wire-brushing preparation and let  $\mathbf{m}_2$  = the average strength for hand-chisel preparation. Since we are concerned about any possible difference between the two means, a two-sided test is appropriate. We test  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  vs.

$H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0$ . We need the degrees of freedom to find the rejection region:

$$n = \frac{\left(\frac{1.58^2}{12} + \frac{4.01^2}{12}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{1.58^2}{12}\right)^2}{11} + \frac{\left(\frac{4.01^2}{5}\right)^2}{11}} = \frac{2.3964}{.0039 + .1632} = 14.33, \text{ which we round down to 14, so we}$$

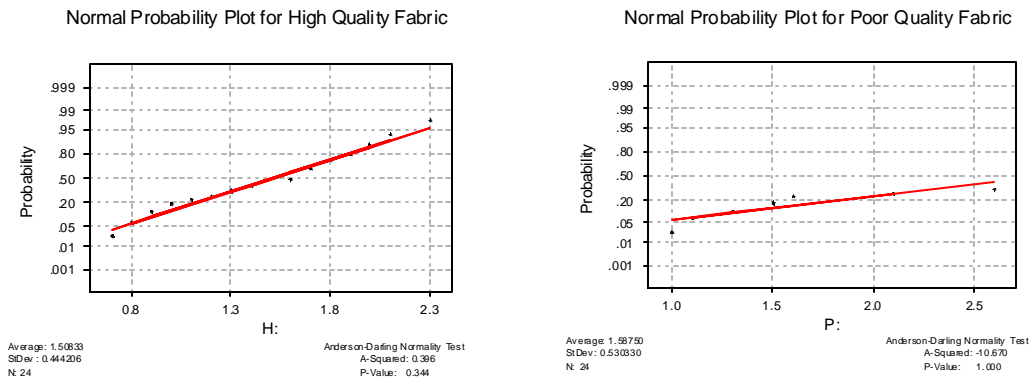
reject  $H_0$  if  $|t| \geq t_{.025,14} = 2.145$ . The test statistic is

$$t = \frac{19.20 - 23.13}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1.58^2}{12} + \frac{4.01^2}{12}\right)}} = \frac{-3.93}{1.2442} = -3.159, \text{ which is } \leq -2.145, \text{ so we reject } H_0 \text{ and}$$

conclude that there does appear to be a difference between the two population average strengths.

- 23.

a. Normal plots

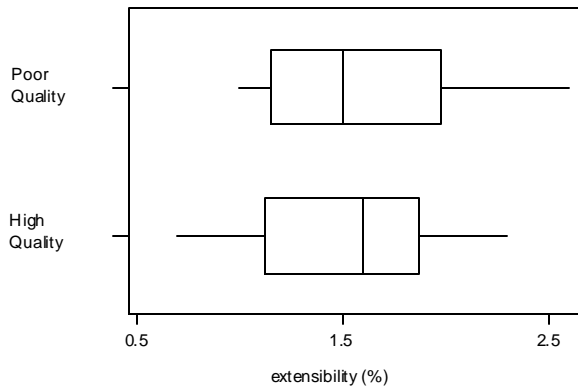


Using Minitab to generate normal probability plots, we see that both plots illustrate sufficient linearity. Therefore, it is plausible that both samples have been selected from normal population distributions.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

b.

Comparative Box Plot for High Quality and Poor Quality Fabric



The comparative boxplot does not suggest a difference between average extensibility for the two types of fabrics.

c. We test  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0$ . With degrees of freedom

$$\mathbf{n} = \frac{(.0433265)^2}{.00017906} = 10.5, \text{ which we round down to } 10, \text{ and using significance level}$$

.05 (not specified in the problem), we reject  $H_0$  if  $|t| \geq t_{.025,10} = 2.228$ . The test

$$\text{statistic is } t = \frac{-.08}{\sqrt{(.0433265)}} = -.38, \text{ which is not } \geq 2.228 \text{ in absolute value, so we}$$

cannot reject  $H_0$ . There is insufficient evidence to claim that the true average extensibility differs for the two types of fabrics.

24. A 95% confidence interval for the difference between the true firmness of zero-day apples

and the true firmness of 20-day apples is  $(8.74 - 4.96) \pm t_{.025,\mathbf{n}} \sqrt{\frac{.66^2}{20} + \frac{.39^2}{20}}$ . We

$$\text{calculate the degrees of freedom } \mathbf{n} = \frac{\left(\frac{.66^2}{20} + \frac{.39^2}{20}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{.66^2}{20}\right)^2}{19} + \frac{\left(\frac{.39^2}{20}\right)^2}{19}} = 30.83, \text{ so we use } 30 \text{ df, and}$$

$t_{.025,30} = 2.042$ , so the interval is  $3.78 \pm 2.042(.17142) = (3.43, 4.13)$ . Thus, with 95% confidence, we can say that the true average firmness for zero-day apples exceeds that of 20-day apples by between 3.43 and 4.13 N.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

25. We calculate the degrees of freedom  $n = \frac{\left(\frac{5.5^2}{28} + \frac{7.8^2}{31}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{5.5^2}{28}\right)^2}{27} + \frac{\left(\frac{7.8^2}{31}\right)^2}{30}} = 53.95$ , or about 54 (normally

we would round down to 53, but this number is very close to 54 – of course for this large number of df, using either 53 or 54 won't make much difference in the critical t value) so the

desired confidence interval is  $(91.5 - 88.3) \pm 1.68\sqrt{\frac{5.5^2}{28} + \frac{7.8^2}{31}}$

$= 3.2 \pm 2.931 = (.269, 6.131)$ . Because 0 does not lie inside this interval, we can be

reasonably certain that the true difference  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  is not 0 and, therefore, that the two population means are not equal. For a 95% interval, the t value increases to about 2.01 or so, which results in the interval  $3.2 \pm 3.506$ . Since this interval does contain 0, we can no longer conclude that the means are different if we use a 95% confidence interval.

26. Let  $\mu_1$  = the true average potential drop for alloy connections and let  $\mu_2$  = the true average potential drop for EC connections. Since we are interested in whether the potential drop is higher for alloy connections, an upper tailed test is appropriate. We test  $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$ . Using the SAS output provided, the test statistic, when assuming unequal variances, is  $t = 3.6362$ , the corresponding df is 37.5, and the p-value for our upper tailed test would be  $\frac{1}{2}$  (two-tailed p-value)  $= \frac{1}{2}(.0008) = .0004$ . Our p-value of .0004 is less than the significance level of .01, so we reject  $H_0$ . We have sufficient evidence to claim that the true average potential drop for alloy connections is higher than that for EC connections.

27. The approximate degrees of freedom for this estimate are

$$n = \frac{\left(\frac{11.3^2}{6} + \frac{8.3^2}{8}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{11.3^2}{6}\right)^2}{5} + \frac{\left(\frac{8.3^2}{8}\right)^2}{7}} = \frac{893.59}{101.175} = 8.83, \text{ which we round down to 8, so } t_{.025, 8} = 2.306$$

and the desired interval is  $(40.3 - 21.4) \pm 2.306\sqrt{\frac{11.3^2}{6} + \frac{8.3^2}{8}} = 18.9 \pm 2.306(5.4674)$

$= 18.9 \pm 12.607 = (6.3, 31.5)$ . Because 0 is not contained in this interval, there is strong

evidence that  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  is not 0; i.e., we can conclude that the population means are not equal.

Calculating a confidence interval for  $\mu_2 - \mu_1$  would change only the order of subtraction of the sample means, but the standard error calculation would give the same result as before.

Therefore, the 95% interval estimate of  $\mu_2 - \mu_1$  would be  $(-31.5, -6.3)$ , just the negatives of the endpoints of the original interval. Since 0 is not in this interval, we reach exactly the same conclusion as before; the population means are not equal.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

28. We will test the hypotheses:  $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 10$  vs.  $H_a : \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 10$ . The test

$$\text{statistic is } t = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - 10}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{2.75^2}{10} + \frac{4.44^2}{5}\right)}} = \frac{4.5}{2.17} = 2.08 \quad \text{The degrees of freedom}$$

$$n = \frac{\left(\frac{2.75^2}{10} + \frac{4.44^2}{5}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{2.75^2}{10}\right)^2}{9} + \frac{\left(\frac{4.44^2}{5}\right)^2}{4}} = \frac{22.08}{3.95} = 5.59 \approx 6 \quad \text{and the p-value from table A.8 is approx .04,}$$

which is  $< .10$  so we reject  $H_0$  and conclude that the true average lean angle for older females is more than 10 degrees smaller than that of younger females.

29. Let  $\mu_1$  = the true average compression strength for strawberry drink and let  $\mu_2$  = the true average compression strength for cola. A lower tailed test is appropriate. We test  $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mu_1 - \mu_2 < 0$ . The test statistic is

$$t = \frac{-14}{\sqrt{29.4 + 15}} = -2.10. \quad n = \frac{(44.4)^2}{\frac{(29.4)^2}{14} + \frac{(15)^2}{14}} = \frac{1971.36}{77.8114} = 25.3, \text{ so use } df=25.$$

The p-value  $\approx P(t < -2.10) = .023$ . This p-value indicates strong support for the alternative hypothesis. The data does suggest that the extra carbonation of cola results in a higher average compression strength.

- 30.

- a. We desire a 99% confidence interval. First we calculate the degrees of freedom:

$$n = \frac{\left(\frac{2.2^2}{26} + \frac{4.3^2}{26}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{2.2^2}{26}\right)^2}{26} + \frac{\left(\frac{4.3^2}{26}\right)^2}{26}} = 37.24, \text{ which we would round down to 37, except that there is}$$

no df = 37 row in Table A.5. Using 36 degrees of freedom (a more conservative choice),  $t_{.005,36} = 2.719$ , and the 99% C.I. is

$$(33.4 - 42.8) \pm 2.719 \sqrt{\frac{2.2^2}{26} + \frac{4.3^2}{26}} = -9.4 \pm 2.576 = (-11.98, -6.83). \quad \text{We are very confident that the true average load for carbon beams exceeds that for fiberglass beams by between 6.83 and 11.98 kN.}$$

- b. The upper limit of the interval in part a does not give a 99% upper confidence bound. The 99% upper bound would be  $-9.4 + 2.434(.9473) = -7.09$ , meaning that the true average load for carbon beams exceeds that for fiberglass beams by at least 7.09 kN.

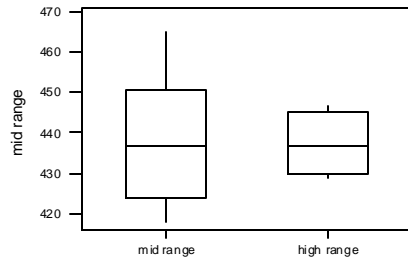


## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

31.

a.

Comparative Box Plot for High Range and Mid Range



The most notable feature of these boxplots is the larger amount of variation present in the mid-range data compared to the high-range data. Otherwise, both look reasonably symmetric with no outliers present.

b. Using  $df = 23$ , a 95% confidence interval for  $\mathbf{m}_{mid-range} - \mathbf{m}_{high-range}$  is

$$(438.3 - 437.45) \pm 2.069 \sqrt{\frac{15.1^2}{17} + \frac{6.83^2}{11}} = .85 \pm 8.69 = (-7.84, 9.54).$$

Since plausible values for  $\mathbf{m}_{mid-range} - \mathbf{m}_{high-range}$  are both positive and negative (i.e., the interval spans zero) we would conclude that there is not sufficient evidence to suggest that the average value for mid-range and the average value for high-range differ.

32. Let  $\mathbf{m}_1$  = the true average proportional stress limit for red oak and let  $\mathbf{m}_2$  = the true average proportional stress limit for Douglas fir. We test  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 1$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 > 1$ .

The test statistic is  $t = \frac{(8.48 - 6.65) - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{.79^2}{14} + \frac{1.28^2}{10}}} = \frac{1.83}{\sqrt{.2084}} = 1.818$ . With degrees of freedom

$$n = \frac{(.2084)^2}{\frac{(.79^2)^2}{14} + \frac{(1.28^2)^2}{10}} = 13.85 \approx 14, \text{ the p-value} \approx P(t > 1.8) = .046. \text{ This p-value}$$

indicates strong support for the alternative hypothesis since we would reject  $H_0$  at significance levels greater than .046. There is sufficient evidence to claim that true average proportional stress limit for red oak exceeds that of Douglas fir by more than 1 MPa.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

33. Let  $\mathbf{m}_1$  = the true average weight gain for steroid treatment and let  $\mathbf{m}_2$  = the true average weight gain for the population not treated with steroids. The exercise asks if we can conclude that  $\mathbf{m}_2$  exceeds  $\mathbf{m}_1$  by more than 5 g., which we can restate in the equivalent form:

$\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 < -5$ . Therefore, we conduct a lower-tailed test of  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = -5$  vs.

$H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 < -5$ . The test statistic is

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (\Delta)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}} = \frac{32.8 - 40.5 - (-5)}{\sqrt{\frac{2.6^2}{8} + \frac{2.5^2}{10}}} = \frac{-2.7}{1.2124} = -2.23 \approx 2.2. \text{ The approximate d.f. is}$$

$$n = \frac{\left(\frac{2.6^2}{8} + \frac{2.5^2}{10}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{2.6^2}{8}\right)^2}{7} + \frac{\left(\frac{2.5^2}{10}\right)^2}{9}} = \frac{2.1609}{.1454} = 14.876, \text{ which we round down to 14. The p-value for a}$$

lower tailed test is  $P(t < -2.2) = P(t > 2.2) = .022$ . Since this p-value is larger than the specified significance level .01, we cannot reject  $H_0$ . Therefore, this data does not support the belief that average weight gain for the control group exceeds that of the steroid group by more than 5 g.

34.

- a. Following the usual format for most confidence intervals: *statistic*  $\pm$  (*critical value*)(*standard error*), a pooled variance confidence interval for the difference between two means is  $(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm t_{\alpha/2, m+n-2} \cdot s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}}$ .

- b. The sample means and standard deviations of the two samples are  $\bar{x} = 13.90$ ,  $s_1 = 1.225$ ,  $\bar{y} = 12.20$ ,  $s_2 = 1.010$ . The pooled variance estimate is  $s_p^2 = \left(\frac{m-1}{m+n-2}\right)s_1^2 + \left(\frac{n-1}{m+n-2}\right)s_2^2 = \left(\frac{4-1}{4+4-2}\right)(1.225)^2 + \left(\frac{4-1}{4+4-2}\right)(1.010)^2 = 1.260$ , so  $s_p = 1.1227$ . With  $df = m+n-1 = 6$  for this interval,  $t_{.025,6} = 2.447$  and the desired interval is  $(13.90 - 12.20) \pm (2.447)(1.1227)\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = 1.7 \pm 1.943 = (-.24, 3.64)$ . This interval contains 0, so it does not support the conclusion that the two population means are different.

- c. Using the two-sample t interval discussed earlier, we use the CI as follows: First, we need to calculate the degrees of freedom.  $n = \frac{\left(\frac{1.225^2}{4} + \frac{1.01^2}{4}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{1.225^2}{4}\right)^2}{3} + \frac{\left(\frac{1.01^2}{4}\right)^2}{3}} = \frac{.6302}{.0686} = 9.19 \approx 9$  so

$t_{.025,9} = 2.262$ . Then the interval is

$(13.9 - 12.2) \pm 2.262\sqrt{\frac{1.225^2}{4} + \frac{1.01^2}{4}} = 1.70 \pm 2.262(.7938) = (-.10, 3.50)$ . This interval is slightly smaller, but it still supports the same conclusion.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

35. There are two changes that must be made to the procedure we currently use. First, the equation used to compute the value of the t test statistic is:  $t = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (\Delta)}{s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}}}$  where  $s_p$  is

defined as in Exercise 34 above. Second, the degrees of freedom =  $m + n - 2$ . Assuming equal variances in the situation from Exercise 33, we calculate  $s_p$  as follows:

$$s_p = \sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{16}\right)(2.6)^2 + \left(\frac{9}{16}\right)(2.5)^2} = 2.544. \quad \text{The value of the test statistic is, then,}$$

$$t = \frac{(32.8 - 40.5) - (-5)}{2.544 \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{10}}} = -2.24 \approx -2.2. \quad \text{The degrees of freedom} = 16, \text{ and the p-}$$

value is  $P(t < -2.2) = .021$ . Since  $.021 > .01$ , we fail to reject  $H_0$ . This is the same conclusion reached in Exercise 33.

### Section 9.3

36.  $\bar{d} = 7.25, s_D = 11.8628$
- 1 Parameter of Interest:  $\mathbf{m}_D$  = true average difference of breaking load for fabric in unabraded or abraded condition.
  - 2  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_D = 0$
  - 3  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_D > 0$
  - 4  $t = \frac{\bar{d} - \mathbf{m}_D}{s_D / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{d} - 0}{s_D / \sqrt{n}}$
  - 5 RR:  $t \geq t_{.01,7} = 2.998$
  - 6  $t = \frac{7.25 - 0}{11.8628 / \sqrt{8}} = 1.73$
  - 7 Fail to reject  $H_0$ . The data does not indicate a difference in breaking load for the two fabric load conditions.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

37.

- a. This exercise calls for paired analysis. First, compute the difference between indoor and outdoor concentrations of hexavalent chromium for each of the 33 houses. These 33 differences are summarized as follows:  $n = 33$ ,  $\bar{d} = -.4239$ ,  $s_d = .3868$ , where  $d =$  (indoor value – outdoor value). Then  $t_{.025,32} = 2.037$ , and a 95% confidence interval for the population mean difference between indoor and outdoor concentration is

$$-.4239 \pm (2.037) \left( \frac{.3868}{\sqrt{33}} \right) = -.4239 \pm .13715 = (-.5611, -.2868).$$

We can be highly confident, at the 95% confidence level, that the true average concentration of hexavalent chromium outdoors exceeds the true average concentration indoors by between .2868 and .5611 nanograms/m<sup>3</sup>.

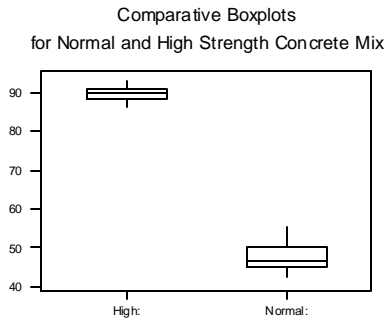
- b. A 95% prediction interval for the difference in concentration for the 34<sup>th</sup> house is

$$\bar{d} \pm t_{.025,32} \left( s_d \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} \right) = -.4239 \pm (2.037) \left( .3868 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{33}} \right) = (-1.224, .3758).$$

This prediction interval means that the indoor concentration may exceed the outdoor concentration by as much as .3758 nanograms/m<sup>3</sup> and that the outdoor concentration may exceed the indoor concentration by as much as 1.224 nanograms/m<sup>3</sup>, for the 34<sup>th</sup> house. Clearly, this is a wide prediction interval, largely because of the amount of variation in the differences.

38.

- a. The median of the “Normal” data is 46.80 and the upper and lower quartiles are 45.55 and 49.55, which yields an IQR of  $49.55 - 45.55 = 4.00$ . The median of the “High” data is 90.1 and the upper and lower quartiles are 88.55 and 90.95, which yields an IQR of  $90.95 - 88.55 = 2.40$ . The most significant feature of these boxplots is the fact that their locations (medians) are far apart.



## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

- b.** This data is paired because the two measurements are taken for each of 15 test conditions. Therefore, we have to work with the differences of the two samples. A quantile of the 15 differences shows that the data follows (approximately) a straight line, indicating that it is reasonable to assume that the differences follow a normal distribution. Taking differences in the order “Normal” – “High”, we find  $\bar{d} = -42.23$ , and  $s_d = 4.34$ .

With  $t_{.025,14} = 2.145$ , a 95% confidence interval for the difference between the population means is

$$-42.23 \pm (2.145) \left( \frac{4.34}{\sqrt{15}} \right) = -42.23 \pm 2.404 = (-44.63, -39.83). \text{ Because } 0 \text{ is}$$

not contained in this interval, we can conclude that the difference between the population means is not 0; i.e., we conclude that the two population means are not equal.

**39.**

- a.** A normal probability plot shows that the data could easily follow a normal distribution.

- b.** We test  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_d = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_d \neq 0$ , with test statistic

$$t = \frac{\bar{d} - 0}{s_D / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{167.2 - 0}{228 / \sqrt{14}} = 2.74 \approx 2.7. \text{ The two-tailed p-value is } 2[P(t > 2.7)] =$$

$2[.009] = .018$ . Since  $.018 < .05$ , we can reject  $H_0$ . There is strong evidence to support the claim that the true average difference between intake values measured by the two methods is not 0. There is a difference between them.

**40.**

- a.**  $H_0$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a$  if either  $t \geq t_{.005,15} = 2.947$  or  $t \leq -2.947$ . The

summary quantities are  $\bar{d} = -.544$ , and  $s_d = .714$ , so  $t = \frac{-.544}{.1785} = -3.05$ .

Because  $-3.05 \leq -2.947$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected in favor of  $H_a$ .

- b.**  $s_p^2 = 7.31$ ,  $s_p = 2.70$ , and  $t = \frac{-.544}{.96} = -.57$ , which is clearly insignificant; the

incorrect analysis yields an inappropriate conclusion.

**41.** We test  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_d = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_d > 0$ . With  $\bar{d} = 7.600$ , and  $s_d = 4.178$ ,

$$t = \frac{7.600 - 5}{4.178 / \sqrt{9}} = \frac{2.6}{1.39} = 1.87 \approx 1.9. \text{ With degrees of freedom } n - 1 = 8, \text{ the}$$

corresponding p-value is  $P(t > 1.9) = .047$ . We would reject  $H_0$  at any alpha level greater than .047. So, at the typical significance level of .05, we would (barely) reject  $H_0$ , and conclude that the data indicates that the higher level of illumination yields a decrease of more than 5 seconds in true average task completion time.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

42.

- 1 Parameter of interest:  $\mathbf{m}_d$  denotes the true average difference of spatial ability in brothers exposed to DES and brothers not exposed to DES. Let

$$\mathbf{m}_d = \mathbf{m}_{\text{exposed}} - \mathbf{m}_{\text{unexposed}}.$$

2  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_d = 0$

3  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_d < 0$

4 
$$t = \frac{\bar{d} - \mathbf{m}_d}{s_D / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{d} - 0}{s_D / \sqrt{n}}$$

5 RR: P-value < .05, df = 8

6 
$$t = \frac{(12.6 - 13.7) - 0}{0.5} = -2.2, \text{ with corresponding p-value .029 (from Table A.8)}$$

7 Reject  $H_0$ . The data supports the idea that exposure to DES reduces spatial ability.

43.

- a. Although there is a “jump” in the middle of the Normal Probability plot, the data follow a reasonably straight path, so there is no strong reason for doubting the normality of the population of differences.

- b. A 95% lower confidence bound for the population mean difference is:

$$\bar{d} - t_{.05,14} \left( \frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = -38.60 - (1.761) \left( \frac{23.18}{\sqrt{15}} \right) = -38.60 - 10.54 = -49.14.$$

Therefore, with a confidence level of 95%, the population mean difference is above (-49.14).

- c. A 95% upper confidence bound for the corresponding population mean difference is  $38.60 + 10.54 = 49.14$

44. We need to check the differences to see if the assumption of normality is plausible. A probability chart will validate our use of the t distribution. A 95% confidence interval:

$$\bar{d} + t_{.05,15} \left( \frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 2635.63 + (1.753) \left( \frac{508.645}{\sqrt{16}} \right) = 2635.63 + 222.91$$

$$\Rightarrow (\infty, 2858.54)$$

45. The differences (white – black) are -7.62, -8.00, -9.09, -6.06, -1.39, -16.07, -8.40, -8.89, and -2.88, from which  $\bar{d} = -7.600$ , and  $s_d = 4.178$ . The confidence level is not specified in the problem description; for 95% confidence,  $t_{.025,8} = 2.306$ , and the C.I. is

$$-7.600 \pm (2.306) \left( \frac{4.178}{\sqrt{9}} \right) = -7.600 \pm 3.211 = (-10.811, -4.389).$$

46. With  $(x_1, y_1) = (6, 5)$ ,  $(x_2, y_2) = (15, 14)$ ,  $(x_3, y_3) = (1, 0)$ , and  $(x_4, y_4) = (21, 20)$ ,  $\bar{d} = 1$  and  $s_d = 0$  (the  $d_i$ 's are 1, 1, 1, and 1), while  $s_1 = s_2 = 8.96$ , so  $s_p = 8.96$  and  $t = .16$ .

**Section 9.4**

47.  $H_0$  will be rejected if  $z \leq -z_{.01} = -2.33$ . With  $\hat{p}_1 = .150$ , and  $\hat{p}_2 = .300$ ,

$$\hat{p} = \frac{30 + 80}{200 + 600} = \frac{210}{800} = .263, \text{ and } \hat{q} = .737. \text{ The calculated test statistic is}$$

$$z = \frac{.150 - .300}{\sqrt{(.263)(.737)\left(\frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{600}\right)}} = \frac{-.150}{.0359} = -4.18. \text{ Because } -4.18 \leq -2.33, H_0 \text{ is}$$

rejected; the proportion of those who repeat after inducement appears lower than those who repeat after no inducement.

48.

a.  $H_0$  will be rejected if  $|z| \geq 1.96$ . With  $\hat{p}_1 = \frac{63}{300} = .2100$ , and  $\hat{p}_2 = \frac{75}{180} = .4167$ ,

$$\hat{p} = \frac{63 + 75}{300 + 180} = .2875, z = \frac{.2100 - .4167}{\sqrt{(.2875)(.7125)\left(\frac{1}{300} + \frac{1}{180}\right)}} = \frac{-.2067}{.0427} = -4.84.$$

Since  $-4.84 \leq -1.96$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected.

b.  $\bar{p} = .275$  and  $s = .0432$ , so power =

$$1 - \left[ \Phi\left(\frac{[(1.96)(.0421) + .2]}{.0432}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{[-(1.96)(.0421) + .2]}{.0432}\right) \right] =$$

$$1 - [\Phi(6.54) - \Phi(2.72)] = .9967.$$

49.

1 Parameter of interest:  $p_1 - p_2 =$  true difference in proportions of those responding to two different survey covers. Let  $p_1 =$  Plain,  $p_2 =$  Picture.

2  $H_0 : p_1 - p_2 = 0$

3  $H_a : p_1 - p_2 < 0$

4 
$$z = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}\hat{q}\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}\right)}}$$

5 Reject  $H_0$  if p-value  $< .10$

6 
$$z = \frac{\frac{104}{207} - \frac{109}{213}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{213}{420}\right)\left(\frac{207}{420}\right)\left(\frac{1}{207} + \frac{1}{213}\right)}} = -.1910; \text{ p-value} = .4247$$

7 Fail to Reject  $H_0$ . The data does not indicate that plain cover surveys have a lower response rate.

Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

50. Let  $\alpha = .05$ . A 95% confidence interval is  $(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\hat{p}_1 \hat{q}_1}{m} + \frac{\hat{p}_2 \hat{q}_2}{n}\right)}$   
 $= \left(\frac{224}{395} - \frac{126}{266}\right) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\left(\frac{\left(\frac{224}{395}\right)\left(\frac{171}{395}\right)}{395} + \frac{\left(\frac{126}{266}\right)\left(\frac{140}{266}\right)}{266}\right)} = .0934 \pm .0774 = (.0160, .1708).$

51.

a.  $H_0 : p_1 = p_2$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a : p_1 \neq p_2$  if either  $z \geq 1.645$  or  $z \leq -1.645$ . With  $\hat{p}_1 = .193$ , and  $\hat{p}_2 = .182$ ,  $\hat{p} = .188$ ,  $z = \frac{.011}{.00742} = 1.48$ . Since 1.48 is not  $\geq 1.645$ ,  $H_0$  is not rejected and we conclude that no difference exists.

b. Using formula (9.7) with  $p_1 = .2$ ,  $p_2 = .18$ ,  $\alpha = .1$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = .1$ , and  $z_{\alpha/2} = 1.645$ ,  
 $n = \frac{\left(1.645 \sqrt{.5(.38)(1.62)} + 1.28 \sqrt{.16 + .1476}\right)^2}{.0004} = 6582$

52. Let  $p_1$  = true proportion of irradiated bulbs that are marketable;  $p_2$  = true proportion of untreated bulbs that are marketable; The hypotheses are  $H_0 : p_1 - p_2 = 0$  vs.

$H_0 : p_1 - p_2 > 0$ . The test statistic is  $z = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}\hat{q}\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}\right)}}$ . With  $\hat{p}_1 = \frac{153}{180} = .850$ , and  $\hat{p}_2 = \frac{119}{180} = .661$ ,  $\hat{p} = \frac{272}{360} = .756$ ,  $z = \frac{.850 - .661}{\sqrt{(.756)(.244)\left(\frac{1}{180} + \frac{1}{180}\right)}} = \frac{.189}{.045} = 4.2$ .

The p-value =  $1 - \Phi(4.2) \approx 0$ , so reject  $H_0$  at any reasonable level. Radiation appears to be beneficial.

53.

a. A 95% large sample confidence interval formula for  $\ln(\mathbf{q})$  is

$\ln(\hat{\mathbf{q}}) \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{m-x}{mx} + \frac{n-y}{ny}}$ . Taking the antilogs of the upper and lower bounds

gives the confidence interval for  $\mathbf{q}$  itself.

b.  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{\frac{189}{11,034}}{\frac{104}{11,037}} = 1.818$ ,  $\ln(\hat{\mathbf{q}}) = .598$ , and the standard deviation is

$\sqrt{\frac{10,845}{(11,034)(189)} + \frac{10,933}{(11,037)(104)}} = .1213$ , so the CI for  $\ln(\mathbf{q})$  is  $.598 \pm 1.96(.1213) = (.360, .836)$ . Then taking the antilogs of the two bounds gives the CI for  $\mathbf{q}$  to be  $(1.43, 2.31)$ .



## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

54.

- a. The “after” success probability is  $p_1 + p_3$  while the “before” probability is  $p_1 + p_2$ , so  $p_1 + p_3 > p_1 + p_2$  becomes  $p_3 > p_2$ ; thus we wish to test  $H_0 : p_3 = p_2$  versus  $H_a : p_3 > p_2$ .

- b. The estimator of  $(p_1 + p_3) - (p_1 + p_2)$  is  $\frac{(X_1 + X_3) - (X_1 + X_2)}{n} = \frac{X_3 - X_2}{n}$ .

- c. When  $H_0$  is true,  $p_2 = p_3$ , so  $\text{Var}\left(\frac{X_3 - X_2}{n}\right) = \frac{p_2 + p_3}{n}$ , which is estimated by  $\frac{\hat{p}_2 + \hat{p}_3}{n}$ . The Z statistic is then  $\frac{\frac{X_3 - X_2}{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_2 + \hat{p}_3}{n}}} = \frac{X_3 - X_2}{\sqrt{X_2 + X_3}}$ .

- d. The computed value of Z is  $\frac{200 - 150}{\sqrt{200 + 150}} = 2.68$ , so  $P = 1 - \Phi(2.68) = .0037$ . At level .01,  $H_0$  can be rejected but at level .001  $H_0$  would not be rejected.

55.  $\hat{p}_1 = \frac{15 + 7}{40} = .550$ ,  $\hat{p}_2 = \frac{29}{42} = .690$ , and the 95% C.I. is  $(.550 - .690) \pm 1.96(.106) = -.14 \pm .21 = (-.35, .07)$ .

56. Using  $p_1 = q_1 = p_2 = q_2 = .5$ ,  $L = 2(1.96)\sqrt{\left(\frac{.25}{n} + \frac{.25}{n}\right)} = \frac{2.7719}{\sqrt{n}}$ , so  $L=.1$  requires  $n=769$ .

### Section 9.5

57.

- a. From Table A.9, column 5, row 8,  $F_{.01,5,8} = 3.69$ .

- b. From column 8, row 5,  $F_{.01,8,5} = 4.82$ .

- c.  $F_{.95,5,8} = \frac{1}{F_{.05,8,5}} = .207$ .

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

- d.  $F_{.95,8,5} = \frac{1}{F_{.05,5,8}} = .271$
- e.  $F_{.01,10,12} = 4.30$
- f.  $F_{.99,10,12} = \frac{1}{F_{.01,12,10}} = \frac{1}{4.71} = .212.$
- g.  $F_{.05,6,4} = 6.16$ , so  $P(F \leq 6.16) = .95.$
- h. Since  $F_{.99,10,5} = \frac{1}{5.64} = .177$ ,  
 $P(.177 \leq F \leq 4.74) = P(F \leq 4.74) - P(F \leq .177) = .95 - .01 = .94.$

**58.**

- a. Since the given f value of 4.75 falls between  $F_{.05,5,10} = 3.33$  and  $F_{.01,5,10} = 5.64$ , we can say that the upper-tailed p-value is between .01 and .05.
- b. Since the given f of 2.00 is less than  $F_{.10,5,10} = 2.52$ , the p-value  $> .10$ .
- c. The two tailed p-value =  $2P(F \geq 5.64) = 2(.01) = .02.$
- d. For a lower tailed test, we must first use formula 9.9 to find the critical values:  
 $F_{.90,5,10} = \frac{1}{F_{.10,10,5}} = .3030$ ,  $F_{.95,5,10} = \frac{1}{F_{.05,10,5}} = .2110$ ,  
 $F_{.99,5,10} = \frac{1}{F_{.01,10,5}} = .0995$ . Since  $.0995 < f = .200 < .2110$ ,  $.01 < \text{p-value} < .05$  (but obviously closer to .05).
- e. There is no column for numerator d.f. of 35 in Table A.9, however looking at both df = 30 and df = 40 columns, we see that for denominator df = 20, our f value is between  $F_{.01}$  and  $F_{.001}$ . So we can say  $.001 < \text{p-value} < .01$ .

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

- 59.** We test  $H_0 : \mathbf{s}_1^2 = \mathbf{s}_2^2$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{s}_1^2 \neq \mathbf{s}_2^2$ . The calculated test statistic is
- $$f = \frac{(2.75)^2}{(4.44)^2} = .384.$$
- With numerator d.f. =  $m - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9$ , and denominator d.f. =  $n - 1 = 5 - 1 = 4$ , we reject  $H_0$  if  $f \geq F_{.05,9,4} = 6.00$  or
- $$f \leq F_{.95,9,4} = \frac{1}{F_{.05,4,9}} = \frac{1}{3.63} = .275.$$
- Since .384 is in neither rejection region, we do not reject  $H_0$  and conclude that there is no significant difference between the two standard deviations.
- 60.** With  $\mathbf{s}_1$  = true standard deviation for not-fused specimens and  $\mathbf{s}_2$  = true standard deviation for fused specimens, we test  $H_0 : \mathbf{s}_1 = \mathbf{s}_2$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{s}_1 > \mathbf{s}_2$ . The calculated test statistic is
- $$f = \frac{(277.3)^2}{(205.9)^2} = 1.814.$$
- With numerator d.f. =  $m - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9$ , and denominator d.f. =  $n - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$ ,  $f = 1.814 < 2.72 = F_{.10,9,7}$ . We can say that the p-value  $> .10$ , which is obviously  $> .01$ , so we cannot reject  $H_0$ . There is not sufficient evidence that the standard deviation of the strength distribution for fused specimens is smaller than that of not-fused specimens.
- 61.** Let  $\mathbf{s}_1^2$  = variance in weight gain for low-dose treatment, and  $\mathbf{s}_2^2$  = variance in weight gain for control condition. We wish to test  $H_0 : \mathbf{s}_1^2 = \mathbf{s}_2^2$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{s}_1^2 > \mathbf{s}_2^2$ . The test statistic is  $f = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2}$ , and we reject  $H_0$  at level .05 if  $f > F_{.05,19,22} \approx 2.08$ .
- $$f = \frac{(54)^2}{(32)^2} = 2.85 \geq 2.08,$$
- so reject  $H_0$  at level .05. The data does suggest that there is more variability in the low-dose weight gains.
- 62.**  $H_0 : \mathbf{s}_1 = \mathbf{s}_2$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a : \mathbf{s}_1 \neq \mathbf{s}_2$  if either  $f \leq F_{.975,47,44} \approx .56$  or if  $f \geq F_{.025,47,44} \approx 1.8$ . Because  $f = 1.22$ ,  $H_0$  is not rejected. The data does not suggest a difference in the two variances.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

63.  $P\left(F_{1-a/2, m-1, n-1} \leq \frac{S_1^2 / \mathbf{s}_1^2}{S_2^2 / \mathbf{s}_2^2} \leq F_{a/2, m-1, n-1}\right) = 1 - \mathbf{a}$ . The set of inequalities inside the parentheses is clearly equivalent to  $\frac{S_2^2 F_{1-a/2, m-1, n-1}}{S_1^2} \leq \frac{\mathbf{s}_2^2}{\mathbf{s}_1^2} \leq \frac{S_2^2 F_{a/2, m-1, n-1}}{S_1^2}$ . Substituting the sample values  $s_1^2$  and  $s_2^2$  yields the confidence interval for  $\frac{\mathbf{s}_2^2}{\mathbf{s}_1^2}$ , and taking the square root of each endpoint yields the confidence interval for  $\frac{\mathbf{s}_2}{\mathbf{s}_1}$ .  $m = n = 4$ , so we need  $F_{.05, 3, 3} = 9.28$  and  $F_{.95, 3, 3} = \frac{1}{9.28} = .108$ . Then with  $s_1 = .160$  and  $s_2 = .074$ , the C. I. for  $\frac{\mathbf{s}_2^2}{\mathbf{s}_1^2}$  is (.023, 1.99), and for  $\frac{\mathbf{s}_2}{\mathbf{s}_1}$  is (.15, 1.41).

64. A 95% upper bound for  $\frac{\mathbf{s}_2}{\mathbf{s}_1}$  is  $\sqrt{\frac{s_2^2 F_{.05, 9, 9}}{s_1^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(3.59)^2 (3.18)}{(.79)^2}} = 8.10$ . We are confident that the ratio of the standard deviation of triacetate porosity distribution to that of the cotton porosity distribution is at most 8.10.

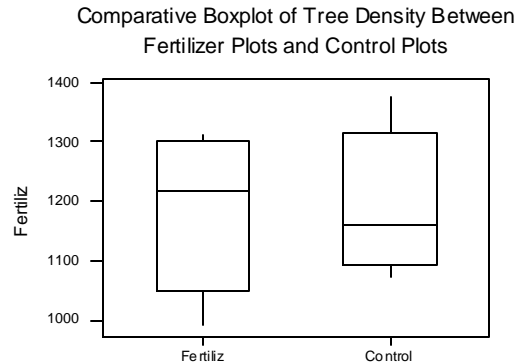
### Supplementary Exercises

65. We test  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0$ . The test statistic is  $t = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (\Delta)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}} = \frac{807 - 757}{\sqrt{\frac{27^2}{10} + \frac{41^2}{10}}} = \frac{50}{\sqrt{241}} = \frac{50}{15.524} = 3.22$ . The approximate d.f. is  $n = \frac{(241)^2}{\frac{(72.9)^2}{9} + \frac{(168.1)^2}{9}} = 15.6$ , which we round down to 15. The p-value for a two-tailed test is approximately  $2P(t > 3.22) = 2(.003) = .006$ . This small of a p-value gives strong support for the alternative hypothesis. The data indicates a significant difference.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

66.

a.



Although the median of the fertilizer plot is higher than that of the control plots, the fertilizer plot data appears negatively skewed, while the opposite is true for the control plot data.

- b. A test of  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0$  yields a t value of -.20, and a two-tailed p-value of .85. (d.f. = 13). We would fail to reject  $H_0$ ; the data does not indicate a significant difference in the means.
- c. With 95% confidence we can say that the true average difference between the tree density of the fertilizer plots and that of the control plots is somewhere between -144 and 120. Since this interval contains 0, 0 is a plausible value for the difference, which further supports the conclusion based on the p-value.

67. Let  $p_1$  = true proportion of returned questionnaires that included no incentive;  $p_2$  = true proportion of returned questionnaires that included an incentive. The hypotheses are

$$H_0 : p_1 - p_2 = 0 \text{ vs. } H_a : p_1 - p_2 < 0. \text{ The test statistic is } z = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}\hat{q}\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}\right)}}.$$

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{75}{110} = .682, \text{ and } \hat{p}_2 = \frac{66}{98} = .673. \text{ At this point we notice that since } \hat{p}_1 > \hat{p}_2, \text{ the}$$

numerator of the z statistic will be  $> 0$ , and since we have a lower tailed test, the p-value will be  $> .5$ . We fail to reject  $H_0$ . This data does not suggest that including an incentive increases the likelihood of a response.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

- 68.** Summary quantities are  $m = 24$ ,  $\bar{x} = 103.66$ ,  $s_1 = 3.74$ ,  $n = 11$ ,  $\bar{y} = 101.11$ ,  $s_2 = 3.60$ . We use the pooled t interval based on  $24 + 11 - 2 = 33$  d.f.; 95% confidence requires  $t_{.025,33} = 2.03$ . With  $s_p^2 = 13.68$  and  $s_p = 3.70$ , the confidence interval is  $2.55 \pm (2.03)(3.70)\sqrt{\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{11}} = 2.55 \pm 2.73 = (-.18, 5.28)$ . We are confident that the difference between true average dry densities for the two sampling methods is between  $-.18$  and  $5.28$ . Because the interval contains 0, we cannot say that there is a significant difference between them.
- 69.** The center of any confidence interval for  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  is always  $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$ , so  $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 = \frac{-473.3 + 1691.9}{2} = 609.3$ . Furthermore, half of the width of this interval is  $\frac{1691.9 - (-473.3)}{2} = 1082.6$ . Equating this value to the expression on the right of the 95% confidence interval formula,  $1082.6 = (1.96)\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$ , we find  $\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} = \frac{1082.6}{1.96} = 552.35$ . For a 90% interval, the associated z value is 1.645, so the 90% confidence interval is then  $609.3 \pm (1.645)(552.35) = 609.3 \pm 908.6 = (-299.3, 1517.9)$ .
- 70.**
- A 95% lower confidence bound for the true average strength of joints with a side coating is  $\bar{x} - t_{.025,9}\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 63.23 - (1.833)\left(\frac{5.96}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = 63.23 - 3.45 = 59.78$ . That is, with a confidence level of 95%, the average strength of joints with a side coating is at least 59.78 (Note: this bound is valid only if the distribution of joint strength is normal.)
  - A 95% lower prediction bound for the strength of a single joint with a side coating is  $\bar{x} - t_{.025,9}\left(s\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}}\right) = 63.23 - (1.833)\left(5.96\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{10}}\right) = 63.23 - 11.46 = 51.77$ . That is, with a confidence level of 95%, the strength of a single joint with a side coating would be at least 51.77.
  - For a confidence level of 95%, a two-sided tolerance interval for capturing at least 95% of the strength values of joints with side coating is  $\bar{x} \pm$  (tolerance critical value)s. The tolerance critical value is obtained from Table A.6 with 95% confidence,  $k = 95\%$ , and  $n = 10$ . Thus, the interval is  $63.23 \pm (3.379)(5.96) = 63.23 \pm 20.14 = (43.09, 83.37)$ . That is, we can be highly confident that at least 95% of all joints with side coatings have strength values between 43.09 and 83.37.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

- d.** A 95% confidence interval for the difference between the true average strengths for the two types of joints is  $(80.95 - 63.23) \pm t_{.025, n} \sqrt{\frac{(9.59)^2}{10} + \frac{(5.96)^2}{10}}$ . The

$$\text{approximate degrees of freedom is } n = \frac{\left(\frac{91.9681}{10} + \frac{35.5216}{10}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{91.9681}{10}\right)^2}{9} + \frac{\left(\frac{35.5216}{10}\right)^2}{9}} = 15.05, \text{ so we use 15}$$

d.f., and  $t_{.025, 15} = 2.131$ . The interval is, then,

$$17.72 \pm (2.131)(3.57) = 17.72 \pm 7.61 = (10.11, 25.33). \text{ With 95\% confidence, we can say that the true average strength for joints without side coating exceeds that of joints with side coating by between 10.11 and 25.33 lb-in./in.}$$

- 71.**  $m = n = 40$ ,  $\bar{x} = 3975.0$ ,  $s_1 = 245.1$ ,  $\bar{y} = 2795.0$ ,  $s_2 = 293.7$ . The large sample 99%

confidence interval for  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  is  $(3975.0 - 2795.0) \pm 2.58 \sqrt{\frac{245.1^2}{40} + \frac{293.7^2}{40}}$   
 $(1180.0) \pm 1560.5 \approx (1024, 1336)$ . The value 0 is not contained in this interval so we can state that, with very high confidence, the value of  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  is not 0, which is equivalent to concluding that the population means are not equal.

- 72.** This exercise calls for a paired analysis. First compute the difference between the amount of cone penetration for commutator and pinion bearings for each of the 17 motors. These 17 differences are summarized as follows:  $n = 17$ ,  $\bar{d} = -4.18$ ,  $s_d = 35.85$ , where  $d =$  (commutator value – pinion value). Then  $t_{.025, 16} = 2.120$ , and the 95% confidence interval for the population mean difference between penetration for the commutator armature bearing and penetration for the pinion bearing is:

$$-4.18 \pm (2.120) \left( \frac{35.85}{\sqrt{17}} \right) = -4.18 \pm 18.43 = (-22.61, 14.25). \text{ We would have to say}$$

that the population mean difference has not been precisely estimated. The bound on the error of estimation is quite large. In addition, the confidence interval spans zero. Because of this, we have insufficient evidence to claim that the population mean penetration differs for the two types of bearings.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

73. Since we can assume that the distributions from which the samples were taken are normal, we use the two-sample t test. Let  $\mu_1$  denote the true mean headability rating for aluminum killed steel specimens and  $\mu_2$  denote the true mean headability rating for silicon killed steel. Then the hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$ . The test statistic is

$$t = \frac{-0.66}{\sqrt{.03888 + .047203}} = \frac{-0.66}{\sqrt{.086083}} = -2.25. \text{ The approximate degrees of freedom}$$

$$n = \frac{(.086083)^2}{\frac{(.03888)^2}{29} + \frac{(.047203)^2}{29}} = 57.5, \text{ so we use } 57. \text{ The two-tailed p-value}$$

$\approx 2(.014) = .028$ , which is less than the specified significance level, so we would reject  $H_0$ . The data supports the article's authors' claim.

74. Let  $\mu_1$  denote the true average tear length for Brand A and let  $\mu_2$  denote the true average tear length for Brand B. The relevant hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$ . Assuming both populations have normal distributions, the two-sample t test is appropriate.  $m = 16$ ,  $\bar{x} = 74.0$ ,  $s_1 = 14.8$ ,  $n = 14$ ,  $\bar{y} = 61.0$ ,  $s_2 = 12.5$ , so the

$$\text{approximate d.f. is } n = \frac{\left(\frac{14.8^2}{16} + \frac{12.5^2}{14}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{14.8^2}{16}\right)^2}{15} + \frac{\left(\frac{12.5^2}{14}\right)^2}{13}} = 27.97, \text{ which we round down to } 27. \text{ The test}$$

$$\text{statistic is } t = \frac{74.0 - 61.0}{\sqrt{\frac{14.8^2}{16} + \frac{12.5^2}{14}}} \approx 2.6. \text{ From Table A.7, the p-value} = P(t > 2.6) = .007. \text{ At a}$$

significance level of .05,  $H_0$  is rejected and we conclude that the average tear length for Brand A is larger than that of Brand B.

75. a. The relevant hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$ . Assuming both populations have normal distributions, the two-sample t test is appropriate.  $m = 11$ ,  $\bar{x} = 98.1$ ,  $s_1 = 14.2$ ,  $n = 15$ ,  $\bar{y} = 129.2$ ,  $s_2 = 39.1$ . The test statistic is

$$t = \frac{-31.1}{\sqrt{18.3309 + 101.9207}} = \frac{-31.1}{\sqrt{120.252}} = -2.84. \text{ The approximate degrees of}$$

$$\text{freedom } n = \frac{(120.252)^2}{\frac{(18.3309)^2}{10} + \frac{(101.9207)^2}{14}} = 18.64, \text{ so we use } 18. \text{ From Table A.7,}$$

the two-tailed p-value  $\approx 2(.006) = .012$ . No, obviously, the results are different.



## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

- b. For the hypotheses  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = -25$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 < -25$ , the test statistic changes to  $t = \frac{-31.1 - (-25)}{\sqrt{120.252}} = -.556$ . With degrees of freedom 18, the p-value  $\approx P(t < -.6) = .278$ . Since the p-value is greater than any sensible choice of  $\alpha$ , we fail to reject  $H_0$ . There is insufficient evidence that the true average strength for males exceeds that for females by more than 25N.

76.

- a. The relevant hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1^* - \mathbf{m}_2^* = 0$  (which is equivalent to saying  $\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$ ) versus  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1^* - \mathbf{m}_2^* \neq 0$  (which is the same as saying  $\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0$ ). The pooled t test is based on d.f. =  $m + n - 2 = 8 + 9 - 2 = 15$ . The pooled variance is  $s_p^2 = \left(\frac{m-1}{m+n-2}\right)s_1^2 + \left(\frac{n-1}{m+n-2}\right)s_2^2$   
 $\left(\frac{8-1}{8+9-2}\right)(4.9)^2 + \left(\frac{9-1}{8+9-2}\right)(4.6)^2 = 22.49$ , so  $s_p = 4.742$ . The test statistic is  $t = \frac{\bar{x}^* - \bar{y}^*}{s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{18.0 - 11.0}{4.742 \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9}}} = 3.04 \approx 3.0$ . From Table A.7, the p-value associated with  $t = 3.0$  is  $2P(t > 3.0) = 2(.004) = .008$ . At significance level .05,  $H_0$  is rejected and we conclude that there is a difference between  $\mathbf{m}_1^*$  and  $\mathbf{m}_2^*$ , which is equivalent to saying that there is a difference between  $\mathbf{m}_1$  and  $\mathbf{m}_2$ .
- b. No. The mean of a lognormal distribution is  $\mathbf{m} = e^{\mathbf{m}^* + (\mathbf{s}^*)^2 / 2}$ , where  $\mathbf{m}^*$  and  $\mathbf{s}^*$  are the parameters of the lognormal distribution (i.e., the mean and standard deviation of  $\ln(x)$ ). So when  $\mathbf{s}_1^* = \mathbf{s}_2^*$ , then  $\mathbf{m}_1^* = \mathbf{m}_2^*$  would imply that  $\mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2$ . However, when  $\mathbf{s}_1^* \neq \mathbf{s}_2^*$ , then even if  $\mathbf{m}_1^* = \mathbf{m}_2^*$ , the two means  $\mathbf{m}_1$  and  $\mathbf{m}_2$  (given by the formula above) would not be equal.

77.

This is paired data, so the paired t test is employed. The relevant hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_d = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_d < 0$ , where  $\mathbf{m}_d$  denotes the difference between the population average control strength minus the population average heated strength. The observed differences (control – heated) are: -.06, .01, -.02, 0, and -.05. The sample mean and standard deviation of the differences are  $\bar{d} = -.024$  and  $s_d = .0305$ . The test statistic is

$$t = \frac{-.024}{.0305/\sqrt{5}} = -1.76 \approx -1.8. \text{ From Table A.7, with d.f.} = 5 - 1 = 4, \text{ the lower tailed p-}$$

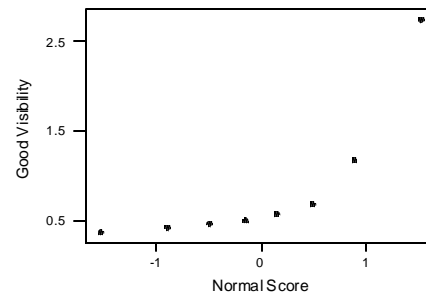
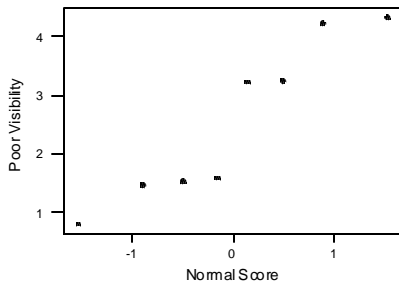
value associated with  $t = -1.8$  is  $P(t < -1.8) = P(t > 1.8) = .073$ . At significance level .05,  $H_0$  should not be rejected. Therefore, this data does not show that the heated average strength exceeds the average strength for the control population.

78. Let  $m_1$  denote the true average ratio for young men and  $m_2$  denote the true average ratio for elderly men. Assuming both populations from which these samples were taken are normally distributed, the relevant hypotheses are  $H_0 : m_1 - m_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : m_1 - m_2 > 0$ . The

value of the test statistic is  $t = \frac{(7.47 - 6.71)}{\sqrt{\frac{(.22)^2}{13} + \frac{(.28)^2}{12}}} = 7.5$ . The d.f. = 20 and the p-value is

$P(t > 7.5) \approx 0$ . Since the p-value is  $< \alpha = .05$ , we reject  $H_0$ . We have sufficient evidence to claim that the true average ratio for young men exceeds that for elderly men.

79.



A normal probability plot indicates the data for good visibility does not follow a normal distribution, thus a t-test is not appropriate for this small a sample size.

80. The relevant hypotheses would be  $m_M = m_F$  versus  $m_M \neq m_F$  for both the distress and delight indices. The reported p-value for the test of mean differences on the distress index was less than 0.001. This indicates a statistically significant difference in the mean scores, with the mean score for women being higher. The reported p-value for the test of mean differences on the delight index was  $> 0.05$ . This indicates a lack of statistical significance in the difference of delight index scores for men and women.

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

- 81.** We wish to test  $H_0: \mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2$  versus  $H_a: \mathbf{m}_1 \neq \mathbf{m}_2$

Unpooled:

With  $H_0: \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a: \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0$ , we will reject  $H_0$  if  $p\text{-value} < \mathbf{a}$ .

$$\mathbf{n} = \frac{\left(\frac{.79^2}{14} + \frac{1.52^2}{12}\right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{.79^2}{14}\right)^2}{13} + \frac{\left(\frac{1.52^2}{12}\right)^2}{11}} = 15.95 \approx 16, \text{ and the test statistic}$$

$$t = \frac{8.48 - 9.36}{\sqrt{\frac{.79^2}{14} + \frac{1.52^2}{12}}} = \frac{-.96}{.4869} = -1.97 \text{ leads to a p-value of } 2[ P(t > 1.97)] \\ \approx 2(.031) \approx .062$$

Pooled:

The degrees of freedom  $\mathbf{n} = m = n - 2 = 14 + 12 - 2 = 24$  and the pooled variance

is  $\left(\frac{13}{24}\right)(.79)^2 + \left(\frac{11}{24}\right)(1.52)^2 = 1.3970$ , so  $s_p = 1.181$ . The test statistic is

$$t = \frac{-.96}{1.181\sqrt{\frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{12}}} = \frac{-.96}{.465} \approx -2.1. \text{ The p-value} = 2[ P(t_{24} > 2.1)] = 2(.023) = .046.$$

With the pooled method, there are more degrees of freedom, and the p-value is smaller than with the unpooled method.

- 82.** Because of the nature of the data, we will use a paired t test. We obtain the differences by subtracting intake value from expenditure value. We are testing the hypotheses  $H_0: \mu_d = 0$  vs

$H_a: \mu_d \neq 0$ . Test statistic  $t = \frac{1.757}{1.197/\sqrt{7}} = 3.88$  with  $df = n - 1 = 6$  leads to a p-value of  $2[ P(t >$

$3.88)] \approx .004$ . Using either significance level .05 or .01, we would reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a difference between average intake and expenditure. However, at significance level .001, we would not reject.

- 83.**

- a.** With  $n$  denoting the second sample size, the first is  $m = 3n$ . We then wish

$$20 = 2(2.58)\sqrt{\frac{900}{3n} + \frac{400}{n}}, \text{ which yields } n = 47, m = 141.$$

- b.** We wish to find the  $n$  which minimizes  $2(z_{\mathbf{a}/2})\sqrt{\frac{900}{400-n} + \frac{400}{n}}$ , or equivalently, the

$n$  which minimizes  $\frac{900}{400-n} + \frac{400}{n}$ . Taking the derivative with respect to  $n$  and

equating to 0 yields  $900(400-n)^{-2} - 400n^{-2} = 0$ , whence  $9n^2 = 4(400-n)^2$ , or  $5n^2 + 3200n - 640,000 = 0$ . This yields  $n = 160, m = 400 - n = 240$ .

Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

84. Let  $p_1$  = true survival rate at  $11^\circ C$  ;  $p_2$  = true survival rate at  $30^\circ C$  ; The hypotheses are  $H_0 : p_1 - p_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : p_1 - p_2 \neq 0$ . The test statistic is  $z = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}\hat{q}(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n})}}$ . With  $\hat{p}_1 = \frac{73}{91} = .802$ , and  $\hat{p}_2 = \frac{102}{110} = .927$ ,  $\hat{p} = \frac{175}{201} = .871$ ,  $\hat{q} = .129$ .
- $$z = \frac{.802 - .927}{\sqrt{(.871)(.129)(\frac{1}{91} + \frac{1}{110})}} = \frac{-.125}{.0320} = -3.91$$
- The p-value =  $\Phi(-3.91) < \Phi(-3.49) = .0003$ , so reject  $H_0$  at any reasonable level. The two survival rates appear to differ.

85. a. We test  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0$ . Assuming both populations have normal distributions, the two-sample t test is appropriate. The approximate degrees of freedom  $n = \frac{(.042721)^2}{\frac{(.0325125)^2}{7} + \frac{(.0102083)^2}{11}} = 11.4$ , so we use  $df = 11$ .
- $t_{.0005,11} = 4.437$ , so we reject  $H_0$  if  $t \geq 4.437$  or  $t \leq -4.437$ . The test statistic is  $t = \frac{.68}{\sqrt{.042721}} \approx 3.3$ , which is not  $\geq 4.437$ , so we cannot reject  $H_0$ . At significance level .001, the data does not indicate a difference in true average insulin-binding capacity due to the dosage level.
- b. P-value =  $2P(t > 3.3) = 2(.004) = .008$  which is  $> .001$ .

86.  $\hat{S}^2 = \frac{[(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2 + (n_3 - 1)S_3^2 + (n_4 - 1)S_4^2]}{n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 - 4}$
- $E(\hat{S}^2) = \frac{[(n_1 - 1)\mathbf{s}_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)\mathbf{s}_2^2 + (n_3 - 1)\mathbf{s}_3^2 + (n_4 - 1)\mathbf{s}_4^2]}{n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 - 4} = \mathbf{s}^2$ . The estimate for the given data is  $= \frac{[15(.4096) + 17(.6561) + 7(.2601) + 11(.1225)]}{50} = .409$

Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

87.  $\Delta_0 = 0$ ,  $s_1 = s_2 = 10$ ,  $d = 1$ ,  $s = \sqrt{\frac{200}{n}} = \frac{14.142}{\sqrt{n}}$ , so  $\mathbf{b} = \Phi\left(1.645 - \frac{\sqrt{n}}{14.142}\right)$ ,

giving  $\mathbf{b} = .9015, .8264, .0294$ , and  $.0000$  for  $n = 25, 100, 2500$ , and  $10,000$  respectively. If the  $\mathbf{m}_i$ 's referred to true average IQ's resulting from two different conditions,  $\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 1$  would have little practical significance, yet very large sample sizes would yield statistical significance in this situation.

88.  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  is tested against  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0$  using the two-sample t test, rejecting  $H_0$  at level .05 if either  $t \geq t_{.025,15} = 2.131$  or if  $t \leq -2.131$ . With  $\bar{x} = 11.20$ ,  $s_1 = 2.68$ ,  $\bar{y} = 9.79$ ,  $s_2 = 3.21$ , and  $m = n = 8$ ,  $s_p = 2.96$ , and  $t = .95$ , so  $H_0$  is not rejected. In the situation described, the effect of carpeting would be mixed up with any effects due to the different types of hospitals, so no separate assessment could be made. The experiment should have been designed so that a separate assessment could be obtained (e.g., a randomized block design).

89.  $H_0 : p_1 = p_2$  will be rejected at level  $\mathbf{a}$  in favor of  $H_a : p_1 > p_2$  if either  $z \geq z_{.05} = 1.645$ . With  $\hat{p}_1 = \frac{250}{2500} = .10$ ,  $\hat{p}_2 = \frac{167}{2500} = .0668$ , and  $\hat{p} = .0834$ ,  $z = \frac{.0332}{.0079} = 4.2$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected. It appears that a response is more likely for a white name than for a black name.

90. The computed value of Z is  $z = \frac{34 - 46}{\sqrt{34 + 46}} = -1.34$ . A lower tailed test would be appropriate, so the p-value =  $\Phi(-1.34) = .0901 > .05$ , so we would not judge the drug to be effective.

91.

- a. Let  $\mathbf{m}_1$  and  $\mathbf{m}_2$  denote the true average weights for operations 1 and 2, respectively. The relevant hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0$ . The value of the test statistic is

$$t = \frac{(1402.24 - 1419.63)}{\sqrt{\frac{(10.97)^2}{30} + \frac{(9.96)^2}{30}}} = \frac{-17.39}{\sqrt{4.011363 + 3.30672}} = \frac{-17.39}{\sqrt{7.318083}} = -6.43.$$

$$\text{The d.f. } \mathbf{n} = \frac{(7.318083)^2}{\frac{(4.011363)^2}{29} + \frac{(3.30672)^2}{29}} = 57.5, \text{ so use df} = 57. t_{.025,57} \approx 2.000,$$

so we can reject  $H_0$  at level .05. The data indicates that there is a significant difference between the true mean weights of the packages for the two operations.

- b.  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = 1400$  will be tested against  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 > 1400$  using a one-sample t test

with test statistic  $t = \frac{\bar{x} - 1400}{s/\sqrt{m}}$ . With degrees of freedom = 29, we reject  $H_0$  if

$$t > t_{.05,29} = 1.699. \text{ The test statistic value is } t = \frac{1402.24 - 1400}{10.97/\sqrt{30}} = \frac{2.24}{2.00} = 1.1.$$

Because  $1.1 < 1.699$ ,  $H_0$  is not rejected. True average weight does not appear to exceed 1400.

92.  $Var(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) = \frac{\mathbf{I}_1}{m} + \frac{\mathbf{I}_2}{n}$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{I}}_1 = \bar{X}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{I}}_2 = \bar{Y}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{I}} = \frac{m\bar{X} + n\bar{Y}}{m+n}$ , giving

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\mathbf{I}}}{m} + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{I}}}{n}}}. \text{ With } \bar{x} = 1.616 \text{ and } \bar{y} = 2.557, z = -5.3 \text{ and p-value} =$$

$2(\Phi(-5.3)) < .0006$ , so we would certainly reject  $H_0 : \mathbf{I}_1 = \mathbf{I}_2$  in favor of  $H_a : \mathbf{I}_1 \neq \mathbf{I}_2$ .

93.  $\hat{\mathbf{I}}_1 = \bar{x} = 1.62$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{I}}_2 = \bar{y} = 2.56$ ,  $\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\mathbf{I}}_1}{m} + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{I}}_2}{n}} = 1.77$ , and the confidence interval is  $-.94 \pm (1.96)(1.77) = -.94 \pm .35 = (-1.29, -.59)$

## Chapter 9: Inferences Based on Two Samples

## CHAPTER 10

### Section 10.1

1.

- a.  $H_0$  will be rejected if  $f \geq F_{.05,4,15} = 3.06$  (since  $I - 1 = 4$ , and  $I(J - 1) = (5)(3) = 15$ ).

The computed value of F is  $f = \frac{MSTr}{MSE} = \frac{2673.3}{1094.2} = 2.44$ . Since 2.44 is not

$\geq 3.06$ ,  $H_0$  is not rejected. The data does not indicate a difference in the mean tensile strengths of the different types of copper wires.

- b.  $F_{.05,4,15} = 3.06$  and  $F_{.10,4,15} = 2.36$ , and our computed value of 2.44 is between those values, it can be said that  $.05 < p\text{-value} < .10$ .

2.

Type of Box	$\bar{x}$	s
1	713.00	46.55
2	756.93	40.34
3	698.07	37.20
4	682.02	39.87

Grand mean = 712.51

$$MSTr = \frac{6}{4-1} \left[ (713.00 - 712.51)^2 + (756.93 - 712.51)^2 + (698.07 - 712.51)^2 + (682.02 - 712.51)^2 \right] = 6,223.0604$$

$$MSE = \frac{1}{4} \left[ (46.55)^2 + (40.34)^2 + (37.20)^2 + (39.87)^2 \right] = 1,691.9188$$

$$f = \frac{MSTr}{MSE} = \frac{6,223.0604}{1,691.9188} = 3.678$$

$$F_{.05,3,20} = 3.10$$

$3.678 > 3.10$ , so reject  $H_0$ . There is a difference in compression strengths among the four box types.



## Chapter 10: The Analysis of Variance

3. With  $\mathbf{m}_i$  = true average lumen output for brand  $i$  bulbs, we wish to test

$H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{m}_3$  versus  $H_a$  : at least two  $\mathbf{m}_i$ 's are unequal.

$$MSTr = \hat{\mathbf{S}}_B^2 = \frac{591.2}{2} = 295.60, \quad MSE = \hat{\mathbf{S}}_W^2 = \frac{4773.3}{21} = 227.30, \text{ so}$$

$$f = \frac{MSTr}{MSE} = \frac{295.60}{227.30} = 1.30 \text{ For finding the p-value, we need degrees of freedom } I - 1 =$$

2 and  $I(J - 1) = 21$ . In the 2<sup>nd</sup> row and 21<sup>st</sup> column of Table A.9, we see that

$1.30 < F_{.10, 2, 21} = 2.57$ , so the p-value  $> .10$ . Since  $.10$  is not  $< .05$ , we cannot reject  $H_0$ .

There are no differences in the average lumen outputs among the three brands of bulbs.

4.  $x_{..} = I\bar{x}_{..} = 32(5.19) = 166.08$ , so  $SST = 911.91 - \frac{(166.08)^2}{32} = 49.95$ .

$$SSTr = 8[(4.39 - 5.19)^2 + \dots + (6.36 - 5.19)^2] = 20.38, \text{ so}$$

$$SSE = 49.95 - 20.38 = 29.57. \text{ Then } f = \frac{20.38/3}{29.57/28} = 6.43. \text{ Since}$$

$6.43 \geq F_{.05, 2, 28} = 2.95$ ,  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{m}_3 = \mathbf{m}_4$  is rejected at level  $.05$ . There are differences between at least two average flight times for the four treatments.

5.  $\mathbf{m}_i$  = true mean modulus of elasticity for grade  $i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ ). We test  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{m}_3$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least two  $\mathbf{m}_i$ 's are unequal. Reject  $H_0$  if  $f \geq F_{.01, 2, 27} = 5.49$ . The grand mean = 1.5367,

$$MSTr = \frac{10}{2} [(1.63 - 1.5367)^2 + (1.56 - 1.5367)^2 + (1.42 - 1.5367)^2] = .1143$$

$$MSE = \frac{1}{3} [(.27)^2 + (.24)^2 + (.26)^2] = .0660, \quad f = \frac{MSTr}{MSE} = \frac{.1143}{.0660} = 1.73. \text{ Fail to}$$

reject  $H_0$ . The three grades do not appear to differ.

- 6.

Source	Df	SS	MS	F
Treatments	3	509.112	169.707	10.85
Error	36	563.134	15.643	
Total	39	1,072.256		

$F_{.01, 3, 36} \approx F_{.01, 3, 30} = 4.51$ . The computed test statistic value of 10.85 exceeds 4.51, so reject  $H_0$  in favor of  $H_a$ : at least two of the four means differ.

Chapter 10: The Analysis of Variance

7.

Source	Df	SS	MS	F
Treatments	3	75,081.72	25,027.24	1.70
Error	16	235,419.04	14,713.69	
Total	19	310,500.76		

The hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{m}_3 = \mathbf{m}_4$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least two  $\mathbf{m}_i$ 's are unequal.  $1.70 < F_{.10,3,16} = 2.46$ , so p-value  $> .10$ , and we fail to reject  $H_0$ .

8.

The summary quantities are  $x_{1\bullet} = 2332.5$ ,  $x_{2\bullet} = 2576.4$ ,  $x_{3\bullet} = 2625.9$ ,  $x_{4\bullet} = 2851.5$ ,  $x_{5\bullet} = 3060.2$ ,  $x_{\bullet\bullet} = 13,446.5$ , so  $CF = 5,165,953.21$ ,  $SST = 75,467.58$ ,  $SSTr = 43,992.55$ ,  $SSE = 31,475.03$ ,  $MSTr = \frac{43,992.55}{4} = 10,998.14$ ,  $MSE = \frac{31,475.03}{30} = 1049.17$  and  $f = \frac{10,998.14}{1049.17} = 10.48$ . (These values should be displayed in an ANOVA table as requested.) Since  $10.48 \geq F_{.01,4,30} = 4.02$ ,  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{m}_3 = \mathbf{m}_4 = \mathbf{m}_5$  is rejected. There are differences in the true average axial stiffness for the different plate lengths.

9.

The summary quantities are  $x_{1\bullet} = 34.3$ ,  $x_{2\bullet} = 39.6$ ,  $x_{3\bullet} = 33.0$ ,  $x_{4\bullet} = 41.9$ ,  $x_{\bullet\bullet} = 148.8$ ,  $\sum \sum x_{ij}^2 = 946.68$ , so  $CF = \frac{(148.8)^2}{24} = 922.56$ ,  $SST = 946.68 - 922.56 = 24.12$ ,  $SSTr = \frac{(34.3)^2 + \dots + (41.9)^2}{6} - 922.56 = 8.98$ ,  $SSE = 24.12 - 8.98 = 15.14$ .

Source	Df	SS	MS	F
Treatments	3	8.98	2.99	3.95
Error	20	15.14	.757	
Total	23	24.12		

Since  $3.10 = F_{.05,3,20} < 3.95 < 4.94 = F_{.01,3,20}$ ,  $.01 < p - value < .05$  and  $H_0$  is rejected at level .05.

10.

a. 
$$E(\bar{X}_{..}) = \frac{\sum E(\bar{X}_{i.})}{I} = \frac{\sum m_i}{I} = \mathbf{m}.$$

b. 
$$E(\bar{X}_{i.}^2) = \text{Var}(\bar{X}_{i.}) + [E(\bar{X}_{i.})]^2 = \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{J} + m_i^2.$$

c. 
$$E(\bar{X}_{..}^2) = \text{Var}(\bar{X}_{..}) + [E(\bar{X}_{..})]^2 = \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{IJ} + \mathbf{m}^2.$$

d. 
$$E(SSTr) = E[J\sum \bar{X}_{i.}^2 - IJ\bar{X}_{..}^2] = J \sum \left( \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{J + m_i^2} \right) - IJ \left( \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{IJ + \mathbf{m}^2} \right)$$

$$= I\mathbf{s}^2 + J\sum m_i^2 - \mathbf{s}^2 - IJ\mathbf{m}^2 = (I-1)\mathbf{s}^2 + J\sum (m_i - \mathbf{m})^2, \text{ so}$$

$$E(MSTr) = \frac{E(SSTr)}{I-1} = E[J\sum \bar{X}_{i.}^2 - IJ\bar{X}_{..}^2] = \mathbf{s}^2 + J \sum \frac{(m_i - \mathbf{m})^2}{I-1}.$$

- e. When  $H_0$  is true,  $m_1 = \dots = m_I = \mathbf{m}$ , so  $\sum (m_i - \mathbf{m})^2 = 0$  and  $E(MSTr) = \mathbf{s}^2$ .  
 When  $H_0$  is false,  $\sum (m_i - \mathbf{m})^2 > 0$ , so  $E(MSTr) > \mathbf{s}^2$  (on average, MSTr overestimates  $\mathbf{s}^2$ ).

### Section 10.2

11.  $Q_{.05,5,15} = 4.37, w = 4.37 \sqrt{\frac{272.8}{4}} = 36.09.$

3	1	4	2	5
437.5	462.0	469.3	512.8	532.1

The brands seem to divide into two groups: 1, 3, and 4; and 2 and 5; with no significant differences within each group but all between group differences are significant.

## Chapter 10: The Analysis of Variance

12.

3	1	4	2	5
437.5	462.0	469.3	512.8	532.1

Brands 2 and 5 do not differ significantly from one another, but both differ significantly from brands 1, 3, and 4. While brands 3 and 4 do differ significantly, there is not enough evidence to indicate a significant difference between 1 and 3 or 1 and 4.

13.

3	1	4	2	5
427.5	462.0	469.3	502.8	532.1

Brand 1 does not differ significantly from 3 or 4, 2 does not differ significantly from 4 or 5, 3 does not differ significantly from 1, 4 does not differ significantly from 1 or 2, 5 does not differ significantly from 2, but all other differences (e.g., 1 with 2 and 5, 2 with 3, etc.) do appear to be significant.

14.  $I = 4, J = 8$ , so  $Q_{.05,4,28} \approx 3.87$ ,  $w = 3.87 \sqrt{\frac{1.06}{8}} = 1.41$ .

1	2	3	4
4.39	4.52	5.49	6.36

Treatment 4 appears to differ significantly from both 1 and 2, but there are no other significant differences.

15.  $Q_{.01,4,36} = 4.75$ ,  $w = 4.75 \sqrt{\frac{15.64}{10}} = 5.94$ .

2	1	3	4
24.69	26.08	29.95	33.84

Treatment 4 appears to differ significantly from both 1 and 2, but there are no other significant differences.

Chapter 10: The Analysis of Variance

16.

- a. Since the largest standard deviation ( $s_4 = 44.51$ ) is only slightly more than twice the smallest ( $s_3 = 20.83$ ) it is plausible that the population variances are equal (see text p. 406).
- b. The relevant hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{m}_3 = \mathbf{m}_4 = \mathbf{m}_5$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least two  $\mathbf{m}_i$ 's differ. With the given  $f$  of 10.48 and associated  $p$ -value of 0.000, we can reject  $H_0$  and conclude that there is a difference in axial stiffness for the different plate lengths.
- c.

4	6	8	10	12
333.21	368.06	375.13	407.36	437.17

---

There is no significant difference in the axial stiffness for lengths 4, 6, and 8, and for lengths 6, 8, and 10, yet 4 and 10 differ significantly. Length 12 differs from 4, 6, and 8, but does not differ from 10.

17.  $\mathbf{q} = \sum c_i \mathbf{m}_i$  where  $c_1 = c_2 = .5$  and  $c_3 = -1$ , so  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = .5\bar{x}_{1\bullet} + .5\bar{x}_{2\bullet} - \bar{x}_{3\bullet} = -.396$  and  $\sum c_i^2 = 1.50$ . With  $t_{.025,6} = 2.447$  and  $MSE = .03106$ , the CI is (from 10.5 on page 418)

$$-.396 \pm (2.447) \sqrt{\frac{(.03106)(1.50)}{3}} = -.396 \pm .305 = (-.701, -.091).$$

18.

- a. Let  $\mathbf{m}_i$  = true average growth when hormone # $i$  is applied.  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \dots = \mathbf{m}_5$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a$  : at least two  $\mathbf{m}_i$ 's differ if  $f \geq F_{.05,4,15} = 3.06$ . With

$$\frac{x_{\bullet\bullet}^2}{IJ} = \frac{(278)^2}{20} = 3864.20 \text{ and } \sum \sum x_{ij}^2 = 4280, \text{ SST} = 415.80.$$

$$\frac{\sum x_{i\bullet}^2}{J} = \frac{(51)^2 + (71)^2 + (70)^2 + (46)^2 + (40)^2}{4} = 4064.50, \text{ so SSTr} = 4064.50 -$$

3864.20 = 200.3, and  $SSE = 415.80 - 200.30 = 215.50$ . Thus

$$MSTr = \frac{200.3}{4} = 50.075, \text{ MSE} = \frac{215.5}{15} = 14.3667, \text{ and}$$

$$f = \frac{50.075}{14.3667} = 3.49. \text{ Because } 3.49 \geq 3.06, \text{ reject } H_0. \text{ There appears to be a}$$

difference in the average growth with the application of the different growth hormones.

## Chapter 10: The Analysis of Variance

- b.  $Q_{.05,5,15} = 4.37$ ,  $w = 4.37\sqrt{\frac{14.3667}{4}} = 8.28$ . The sample means are, in increasing order, 10.00, 11.50, 12.75, 17.50, and 17.75. The most extreme difference is  $17.75 - 10.00 = 7.75$  which doesn't exceed 8.28, so no differences are judged significant. Tukey's method and the F test are at odds.
19.  $MSTr = 140$ , error d.f. = 12, so  $f = \frac{140}{SSE/12} = \frac{1680}{SSE}$  and  $F_{.05,2,12} = 3.89$ .
- $$w = Q_{.05,3,12}\sqrt{\frac{MSE}{J}} = 3.77\sqrt{\frac{SSE}{60}} = .4867\sqrt{SSE}$$
- (significance of f) and  $.4867\sqrt{SSE} > 10$  (= 20 - 10, the difference between the extreme  $\bar{x}_i$ 's - so no significant differences are identified). These become  $431.88 > SSE$  and  $SSE > 422.16$ , so  $SSE = 425$  will work.
20. Now  $MSTr = 125$ , so  $f = \frac{1500}{SSE}$ ,  $w = .4867\sqrt{SSE}$  as before, and the inequalities become  $385.60 > SSE$  and  $SSE > 422.16$ . Clearly no value of SSE can satisfy both inequalities.
- 21.
- a. Grand mean = 222.167,  $MSTr = 38,015.1333$ ,  $MSE = 1,681.8333$ , and  $f = 22.6$ . The hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \dots = \mathbf{m}_6$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least two  $\mathbf{m}_i$ 's differ. Reject  $H_0$  if  $f \geq F_{.01,5,78}$  (but since there is no table value for  $n_2 = 78$ , use  $f \geq F_{.01,5,60} = 3.34$ ) With  $22.6 \geq 3.34$ , we reject  $H_0$ . The data indicates there is a dependence on injection regimen.
- b. Assume  $t_{.005,78} \approx 2.645$
- i) Confidence interval for  $\mathbf{m}_1 - \frac{1}{5}(\mathbf{m}_2 + \mathbf{m}_3 + \mathbf{m}_4 + \mathbf{m}_5 + \mathbf{m}_6)$ :
- $$\Sigma c_i \bar{x}_i \pm t_{\alpha/2, I(J-1)} \sqrt{\frac{MSE(\Sigma c_i^2)}{J}}$$
- $$= -67.4 \pm (2.645) \sqrt{\frac{1,681.8333(1.2)}{14}} = (-99.16, -35.64).$$
- ii) Confidence interval for  $\frac{1}{4}(\mathbf{m}_2 + \mathbf{m}_3 + \mathbf{m}_4 + \mathbf{m}_5) - \mathbf{m}_6$ :
- $$= 61.75 \pm (2.645) \sqrt{\frac{1,681.8333(1.25)}{14}} = (29.34, 94.16)$$

**Section 10.3**

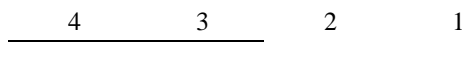
22. Summary quantities are  $x_{1\bullet} = 291.4$ ,  $x_{2\bullet} = 221.6$ ,  $x_{3\bullet} = 203.4$ ,  $x_{4\bullet} = 227.5$ ,  $x_{\bullet\bullet} = 943.9$ ,  $CF = 49,497.07$ ,  $\sum \sum x_{ij}^2 = 50,078.07$ , from which  $SST = 581$ ,  

$$SSTr = \frac{(291.4)^2}{5} + \frac{(221.6)^2}{4} + \frac{(203.4)^2}{4} + \frac{(227.5)^2}{5} - 49,497.07$$

$$= 49,953.57 - 49,497.07 = 456.50$$
, and  $SSE = 124.50$ . Thus  

$$MSTr = \frac{456.50}{3} = 152.17$$
,  $MSE = \frac{124.50}{18-4} = 8.89$ , and  $f = 17.12$ . Because  $17.12 \geq F_{.05,3,14} = 3.34$ ,  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \dots = \mathbf{m}_4$  is rejected at level .05. There is a difference in yield of tomatoes for the four different levels of salinity.

23.  $J_1 = 5, J_2 = 4, J_3 = 4, J_4 = 5$ ,  $\bar{x}_{1\bullet} = 58.28$ ,  $\bar{x}_{2\bullet} = 55.40$ ,  $\bar{x}_{3\bullet} = 50.85$ ,  $\bar{x}_{4\bullet} = 45.50$ ,  
 $MSE = 8.89$ . With  $W_{ij} = Q_{.05,4,14} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{MSE}{2} \left( \frac{1}{J_i} + \frac{1}{J_j} \right)} = 4.11 \sqrt{\frac{8.89}{2} \left( \frac{1}{J_i} + \frac{1}{J_j} \right)}$ ,  
 $\bar{x}_{1\bullet} - \bar{x}_{2\bullet} \pm W_{12} = (2.88) \pm (5.81)$ ;  $\bar{x}_{1\bullet} - \bar{x}_{3\bullet} \pm W_{13} = (7.43) \pm (5.81)^*$ ;  
 $\bar{x}_{1\bullet} - \bar{x}_{4\bullet} \pm W_{14} = (12.78) \pm (5.48)^*$ ;  $\bar{x}_{2\bullet} - \bar{x}_{3\bullet} \pm W_{23} = (4.55) \pm (6.13)$ ;  
 $\bar{x}_{2\bullet} - \bar{x}_{4\bullet} \pm W_{24} = (9.90) \pm (5.81)^*$ ;  $\bar{x}_{3\bullet} - \bar{x}_{4\bullet} \pm W_{34} = (5.35) \pm (5.81)$ ;  
 \*Indicates an interval that doesn't include zero, corresponding to  $\mathbf{m}'$ 's that are judged significantly different.



This underscoring pattern does not have a very straightforward interpretation.

24.

Source	Df	SS	MS	F
Groups	3-1=2	152.18	76.09	5.56
Error	74-3=71	970.96	13.68	
Total	74-1=73	1123.14		

Since  $5.56 \geq F_{.01,2,71} \approx 4.94$ , reject  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{m}_3$  at level .01.

25.

- a. The distributions of the polyunsaturated fat percentages for each of the four regimens must be normal with equal variances.

- b. We have all the  $\bar{X}_i$ 's, and we need the grand mean:

$$\bar{X}_{..} = \frac{8(43.0) + 13(42.4) + 17(43.1) + 14(43.5)}{52} = \frac{2236.9}{52} = 43.017$$

$$SSTr = \sum J_i (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_{..})^2 = 8(43.0 - 43.017)^2 + 13(42.4 - 43.017)^2 + 17(43.1 - 43.017)^2 + 13(43.5 - 43.017)^2 = 8.334$$

$$\text{and } MSTR = \frac{8.334}{3} = 2.778$$

$$SSTr = \sum (J_i - 1)s^2 = 7(1.5)^2 + 12(1.3)^2 + 16(1.2)^2 + 13(1.2)^2 = 77.79 \text{ and}$$

$$MSE = \frac{77.79}{48} = 1.621. \text{ Then } f = \frac{MSTR}{MSE} = \frac{2.778}{1.621} = 1.714 \text{ Since}$$

$1.714 < F_{.10,3,50} = 2.20$ , we can say that the p-value is  $> .10$ . We do not reject the null hypothesis at significance level .10 (or any smaller), so we conclude that the data suggests no difference in the percentages for the different regimens.

26.

- a.

i:	1	2	3	4	5	6	
J <sub>i</sub> :	4	5	4	4	5	4	
x <sub>i•</sub> :	56.4	64.0	55.3	52.4	85.7	72.4	x <sub>••</sub> = 386.2
x̄ <sub>i•</sub> :	14.10	12.80	13.83	13.10	17.14	18.10	ΣΣx <sub>j</sub> <sup>2</sup> = 5850.20

Thus SST = 113.64, SSTr = 108.19, SSE = 5.45, MSTR = 21.64, MSE = .273, f = 79.3.

Since  $79.3 \geq F_{.01,5,20} = 4.10$ ,  $H_0 : \mu_1 = \dots = \mu_6$  is rejected.

- b. The modified Tukey intervals are as follows: (The first number is  $\bar{x}_{i•} - \bar{x}_{j•}$  and the

second is  $W_{ij} = Q_{.01} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{MSE}{2} \left( \frac{1}{J_i} + \frac{1}{J_j} \right)}$ .)

Pair	Interval	Pair	Interval	Pair	Interval
1,2	1.30 ± 1.37	2,3	-1.03 ± 1.37	3,5	-3.31 ± 1.37 *
1,3	.27 ± 1.44	2,4	-.30 ± 1.37	3,6	-4.27 ± 1.44 *
1,4	1.00 ± 1.44	2,5	-4.34 ± 1.29 *	4,5	-4.04 ± 1.37 *
1,5	-3.04 ± 1.37 *	2,6	-5.30 ± 1.37 *	4,6	-5.00 ± 1.44 *
1,6	-4.00 ± 1.44 *	3,4	.37 ± 1.44	5,6	-.96 ± 1.37

Asterisks identify pairs of means that are judged significantly different from one another.



Chapter 10: The Analysis of Variance

- c. The 99% t confidence interval is  $\sum c_i \bar{x}_{i\cdot} \pm t_{.005, I(J-1)} \sqrt{\frac{MSE(\sum c_i^2)}{J_i}}$ .
- $$\sum c_i \bar{x}_{i\cdot} = \frac{1}{4} \bar{x}_{1\cdot} + \frac{1}{4} \bar{x}_{2\cdot} + \frac{1}{4} \bar{x}_{3\cdot} + 14 \bar{x}_{4\cdot} - 12 \bar{x}_{5\cdot} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{x}_{6\cdot} = -4.16, \frac{(\sum c_i^2)}{J_i} = .1719,$$
- MSE = .273,  $t_{.005, 20} = 2.845$ . The resulting interval is
- $$-4.16 \pm (2.845) \sqrt{(.273)(.1719)} = -4.16 \pm .62 = (-4.78, -3.54).$$
- The interval in the answer section is a Scheffe' interval, and is substantially wider than the t interval.

27.

- a. Let  $\mathbf{m}_i$  = true average folacin content for specimens of brand I. The hypotheses to be tested are  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{m}_3 = \mathbf{m}_4$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least two  $\mathbf{m}_i$ 's differ .

$$\sum \sum x_{ij}^2 = 1246.88 \text{ and } \frac{x_{..}^2}{n} = \frac{(168.4)^2}{24} = 1181.61, \text{ so SST} = 65.27.$$

$$\frac{\sum x_{i\cdot}^2}{J_i} = \frac{(57.9)^2}{7} + \frac{(37.5)^2}{5} + \frac{(38.1)^2}{6} + \frac{(34.9)^2}{6} = 1205.10, \text{ so}$$

$$SSTr = 1205.10 - 1181.61 = 23.49.$$

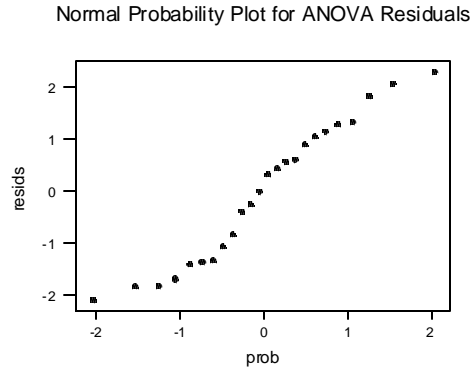
Source	Df	SS	MS	F
Treatments	3	23.49	7.83	3.75
Error	20	41.78	2.09	
Total	23	65.27		

With numerator df = 3 and denominator = 20,

$F_{.05, 3, 20} = 3.10 < 3.75 < F_{.01, 3, 20} = 4.94$ , so  $.01 < p\text{-value} < .05$ , and since the p-value < .05, we reject  $H_0$ . At least one of the pairs of brands of green tea has different average folacin content.

## Chapter 10: The Analysis of Variance

- b. With  $\bar{x}_{i\cdot} = 8.27, 7.50, 6.35,$  and  $5.82$  for  $I = 1, 2, 3, 4,$  we calculate the residuals  $x_{ij} - \bar{x}_{i\cdot}$  for all observations. A normal probability plot appears below, and indicates that the distribution of residuals could be normal, so the normality assumption is plausible.



- c.  $Q_{.05,4,20} = 3.96$  and  $W_{ij} = 3.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2.09}{2} \left( \frac{1}{J_i} + \frac{1}{J_j} \right)}$ , so the Modified Tukey

intervals are:

Pair	Interval	Pair	Interval
1,2	$.77 \pm 2.37$	2,3	$1.15 \pm 2.45$
1,3	$1.92 \pm 2.25$	2,4	$1.68 \pm 2.45$
1,4	$2.45 \pm 2.25^*$	3,4	$.53 \pm 2.34$
	4    3    2    1		

Only Brands 1 and 4 are different from each other.

28. 
$$SSTr = \sum_i \left\{ \sum_j (\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot})^2 \right\} = \sum_i J_i (\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot})^2 = \sum_i J_i \bar{X}_{i\cdot}^2 - 2\bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot} \sum_i J_i \bar{X}_{i\cdot} + \bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot}^2 \sum_i J_i$$

$$= \sum_i J_i \bar{X}_{i\cdot}^2 - 2\bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot} X_{\cdot\cdot} + n\bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot}^2 = \sum_i J_i \bar{X}_{i\cdot}^2 - 2n\bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot}^2 + n\bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot}^2 = \sum_i J_i \bar{X}_{i\cdot}^2 - n\bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot}^2$$

29. 
$$E(SSTr) = E\left(\sum_i J_i \bar{X}_{i\cdot}^2 - n\bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot}^2\right) = \sum_i J_i E(\bar{X}_{i\cdot}^2) - nE(\bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot}^2)$$

$$= \sum_i J_i \left[ \text{Var}(\bar{X}_{i\cdot}) + (E(\bar{X}_{i\cdot}))^2 \right] - n \left[ \text{Var}(\bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot}) + (E(\bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot}))^2 \right]$$

$$= \sum_i J_i \left[ \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{J_i} + \mathbf{m}_i^2 \right] - n \left[ \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{n} + \frac{(\sum_i J_i \mathbf{m}_i)^2}{n} \right]$$

$$= (I-1)\mathbf{s}^2 + \sum_i J_i (\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{a}_i)^2 - [\sum_i J_i (\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{a}_i)]^2$$

$$= (I-1)\mathbf{s}^2 + \sum_i J_i \mathbf{m}^2 + 2\mathbf{m}\sum_i J_i \mathbf{a}_i + \sum_i J_i \mathbf{a}_i^2 - [\mathbf{m}\sum_i J_i]^2 = (I-1)\mathbf{s}^2 + \sum_i J_i \mathbf{a}_i^2$$
 , from which E(MSTr) is obtained through division by  $(I-1)$ .

30.

a.  $\mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{a}_2 = 0, \mathbf{a}_3 = -1, \mathbf{a}_4 = 1$ , so  $\Phi^2 = \frac{2(0^2 + 0^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2)}{1} = 4, \Phi = 2$ ,

and from figure (10.5), power  $\approx .90$ .

b.  $\Phi^2 = .5J$ , so  $\Phi = .707\sqrt{J}$  and  $\mathbf{n}_2 = 4(J-1)$ . By inspection of figure (10.5),  $J = 9$  looks to be sufficient.

c.  $\mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{m}_3 = \mathbf{m}_4, \mathbf{m}_5 = \mathbf{m}_1 + 1$ , so  $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_1 + \frac{1}{5}, \mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{a}_2 = \mathbf{a}_3 = \mathbf{a}_4 = -\frac{1}{5}, \mathbf{a}_5 = \frac{4}{5}, \Phi^2 = \frac{2\binom{20}{25}}{1} = 1.60, \Phi = 1.26, \mathbf{n}_1 = 4, \mathbf{n}_2 = 45$ . By inspection of figure (10.6), power  $\approx .55$ .

31.

With  $\mathbf{s} = 1$  (any other  $\mathbf{s}$  would yield the same  $\Phi$ ),  $\mathbf{a}_1 = -1, \mathbf{a}_2 = \mathbf{a}_3 = 0, \mathbf{a}_4 = 1$ ,  $\Phi^2 = \frac{.25(5(-1)^2 + 5(0)^2 + 5(0)^2 + 5(1)^2)}{1} = 2.5, \Phi = 1.58, \mathbf{n}_1 = 3, \mathbf{n}_2 = 14$ , and power  $\approx .62$ .

32.

With Poisson data, the ANOVA should be done using  $y_{ij} = \sqrt{x_{ij}}$ . This gives

$$y_{1\cdot} = 15.43, y_{2\cdot} = 17.15, y_{3\cdot} = 19.12, y_{4\cdot} = 20.01, y_{\cdot\cdot} = 71.71,$$

$$\sum \sum y_{ij}^2 = 263.79, CF = 257.12, SST = 6.67, SSTr = 2.52, SSE = 4.15, MSTr = .84, MSE =$$

.26,  $f = 3.23$ . Since  $F_{.01,3,16} = 5.29$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected. The expected number of flaws per reel does not seem to depend upon the brand of tape.

33.  $g(x) = x \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right) = nu(1-u)$  where  $u = \frac{x}{n}$ , so  $h(x) = \int [u(1-u)]^{-1/2} du$ . From a

table of integrals, this gives  $h(x) = \arcsin(\sqrt{u}) = \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{n}}\right)$  as the appropriate

transformation.

34. 
$$E(MSTr) = \mathbf{s}^2 + \frac{1}{I-1} \left( n - \frac{IJ^2}{n} \right) \mathbf{s}_A^2 = \mathbf{s}^2 + \frac{n-J}{I-1} \mathbf{s}_A^2 = \mathbf{s}^2 + J\mathbf{s}_A^2$$

### Supplementary Exercises

35.

a.  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{m}_3 = \mathbf{m}_4$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least two  $\mathbf{m}_i$ 's differ ; 3.68 is not  $\geq F_{.01,3,20} = 4.94$ , thus fail to reject  $H_0$ . The means do not appear to differ.

b. We reject  $H_0$  when the p-value  $<$  alpha. Since .029 is not  $<$  .01, we still fail to reject  $H_0$ .

36.

a.  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \dots = \mathbf{m}_5$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a$  : at least two  $\mathbf{m}_i$ 's differ if  $f \geq F_{.05,4,40} = 2.61$ . With  $\bar{x}_{..} = 30.82$ , straightforward calculation yields

$$MSTr = \frac{221.112}{4} = 55.278, \quad MSE = \frac{80.4591}{5} = 16.1098, \text{ and}$$

$$f = \frac{55.278}{16.1098} = 3.43. \text{ Because } 3.43 \geq 2.61, H_0 \text{ is rejected. There is a difference}$$

among the five teaching methods with respect to true mean exam score.

b. The format of this test is identical to that of part a. The calculated test statistic is

$$f = \frac{33.12}{20.109} = 1.65. \text{ Since } 1.65 < 2.61, H_0 \text{ is not rejected. The data suggests that}$$

with respect to true average retention scores, the five methods are not different from one another.

## Chapter 10: The Analysis of Variance

37. Let  $\mathbf{m}_i$  = true average amount of motor vibration for each of five bearing brands. Then the hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \dots = \mathbf{m}_5$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least two  $\mathbf{m}_i$ 's differ. The ANOVA table follows:

Source	Df	SS	MS	F
Treatments	4	30.855	7.714	8.44
Error	25	22.838	0.914	
Total	29	53.694		

$8.44 > F_{.001,4,25} = 6.49$ , so p-value  $< .001$ , which is also  $< .05$ , so we reject  $H_0$ . At least two of the means differ from one another. The Tukey multiple comparison is appropriate.

$Q_{.05,5,25} = 4.15$  (from Minitab output. Using Table A.10, approximate with

$Q_{.05,5,24} = 4.17$ ).  $W_{ij} = 4.15\sqrt{.914/6} = 1.620$ .

Pair	$\bar{x}_{i\bullet} - \bar{x}_{j\bullet}$	Pair	$\bar{x}_{i\bullet} - \bar{x}_{j\bullet}$
1,2	-2.267*	2,4	1.217
1,3	0.016	2,5	2.867*
1,4	-1.050	3,4	-1.066
1,5	0.600	3,5	0.584
2,3	2.283*	4,5	1.650*

\*Indicates significant pairs.

5	3	1	4	2
---	---	---	---	---

38.  $x_{1\bullet} = 15.48$ ,  $x_{2\bullet} = 15.78$ ,  $x_{3\bullet} = 12.78$ ,  $x_{4\bullet} = 14.46$ ,  $x_{5\bullet} = 14.94$ ,  $x_{\bullet\bullet} = 73.44$ , so  $CF = 179.78$ ,  $SST = 3.62$ ,  $SSTr = 180.71 - 179.78 = .93$ ,  $SSE = 3.62 - .93 = 2.69$ .

Source	Df	SS	MS	F
Treatments	4	.93	.233	2.16
Error	25	2.69	.108	
Total	29	3.62		

$F_{.05,4,25} = 2.76$ . Since 2.16 is not  $\geq 2.76$ , do not reject  $H_0$  at level .05.

39.  $\hat{q} = 2.58 - \frac{2.63 + 2.13 + 2.41 + 2.49}{4} = .165$ ,  $t_{.025, 25} = 2.060$ ,  $MSE = .108$ , and  $\sum c_i^2 = (1)^2 + (-.25)^2 + (-.25)^2 + (-.25)^2 + (-.25)^2 = 1.25$ , so a 95% confidence interval for  $q$  is  $.165 \pm 2.060 \sqrt{\frac{(.108)(1.25)}{6}} = .165 \pm .309 = (-.144, .474)$ . This interval does include zero, so 0 is a plausible value for  $q$ .

40.  $m_1 = m_2 = m_3$ ,  $m_4 = m_5 = m_1 - s$ , so  $m = m_1 - \frac{2}{5}s$ ,  $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = \frac{2}{5}s$ ,  $a_4 = a_5 = -\frac{3}{5}s$ . Then  $\Phi^2 = \frac{J}{I} \sum \frac{a_i^2}{s^2}$   
 $= \frac{6}{5} \left[ \frac{3(\frac{2}{5}s)^2}{s^2} + \frac{2(-\frac{3}{5}s)^2}{s^2} \right] = 1.632$  and  $\Phi = 1.28$ ,  $n_1 = 4$ ,  $n_2 = 25$ . By inspection of figure (10.6), power  $\approx .48$ , so  $b \approx .52$ .

41. This is a random effects situation.  $H_0 : \sigma_A^2 = 0$  states that variation in laboratories doesn't contribute to variation in percentage.  $H_0$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a$  if  $f \geq F_{.05, 3, 8} = 4.07$ .  $SST = 86,078.9897 - 86,077.2224 = 1.7673$ ,  $SSTr = 1.0559$ , and  $SSE = .7114$ . Thus  $f = \frac{1.0559/3}{.7114/8} = 3.96$ , which is not  $\geq 4.07$ , so  $H_0$  cannot be rejected at level .05. Variation in laboratories does not appear to be present.

42. a.  $m_i$  = true average CFF for the three iris colors. Then the hypotheses are  $H_0 : m_1 = m_2 = m_3$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least two  $m_i$ 's differ.  $SST = 13,659.67 - 13,598.36 = 61.31$ ,  $SSTR = \left( \frac{(204.7)^2}{8} + \frac{(134.6)^2}{5} + \frac{(169.0)^2}{6} \right) - 13,598.36 = 23.00$  The ANOVA table follows:

Source	Df	SS	MS	F
Treatments	2	23.00	11.50	4.803
Error	16	38.31	2.39	
Total	18	61.31		

Because  $F_{.05, 2, 16} = 3.63 < 4.803 < F_{.01, 2, 16} = 6.23$ ,  $.01 < p\text{-value} < .05$ , so we reject  $H_0$ . There are differences in CFF based on iris color.

Chapter 10: The Analysis of Variance

b.  $Q_{.05,3,16} = 3.65$  and  $W_{ij} = 3.65 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2.39}{2} \left( \frac{1}{J_i} + \frac{1}{J_j} \right)}$ , so the Modified Tukey

intervals are:

Pair	$(\bar{x}_{i\cdot} - \bar{x}_{j\cdot}) \pm W_{ij}$
1,2	$-1.33 \pm 2.27$
1,3	$-2.58 \pm 2.15^*$
2,3	$-1.25 \pm 2.42$

Brown	Green	Blue
25.59	26.92	28.17

The CFF is only significantly different for Brown and Blue iris color.

43.  $\sqrt{(I-1)(MSE)(F_{.05,I-1,n-I})} = \sqrt{(2)(2.39)(3.63)} = 4.166$ . For  $\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2$ ,  $c_1 = 1$ ,  $c_2 = -1$ , and  $c_3 = 0$ , so  $\sqrt{\sum \frac{c_i^2}{J_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{5}} = .570$ . Similarly, for  $\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_3$ ,

$$\sqrt{\sum \frac{c_i^2}{J_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6}} = .540; \text{ for } \mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_3, \sqrt{\sum \frac{c_i^2}{J_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6}} = .606, \text{ and for}$$

$$.5\mathbf{m}_2 + .5\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_3, \sqrt{\sum \frac{c_i^2}{J_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{.5^2}{8} + \frac{.5^2}{5} + \frac{(-1)^2}{6}} = .498.$$

Contrast	Estimate	Interval
$\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2$	$25.59 - 26.92 = -1.33$	$(-1.33) \pm (.570)(4.166) = (-3.70, 1.04)$
$\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_3$	$25.59 - 28.17 = -2.58$	$(-2.58) \pm (.540)(4.166) = (-4.83, -.33)$
$\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_3$	$26.92 - 28.17 = -1.25$	$(-1.25) \pm (.606)(4.166) = (-3.77, 1.27)$
$.5\mathbf{m}_2 + .5\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_3$	$-1.92$	$(-1.92) \pm (.498)(4.166) = (-3.99, 0.15)$

The contrast between  $\mathbf{m}_1$  and  $\mathbf{m}_3$  since the calculated interval is the only one that does not contain the value (0).

Chapter 10: The Analysis of Variance

44.

Source	Df	SS	MS	F	F <sub>.05</sub>
Treatments	3	24,937.63	8312.54	1117.8	4.07
Error	8	59.49	7.44		
Total	11	24,997.12			

Because  $1117.8 \geq 4.07$ ,  $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4$  is rejected.  $Q_{.05,4,8} = 4.53$ , so

$$w = 4.53 \sqrt{\frac{7.44}{3}} = 7.13. \text{ The four sample means are } \bar{x}_{4\bullet} = 29.92, \bar{x}_{1\bullet} = 33.96,$$

$\bar{x}_{3\bullet} = 115.84$ , and  $\bar{x}_{2\bullet} = 129.30$ . Only  $\bar{x}_{1\bullet} - \bar{x}_{4\bullet} < 7.13$ , so all means are judged significantly different from one another except for  $\mu_4$  and  $\mu_1$  (corresponding to PCM and OCM).

45.

$Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_{..} = c(X_{ij} - \bar{X}_{..})$  and  $\bar{Y}_{i\bullet} - \bar{Y}_{..} = c(\bar{X}_{i\bullet} - \bar{X}_{..})$ , so each sum of squares involving Y will be the corresponding sum of squares involving X multiplied by  $c^2$ . Since F is a ratio of two sums of squares,  $c^2$  appears in both the numerator and denominator so cancels, and F computed from  $Y_{ij}$ 's = F computed from  $X_{ij}$ 's.

46.

The ordered residuals are  $-6.67, -5.67, -4, -2.67, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, .33, .33, .33, 1, 1, 2.33, 4, 5.33, 6.33$ . The corresponding z percentiles are  $-1.91, -1.38, -1.09, -.86, -.67, -.51, -.36, -.21, -.07, .07, .21, .36, .51, .67, .86, 1.09, 1.38$ , and  $1.91$ . The resulting plot of the respective pairs (the Normal Probability Plot) is reasonably straight, and thus there is no reason to doubt the normality assumption.



## Chapter 10: The Analysis of Variance

# CHAPTER 11

## Section 11.1

1.

a.  $MSA = \frac{30.6}{4} = 7.65$ ,  $MSE = \frac{59.2}{12} = 4.93$ ,  $f_A = \frac{7.65}{4.93} = 1.55$ . Since 1.55 is not  $\geq F_{.05,4,12} = 3.26$ , don't reject  $H_{0A}$ . There is no difference in true average tire lifetime due to different makes of cars.

b.  $MSB = \frac{44.1}{3} = 14.70$ ,  $f_B = \frac{14.70}{4.93} = 2.98$ . Since 2.98 is not  $\geq F_{.05,3,12} = 3.49$ , don't reject  $H_{0B}$ . There is no difference in true average tire lifetime due to different brands of tires.

2.

a.  $x_{1\bullet} = 163$ ,  $x_{2\bullet} = 152$ ,  $x_{3\bullet} = 142$ ,  $x_{4\bullet} = 146$ ,  $x_{\bullet 1} = 215$ ,  $x_{\bullet 2} = 188$ ,  
 $x_{\bullet 3} = 200$ ,  $x_{\bullet\bullet} = 603$ ,  $\sum \sum x_{ij}^2 = 30,599$ ,  $CF = \frac{(603)^2}{12} = 30,300.75$ , so  $SST = 298.25$ ,  
 $SSA = \frac{1}{3}[(163)^2 + (152)^2 + (142)^2 + (146)^2] - 30,300.75 = 83.58$ ,  
 $SSB = 30,392.25 - 30,300.75 = 91.50$ ,  
 $SSE = 298.25 - 83.58 - 91.50 = 123.17$ .

Source	Df	SS	MS	F
A	3	83.58	27.86	1.36
B	2	91.50	45.75	2.23
Error	6	123.17	20.53	
Total	11	298.25		

$F_{.05,3,6} = 4.76$ ,  $F_{.05,2,6} = 5.14$ . Since neither  $f$  is greater than the appropriate critical value, neither  $H_{0A}$  nor  $H_{0B}$  is rejected.

b.  $\hat{m} = \bar{x}_{\bullet\bullet} = 50.25$ ,  $\hat{a}_1 = \bar{x}_{1\bullet} - \bar{x}_{\bullet\bullet} = 4.08$ ,  $\hat{a}_2 = .42$ ,  $\hat{a}_3 = -2.92$ ,  $\hat{a}_4 = -1.58$ ,  
 $\hat{b}_1 = \bar{x}_{\bullet 1} - \bar{x}_{\bullet\bullet} = 3.50$ ,  $\hat{b}_2 = -3.25$ ,  $\hat{b}_3 = -.25$ .

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

3.  $x_{1\bullet} = 927, x_{2\bullet} = 1301, x_{3\bullet} = 1764, x_{4\bullet} = 2453, x_{\bullet 1} = 1347, x_{\bullet 2} = 1529,$   
 $x_{\bullet 3} = 1677, x_{\bullet 4} = 1892, x_{\bullet\bullet} = 6445, \sum\sum x_{ij}^2 = 2,969,375,$

$$CF = \frac{(6445)^2}{16} = 2,596,126.56, SSA = 324,082.2, SSB = 39,934.2,$$

$$SST = 373,248.4, SSE = 9232.0$$

a.

Source	Df	SS	MS	F
<b>A</b>	3	324,082.2	108,027.4	105.3
<b>B</b>	3	39,934.2	13,311.4	13.0
<b>Error</b>	9	9232.0	1025.8	
<b>Total</b>	15	373,248.4		

Since  $F_{.01,3,9} = 6.99$ , both  $H_{0A}$  and  $H_{0B}$  are rejected.

b.  $Q_{.01,4,9} = 5.96, w = 5.96\sqrt{\frac{1025.8}{4}} = 95.4$

i:	1	2	3	4
$\bar{x}_{i\bullet}$ :	231.75	325.25	441.00	613.25

All levels of Factor A (gas rate) differ significantly except for 1 and 2

c.  $w = 95.4$ , as in b

i:	1	2	3	4
$\bar{x}_{\bullet j}$ :	336.75	382.25	419.25	473

Only levels 1 and 4 appear to differ significantly.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

4.

- a. After subtracting 400,  $x_{1\bullet} = 151$ ,  $x_{2\bullet} = 137$ ,  $x_{3\bullet} = 125$ ,  $x_{4\bullet} = 124$ ,  
 $x_{\bullet 1} = 183$ ,  $x_{\bullet 2} = 169$ ,  $x_{\bullet 3} = 185$ ,  $x_{\bullet\bullet} = 537$ ,  $SSA = 159.98$ ,  $SSB = 38.00$ ,  
 $SST = 238.25$ ,  $SSE = 40.67$ .

Source	Df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.05</sub>
<b>A</b>	3	159.58	53.19	7.85	4.76
<b>B</b>	2	38.00	19.00	2.80	5.14
<b>Error</b>	6	40.67	6.78		
<b>Total</b>	11	238.25			

- b. Since  $7.85 \geq 4.76$ , reject  $H_{0A}$ :  $\mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{a}_2 = \mathbf{a}_3 = \mathbf{a}_4 = 0$ : The amount of coverage depends on the paint brand.
- c. Since 2.80 is not  $\geq 5.14$ , do not reject  $H_{0A}$ :  $\mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = \mathbf{b}_3 = 0$ . The amount of coverage does not depend on the roller brand.
- d. Because  $H_{0B}$  was not rejected. Tukey's method is used only to identify differences in levels of factor A (brands of paint).  $Q_{.05,4,6} = 4.90$ ,  $w = 7.37$ .

i:	4	3	2	1
$\bar{x}_{i\bullet}$ :	41.3	41.7	45.7	50.3

Brand 1 differs significantly from all other brands.

5.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f
<b>Angle</b>	3	58.16	19.3867	2.5565
<b>Connector</b>	4	246.97	61.7425	8.1419
<b>Error</b>	12	91.00	7.5833	
<b>Total</b>	19	396.13		

$H_0 : \mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{a}_2 = \mathbf{a}_3 = \mathbf{a}_4 = 0$ ;  $H_a$  : at least one  $\mathbf{a}_i$  is not zero.

$f_A = 2.5565 < F_{.01,3,12} = 5.95$ , so fail to reject  $H_0$ . The data fails to indicate any effect due to the angle of pull.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

6.

- a.  $MSA = \frac{11.7}{2} = 5.85$ ,  $MSE = \frac{25.6}{8} = 3.20$ ,  $f = \frac{5.85}{3.20} = 1.83$ , which is not significant at level .05.
- b. Otherwise extraneous variation associated with houses would tend to interfere with our ability to assess assessor effects. If there really was a difference between assessors, house variation might have hidden such a difference. Alternatively, an observed difference between assessors might have been due just to variation among houses and the manner in which assessors were allocated to homes.

7.

- a.  $CF = 140,454$ ,  $SST = 3476$ ,  
 $SSTr = \frac{(905)^2 + (913)^2 + (936)^2}{18} - 140,454 = 28.78$ ,  
 $SSBl = \frac{430,295}{3} - 140,454 = 2977.67$ ,  $SSE = 469.55$ ,  $MSTr = 14.39$ ,  $MSE = 13.81$ ,  $f_{Tr} = 1.04$ , which is clearly insignificant when compared to  $F_{.05,2,51}$ .
- b.  $f_{Bl} = 12.68$ , which is significant, and suggests substantial variation among subjects. If we had not controlled for such variation, it might have affected the analysis and conclusions.

8.

- a.  $x_{1\bullet} = 4.34$ ,  $x_{2\bullet} = 4.43$ ,  $x_{3\bullet} = 8.53$ ,  $x_{\bullet\bullet} = 17.30$ ,  $SST = 3.8217$ ,  
 $SSTr = 1.1458$ ,  $SSBl = \frac{32.8906}{3} - 9.9763 = .9872$ ,  $SSE = 1.6887$ ,  
 $MSTr = .5729$ ,  $MSE = .0938$ ,  $f = 6.1$ . Since  $6.1 \geq F_{.05,2,18} = 3.55$ ,  $H_{0A}$  is rejected; there appears to be a difference between anesthetics.
- b.  $Q_{.05,3,18} = 3.61$ ,  $w = .35$ .  $\bar{x}_{1\bullet} = .434$ ,  $\bar{x}_{2\bullet} = .443$ ,  $\bar{x}_{3\bullet} = .853$ , so both anesthetic 1 and anesthetic 2 appear to be different from anesthetic 3 but not from one another.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

9.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f
<b>Treatment</b>	3	81.1944	27.0648	22.36
<b>Block</b>	8	66.5000	8.3125	6.87
<b>Error</b>	24	29.0556	1.2106	
<b>Total</b>	35	176.7500		

$F_{.05,3,24} = 3.01$  . Reject  $H_0$ . There is an effect due to treatments.

$$Q_{.05,4,24} = 3.90 ; w = (3.90)\sqrt{\frac{1.2106}{9}} = 1.43$$

1	4	3	2
8.56	9.22	10.78	12.44

10.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f
<b>Method</b>	2	23.23	11.61	8.69
<b>Batch</b>	9	86.79	9.64	7.22
<b>Error</b>	18	24.04	1.34	
<b>Total</b>	29	134.07		

$F_{.01,2,18} = 6.01 < 8.69 < F_{.001,2,18} = 10.39$  , so  $.001 < p\text{-value} < .01$ , which is significant.

At least two of the curing methods produce differing average compressive strengths. (With p-value  $< .001$ , there are differences between batches as well.)

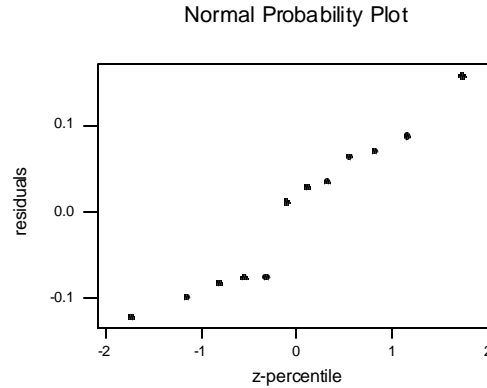
$$Q_{.05,3,18} = 3.61 ; w = (3.61)\sqrt{\frac{1.34}{10}} = 1.32$$

Method A	Method B	Method C
29.49	31.31	31.40

Methods B and C produce strengths that are not significantly different, but Method A produces strengths that are different (less) than those of both B and C.

## Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

11. The residual, percentile pairs are (-0.1225, -1.73), (-0.0992, -1.15), (-0.0825, -0.81), (-0.0758, -0.55), (-0.0750, -0.32), (0.0117, -0.10), (0.0283, 0.10), (0.0350, 0.32), (0.0642, 0.55), (0.0708, 0.81), (0.0875, 1.15), (0.1575, 1.73).



The pattern is sufficiently linear, so normality is plausible.

12.  $MSB = \frac{113.5}{4} = 28.38$ ,  $MSE = \frac{25.6}{8} = 3.20$ ,  $f_B = 8.87$ ,  $F_{.01,4,8} = 7.01$ , and since  $8.87 \geq 7.01$ , we reject  $H_0$  and conclude that  $\mathbf{S}_B^2 > 0$ .

13.

- a. With  $Y_{ij} = X_{ij} + d$ ,  $\bar{Y}_{i\cdot} = \bar{X}_{i\cdot} + d$ ,  $\bar{Y}_{\cdot j} = \bar{X}_{\cdot j} + d$ ,  $\bar{Y}_{\cdot\cdot} = \bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot} + d$ , so all quantities inside the parentheses in (11.5) remain unchanged when the Y quantities are substituted for the corresponding X's (e.g.,  $\bar{Y}_{i\cdot} - \bar{Y}_{\cdot\cdot} = \bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot}$ , etc.).
- b. With  $Y_{ij} = cX_{ij}$ , each sum of squares for Y is the corresponding SS for X multiplied by  $c^2$ . However, when F ratios are formed the  $c^2$  factors cancel, so all F ratios computed from Y are identical to those computed from X. If  $Y_{ij} = cX_{ij} + d$ , the conclusions reached from using the Y's will be identical to those reached using the X's.

14. 
$$E(\bar{X}_{i\cdot} - \bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot}) = E(\bar{X}_{i\cdot}) - E(\bar{X}_{\cdot\cdot}) = \frac{1}{J} E\left(\sum_j X_{ij}\right) - \frac{1}{IJ} E\left(\sum_i \sum_j X_{ij}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{J} \sum_j (m + \mathbf{a}_i + \mathbf{b}_j) - \frac{1}{IJ} \sum_i \sum_j (m + \mathbf{a}_i + \mathbf{b}_j)$$

$$= m + \mathbf{a}_i + \frac{1}{J} \sum_j \mathbf{b}_j - m - \frac{1}{I} \sum_i \mathbf{a}_i - \frac{1}{J} \sum_j \mathbf{b}_j = \mathbf{a}_i, \text{ as desired.}$$

15.

a.  $\sum \mathbf{a}_i^2 = 24$ , so  $\Phi^2 = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\left(\frac{24}{16}\right) = 1.125$ ,  $\Phi = 1.06$ ,  $\mathbf{n}_1 = 3$ ,  $\mathbf{n}_2 = 6$ , and from figure 10.5, power  $\approx .2$ . For the second alternative,  $\Phi = 1.59$ , and power  $\approx .43$ .

b.  $\Phi^2 = \left(\frac{1}{J}\right)\sum \frac{\mathbf{b}_j^2}{\mathbf{s}^2} = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(\frac{20}{16}\right) = 1.00$ , so  $\Phi = 1.00$ ,  $\mathbf{n}_1 = 4$ ,  $\mathbf{n}_2 = 12$ , and power  $\approx .3$ .

### Section 11.2

16.

a.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f
<b>A</b>	2	30,763.0	15,381.50	3.79
<b>B</b>	3	34,185.6	11,395.20	2.81
<b>AB</b>	6	43,581.2	7263.53	1.79
<b>Error</b>	24	97,436.8	4059.87	
<b>Total</b>	35	205,966.6		

b.  $f_{AB} = 1.79$  which is not  $\geq F_{.05,6,24} = 2.51$ , so  $H_{oAB}$  cannot be rejected, and we conclude that no interaction is present.

c.  $f_A = 3.79$  which is  $\geq F_{.05,2,24} = 3.40$ , so  $H_{oA}$  is rejected at level .05.

d.  $f_B = 2.81$  which is not  $\geq F_{.05,3,24} = 3.01$ , so  $H_{oB}$  is not rejected.

e.  $Q_{.05,3,24} = 3.53$ ,  $w = 3.53\sqrt{\frac{4059.87}{12}} = 64.93$ .

3	1	2
3960.02	4010.88	4029.10

Only times 2 and 3 yield significantly different strengths.



Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

17.

a.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.05</sub>
Sand	2	705	352.5	3.76	4.26
Fiber	2	1,278	639.0	6.82*	4.26
Sand&Fiber	4	279	69.75	0.74	3.63
Error	9	843	93.67		
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,105</b>			

There appears to be an effect due to carbon fiber addition.

b.

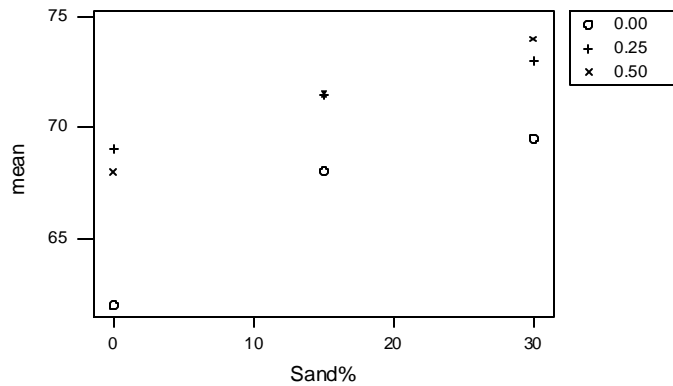
Source	Df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.05</sub>
Sand	2	106.78	53.39	6.54*	4.26
Fiber	2	87.11	43.56	5.33*	4.26
Sand&Fiber	4	8.89	2.22	.27	3.63
Error	9	73.50	8.17		
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>276.28</b>			

There appears to be an effect due to both sand and carbon fiber addition to casting hardness.

c.

Sand%	0	15	30	0	15	30	0	15	30
Fiber%	0	0	0	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5
$\bar{x}$	62	68	69.5	69	71.5	73	68	71.5	74

The plot below indicates some effect due to sand and fiber addition with no significant interaction. This agrees with the statistical analysis in part b



18.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.05</sub>	F <sub>.01</sub>
Formulation	1	2,253.44	2,253.44	376.2**	4.75	9.33
Speed	2	230.81	115.41	19.27**	3.89	6.93
Formulation & Speed	2	18.58	9.29	1.55	3.89	6.93
Error	12	71.87	5.99			
Total	17	2,574.7				

- a. There appears to be no interaction between the two factors.
- b. Both formulation and speed appear to have a highly statistically significant effect on yield.
- c. Let formulation = Factor A and speed = Factor B.

For Factor A:  $m_{1\bullet} = 187.03$   $m_{2\bullet} = 164.66$

For Factor B:  $m_{\bullet 1} = 177.83$   $m_{\bullet 2} = 170.82$   $m_{\bullet 3} = 178.88$

For Interaction:  $m_{11} = 189.47$   $m_{12} = 180.6$   $m_{13} = 191.03$

$m_{21} = 166.2$   $m_{22} = 161.03$   $m_{23} = 166.73$

overall mean:  $m = 175.84$

$a_i = m_{i\bullet} - m$ :  $a_1 = 11.19$   $a_2 = -11.18$

$b_j = m_{\bullet j} - m$ :  $b_1 = 1.99$   $b_2 = -5.02$   $b_3 = 3.04$

$y_{ij} = m_{ij} - (m + a_i + b_j)$ :

$y_{11} = .45$   $y_{12} = -1.41$   $y_{13} = .96$

$y_{21} = -.45$   $y_{22} = 1.39$   $y_{23} = -.97$

d.

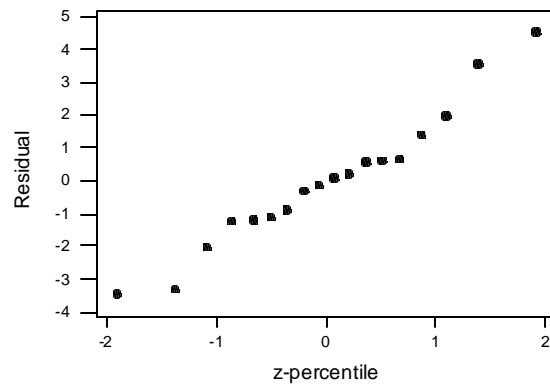
Observed	Fitted	Residual	Observed	Fitted	Residual
189.7	189.47	0.23	161.7	161.03	0.67
188.6	189.47	-0.87	159.8	161.03	-1.23
190.1	189.47	0.63	161.6	161.03	0.57
165.1	166.2	-1.1	189.0	191.03	-2.03
165.9	166.2	-0.3	193.0	191.03	1.97
167.6	166.2	1.4	191.1	191.03	0.07
185.1	180.6	4.5	163.3	166.73	-3.43
179.4	180.6	-1.2	166.6	166.73	-0.13
177.3	180.6	-3.3	170.3	166.73	3.57

## Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

e.

<b>i</b>	<b>Residual</b>	<b>Percentile</b>	<b>z-percentile</b>
1	-3.43	2.778	-1.91
2	-3.30	8.333	-1.38
3	-2.03	13.889	-1.09
4	-1.23	19.444	-0.86
5	-1.20	25.000	-0.67
6	-1.10	30.556	-0.51
7	-0.87	36.111	-0.36
8	-0.30	41.667	-0.21
9	-0.13	47.222	-0.07
10	0.07	52.778	0.07
11	0.23	58.333	0.21
12	0.57	63.889	0.36
13	0.63	69.444	0.51
14	0.67	75.000	0.67
15	1.40	80.556	0.86
16	1.97	86.111	1.09
17	3.57	91.667	1.38
18	4.50	97.222	1.91

Normal Probability Plot of ANOVA Residuals



The residuals appear to be normally distributed.

19.

a.

		j				
		$x_{ij\bullet}$	1	2	3	$x_{i\bullet\bullet}$
i	1	16.44	17.27	16.10	49.81	
	2	16.24	17.00	15.91	49.15	
	3	16.80	17.37	16.20	50.37	
		$x_{\bullet j\bullet}$	49.48	51.64	48.21	$x_{\bullet\bullet\bullet} = 149.33$ CF = 1238.8583

Thus SST = 1240.1525 - 1238.8583 = 1.2942,

$$SSE = 1240.1525 - \frac{2479.9991}{2} = .1530,$$

$$SSA = \frac{(49.81)^2 + (49.15)^2 + (50.37)^2}{6} - 1238.8583 = .1243, \quad SSB = 1.0024$$

Source	Df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.01</sub>
<b>A</b>	2	.1243	.0622	3.66	8.02
<b>B</b>	2	1.0024	.5012	29.48*	8.02
<b>AB</b>	4	.0145	.0036	.21	6.42
<b>Error</b>	9	.1530	.0170		
<b>Total</b>	17	1.2942			

$H_{oAB}$  cannot be rejected, so no significant interaction;  $H_{oA}$  cannot be rejected, so varying levels of NaOH does not have a significant impact on total acidity;  $H_{oB}$  is rejected: type of coal does appear to affect total acidity.

b.  $Q_{.01,3,9} = 5.43, w = 5.43 \sqrt{\frac{.0170}{6}} = .289$

j:	3	1	2
$\bar{x}_{\bullet j\bullet}$	8.035	8.247	8.607

Coal 2 is judged significantly different from both 1 and 3, but these latter two don't differ significantly from each other.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

20.  $x_{11\bullet} = 855, x_{12\bullet} = 905, x_{13\bullet} = 845, x_{21\bullet} = 705, x_{22\bullet} = 735, x_{23\bullet} = 675,$   
 $x_{1\bullet\bullet} = 2605, x_{2\bullet\bullet} = 2115, x_{\bullet 1\bullet} = 1560, x_{\bullet 2\bullet} = 1640, x_{\bullet 3\bullet} = 1520, x_{\bullet\bullet\bullet} = 4720,$   
 $\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma x_{ijk}^2 = 1,253,150, CF = 1,237,688.89, \Sigma\Sigma x_{ij\bullet}^2 = 3,756,950,$  which yields the accompanying ANOVA table.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.01</sub>
<b>A</b>	1	13,338.89	13,338.89	192.09*	9.93
<b>B</b>	2	1244.44	622.22	8.96*	6.93
<b>AB</b>	2	44.45	22.23	.32	6.93
<b>Error</b>	12	833.33	69.44		
<b>Total</b>	17	15,461.11			

Clearly,  $f_{AB} = .32$  is insignificant, so  $H_{0AB}$  is not rejected. Both  $H_{0A}$  and  $H_{0B}$  are both rejected, since they are both greater than the respective critical values. Both phosphor type and glass type significantly affect the current necessary to produce the desired level of brightness.

- 21.

a. 
$$SST = 12,280,103 - \frac{(19,143)^2}{30} = 64,954.70,$$

$$SSE = 12,280,103 - \frac{(24,529,699)}{2} = 15,253.50,$$

$$SSA = \frac{122,380,901}{10} - \frac{(19,143)^2}{30} = 22,941.80, \quad SSB = 22,765.53,$$

$$SSAB = 64,954.70 - [22,941.80 + 22,765.53 + 15,253.50] = 3993.87$$

Source	Df	SS	MS	f
<b>A</b>	2	22,941.80	11,470.90	$\frac{11,470.90}{499.23} = 22.98$
<b>B</b>	4	22,765.53	5691.38	$\frac{5691.38}{499.23} = 11.40$
<b>AB</b>	8	3993.87	499.23	.49
<b>Error</b>	15	15,253.50	1016.90	
<b>Total</b>	29	64,954.70		

- b.  $f_{AB} = .49$  is clearly not significant. Since  $22.98 \geq F_{.05,2,8} = 4.46, H_{0A}$  is rejected; since  $11.40 \geq F_{.05,4,8} = 3.84, H_{0B}$  is also rejected. We conclude that the different cement factors affect flexural strength differently and that batch variability contributes to variation in flexural strength.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

22. The relevant null hypotheses are  $H_{0A} : \mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{a}_2 = \mathbf{a}_3 = \mathbf{a}_4 = 0$ ;  $H_{0B} : \mathbf{s}_B^2 = 0$ ;  
 $H_{0AB} : \mathbf{s}_G^2 = 0$ .

$$SST = 11,499,492 - \frac{(16,598)^2}{24} = 20,591.83,$$

$$SSE = 11,499,492 - \frac{(22,982,552)}{2} = 8216.0,$$

$$SSA = \left[ \frac{(4112)^2 + (4227)^2 + (4122)^2 + (4137)^2}{6} \right] - \frac{(16,598)^2}{24} = 1387.5,$$

$$SSB = \left[ \frac{(5413)^2 + (5621)^2 + (5564)^2}{8} \right] - \frac{(16,598)^2}{24} = 2888.08,$$

$$SSAB = 20,591.83 - [8216.0 + 1387.5 + 2888.08] = 8216.25$$

Source	Df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.05</sub>
<b>A</b>	3	1,387.5	462.5	$\frac{MSA}{MSAB} = .34$	4.76
<b>B</b>	2	2,888.08	1,444.04	$\frac{MSB}{MSAB} = 1.07$	5.14
<b>AB</b>	6	8,100.25	1,350.04	$\frac{MSAB}{MSE} = 1.97$	3.00
<b>Error</b>	12	8,216.0	684.67		
<b>Total</b>	23	20,591.83			

Interaction between brand and writing surface has no significant effect on the lifetime of the pen, and since neither  $f_A$  nor  $f_B$  is greater than its respective critical value, we can conclude that neither the surface nor the brand of pen has a significant effect on the writing lifetime.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

23. Summary quantities include  $x_{1..} = 9410$ ,  $x_{2..} = 8835$ ,  $x_{3..} = 9234$ ,  $x_{.1.} = 5432$ ,  $x_{.2.} = 5684$ ,  $x_{.3.} = 5619$ ,  $x_{.4.} = 5567$ ,  $x_{.3.} = 5177$ ,  $x_{...} = 27,479$ ,  $CF = 16,779,898.69$ ,  $\Sigma x_{i..}^2 = 251,872,081$ ,  $\Sigma x_{.j.}^2 = 151,180,459$ , resulting in the accompanying ANOVA table.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f
<b>A</b>	2	11,573.38	5786.69	$\frac{MSA}{MSAB} = 26.70$
<b>B</b>	4	17,930.09	4482.52	$\frac{MSB}{MSAB} = 20.68$
<b>AB</b>	8	1734.17	216.77	$\frac{MSAB}{MSE} = 1.38$
<b>Error</b>	30	4716.67	157.22	
<b>Total</b>	44	35,954.31		

Since  $1.38 < F_{.01,8,30} = 3.17$ ,  $H_{oG}$  cannot be rejected, and we continue:

$26.70 \geq F_{.01,2,8} = 8.65$ , and  $20.68 \geq F_{.01,4,8} = 7.01$ , so both  $H_{oA}$  and  $H_{oB}$  are rejected.

Both capping material and the different batches affect compressive strength of concrete cylinders.

- 24.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. } E(\bar{X}_{i..} - \bar{X}_{...}) &= \frac{1}{JK} \sum_j \sum_k E(X_{ijk}) - \frac{1}{IJK} \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k E(X_{ijk}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{JK} \sum_j \sum_k (\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{a}_i + \mathbf{b}_j + \mathbf{g}_{ij}) - \frac{1}{IJK} \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k (\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{a}_i + \mathbf{b}_j + \mathbf{g}_{ij}) = \mathbf{m} + \mathbf{a}_i - \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{a}_i \\
 \text{b. } E(\hat{\mathbf{g}}_{ij}) &= \frac{1}{K} \sum_k E(X_{ijk}) - \frac{1}{JK} \sum_j \sum_k E(X_{ijk}) - \frac{1}{IK} \sum_i \sum_k E(X_{ijk}) + \frac{1}{IJK} \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k E(X_{ijk}) \\
 &= \mathbf{m} + \mathbf{a}_i + \mathbf{b}_j + \mathbf{g}_{ij} - (\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{a}_i) - (\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{b}_j) + \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{g}_{ij}
 \end{aligned}$$

25. With  $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{a}_i - \mathbf{a}_{i'}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \bar{X}_{i..} - \bar{X}_{i'..} = \frac{1}{JK} \sum_j \sum_k (X_{ijk} - X_{i'jk})$ , and since  $i \neq i'$ ,  $X_{ijk}$  and  $X_{i'jk}$  are independent for every  $j, k$ . Thus
- $$\text{Var}(\hat{\mathbf{q}}) = \text{Var}(\bar{X}_{i..}) + \text{Var}(\bar{X}_{i'..}) = \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{JK} + \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{JK} = \frac{2\mathbf{s}^2}{JK} \quad (\text{because } \text{Var}(\bar{X}_{i..}) = \text{Var}(\bar{\mathbf{e}}_{i..}))$$
- and  $\text{Var}(\mathbf{e}_{ijk}) = \mathbf{s}^2$  so  $\hat{\mathbf{s}}_{\hat{\mathbf{q}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2MSE}{JK}}$ . The appropriate number of d.f. is  $IJ(K-1)$ , so the C.I. is  $(\bar{x}_{i..} - \bar{x}_{i'..}) \pm t_{\alpha/2, IJ(K-1)} \sqrt{\frac{2MSE}{JK}}$ . For the data of exercise 19,  $\bar{x}_{2..} = 49.15$ ,  $\bar{x}_{3..} = 50.37$ ,  $MSE = .0170$ ,  $t_{.025, 9} = 2.262$ ,  $J = 3$ ,  $K = 2$ , so the C.I. is
- $$(49.15 - 50.37) \pm 2.262 \sqrt{\frac{.0370}{6}} = -1.22 \pm .17 = (-1.39, -1.05).$$

26.

- a.  $\frac{E(MSAB)}{E(MSE)} = 1 + \frac{K\mathbf{s}_G^2}{\mathbf{s}^2} = 1$  if  $\mathbf{s}_G^2 = 0$  and  $> 1$  if  $\mathbf{s}_G^2 > 0$ , so  $\frac{MSAB}{MSE}$  is the appropriate F ratio.
- b.  $\frac{E(MSA)}{E(MSAB)} = \frac{\mathbf{s}^2 + K\mathbf{s}_G^2 + JK\mathbf{s}_A^2}{\mathbf{s}^2 + K\mathbf{s}_G^2} = 1 + \frac{JK\mathbf{s}_A^2}{\mathbf{s}^2 + K\mathbf{s}_G^2} = 1$  if  $\mathbf{s}_A^2 = 0$  and  $> 1$  if  $\mathbf{s}_A^2 > 0$ , so  $\frac{MSA}{MSAB}$  is the appropriate F ratio.



## Section 11.3

27.

a.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.05</sub>
A	2	14,144.44	7072.22	61.06	3.35
B	2	5,511.27	2755.64	23.79	3.35
C	2	244,696.39	122,348.20	1056.24	3.35
AB	4	1,069.62	267.41	2.31	2.73
AC	4	62.67	15.67	.14	2.73
BC	4	331.67	82.92	.72	2.73
ABC	8	1,080.77	135.10	1.17	2.31
Error	27	3,127.50	115.83		
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>270,024.33</b>			

b. The computed f-statistics for all four interaction terms are less than the tabled values for statistical significance at the level .05. This indicates that none of the interactions are statistically significant.

c. The computed f-statistics for all three main effects exceed the tabled value for significance at level .05. All three main effects are statistically significant.

d.  $Q_{.05,3,27}$  is not tabled, use  $Q_{.05,3,24} = 3.53$ ,  $w = 3.53 \sqrt{\frac{115.83}{(3)(3)(2)}} = 8.95$ . All three levels differ significantly from each other.

28.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.01</sub>
A	3	19,149.73	6,383.24	2.70	4.72
B	2	2,589,047.62	1,294,523.81	546.79	5.61
C	1	157,437.52	157,437.52	66.50	7.82
AB	6	53,238.21	8,873.04	3.75	3.67
AC	3	9,033.73	3,011.24	1.27	4.72
BC	2	91,880.04	45,940.02	19.40	5.61
ABC	6	6,558.46	1,093.08	.46	3.67
Error	24	56,819.50	2,367.48		
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2,983,164.81</b>			

The statistically significant interactions are AB and BC. Factor A appears to be the least significant of all the factors. It does not have a significant main effect and the significant interaction (AB) is only slightly greater than the tabled value at significance level .01

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

29.  $I = 3, J = 2, K = 4, L = 4; SSA = JKL \sum (\bar{x}_{i...} - \bar{x}_{...})^2; SSB = IKL \sum (\bar{x}_{.j..} - \bar{x}_{...})^2;$   
 $SSC = IJL \sum (\bar{x}_{...k} - \bar{x}_{...})^2.$

For level A:  $\bar{x}_{1...} = 3.781 \quad \bar{x}_{2...} = 3.625 \quad \bar{x}_{3...} = 4.469$

For level B:  $\bar{x}_{.1..} = 4.979 \quad \bar{x}_{.2..} = 2.938$

For level C:  $\bar{x}_{..1} = 3.417 \quad \bar{x}_{..2} = 5.875 \quad \bar{x}_{..3} = .875 \quad \bar{x}_{..4} = 5.667$   
 $\bar{x}_{...} = 3.958$

SSA = 12.907; SSB = 99.976; SSC = 393.436

a.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.05*</sub>
A	2	12.907	6.454	1.04	3.15
B	1	99.976	99.976	16.09	4.00
C	3	393.436	131.145	21.10	2.76
AB	2	1.646	.823	.13	3.15
AC	6	71.021	11.837	1.90	2.25
BC	3	1.542	.514	.08	2.76
ABC	6	9.805	1.634	.26	2.25
Error	72	447.500	6.215		
<b>Total</b>	95	1,037.833			

\*use 60 df for denominator of tabled F.

b. No interaction effects are significant at level .05

c. Factor B and C main effects are significant at the level .05

d.  $Q_{.05,4,72}$  is not tabled, use  $Q_{.05,4,60} = 3.74$ ,  $w = 3.74 \sqrt{\frac{6.215}{(3)(2)(4)}} = 1.90.$

Machine:	3	1	4	2
Mean:	.875	3.417	5.667	5.875

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

30.

a. See ANOVA table

b.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.05</sub>
A	3	.22625	.075417	77.35	9.28
B	1	.000025	.000025	.03	10.13
C	1	.0036	.0036	3.69	10.13
AB	3	.004325	.0014417	1.48	9.28
AC	3	.00065	.000217	.22	9.28
BC	1	.000625	.000625	.64	10.13
ABC	3	.002925	.000975		
Error	--	--	--		
<b>Total</b>	15	.2384			

The only statistically significant effect at the level .05 is the factor A main effect: levels of nitrogen.

c.  $Q_{.05,4,3} = 6.82$  ;  $w = 6.82 \sqrt{\frac{.002925}{(2)(2)}} = .1844$ .

1	2	3	4
1.1200	1.3025	1.3875	1.4300

31.

$x_{ij}$	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	210.2	224.9	218.1
A <sub>2</sub>	224.1	229.5	221.5
A <sub>3</sub>	217.7	230.0	202.0
$x_{.j}$	652.0	684.4	641.6

$x_{ik}$	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>
C <sub>1</sub>	213.8	222.0	205.0
C <sub>2</sub>	225.6	226.5	223.5
C <sub>3</sub>	213.8	226.6	221.2
$x_{i.}$	653.2	675.1	649.7

$x_{jk}$	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>
B <sub>1</sub>	213.5	220.5	218.0
B <sub>2</sub>	214.3	246.1	224.0
B <sub>3</sub>	213.0	209.0	219.6
$x_{.k}$	640.8	675.6	661.6

$$\Sigma\Sigma x_{ij}^2 = 435,382.26 \quad \Sigma\Sigma x_{ik}^2 = 435,156.74 \quad \Sigma\Sigma x_{jk}^2 = 435,666.36$$

$$\Sigma x_{.j}^2 = 1,305,157.92 \quad \Sigma x_{i.}^2 = 1,304,540.34 \quad \Sigma x_{.k}^2 = 1,304,774.56$$

Also,  $\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma x_{ijk}^2 = 145,386.40$ ,  $x_{...} = 1978$ ,  $CF = 144,906.81$ , from which we obtain the

ANOVA table displayed in the problem statement.  $F_{.01,4,8} = 7.01$ , so the AB and BC interactions are significant (as can be seen from the p-values) and tests for main effects are not appropriate.

32.

- a. Since  $\frac{E(MSABC)}{E(MSE)} = \frac{s^2 + Ls_{ABC}^2}{s^2} = 1$  if  $s_{ABC}^2 = 0$  and  $> 1$  if  $s_{ABC}^2 > 0$ ,  $\frac{MSABC}{MSE}$  is the appropriate F ratio for testing  $H_0 : s_{ABC}^2 = 0$ . Similarly,  $\frac{MSC}{MSE}$  is the F ratio for testing  $H_0 : s_C^2 = 0$ ;  $\frac{MSAB}{MSABC}$  is the F ratio for testing  $H_0 : all g_{ij}^{AB} = 0$ ; and  $\frac{MSA}{MSAC}$  is the F ratio for testing  $H_0 : all a_i = 0$ .

b.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.01</sub>
A	1	14,318.24	14,318.24	$\frac{MSA}{MSAC} = 19.85$	98.50
B	3	9656.4	3218.80	$\frac{MSB}{MSBC} = 6.24$	9.78
C	2	2270.22	1135.11	$\frac{MSC}{MSE} = 3.15$	5.61
AB	3	3408.93	1136.31	$\frac{MSAB}{MSABC} = 2.41$	9.78
AC	2	1442.58	721.29	$\frac{MSAC}{MSABC} = 2.00$	5.61
BC	6	3096.21	516.04	$\frac{MSBC}{MSE} = 1.43$	3.67
ABC	6	2832.72	472.12	$\frac{MSABC}{MSE} = 1.31$	3.67
Error	24	8655.60	360.65		
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>				

At level .01, no H<sub>0</sub>'s can be rejected, so there appear to be no interaction or main effects present.

33.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f
A	6	67.32	11.02	
B	6	51.06	8.51	
C	6	5.43	.91	.61
Error	30	44.26	1.48	
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>168.07</b>		

Since  $.61 < F_{.05,6,30} = 2.42$ , treatment was not effective.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

34.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
$x_{i..}$	144	205	272	293	85	98
$x_{.j.}$	171	199	147	221	177	182
$x_{..k}$	180	161	186	171	169	230

Thus  $x_{...} = 1097$ ,  $CF = \frac{(1097)^2}{36} = 33,428.03$ ,  $\sum \sum x_{ij(k)}^2 = 42,219$ ,  $\sum x_{i..}^2 = 239,423$ ,  
 $\sum x_{.j.}^2 = 203,745$ ,  $\sum x_{..k}^2 = 203,619$

Source	Df	SS	MS	f
A	5	6475.80	1295.16	
B	5	529.47	105.89	
C	5	508.47	101.69	1.59
Error	20	1277.23	63.89	
Total	35	8790.97		

Since 1.59 is not  $\geq F_{.05,5,20} = 2.71$ ,  $H_{0C}$  is not rejected; shelf space does not appear to affect sales.

35.

	1	2	3	4	5	
$x_{i..}$	40.68	30.04	44.02	32.14	33.21	$\sum x_{i..}^2 = 6630.91$
$x_{.j.}$	29.19	31.61	37.31	40.16	41.82	$\sum x_{.j.}^2 = 6605.02$
$x_{..k}$	36.59	36.67	36.03	34.50	36.30	$\sum x_{..k}^2 = 6489.92$

$x_{...} = 180.09$ ,  $CF = 1297.30$ ,  $\sum \sum x_{ij(k)}^2 = 1358.60$

Source	Df	SS	MS	f
A	4	28.89	7.22	10.78
B	4	23.71	5.93	8.85
C	4	0.69	0.17	0.25
Error	12	8.01	.67	
Total	24	61.30		

$F_{4,12} = 3.26$ , so both factor A (plant) and B (leaf size) appear to affect moisture content, but factor C (time of weighing) does not.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

36.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.01</sub> *
A (laundry treatment)	3	39.171	13.057	16.23	3.95
B (pen type)	2	.665	.3325	.41	4.79
C (Fabric type)	5	21.508	4.3016	5.35	3.17
AB	6	1.432	.2387	.30	2.96
AC	15	15.953	1.0635	1.32	2.19
BC	10	1.382	.1382	.17	2.47
ABC	30	9.016	.3005	.37	1.86
Error	144	115.820	.8043		
<b>Total</b>	215	204.947			

\*Because denominator degrees of freedom for 144 is not tabled, use 120.

At the level .01, there are two statistically significant main effects (laundry treatment and fabric type). There are no statistically significant interactions.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

37.

Source	Df	MS	f	F <sub>.01</sub> *
A	2	2207.329	2259.29	5.39
B	1	47.255	48.37	7.56
C	2	491.783	503.36	5.39
D	1	.044	.05	7.56
AB	2	15.303	15.66	5.39
AC	4	275.446	281.93	4.02
AD	2	.470	.48	5.39
BC	2	2.141	2.19	5.39
BD	1	.273	.28	7.56
CD	2	.247	.25	5.39
ABC	4	3.714	3.80	4.02
ABD	2	4.072	4.17	5.39
ACD	4	.767	.79	4.02
BCD	2	.280	.29	5.39
ABCD	4	.347	.355	4.02
Error	36	.977		
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>			

\*Because denominator d.f. for 36 is not tabled, use d.f. = 30

SST = (71)(93.621) = 6,647.091. Computing all other sums of squares and adding them up = 6,645.702. Thus SSABCD = 6,647.091 – 6,645.702 = 1.389 and

$$MS_{ABCD} = \frac{1.389}{4} = .347.$$

At level .01 the statistically significant main effects are A, B, C. The interaction AB and AC are also statistically significant. No other interactions are statistically significant.



**Section 11.4**

38.

a.

Treatment Condition	$x_{ijk}$	1	2	Effect Contrast	$SS = \frac{(\text{contrast})^2}{16}$
$(I) = x_{111}$	404.2	839.2	1991.0	3697.0	
$a = x_{211}$	435.0	1151.8	1706.0	164.2	1685.1
$b = x_{121}$	549.6	717.6	83.4	583.4	21,272.2
$ab = x_{221}$	602.2	988.4	80.8	24.2	36.6
$c = x_{112}$	339.2	30.8	312.6	-285.0	5076.6
$ac = x_{212}$	378.4	52.6	270.8	-2.6	.4
$bc = x_{122}$	473.4	39.2	21.8	-41.8	109.2
$abc = x_{222}$	515.0	41.6	2.4	-19.4	23.5

$$\sum \sum \sum \sum x_{ijkl}^2 = 882,573.38; \quad SST = 882,573.38 - \frac{(3697)^2}{16} = 28,335.3$$

b. The important effects are those with small associated p-values, indicating statistical significance. Those effects significant at level .05 (i.e., p-value < .05) are the three main effects and the speed by distance interaction.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

39.

Condition	Total	1	2	Contrast	$SS = \frac{(\text{contrast})^2}{24}$
111	315	927	2478	5485	
211	612	1551	3007	1307	A = 71,177.04
121	584	1163	680	1305	B = 70,959.38
221	967	1844	627	199	AB = 1650.04
112	453	297	624	529	C = 11,660.04
212	710	383	681	-53	AC = 117.04
122	737	257	86	57	BC = 135.38
222	1107	370	113	27	ABC = 30.38

a.  $\hat{b}_1 = \bar{x}_{2..} - \bar{x}_{...} = \frac{584 + 967 + 737 + 1107 - 315 - 612 - 453 - 710}{24} = 54.38$   
 $\hat{g}_{11}^{AC} = \frac{315 - 612 + 584 - 967 - 453 + 710 - 737 + 1107}{24} = 2.21;$   
 $\hat{g}_{21}^{AC} = -\hat{g}_{11}^{AC} = 2.21.$

b. Factor SS's appear above. With  $CF = \frac{5485^2}{24} = 1,253,551.04$  and  $\sum \sum \sum \sum x_{ijkl}^2 = 1,411,889$ ,  $SST = 158,337.96$ , from which  $SSE = 2608.7$ . The ANOVA table appears in the answer section.  $F_{.05,1,16} = 4.49$ , from which we see that the AB interaction and all the main effects are significant.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

40.

- a. In the accompanying ANOVA table, effects are listed in the order implied by Yates' algorithm.  $\sum\sum\sum\sum x_{ijklm}^2 = 4783.16$ ,  $x_{\dots} = 388.14$ , so

$$SST = 4783.16 - \frac{368.14^2}{32} = 72.56 \text{ and } SSE = 72.56 - (\text{sum of all other SS's}) =$$

35.85.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f
A	1	.17	.17	< 1
B	1	1.94	1.94	< 1
C	1	3.42	3.42	1.53
D	1	8.16	8.16	3.64
AB	1	.26	.26	< 1
AC	1	.74	.74	< 1
AD	1	.02	.02	< 1
BC	1	13.08	13.08	5.84
BD	1	.91	.91	< 1
CD	1	.78	.78	< 1
ABC	1	.78	.78	< 1
ABD	1	6.77	6.77	3.02
ACD	1	.62	.62	< 1
BCD	1	1.76	1.76	< 1
ABCD	1	.00	.00	< 1
Error	16	35.85	2.24	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>			

- b.  $F_{.05,1,16} = 4.49$ , so none of the interaction effects is judged significant, and only the D main effect is significant.

41.  $\sum\sum\sum\sum x_{ijklm}^2 = 3,308,143$ ,  $x_{\dots} = 11,956$ , so  $CF = \frac{(11,956)^2}{48} = 2,979,535.02$ , and

$SST = 328,607.98$ . Each SS is  $\frac{(\text{effect contrast})^2}{48}$  and SSE is obtained by subtraction. The

ANOVA table appears in the answer section.  $F_{.05,1,32} \approx 4.15$ , a value exceeded by the F ratios for AB interaction and the four main effects.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

42.  $\sum\sum\sum\sum x_{ijklm}^2 = 32,917,817$ ,  $x_{\dots} = 39,371$ ,  $SS = \frac{(contrast)^2}{48}$ , and error d.f. = 32.

Effect	MS	f	Effect	MS	f
A	16,170.02	3.42	BD	3519.19	< 1
B	332,167.69	70.17	CD	4700.52	< 1
C	43,140.02	9.11	ABC	1210.02	< 1
D	20,460.02	4.33	ABD	15,229.69	3.22
AB	1989.19	< 1	ACD	1963.52	< 1
AC	776.02	< 1	BCD	10,354.69	2.19
AD	16,170.02	3.42	ABCD	1692.19	< 1
BC	3553.52	< 1	Error	4733.69	

$F_{.01,1,32} \approx 7.5$ , so only the B and C main effects are judged significant at the 1% level.

43.

Condition/Effect	$SS = \frac{(contrast)^2}{16}$	f	Condition/Effect	$SS = \frac{(contrast)^2}{16}$	f
(1)	--		D	414.123	1067.33
A	.436	1.12	AD	.017	< 1
B	.099	< 1	BD	.456	< 1
AB	.497	1.28	ABD	.055	--
C	.109	< 1	CD	2.190	5.64
AC	.078	< 1	ACD	1.020	--
BC	1.404	3.62	BCD	.133	--
ABC	.051	--	ABCD	.681	--

$SSE = .051 + .055 + 1.020 + .133 + .681 = 1.940$ , d.f. = 5, so  $MSE = .388$ .  $F_{.05,1,5} = 6.61$ , so only the D main effect is significant.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

44.

a. The eight treatment conditions which have even number of letters in common with abcd and thus go in the first (principle) block are (1), ab, ac, bc, ad, bd, cd, and abd; the other eight conditions are placed in the second block.

b. and c.

$x_{...} = 1290$ ,  $\sum\sum\sum\sum x_{ijkl}^2 = 105,160$ , so  $SST = 1153.75$ . The two block totals are 639

and 651, so  $SSB = \frac{639^2}{8} + \frac{651^2}{8} - \frac{1290^2}{16} = 9.00$ , which is identical (as it must be here) to SSABCD computed from Yates algorithm.

Condition/Effect	Block	$SS = \frac{(contrast)^2}{16}$	f
(1)	1	--	
A	2	25.00	1.93
B	2	9.00	< 1
AB	1	12.25	< 1
C	2	49.00	3.79
AC	1	2.25	< 1
BC	1	.25	< 1
ABC	2	9.00	--
D	2	930.25	71.90
AD	1	36.00	2.78
BD	1	25.00	1.93
ABD	2	20.25	--
CD	1	4.00	< 1
ACD	2	20.25	--
BCD	2	2.25	--
ABCD=Blocks	1	9.00	--
<b>Total</b>		1153.75	

$SSE = 9.0 + 20.25 + 20.25 + 2.25 = 51.75$ ; d.f. = 4, so  $MSE = 12.9375$ ,  $F_{.05,1,4} = 7.71$ , so only the D main effect is significant.

## Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

45.

- a. The allocation of treatments to blocks is as given in the answer section, with block #1 containing all treatments having an even number of letters in common with both ab and cd, etc.

- b.  $x_{\dots} = 16,898$ , so  $SST = 9,035,054 - \frac{16,898^2}{32} = 111,853.88$ . The eight *block*  $\times$  *replication* totals are 2091 (= 618 + 421 + 603 + 449, the sum of the four observations in block #1 on replication #1), 2092, 2133, 2145, 2113, 2080, 2122, and 2122, so  $SSBl = \frac{2091^2}{4} + \dots + \frac{2122^2}{4} - \frac{16,898^2}{32} = 898.88$ . The remaining SS's as well as all F ratios appear in the ANOVA table in the answer section. With  $F_{.01,1,12} = 9.33$ , only the A and B main effects are significant.

46. The result is clearly true if either defining effect is represented by either a single letter (e.g., A) or a pair of letters (e.g. AB). The only other possibilities are for both to be "triples" (e.g. ABC or ABD, all of which must have two letters in common.) or one a triple and the other ABCD. But the generalized interaction of ABC and ABD is CD, so a two-factor interaction is confounded, and the generalized interaction of ABC and ABCD is D, so a main effect is confounded.

47. See the text's answer section.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

48.

- a. The treatment conditions in the observed group are (in standard order) (1), ab, ac, bc, ad, bd, cd, and abcd. The alias pairs are {A, BCD}, {B, ACD}, {C, ABD}, {D, ABC}, {AB, CD}, {AC, BD}, and {AD, BC}.

b.

	A	B	C	D	AB	AC	AD
(1) = 19.09	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Ab = 20.11	+	+	-	-	+	-	-
Ac = 21.66	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
Bc = 20.44	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
Ad = 13.72	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
Bd = 11.26	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Cd = 11.72	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
Abcd = 12.29	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Contrast</b>	5.27	-2.09	1.93	-32.31	-3.87	-1.69	.79
<b>SS</b>	3.47	.55	.47	130.49	1.87	.36	.08
<b>f</b>	4.51	< 1	< 1	169.47	SSE=2.31	MSE=.770	

$F_{.05,1,3} = 10.13$ , so only the D main effect is judged significant.

49.

		A	B	C	D	E	AB	AC	AD	AE	BC	BD	BE	CD	CE	DE
a	70.4	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
b	72.1	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
c	70.4	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
abc	73.8	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
d	67.4	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
abd	67.0	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
acd	66.6	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
bcd	66.8	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-
e	68.0	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-
abe	67.8	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
ace	67.5	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
bce	70.3	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
ade	64.0	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+
bde	67.9	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
cde	65.9	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
abcde	68.0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Thus  $SSA = \frac{(70.4 - 72.1 - 70.4 + \dots + 68.0)^2}{16} = 2.250$ ,  $SSB = 7.840$ ,  $SSC = .360$ ,  $SSD = 52.563$ ,  $SSE = 10.240$ ,  $SSAB = 1.563$ ,  $SSAC = 7.563$ ,  $SSAD = .090$ ,  $SSAE = 4.203$ ,  $SSBC = 2.103$ ,  $SSBD = .010$ ,  $SSBE = .123$ ,  $SSCD = .010$ ,  $SSCE = .063$ ,  $SSDE = 4.840$ , Error SS = sum of two factor SS's = 20.568, Error MS = 2.057,  $F_{.01,1,10} = 10.04$ , so only the D main effect is significant.

### Supplementary Exercises

50.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f
<b>Treatment</b>	4	14.962	3.741	36.7
<b>Block</b>	8	9.696		
<b>Error</b>	32	3.262	.102	
<b>Total</b>	44	27.920		

$H_0 : \mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{a}_2 = \mathbf{a}_3 = \mathbf{a}_4 = \mathbf{a}_5 = 0$  will be rejected if  $f = \frac{MSTr}{MSE} \geq F_{.05,4,32} = 2.67$ .

Because  $36.7 \geq 2.67$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected. We conclude that expected smoothness score does depend somehow on the drying method used.



Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

51.

Source	Df	SS	MS	f
A	1	322.667	322.667	980.38
B	3	35.623	11.874	36.08
AB	3	8.557	2.852	8.67
Error	16	5.266	.329	
Total	23	372.113		

We first test the null hypothesis of no interactions ( $H_0 : \mathbf{g}_{ij} = \mathbf{0}$  for all I, j).  $H_0$  will be rejected at level .05 if  $f_{AB} = \frac{MS_{AB}}{MSE} \geq F_{.05,3,16} = 3.24$ . Because  $8.67 \geq 3.24$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected. Because we have concluded that interaction is present, tests for main effects are not appropriate.

52. Let  $X_{ij}$  = the amount of clover accumulation when the  $i^{\text{th}}$  sowing rate is used in the  $j^{\text{th}}$  plot =  $\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{a}_i + \mathbf{b}_j + e_{ij}$ .  $H_0 : \mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{a}_2 = \mathbf{a}_3 = \mathbf{a}_4 = \mathbf{0}$  will be rejected if

$$f = \frac{MSTr}{MSE} \geq F_{\mathbf{a}, I-1, (I-1)(J-1)} = F_{.05,3,9} = 3.86$$

Source	Df	SS	MS	f
Treatment	3	3,141,153.5	1,040,751.17	2.28
Block	3	19,470,550.0		
Error	9	4,141,165.5	460,129.50	
Total	15	26,752,869.0		

Because  $2.28 < 3.86$ ,  $H_0$  is not rejected. Expected accumulation does not appear to depend on sowing rate.

## Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

53. Let A = spray volume, B = belt speed, C = brand.

Condition	Total	1	2	Contrast	$SS = \frac{(\text{contrast})^2}{16}$
(1)	76	129	289	592	21,904.00
A	53	160	303	22	30.25
B	62	143	13	48	144.00
AB	98	160	9	134	1122.25
C	88	-23	31	14	12.25
AC	55	36	17	-4	1.00
BC	59	-33	59	-14	12.25
ABC	101	42	75	16	16.00

The ANOVA table is as follows:

Effect	Df	MS	f
<b>A</b>	1	30.25	6.72
<b>B</b>	1	144.00	32.00
<b>AB</b>	1	1122.25	249.39
<b>C</b>	1	12.25	2.72
<b>AC</b>	1	1.00	.22
<b>BC</b>	1	12.25	2.72
<b>ABC</b>	1	16.00	3.56
<b>Error</b>	8	4.50	
<b>Total</b>	15		

$F_{.05,1,8} = 5.32$ , so all of the main effects are significant at level .05, but none of the interactions are significant.

## Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

54. We use Yates' method for calculating the sums of squares, and for ease of calculation, we divide each observation by 1000.

Condition	Total	1	2	Contrast	$SS = \frac{(\text{contrast})^2}{8}$
(1)	23.1	66.1	213.5	317.2	-
A	43.0	147.4	103.7	20.2	51.005
B	71.4	70.2	24.5	44.6	248.645
AB	76.0	33.5	-4.3	-12.0	18.000
C	37.0	19.9	81.3	-109.8	1507.005
AC	33.2	4.6	-36.7	-28.8	103.68
BC	17.0	-3.8	-15.3	-118.0	1740.5
ABC	16.5	-5	3.3	18.6	43.245

We assume that there is no three-way interaction, so the MSABC becomes the MSE for ANOVA:

Source	df	MS	f
A	1	51.005	1.179
B	1	248.645	5.750*
AB	1	18.000	< 1
C	1	1507.005	34.848*
AC	1	103.68	2.398
BC	1	1740.5	40.247*
Error	1	43.245	
Total	8		

With  $F_{.05,1,8} = 5.32$ , the B and C main effects are significant at the .05 level, as well as the BC interaction. We conclude that although binder type (A) is not significant, both amount of water (B) and the land disposal scenario (C) affect the leaching characteristics under study., and there is some interaction between the two factors.

55.

a.

Effect	%Iron	1	2	3	Effect Contrast	SS
	7	18	37	174	684	
<b>A</b>	11	19	137	510	144	1296
<b>B</b>	7	62	169	50	36	81
<b>AB</b>	12	75	341	94	0	0
<b>C</b>	21	79	9	14	272	4624
<b>AC</b>	41	90	41	22	32	64
<b>BC</b>	27	165	47	2	12	9
<b>ABC</b>	48	176	47	-2	-4	1
<b>D</b>	28	4	1	100	336	7056
<b>AD</b>	51	5	13	172	44	121
<b>BD</b>	33	20	11	32	8	4
<b>ABD</b>	57	21	11	0	0	0
<b>CD</b>	70	23	1	12	72	324
<b>ACD</b>	95	24	1	0	-32	64
<b>BCD</b>	77	25	1	0	-12	9
<b>ABCD</b>	99	22	-3	-4	-4	1

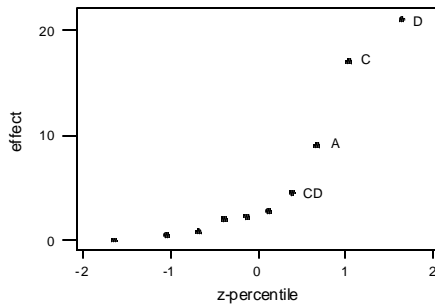
We use  $estimate = \frac{contrast}{2^p}$  when  $n = 1$  (see p 472 of text) to get

$$\hat{a}_1 = \frac{144}{2^4} = \frac{144}{16} = 9.00, \hat{b}_1 = \frac{36}{16} = 2.25, \hat{d}_1 = \frac{272}{16} = 17.00,$$

$$\hat{g}_1 = \frac{336}{16} = 21.00. \text{ Similarly, } \left(\hat{ab}\right)_{11} = 0, \left(\hat{ad}\right)_{11} = 2.00, \left(\hat{ag}\right)_{11} = 2.75,$$

$$\left(\hat{bd}\right)_{11} = .75, \left(\hat{bg}\right)_{11} = .50, \text{ and } \left(\hat{dg}\right)_{11} = 4.50.$$

b.



The plot suggests main effects A, C, and D are quite important, and perhaps the interaction CD as well. (See answer section for comment.)

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

56. The summary quantities are:

		j			
	$x_{ij\bullet}$	1	2	3	$x_{i\bullet\bullet}$
	1	6.2	4.0	5.8	16.0
i	2	7.6	6.2	6.4	20.2
	$x_{\bullet j\bullet}$	13.8	10.2	12.2	$x_{\bullet\bullet\bullet} = 36.2$

$$CF = \frac{(36.2)^2}{30} = 43.6813, \quad \Sigma\Sigma\Sigma x_{ijk}^2 = 45.560, \text{ so}$$

$$SST = 45.560 - 43.6813 = 1.8787,$$

$$SSE = 45.560 - \frac{225.24}{5} = .5120, \quad SSA = \frac{(16.0)^2 + (20.2)^2}{15} - CF = .5880,$$

$$SSB = \frac{(13.8)^2 + (10.2)^2 + (12.2)^2}{10} - CF = .6507,$$

and by subtraction,  $SSAB = .128$

Analysis of Variance for Average Bud Rating

Source	DF	SS	MS	F
Health	1	0.5880	0.5880	27.56
pH	2	0.6507	0.3253	15.25
Interaction	2	0.1280	0.0640	3.00
Error	24	0.5120	0.0213	
Total	29	1.8787		

Since 3.00 is not  $\geq F_{.05,2,24} = 3.40$ , we fail to reject the no interactions hypothesis, and we continue:  $27.56 \geq F_{.05,1,24} = 4.26$ , and  $15.25 \geq F_{.05,2,24} = 3.40$ , so we conclude that both the health of the seedling and its pH level have an effect on the average rating.

## Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

57. The ANOVA table is:

Source	df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.01</sub>
A	2	34,436	17,218	436.92	5.49
B	2	105,793	52,897	1342.30	5.49
C	2	516,398	258,199	6552.04	5.49
AB	4	6,868	1,717	43.57	4.11
AC	4	10,922	2,731	69.29	4.11
BC	4	10,178	2,545	64.57	4.11
ABC	8	6,713	839	21.30	3.26
Error	27	1,064	39		
Total	53	692,372			

All calculated f values are greater than their respective tabled values, so all effects, including the interaction effects, are significant at level .01.

58.

Source	df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.05</sub>
A(pressure)	1	6.94	6.940	11.57*	4.26
B(time)	3	5.61	1.870	3.12*	3.01
C(concen.)	2	12.33	6.165	10.28*	3.40
AB	3	4.05	1.350	2.25	3.01
AC	2	7.32	3.660	6.10*	3.40
BC	6	15.80	2.633	4.39*	2.51
ABC	6	4.37	.728	1.21	2.51
Error	24	14.40	.600		
Total	47	70.82			

There appear to be no three-factor interactions. However both AC and BC two-factor interactions appear to be present.

59. Based on the p-values in the ANOVA table, statistically significant factors at the level .01 are adhesive type and cure time. The conductor material does not have a statistically significant effect on bond strength. There are no significant interactions.

Chapter 11: Multifactor Analysis of Variance

60.

Source	df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.05</sub>
A (diet)	2	18,138	9.69.0	28.9*	≈ 3.32
B (temp.)	2	5,182	2591.0	8.3*	≈ 3.32
Interaction	4	1,737	434.3	1.4	≈ 2.69
Error	36	11,291	313.6		
Total	44	36,348			

Interaction appears to be absent. However, since both main effect f values exceed the corresponding F critical values, both diet and temperature appear to affect expected energy intake.

61.  $SSA = \sum_i \sum_j (\bar{X}_{i...} - \bar{X}_{...})^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum X_{i...}^2 - \frac{X_{...}^2}{N}$ , with similar expressions for SSB, SSC, and SSD, each having N - 1 df.

$SST = \sum_i \sum_j (X_{ij(kl)} - \bar{X}_{...})^2 = \sum_i \sum_j X_{ij(kl)}^2 - \frac{X_{...}^2}{N}$  with N<sup>2</sup> - 1 df, leaving N<sup>2</sup> - 1 - 4(N - 1) df for error.

	1	2	3	4	5	Σx <sup>2</sup>
x <sub>i...</sub> :	482	446	464	468	434	1,053,916
x <sub>.j..</sub> :	470	451	440	482	451	1,053,626
x <sub>..k.</sub> :	372	429	484	528	481	1,066,826
x <sub>...l</sub> :	340	417	466	537	534	1,080,170

Also,  $\sum \sum x_{ij(kl)}^2 = 220,378$ ,  $x_{...} = 2294$ , and CF = 210,497.44

Source	df	SS	MS	f	F <sub>.05</sub>
A	4	285.76	71.44	.594	3.84
B	4	227.76	56.94	.473	3.84
C	4	2867.76	716.94	5.958*	3.84
D	4	5536.56	1384.14	11.502*	3.84
Error	8	962.72	120.34		
Total	24				

H<sub>0A</sub> and H<sub>0B</sub> cannot be rejected, while H<sub>0C</sub> and H<sub>0D</sub> are rejected.

# CHAPTER 12

## Section 12.1

1.

a. Stem and Leaf display of temp:

17 0	
17 23	stem = tens
17 445	leaf = ones
17 67	
17	
18 0000011	
18 2222	
18 445	
18 6	
18 8	

180 appears to be a typical value for this data. The distribution is reasonably symmetric in appearance and somewhat bell-shaped. The variation in the data is fairly small since the range of values ( $188 - 170 = 18$ ) is fairly small compared to the typical value of 180.

0 889	
1 0000	stem = ones
1 3	leaf = tenths
1 4444	
1 66	
1 8889	
2 11	
2	
2 5	
2 6	
2	
3 00	

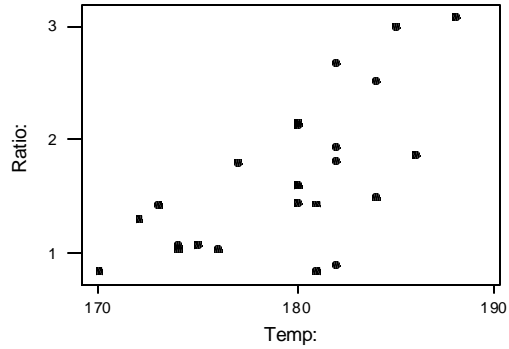
For the ratio data, a typical value is around 1.6 and the distribution appears to be positively skewed. The variation in the data is large since the range of the data ( $3.08 - .84 = 2.24$ ) is very large compared to the typical value of 1.6. The two largest values could be outliers.

b. The efficiency ratio is not uniquely determined by temperature since there are several instances in the data of equal temperatures associated with different efficiency ratios. For example, the five observations with temperatures of 180 each have different efficiency ratios.

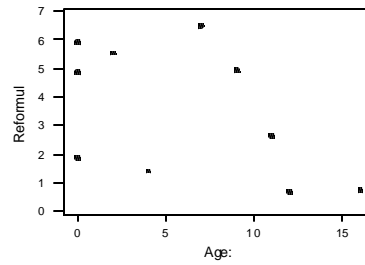
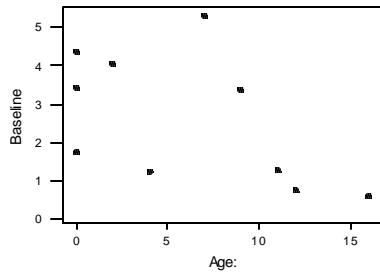


## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

- c. A scatter plot of the data appears below. The points exhibit quite a bit of variation and do not appear to fall close to any straight line or simple curve.



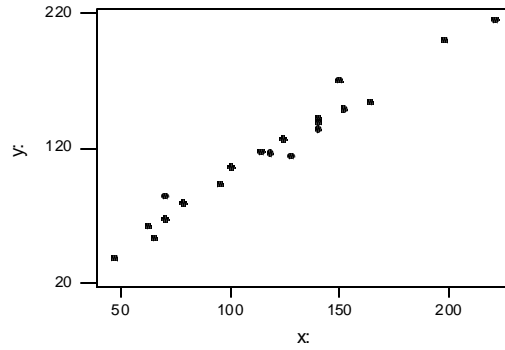
### 2. Scatter plots for the emissions vs age:



With this data the relationship between the age of the lawn mower and its  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions seems somewhat dubious. One might have expected to see that as the age of the lawn mower increased the emissions would also increase. We certainly do not see such a pattern. Age does not seem to be a particularly useful predictor of  $\text{NO}_x$  emission.

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

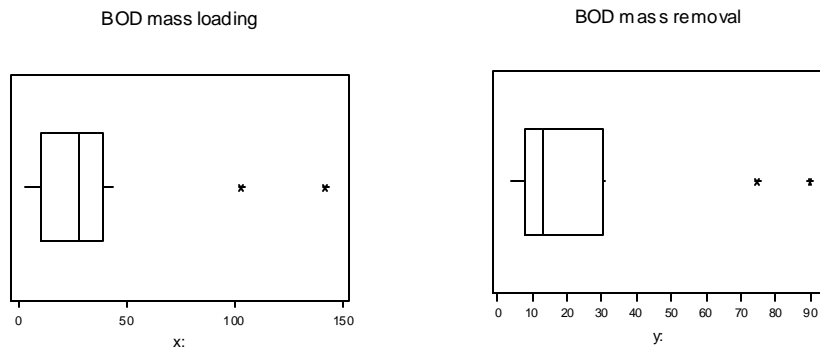
3. A scatter plot of the data appears below. The points fall very close to a straight line with an intercept of approximately 0 and a slope of about 1. This suggests that the two methods are producing substantially the same concentration measurements.



4.

a.

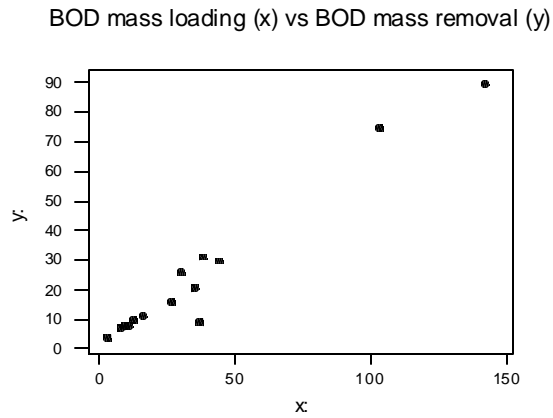
Box plots of both variables:



On both the BOD mass loading boxplot and the BOD mass removal boxplot there are 2 outliers. Both variables are positively skewed.

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

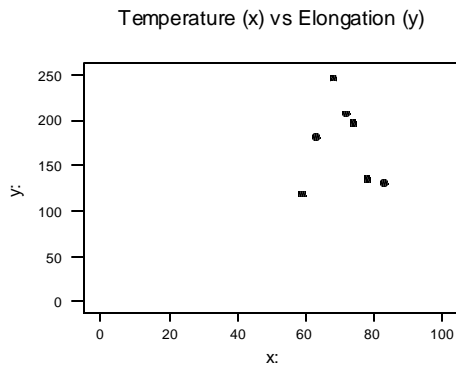
- b. Scatter plot of the data:



There is a strong linear relationship between BOD mass loading and BOD mass removal. As the loading increases, so does the removal. The two outliers seen on each of the boxplots are seen to be correlated here. There is one observation that appears not to match the linear pattern. This value is (37, 9). One might have expected a larger value for BOD mass removal.

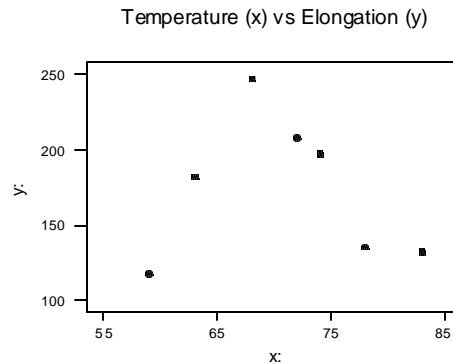
5.

- a. The scatter plot with axes intersecting at (0,0) is shown below.



## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

- b. The scatter plot with axes intersecting at (55, 100) is shown below.



- c. A parabola appears to provide a good fit to both graphs.
6. There appears to be a linear relationship between racket resonance frequency and sum of peak-to-peak acceleration. As the resonance frequency increases the sum of peak-to-peak acceleration tends to decrease. However, there is not a perfect relationship. Variation does exist. One should also notice that there are two tennis rackets that appear to differ from the other 21 rackets. Both have very high resonance frequency values. One might investigate if these rackets differ in other ways as well.
- 7.
- $m_{y,2500} = 1800 + 1.3(2500) = 5050$
  - expected change = slope =  $b_1 = 1.3$
  - expected change =  $100b_1 = 130$
  - expected change =  $-100b_1 = -130$

Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

8.

a.  $m_{y,2000} = 1800 + 1.3(2000) = 4400$ , and  $s = 350$ , so  $P(Y > 5000)$   
 $= P\left(Z > \frac{5000 - 4400}{350}\right) = P(Z > 1.71) = .0436$

b. Now  $E(Y) = 5050$ , so  $P(Y > 5000) = P(Z > .14) = .4443$

c.  $E(Y_2 - Y_1) = E(Y_2) - E(Y_1) = 5050 - 4400 = 650$ , and  
 $V(Y_2 - Y_1) = V(Y_2) + V(Y_1) = (350)^2 + (350)^2 = 245,000$ , so the s.d. of  
 $Y_2 - Y_1 = 494.97$ .

Thus  $P(Y_2 - Y_1 > 0) = P\left(z > \frac{100 - 650}{494.97}\right) = P(Z > .71) = .2389$

d. The standard deviation of  $Y_2 - Y_1 = 494.97$  (from c), and  
 $E(Y_2 - Y_1) = 1800 + 1.3x_2 - (1800 + 1.3x_1) = 1.3(x_2 - x_1)$ . Thus  
 $P(Y_2 > Y_1) = P(Y_2 - Y_1 > 0) = P\left(z > \frac{-1.3(x_2 - x_1)}{494.97}\right) = .95$  implies that  
 $-1.645 = \frac{-1.3(x_2 - x_1)}{494.97}$ , so  $x_2 - x_1 = 626.33$ .

9.

a.  $b_1 =$  expected change in flow rate (y) associated with a one inch increase in pressure drop (x) = .095.

b. We expect flow rate to decrease by  $5b_1 = .475$ .

c.  $m_{y,10} = -.12 + .095(10) = .83$ , and  $m_{y,15} = -.12 + .095(15) = 1.305$ .

d.  $P(Y > .835) = P\left(Z > \frac{.835 - .830}{.025}\right) = P(Z > .20) = .4207$

$P(Y > .840) = P\left(Z > \frac{.840 - .830}{.025}\right) = P(Z > .40) = .3446$

e. Let  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  denote pressure drops for flow rates of 10 and 11, respectively. Then  
 $m_{y,11} = .925$ , so  $Y_1 - Y_2$  has expected value  $.830 - .925 = -.095$ , and s.d.

$\sqrt{(.025)^2 + (.025)^2} = .035355$ . Thus

$P(Y_1 > Y_2) = P(Y_1 - Y_2 > 0) = P\left(z > \frac{+.095}{.035355}\right) = P(Z > 2.69) = .0036$

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

10.  $Y$  has expected value 14,000 when  $x = 1000$  and 24,000 when  $x = 2000$ , so the two probabilities become  $P\left(z > \frac{-8500}{\mathbf{s}}\right) = .05$  and  $P\left(z > \frac{-17,500}{\mathbf{s}}\right) = .10$ . Thus  $\frac{-8500}{\mathbf{s}} = -1.645$  and  $\frac{-17,500}{\mathbf{s}} = -1.28$ . This gives two different values for  $\mathbf{s}$ , a contradiction, so the answer to the question posed is no.
- 11.
- a.  $b_1 =$  expected change for a one degree increase  $= -.01$ , and  $10b_1 = -.1$  is the expected change for a 10 degree increase.
  - b.  $m_{Y,200} = 5.00 - .01(200) = 3$ , and  $m_{Y,250} = 2.5$ .
  - c. The probability that the first observation is between 2.4 and 2.6 is
 
$$P(2.4 \leq Y \leq 2.6) = P\left(\frac{2.4 - 2.5}{.075} \leq Z \leq \frac{2.6 - 2.5}{.075}\right)$$

$$= P(-1.33 \leq Z \leq 1.33) = .8164$$
. The probability that any particular one of the other four observations is between 2.4 and 2.6 is also .8164, so the probability that all five are between 2.4 and 2.6 is  $(.8164)^5 = .3627$ .
  - d. Let  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  denote the times at the higher and lower temperatures, respectively. Then  $Y_1 - Y_2$  has expected value  $5.00 - .01(x + 1) - (5.00 - .01x) = -.01$ . The standard deviation of  $Y_1 - Y_2$  is  $\sqrt{(.075)^2 + (.075)^2} = .10607$ . Thus
 
$$P(Y_1 - Y_2 > 0) = P\left(z > \frac{-(-.01)}{.10607}\right) = P(Z > .09) = .4641$$
.

**Section 12.2**

12.

a. 
$$S_{xx} = 39,095 - \frac{(517)^2}{14} = 20,002.929,$$

$$S_{xy} = 25,825 - \frac{(517)(346)}{14} = 13047.714; \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{13,047.714}{20,002.929} = .652;$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 = \frac{\Sigma y - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \Sigma x}{n} = \frac{346 - (.652)(517)}{14} = .626, \text{ so the equation of the least squares regression line is } y = .626 + .652x.$$

b.  $\hat{y}_{(35)} = .626 + .652(35) = 23.456$ . The residual is  $y - \hat{y} = 21 - 23.456 = -2.456$ .

c.  $S_{yy} = 17,454 - \frac{(346)^2}{14} = 8902.857$ , so  $SSE = 8902.857 - (.652)(13047.714) = 395.747$ .  
 $\hat{\mathbf{s}} = \sqrt{\frac{SSE}{n-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{395.747}{12}} = 5.743$ .

d.  $SST = S_{yy} = 8902.857; r^2 = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST} = 1 - \frac{395.747}{8902.857} = .956$ .

e. Without the two upper extreme observations, the new summary values are  $n = 12, \Sigma x = 272, \Sigma x^2 = 8322, \Sigma y = 181, \Sigma y^2 = 3729, \Sigma xy = 5320$ . The new  $S_{xx} = 2156.667, S_{yy} = 998.917, S_{xy} = 1217.333$ . New  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 = .56445$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 = 2.2891$ , which yields the new equation  $y = 2.2891 + .56445x$ . Removing the two values changes the position of the line considerably, and the slope slightly. The new  $r^2 = 1 - \frac{311.79}{998.917} = .6879$ , which is much worse than that of the original set of observations.

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

13. For this data,  $n = 4$ ,  $\sum x_i = 200$ ,  $\sum y_i = 5.37$ ,  $\sum x_i^2 = 12,000$ ,  $\sum y_i^2 = 9.3501$ ,  
 $\sum x_i y_i = 333$ .  $S_{xx} = 12,000 - \frac{(200)^2}{4} = 2000$ ,  
 $S_{yy} = 9.3501 - \frac{(5.37)^2}{4} = 2.140875$ , and  $S_{xy} = 333 - \frac{(200)(5.37)}{4} = 64.5$ .  
 $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{64.5}{2000} = .03225$  and  $\hat{b}_0 = \frac{5.37}{4} - (.03225)\frac{200}{4} = -.27000$ .  
 $SSE = S_{yy} - \hat{b}_1 S_{xy} = 2.14085 - (.03225)(64.5) = .060750$ .  
 $r^2 = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST} = 1 - \frac{.060750}{2.14085} = .972$ . This is a very high value of  $r^2$ , which confirms  
the authors' claim that there is a strong linear relationship between the two variables.

14.

- a.  $n = 24$ ,  $\sum x_i = 4308$ ,  $\sum y_i = 40.09$ ,  $\sum x_i^2 = 773,790$ ,  $\sum y_i^2 = 76.8823$ ,  
 $\sum x_i y_i = 7,243.65$ .  $S_{xx} = 773,790 - \frac{(4308)^2}{24} = 504.0$ ,  
 $S_{yy} = 76.8823 - \frac{(40.09)^2}{24} = 9.9153$ , and  
 $S_{xy} = 7,243.65 - \frac{(4308)(40.09)}{24} = 45.8246$ .  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{45.8246}{504} = .09092$  and  
 $\hat{b}_0 = \frac{40.09}{24} - (.09092)\frac{4308}{24} = -14.6497$ . The equation of the estimated regression  
line is  $\hat{y} = -14.6497 + .09092x$ .
- b. When  $x = 182$ ,  $\hat{y} = -14.6497 + .09092(182) = 1.8997$ . So when the tank  
temperature is 182, we would predict an efficiency ratio of 1.8997.
- c. The four observations for which temperature is 182 are: (182, .90), (182, 1.81), (182,  
1.94), and (182, 2.68). Their corresponding residuals are:  $.90 - 1.8997 = -0.9977$ ,  
 $1.81 - 1.8997 = -0.0877$ ,  $1.94 - 1.8997 = 0.0423$ ,  $2.68 - 1.8997 = 0.7823$ .  
These residuals do not all have the same sign because in the cases of the first two pairs of  
observations, the observed efficiency ratios were smaller than the predicted value of  
1.8997. Whereas, in the cases of the last two pairs of observations, the observed  
efficiency ratios were larger than the predicted value.
- d.  $SSE = S_{yy} - \hat{b}_1 S_{xy} = 9.9153 - (.09092)(45.8246) = 5.7489$ .  
 $r^2 = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST} = 1 - \frac{5.7489}{9.9153} = .4202$ . (42.02% of the observed variation in  
efficiency ratio can be attributed to the approximate linear relationship between the  
efficiency ratio and the tank temperature.)



## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

15.

- a. The following stem and leaf display shows that: a typical value for this data is a number in the low 40's. there is some positive skew in the data. There are some potential outliers (79.5 and 80.0), and there is a reasonably large amount of variation in the data (e.g., the spread  $80.0 - 29.8 = 50.2$  is large compared with the typical values in the low 40's).

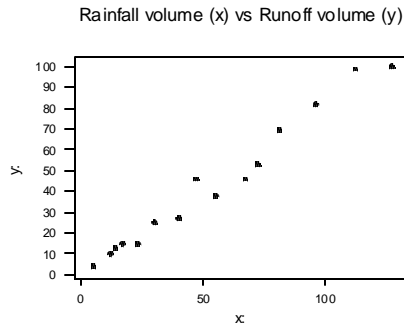
2	9	
3	33	stem = tens
3	5566677889	leaf = ones
4	1223	
4	56689	
5	1	
5		
6	2	
6	9	
7		
7	9	
8	0	

- b. No, the strength values are not uniquely determined by the MoE values. For example, note that the two pairs of observations having strength values of 42.8 have different MoE values.
- c. The least squares line is  $\hat{y} = 3.2925 + .10748x$ . For a beam whose modulus of elasticity is  $x = 40$ , the predicted strength would be  $\hat{y} = 3.2925 + .10748(40) = 7.59$ . The value  $x = 100$  is far beyond the range of the  $x$  values in the data, so it would be dangerous (i.e., potentially misleading) to extrapolated the linear relationship that far.
- d. From the output,  $SSE = 18.736$ ,  $SST = 71.605$ , and the coefficient of determination is  $r^2 = .738$  (or 73.8%). The  $r^2$  value is large, which suggests that the linear relationship is a useful approximation to the true relationship between these two variables.

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

16.

a.



Yes, the scatterplot shows a strong linear relationship between rainfall volume and runoff volume, thus it supports the use of the simple linear regression model.

- b.  $\bar{x} = 53.200$ ,  $\bar{y} = 42.867$ ,  $S_{xx} = 63040 - \frac{(798)^2}{15} = 20,586.4$ ,  
 $S_{yy} = 41,999 - \frac{(643)^2}{15} = 14,435.7$ , and  
 $S_{xy} = 51,232 - \frac{(798)(643)}{15} = 17,024.4$ .  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{17,024.4}{20,586.4} = .82697$  and  
 $\hat{b}_0 = 42.867 - (.82697)(53.2) = -1.1278$ .
- c.  $m_{y,50} = -1.1278 + .82697(50) = 40.2207$ .
- d.  $SSE = S_{yy} - \hat{b}_1 S_{xy} = 14,435.7 - (.82697)(17,324.4) = 357.07$ .  
 $s = \hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{SSE}{n-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{357.07}{13}} = 5.24$ .
- e.  $r^2 = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST} = 1 - \frac{357.07}{14,435.7} = .9753$ . So 97.53% of the observed variation in

runoff volume can be attributed to the simple linear regression relationship between runoff and rainfall.

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

17. Note:  $n = 23$  in this study.
- a. For a one ( $\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$ ) increase in dissolved material, one would expect a .144 (g/l) increase in calcium content. Secondly, 86% of the observed variation in calcium content can be attributed to the simple linear regression relationship between calcium content and dissolved material.
  - b.  $m_{y.50} = 3.678 + .144(50) = 10.878$
  - c.  $r^2 = .86 = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST}$ , so  $SSE = (SST)(1 - .86) = (320.398)(.14) = 44.85572$ .  
Then  $s = \sqrt{\frac{SSE}{n-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{44.85572}{21}} = 1.46$
- 18.
- a.  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{15(987.645) - (1425)(10.68)}{15(139,037.25) - (1425)^2} = \frac{-404.3250}{54,933.7500} = -.00736023$   
 $\hat{b}_0 = \frac{10.68 - (-.00736023)(1425)}{15} = 1.41122185$ ,  $y = 1.4112 - .007360x$ .
  - b.  $\hat{b}_1 = -.00736023$
  - c. With  $x$  now denoting temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $y = \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1\left(\frac{9}{5}x + 32\right)$   
 $= (\hat{b}_0 + 32\hat{b}_1) + \frac{9}{5}\hat{b}_1x = 1.175695 - .0132484x$ , so the new  $\hat{b}_1$  is  $-.0132484$  and the new  $\hat{b}_0 = 1.175695$ .
  - d. Using the equation of a, predicted  $y = \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(200) = -.0608$ , but the deflection factor cannot be negative.

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

19.  $N = 14$ ,  $\Sigma x_i = 3300$ ,  $\Sigma y_i = 5010$ ,  $\Sigma x_i^2 = 913,750$ ,  $\Sigma y_i^2 = 2,207,100$ ,  
 $\Sigma x_i y_i = 1,413,500$
- a.  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{3,256,000}{1,902,500} = 1.71143233$ ,  $\hat{b}_0 = -45.55190543$ , so we use the equation  
 $y = -45.5519 + 1.7114x$ .
- b.  $\hat{m}_{y.225} = -45.5519 + 1.7114(225) = 339.51$
- c. Estimated expected change =  $-50\hat{b}_1 = -85.57$
- d. No, the value 500 is outside the range of x values for which observations were available (the danger of extrapolation).
- 20.
- a.  $\hat{b}_0 = .3651$ ,  $\hat{b}_1 = .9668$
- b. .8485
- c.  $\hat{S} = .1932$
- d.  $SST = 1.4533$ , 71.7% of this variation can be explained by the model. Note:  
 $\frac{SSR}{SST} = \frac{1.0427}{1.4533} = .717$  which matches R-squared on output.
- 21.
- a. The summary statistics can easily be verified using Minitab or Excel, etc.
- b.  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{491.4}{744.16} = .66034186$ ,  $\hat{b}_0 = -2.18247148$
- c. predicted  $y = \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(15) = 7.72$
- d.  $\hat{m}_{y.15} = \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(15) = 7.72$

Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

22.

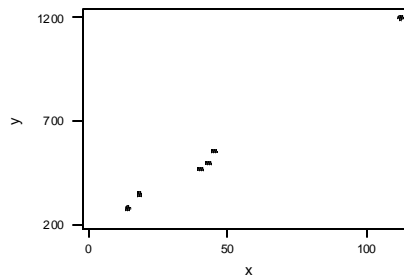
- a.  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{-404.325}{54.933.75} = -.00736023$ ,  $\hat{b}_0 = 1.41122185$ ,  
 $SSE = 7.8518 - (1.41122185)(10.68) - (-.00736023)(987.654) = .049245$ ,  
 $s^2 = \frac{.049245}{13} = .003788$ , and  $\hat{S} = s = .06155$
- b.  $SST = 7.8518 - \frac{(10.68)^2}{15} = .24764$  so  $r^2 = 1 - \frac{.049245}{.24764} = 1 - .199 = .801$

23.

- a. Using the  $y_i$ 's given to one decimal place accuracy is the answer to Exercise 19,  
 $SSE = (150 - 125.6)^2 + \dots + (670 - 639.0)^2 = 16,213.64$ . The computation formula gives  
 $SSE = 2,207,100 - (-45.55190543)(5010) - (1.71143233)(1,413,500) = 16,205.45$
- b.  $SST = 2,207,100 - \frac{(5010)^2}{14} = 414,235.71$  so  $r^2 = 1 - \frac{16,205.45}{414,235.71} = .961$ .

24.

a.



According to the scatter plot of the data, a simple linear regression model does appear to be plausible.

- b. The regression equation is  $y = 138 + 9.31 x$
- c. The desired value is the coefficient of determination,  $r^2 = 99.0\%$ .
- d. The new equation is  $y^* = 190 + 7.55 x^*$ . This new equation appears to differ significantly. If we were to predict a value of  $y^*$  for  $x^* = 50$ , the value would be 567.9, where using the original data, the predicted value for  $x = 50$  would be 603.5.

25. Substitution of  $\hat{b}_0 = \frac{\sum y_i - \hat{b}_1 \sum x_i}{n}$  and  $\hat{b}_1$  for  $b_0$  and  $b_1$  on the left hand side of the normal

equations yields  $\frac{n(\sum y_i - \hat{b}_1 \sum x_i)}{n} + \hat{b}_1 \sum x_i = \sum y_i$  from the first equation and

$$\frac{\sum x_i (\sum y_i - \hat{b}_1 \sum x_i)}{n} + \hat{b}_1 \sum x_i^2 = \frac{\sum x_i \sum y_i}{n} + \frac{\hat{b}_1 (n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2)}{n}$$

$$\frac{\sum x_i \sum y_i}{n} + \frac{n \sum x_i y_i}{n} - \frac{\sum x_i \sum y_i}{n} = \sum x_i y_i \text{ from the second equation.}$$

26. We show that when  $\bar{x}$  is substituted for  $x$  in  $\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 x$ ,  $\bar{y}$  results, so that  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  is on the line  $y = \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 x$ :  $\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 \bar{x} = \frac{\sum y_i - \hat{b}_1 \sum x_i}{n} + \hat{b}_1 \bar{x} = \bar{y} - \hat{b}_1 \bar{x} + \hat{b}_1 \bar{x} = \bar{y}$ .

27. We wish to find  $b_1$  to minimize  $\sum (y_i - b_1 x_i)^2 = f(b_1)$ . Equating  $f'(b_1)$  to 0 yields  $2\sum (y_i - b_1 x_i)(-x_i) = 0$  so  $\sum x_i y_i = b_1 \sum x_i^2$  and  $b_1 = \frac{\sum x_i y_i}{\sum x_i^2}$ . The least squares

estimator of  $\hat{b}_1$  is thus  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{\sum x_i Y_i}{\sum x_i^2}$ .

28.

a. Subtracting  $\bar{x}$  from each  $x_i$  shifts the plot in a rigid fashion  $\bar{x}$  units to the left without otherwise altering its character. The least squares line for the new plot will thus have the same slope as the one for the old plot. Since the new line is  $\bar{x}$  units to the left of the old one, the new  $y$  intercept (height at  $x = 0$ ) is the height of the old line at  $x = \bar{x}$ , which is  $\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 \bar{x} = \bar{y}$  (since from exercise 26,  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  is on the old line). Thus the new  $y$  intercept is  $\bar{y}$ .

b. We wish  $b_0$  and  $b_1$  to minimize  $f(b_0, b_1) = \sum [y_i - (b_0 + b_1(x_i - \bar{x}))]^2$ . Equating  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial b_0}$

to  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial b_1}$  to 0 yields  $n b_0 + b_1 \sum (x_i - \bar{x}) = \sum y_i$ ,  $b_0 \sum (x_i - \bar{x}) + b_1 \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

$= \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum (x_i - \bar{x}) y_i$ . Since  $\sum (x_i - \bar{x}) = 0$ ,  $b_0 = \bar{y}$ , and since

$\sum (x_i - \bar{x}) y_i = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$  [because  $\sum (x_i - \bar{x}) \bar{y} = \bar{y} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})$ ],  $b_1 = \hat{b}_1$ .

Thus  $\hat{b}_0^* = \bar{y}$  and  $\hat{b}_1^* = \hat{b}_1$ .

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

29. For data set #1,  $r^2 = .43$  and  $\hat{S} = s = 4.03$ ; whereas these quantities are .99 and 4.03 for #2, and .99 and 1.90 for #3. In general, one hopes for both large  $r^2$  (large % of variation explained) and small  $s$  (indicating that observations don't deviate much from the estimated line). Simple linear regression would thus seem to be most effective in the third situation.

### Section 12.3

30.

a.  $\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 7,000,000$ , so  $V(\hat{b}_1) = \frac{(350)^2}{7,000,000} = .0175$  and the standard deviation of  $\hat{b}_1$  is  $\sqrt{.0175} = .1323$ .

b.  $P(1.0 \leq \hat{b}_1 \leq 1.5) = P\left(\frac{1.0 - 1.25}{1.323} \leq Z \leq \frac{1.5 - 1.25}{1.323}\right)$   
 $= P(-1.89 \leq Z \leq 1.89) = .9412$ .

- c. Although  $n = 11$  here and  $n = 7$  in a,  $\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 1,100,000$  now, which is smaller than in a. Because this appears in the denominator of  $V(\hat{b}_1)$ , the variance is smaller for the choice of  $x$  values in a.

31.

a.  $\hat{b}_1 = -.00736023$ ,  $\hat{b}_0 = 1.41122185$ , so  
 $SSE = 7.8518 - (1.41122185)(10.68) - (-.00736023)(987.645) = .04925$ ,  
 $s^2 = .003788$ ,  $s = .06155$ .  $\hat{S}_{\hat{b}_1}^2 = \frac{s^2}{\Sigma x_i^2 - (\Sigma x_i)^2 / n} = \frac{.003788}{3662.25} = .00000103$ ,  
 $\hat{S}_{\hat{b}_1} = s_{\hat{b}_1} = \text{estimated s.d. of } \hat{b}_1 = \sqrt{.00000103} = .001017$ .

b.  $-.00736 \pm (2.160)(.001017) = -.00736 \pm .00220 = (-.00956, -.00516)$

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

32. Let  $\mathbf{b}_1$  denote the true average change in runoff for each  $1 \text{ m}^3$  increase in rainfall. To test the hypotheses  $H_o : \mathbf{b}_1 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_1 \neq 0$ , the calculated t statistic is

$$t = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1}{s_{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1}} = \frac{.82697}{.03652} = 22.64 \text{ which (from the printout) has an associated p-value of } P =$$

0.000. Therefore, since the p-value is so small,  $H_o$  is rejected and we conclude that there is a useful linear relationship between runoff and rainfall.

A confidence interval for  $\mathbf{b}_1$  is based on  $n - 2 = 15 - 2 = 13$  degrees of freedom.

$t_{.025,13} = 2.160$ , so the interval estimate is

$\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \pm t_{.025,13} \cdot s_{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1} = .82697 \pm (2.160)(.03652) = (.748, .906)$ . Therefore, we can be confident that the true average change in runoff, for each  $1 \text{ m}^3$  increase in rainfall, is somewhere between  $.748 \text{ m}^3$  and  $.906 \text{ m}^3$ .

33.

- a. From the printout in Exercise 15, the error d.f. =  $n - 2 = 25$ ,  $t_{.025,25} = 2.060$ . The confidence interval is then

$$\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \pm t_{.025,25} \cdot s_{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1} = .10748 \pm (2.060)(.01280) = (.081, .134)$$

Therefore, we estimate with a high degree of confidence that the true average change in strength associated with a 1 Gpa increase in modulus of elasticity is between .081 MPa and .134 MPa.

- b. We wish to test  $H_o : \mathbf{b}_1 = .1$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_1 > .1$ . The calculated t statistic is

$$t = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 - .1}{s_{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1}} = \frac{.10748 - .1}{.01280} = .58, \text{ which yields a p-value of } .277. \text{ A large p-value}$$

such as this would not lead to rejecting  $H_o$ , so there is not enough evidence to contradict the prior belief.

34.

- a.  $H_o : \mathbf{b}_1 = 0$ ;  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_1 \neq 0$

$$\text{RR: } |t| > t_{\alpha/2, n-2} \text{ or } |t| > 3.106$$

$t = 5.29$ : Reject  $H_o$ . The slope differs significantly from 0, and the model appears to be useful.

- b. At the level  $\alpha = 0.01$ , reject  $H_o$  if the p-value is less than 0.01. In this case, the reported p-value was 0.000, therefore reject  $H_o$ . The conclusion is the same as that of part a.

- c.  $H_o : \mathbf{b}_1 = 1.5$ ;  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_1 < 1.5$

$$\text{RR: } t < -t_{\alpha, n-2} \text{ or } t < -2.718$$

$t = \frac{0.9668 - 1.5}{0.1829} = -2.92$ : Reject  $H_o$ . The data contradict the prior belief.



35.

- a. We want a 95% CI for  $\beta_1$ :  $\hat{b}_1 \pm t_{.025,15} \cdot s_{\hat{b}_1}$ . First, we need our point estimate,  $\hat{b}_1$ .

$$\text{Using the given summary statistics, } S_{xx} = 3056.69 - \frac{(222.1)^2}{17} = 155.019,$$

$$S_{xy} = 2759.6 - \frac{(222.1)(193)}{17} = 238.112, \text{ and } \hat{b}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{238.112}{115.019} = 1.536.$$

$$\text{We need } \hat{b}_0 = \frac{193 - (1.536)(222.1)}{17} = -8.715 \text{ to calculate the SSE:}$$

$$SSE = 2975 - (-8.715)(193) - (1.536)(2759.6) = 418.2494. \text{ Then}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{418.2494}{15}} = 5.28 \text{ and } s_{\hat{b}_1} = \frac{5.28}{\sqrt{155.019}} = .424. \text{ With } t_{.025,15} = 2.131, \text{ our}$$

CI is  $1.536 \pm 2.131 \cdot (.424) = (.632, 2.440)$ . With 95% confidence, we estimate that the change in reported nausea percentage for every one-unit change in motion sickness dose is between .632 and 2.440.

- b. We test the hypotheses  $H_o : b_1 = 0$  vs  $H_a : b_1 \neq 0$ , and the test statistic is

$$t = \frac{1.536}{.424} = 3.6226. \text{ With } df=15, \text{ the two-tailed p-value} = 2P(t > 3.6226) = 2(.001)$$

$= .002$ . With a p-value of .002, we would reject the null hypothesis at most reasonable significance levels. This suggests that there is a useful linear relationship between motion sickness dose and reported nausea.

- c. No. A regression model is only useful for estimating values of nausea % when using dosages between 6.0 and 17.6 – the range of values sampled.

- d. Removing the point (6.0, 2.50), the new summary stats are:  $n = 16$ ,  $\sum x_i = 216.1$ ,

$$\sum y_i = 191.5, \sum x_i^2 = 3020.69, \sum y_i^2 = 2968.75, \sum x_i y_i = 2744.6, \text{ and then}$$

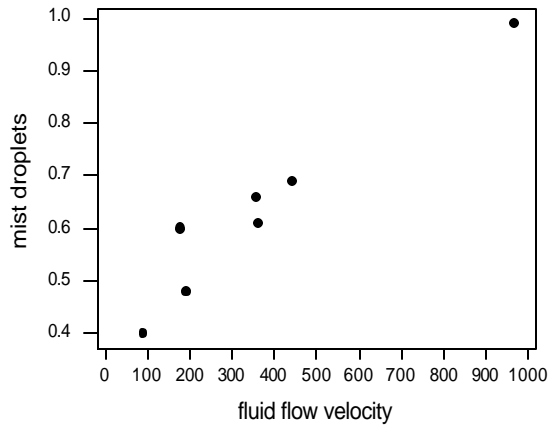
$$\hat{b}_1 = 1.561, \hat{b}_0 = -9.118, SSE = 430.5264, s = 5.55, s_{\hat{b}_1} = .551, \text{ and the new CI}$$

is  $1.561 \pm 2.145 \cdot (.551)$ , or  $(.379, 2.743)$ . The interval is a little wider. But removing the one observation did not change it that much. The observation does not seem to be exerting undue influence.

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

36.

- a. A scatter plot, generated by Minitab, supports the decision to use linear regression analysis.



- b. We are asked for the coefficient of determination,  $r^2$ . From the Minitab output,  $r^2 = .931$  (which is close to the hand calculated value, the difference being accounted for by round-off error.)
- c. Increasing  $x$  from 100 to 1000 means an increase of 900. If, as a result, the average  $y$  were to increase by .6, the slope would be  $\frac{.6}{900} = .0006667$ . We should test the hypotheses  $H_o : b_1 = .0006667$  vs.  $H_a : b_1 < .0006667$ . The test statistic is  $t = \frac{.00062108 - .0006667}{.00007579} = -.601$ , which is not significant. There is not sufficient evidence that with an increase from 100 to 1000, the true average increase in  $y$  is less than .6.
- d. We are asked for a confidence interval for  $b_1$ . Using the values from the Minitab output, we have  $.00062108 \pm 2.776(.00007579) = (.00041069, .00083147)$

Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

37.

- a.  $n = 10$ ,  $\sum x_i = 2615$ ,  $\sum y_i = 39.20$ ,  $\sum x_i^2 = 860,675$ ,  $\sum y_i^2 = 161.94$ ,  
 $\sum x_i y_i = 11,453.5$ , so  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{12,027}{1,768,525} = .00680058$ ,  $\hat{b}_0 = 2.14164770$ , from

which  $SSE = .09696713$ ,  $s = .11009492$   $s_{\hat{b}_1} = .11009492 \cdot 110 = \hat{S}_{\hat{b}_1}$ ,

$$\hat{S}_{\hat{b}_1} = \frac{.110}{\sqrt{176,852}} = .000262$$

- b. We wish to test  $H_o : b_1 = .0060$  vs  $H_a : b_1 \neq .0060$ . At level .10,  $H_o$  is rejected if either  $t \geq t_{.05,8} = 1.860$  or  $t \leq -t_{.05,8} = -1.860$ . Since

$$t = \frac{.0068 - .0060}{.000262} = 3.06 \geq 1.860, H_o \text{ is rejected.}$$

38.

- a. From Exercise 23, which also refers to Exercise 19,  $SSE = 16.20545$ , so

$$s^2 = 1350.454, s = 36.75, \text{ and } s_{\hat{b}_1} = \frac{36.75}{368.636} = .0997. \text{ Thus}$$

$$t = \frac{1.711}{.0997} = 17.2 > 4.318 = t_{.0005,14}, \text{ so p-value} < .001. \text{ Because the p-value} < .01,$$

$H_o : b_1 = 0$  is rejected at level .01 in favor of the conclusion that the model is useful ( $b_1 \neq 0$ ).

- b. The C.I. for  $b_1$  is  $1.711 \pm (2.179)(.0997) = 1.711 \pm .217 = (1.494, 1.928)$ . Thus the C.I. for  $10b_1$  is  $(14.94, 19.28)$ .

39.  $SSE = 124,039.58 - (72.958547)(1574.8) - (.04103377)(222657.88) = 7.9679$ , and  $SST = 39.828$

Source	df	SS	MS	f
Regr	1	31.860	31.860	18.0
Error	18	7.968	1.77	
Total	19	39.828		

Let's use  $\alpha = .001$ . Then  $F_{.001,1,18} = 15.38 < 18.0$ , so  $H_o : b_1 = 0$  is rejected and the model is judged useful.  $s = \sqrt{1.77} = 1.33041347$ ,  $S_{xx} = 18,921.8295$ , so

$$t = \frac{.04103377}{1.33041347 / \sqrt{18,921.8295}} = 4.2426, \text{ and } t^2 = (4.2426)^2 = 18.0 = f.$$

40. We use the fact that  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1$  is unbiased for  $\mathbf{b}_1$ . 
$$E(\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0) = \frac{E(\sum y_i - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \sum x_i)}{n}$$

$$= \frac{E(\sum y_i)}{n} - E(\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1) \bar{x} = \frac{E(\sum Y_i)}{n} - \mathbf{b}_1 \bar{x}$$

$$= \frac{\sum(\mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_1 x_i)}{n} - \mathbf{b}_1 \bar{x} = \mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_1 \bar{x} - \mathbf{b}_1 \bar{x} = \mathbf{b}_0$$

41.

a. Let  $c = n\sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2$ . Then 
$$E(\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1) = \frac{1}{c} E[n\sum x_i Y_i - (\sum x_i)(\sum Y_i)]$$

$$= \frac{n}{c} \sum x_i E(Y_i) - \frac{\sum x_i}{c} \sum E(Y_i) = \frac{n}{c} \sum x_i (\mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_1 x_i) - \frac{\sum x_i}{c} \sum (\mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_1 x_i)$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{b}_1}{c} [n\sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2] = \mathbf{b}_1.$$

b. With  $c = \sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 = \frac{1}{c} \sum(x_i - \bar{x})(Y_i - \bar{Y}) = \frac{1}{c} \sum(x_i - \bar{x})Y_i$  (since  $\sum(x_i - \bar{x})\bar{Y} = \bar{Y}\sum(x_i - \bar{x}) = \bar{Y} \cdot 0 = 0$ ), so 
$$V(\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1) = \frac{1}{c^2} \sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2 \text{Var}(Y_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{c^2} \sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2 \cdot \mathbf{s}^2 = \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\mathbf{s}^2}{\sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2 / n}, \text{ as desired.}$$

42. 
$$t = \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \frac{\sqrt{\sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2 / n}}{s}$$
. The numerator of  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1$  will be changed by the factor  $cd$  (since both  $\sum x_i y_i$  and  $(\sum x_i)(\sum y_i)$  appear) while the denominator of  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1$  will change by the factor  $c^2$  (since both  $\sum x_i^2$  and  $(\sum x_i)^2$  appear). Thus  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1$  will change by the factor  $d/c$ . Because  $SSE = \sum(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$ , SSE will change by the factor  $d^2$ , so  $s$  will change by the factor  $d$ . Since  $\sqrt{\bullet}$  in  $t$  changes by the factor  $c$ ,  $t$  itself will change by  $\frac{d}{c} \cdot \frac{c}{d} = 1$ , or not at all.

43. The numerator of  $d$  is  $|1 - 2| = 1$ , and the denominator is 
$$\frac{4\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{324.40}} = .831$$
, so

$$d = \frac{1}{.831} = 1.20$$
. The approximate power curve is for  $n - 2$  df = 13, and  $\mathbf{b}$  is read from Table A.17 as approximately .1.

Section 12.4

44.

- a. The mean of the x data in Exercise 12.15 is  $\bar{x} = 45.11$ . Since  $x = 40$  is closer to 45.11 than is  $x = 60$ , the quantity  $(40 - \bar{x})^2$  must be smaller than  $(60 - \bar{x})^2$ . Therefore, since these quantities are the only ones that are different in the two  $s_{\hat{y}}$  values, the  $s_{\hat{y}}$  value for  $x = 40$  must necessarily be smaller than the  $s_{\hat{y}}$  for  $x = 60$ . Said briefly, the closer x is to  $\bar{x}$ , the smaller the value of  $s_{\hat{y}}$ .
- b. From the printout in Exercise 12.15, the error degrees of freedom is  $df = 25$ .  $t_{.025,25} = 2.060$ , so the interval estimate when  $x = 40$  is:  $7.592 \pm (2.060)(.179)$   
 $7.592 \pm .369 = (7.223, 7.961)$ . We estimate, with a high degree of confidence, that the true average strength for all beams whose MoE is 40 GPa is between 7.223 MPa and 7.961 MPa.
- c. From the printout in Exercise 12.15,  $s = .8657$ , so the 95% prediction interval is  
 $\hat{y} \pm t_{.025,25} \sqrt{s^2 + s_{\hat{y}}^2} = 7.592 \pm (2.060) \sqrt{(.8657)^2 + (.179)^2}$   
 $= 7.592 \pm 1.821 = (5.771, 9.413)$ . Note that the prediction interval is almost 5 times as wide as the confidence interval.
- d. For two 95% intervals, the simultaneous confidence level is at least  $100(1 - 2(.05)) = 90\%$

45.

- a. We wish to find a 90% CI for  $m_{y,125}$ :  $\hat{y}_{125} = 78.088$ ,  $t_{.05,18} = 1.734$ , and  
 $s_{\hat{y}} = s \sqrt{\frac{1}{20} + \frac{(125 - 140.895)^2}{18,921.8295}} = .3349$ . Putting it together, we get  
 $78.088 \pm 1.734(.3349) = (77.5073, 78.6687)$
- b. We want a 90% PI: Only the standard error changes:  
 $s_{\hat{y}} = s \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{(125 - 140.895)^2}{18,921.8295}} = 1.3719$ , so the PI is  
 $78.088 \pm 1.734(1.3719) = (75.7091, 80.4669)$
- c. Because the  $x^*$  of 115 is farther away from  $\bar{x}$  than the previous value, the term  $(x^* - \bar{x})^2$  will be larger, making the standard error larger, and thus the width of the interval is wider.

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

- d. We would be testing to see if the filtration rate were 125 kg-DS/m/h, would the average moisture content of the compressed pellets be less than 80%. The test statistic is

$$t = \frac{78.088 - 80}{.3349} = -5.709, \text{ and with 18 df the p-value is } P(t < -5.709) \sim 0.00. \text{ We}$$

would reject  $H_0$ . There is significant evidence to prove that the true average moisture content when filtration rate is 125 is less than 80%.

46.

- a. A 95% CI for  $m_{y:500}$ :  $\hat{y}_{(500)} = -.311 + (.00143)(500) = .40$  and

$$s_{\hat{y}_{(500)}} = .131 \sqrt{\frac{1}{13} + \frac{(500 - 471.54)^2}{131,519.23}} = .03775, \text{ so the interval is}$$

$$\hat{y}_{(500)} \pm t_{.025,11} \cdot s_{\hat{y}_{(500)}} = .40 \pm 2.210(.03775) = .40 \pm .08 = (.32, .48)$$

- b. The width at  $x = 400$  will be wider than that of  $x = 500$  because  $x = 400$  is farther away from the mean ( $\bar{x} = 471.54$ ).

- c. A 95% CI for  $b_1$ :

$$\hat{b}_1 \pm t_{.025,11} \cdot s_{\hat{b}_1} = .00143 \pm 2.201(.0003602) = (.000637, .002223)$$

- d. We wish to test  $H_0 : y_{(400)} = .25$  vs.  $H_0 : y_{(400)} \neq .25$ . The test statistic is

$$t = \frac{\hat{y}_{(400)} - .25}{s_{\hat{y}_{(400)}}}, \text{ and we reject } H_0 \text{ if } |t| \geq t_{.025,11} = 2.201.$$

$$\hat{y}_{(400)} = -.311 + .00143(400) = .2614 \text{ and}$$

$$s_{\hat{y}_{(400)}} = .131 \sqrt{\frac{1}{13} + \frac{(400 - 471.54)^2}{131,519.23}} = .0445, \text{ so the calculated}$$

$$t = \frac{.2614 - .25}{.0445} = .2561, \text{ which is not } \geq 2.201, \text{ so we do not reject } H_0. \text{ This sample}$$

data does not contradict the prior belief.

Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

47.

a.  $\hat{y}_{(40)} = -1.128 + .82697(40) = 31.95$ ,  $t_{.025,13} = 2.160$ ; a 95% PI for runoff is  $31.95 \pm 2.160\sqrt{(5.24)^2 + (1.44)^2} = 31.95 \pm 11.74 = (20.21, 43.69)$ . No, the resulting interval is very wide, therefore the available information is not very precise.

b.  $\Sigma x = 798, \Sigma x^2 = 63,040$  which gives  $S_{xx} = 20,586.4$ , which in turn gives

$$s_{\hat{y}_{(50)}} = 5.24 \sqrt{\frac{1}{15} + \frac{(50 - 53.20)^2}{20,586.4}} = 1.358, \text{ so the PI for runoff when } x = 50 \text{ is}$$

$40.22 \pm 2.160\sqrt{(5.24)^2 + (1.358)^2} = 40.22 \pm 11.69 = (28.53, 51.92)$ . The simultaneous prediction level for the two intervals is at least  $100(1 - 2\alpha)\% = 90\%$ .

48.

a.  $S_{xx} = 18.24 - \frac{(12.6)^2}{9} = .60$ ,  $S_{xy} = 40.968 - \frac{(12.6)(27.68)}{9} = 2.216$ ;

$$S_{yy} = 93.3448 - \frac{(27.68)^2}{9} = 8.213 \quad \hat{b}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} = \frac{2.216}{.60} = 3.693;$$

$$\hat{b}_0 = \frac{\Sigma y - \hat{b}_1 \Sigma x}{n} = \frac{27.68 - (3.693)(12.6)}{9} = -2.095, \text{ so the point estimate is}$$

$$\hat{y}_{(1.5)} = -2.095 + 3.693(1.5) = 3.445. \quad SSE = 8.213 - 3.693(2.216) = .0293,$$

which yields  $s = \sqrt{\frac{SSE}{n-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{.0293}{7}} = .0647$ . Thus

$$s_{\hat{y}_{(1.5)}} = .0647 \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{(1.5 - 1.4)^2}{.60}} = .0231. \text{ The 95\% CI for } \mathbf{m}_{y=1.5} \text{ is}$$

$$3.445 \pm 2.365(.0231) = 3.445 \pm .055 = (3.390, 3.50).$$

b. A 95% PI for y when x = 1.5 is similar:

$$3.445 \pm 2.365\sqrt{(.0647)^2 + (.0231)^2} = 3.445 \pm .162 = (3.283, 3.607).$$

The prediction interval for a future y value is wider than the confidence interval for an average value of y when x is 1.5.

c. A new PI for y when x = 1.2 will be wider since x = 1.2 is farther away from the mean  $\bar{x} = 1.4$ .

Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

49. 95% CI: (462.1, 597.7); midpoint = 529.9;  $t_{.025,8} = 2.306$ ;

$$529.9 + (2.306)(\hat{s}_{\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(15)}) = 597.7$$

$$\hat{s}_{\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(15)} = 29.402$$

$$99\% \text{ CI: } 529.9 \pm (3.355)(29.402) = (431.3, 628.5)$$

50.  $\hat{b}_1 = 18.87349841$ ,  $\hat{b}_0 = -8.77862227$ ,  $\text{SSE} = 2486.209$ ,  $s = 16.6206$

$$\text{a. } \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(18) = 330.94, \bar{x} = 20.2909, \sqrt{\frac{1}{11} + \frac{11(18 - 20.2909)^2}{3834.26}} = .3255,$$

$$t_{.025,9} = 2.262, \text{ so the CI is } 330.94 \pm (2.262)(16.6206)(.3255) \\ = 330.94 \pm 12.24 = (318.70, 343.18)$$

$$\text{b. } \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{11} + \frac{11(18 - 20.2909)^2}{3834.26}} = 1.0516, \text{ so the P.I. is}$$

$$330.94 \pm (2.262)(16.6206)(1.0516) = 330.94 \pm 39.54 = (291.40, 370.48).$$

c. To obtain simultaneous confidence of at least 97% for the three intervals, we compute each one using confidence level 99%, (with  $t_{.005,9} = 3.250$ ). For  $x = 15$ , the interval is  $274.32 \pm 22.35 = (251.97, 296.67)$ . For  $x = 18$ ,  $330.94 \pm 17.58 = (313.36, 348.52)$ . For  $x = 20$ ,  $368.69 \pm 0.84 = (367.85, 369.53)$ .

51.

a. 0.40 is closer to  $\bar{x}$ .

$$\text{b. } \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(0.40) \pm t_{\alpha/2, n-2} \cdot (\hat{s}_{\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(0.40)}) \text{ or } 0.8104 \pm (2.101)(0.0311) \\ = (0.745, 0.876)$$

$$\text{c. } \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(1.20) \pm t_{\alpha/2, n-2} \cdot \sqrt{s^2 + s^2 \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(1.20)} \text{ or} \\ 0.2912 \pm (2.101) \cdot \sqrt{(0.1049)^2 + (0.0352)^2} = (.059, .523)$$



## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

52.

- a. We wish to test  $H_o : \mathbf{b}_1 = 0$  vs  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_1 \neq 0$ . The test statistic

$$t = \frac{10.6026}{.9985} = 10.62 \text{ leads to a p-value of } < .006 \text{ ( } 2P(t > 4.0) \text{ from the 7 df row of}$$

table A.8), and  $H_o$  is rejected since the p-value is smaller than any reasonable  $\alpha$ . The data suggests that this model does specify a useful relationship between chlorine flow and etch rate.

- b. A 95% confidence interval for  $\mathbf{b}_1$ :  $10.6026 \pm (2.365)(.9985) = (8.24, 12.96)$ . We can be highly confident that when the flow rate is increased by 1 SCCM, the associated expected change in etch rate will be between 824 and 1296 A/min.

- c. A 95% CI for  $\mathbf{m}_{Y,3.0}$ :  $38.256 \pm 2.365 \left( 2.546 \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{9(3.0 - 2.667)^2}{58.50}} \right)$   
 $= 38.256 \pm 2.365(2.546)(.35805) = 38.256 \pm 2.156 = (36.100, 40.412)$ , or  
 3610.0 to 4041.2 A/min.

- d. The 95% PI is  $38.256 \pm 2.365 \left( 2.546 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{9(3.0 - 2.667)^2}{58.50}} \right)$   
 $= 38.256 \pm 2.365(2.546)(1.06) = 38.256 \pm 6.398 = (31.859, 44.655)$ , or  
 3185.9 to 4465.5 A/min.

- e. The intervals for  $x^* = 2.5$  will be narrower than those above because 2.5 is closer to the mean than is 3.0.
- f. No. a value of 6.0 is not in the range of observed x values, therefore predicting at that point is meaningless.

53. Choice **a** will be the smallest, with **d** being largest. **a** is less than **b** and **c** (obviously), and **b** and **c** are both smaller than **d**. Nothing can be said about the relationship between **b** and **c**.

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

54.

a. There is a linear pattern in the scatter plot, although the plot also shows a reasonable amount of variation about any straight line fit to the data. The simple linear regression model provides a sensible starting point for a formal analysis.

b.  $n = 141$ ,  $\sum x_i = 1185$ ,  $\sum x_i^2 = 151,825$ ,  $\sum y_i = 5960$ ,  $\sum y_i^2 = 2,631,200$ , and  $\sum x_i y_i = 449,850$ , from which

$$\hat{b}_1 = -1.060132, \hat{b}_0 = 515.446887, SSE = 36,036.93,$$

$$r^2 = .616, s^2 = 3003.08, s = 54.80, s_{\hat{b}_1} = \frac{54.80}{\sqrt{51,523.21}} = .241 \quad H_o : \mathbf{b}_1 = 0 \text{ vs}$$

$$H_a : \mathbf{b}_1 \neq 0, t = \frac{\hat{b}_1}{s_{\hat{b}_1}}. \text{ Reject } H_o \text{ at level .05 if either } t \geq t_{.025,12} = 2.179 \text{ or}$$

$$t \leq -2.179. \text{ We calculate } t = \frac{-1.060}{.241} = -4.39. \text{ Since } -4.39 \leq -2.179 \text{ } H_o \text{ is}$$

rejected. The simple linear regression model does appear to specify a useful relationship.

c. A confidence interval for  $\mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_1(75)$  is requested. The interval is centered at

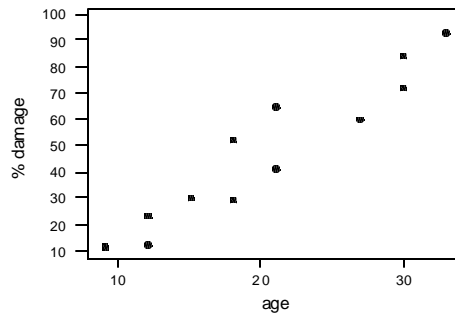
$$\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(75) = 435.9. \quad s_{\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(75)} = s \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{n(75 - \bar{x})^2}{n\sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}} = 14.83 \text{ (using } s =$$

54.803). Thus a 95% CI is  $435.9 \pm (2.179)(14.83) = (403.6, 559.7)$ .

55.

a.  $x_2 = x_3 = 12$ , yet  $y_2 \neq y_3$

b.



Based on a scatterplot of the data, a simple linear regression model does seem a reasonable way to describe the relationship between the two variables.

Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

- c.  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{2296}{699} = 3.284692$ ,  $\hat{b}_0 = -19.669528$ ,  $y = -19.67 + 3.285x$
- d.  $SSE = 35,634 - (-19.669528)(572) - (3.284692)(14,022) = 827.0188$ ,  
 $s^2 = 82.70188$ ,  $s = 9.094$ .  $s_{\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(20)} = 9.094 \sqrt{\frac{1}{12} + \frac{12(20 - 20.5)^2}{8388}} = 2.6308$ ,  
 $\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(20) = 46.03$ ,  $t_{.025,10} = 2.228$ . The PI is  $46.03 \pm 2.228 \sqrt{s^2 + s_{\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(20)}^2}$ ,  
 $= 46.03 \pm 21.09 = (24.94, 67.12)$ .

56.  $\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 x = \bar{Y} - \hat{b}_1 \bar{x} + \hat{b}_1 x = \bar{Y} + (x - \bar{x}) \hat{b}_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum Y_i + \frac{(x - \bar{x}) \sum (x_i - \bar{x}) Y_i}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} = \sum d_i Y_i$

where  $d_i = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x})}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}$ . Thus  $Var(\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 x) = \sum d_i^2 Var(Y_i) = s^2 \sum d_i^2$ ,

which, after some algebra, yields the desired expression.

**Section 12.5**

57. Most people acquire a license as soon as they become eligible. If, for example, the minimum age for obtaining a license is 16, then the time since acquiring a license,  $y$ , is usually related to age by the equation  $y \approx x - 16$ , which is the equation of a straight line. In other words, the majority of people in a sample will have  $y$  values that closely follow the line  $y = x - 16$ .

58.

- a. Summary values:  $\sum x = 44,615$ ,  $\sum x^2 = 170,355,425$ ,  $\sum y = 3,860$ ,  
 $\sum y^2 = 1,284,450$ ,  $\sum xy = 14,755,500$ ,  $n = 12$ . Using these values we calculate  
 $S_{xx} = 4,480,572.92$ ,  $S_{yy} = 42,816.67$ , and  $S_{xy} = 404,391.67$ . So

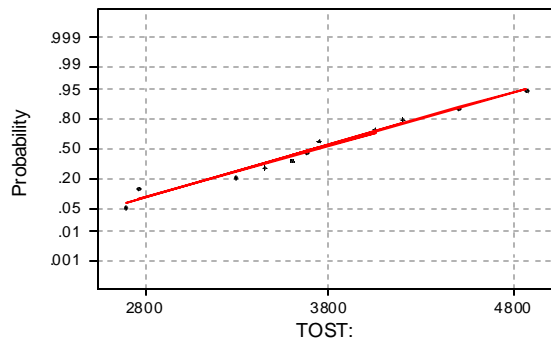
$$r = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx}} \sqrt{S_{yy}}} = .9233.$$

- b. The value of  $r$  does not depend on which of the two variables is labeled as the  $x$  variable. Thus, had we let  $x = \text{RBOT time}$  and  $y = \text{TOST time}$ , the value of  $r$  would have remained the same.
- c. The value of  $r$  does not depend on the unit of measure for either variable. Thus, had we expressed RBOT time in hours instead of minutes, the value of  $r$  would have remained the same.

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

d.

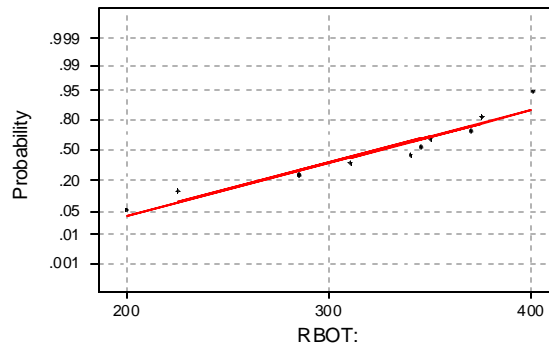
Normal Probability Plot



Average: 3717.92  
StDev: 638.220  
N: 12

Anderson-Darling Normality Test  
A-Squared: 0.197  
P-Value: 0.856

Normal Probability Plot



Average: 321.667  
StDev: 62.3893  
N: 12

Anderson-Darling Normality Test  
A-Squared: 0.446  
P-Value: 0.232

Both TOST time and RBOT time appear to have come from normally distributed populations.

e.  $H_o : r_1 = 0$  vs  $H_a : r \neq 0$ .  $t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$ ; Reject  $H_o$  at level .05 if either

$t \geq t_{.025,10} = 2.228$  or  $t \leq -2.228$ .  $r = .923$ ,  $t = 7.58$ , so  $H_o$  should be rejected. The model is useful.

Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

59.

a.  $S_{xx} = 251,970 - \frac{(1950)^2}{18} = 40,720$ ,  $S_{yy} = 130.6074 - \frac{(47.92)^2}{18} = 3.033711$ ,

and  $S_{xy} = 5530.92 - \frac{(1950)(47.92)}{18} = 339.586667$ , so

$$r = \frac{339.586667}{\sqrt{40,720}\sqrt{3.033711}} = .9662. \text{ There is a very strong positive correlation}$$

between the two variables.

b. Because the association between the variables is positive, the specimen with the larger shear force will tend to have a larger percent dry fiber weight.

c. Changing the units of measurement on either (or both) variables will have no effect on the calculated value of  $r$ , because any change in units will affect both the numerator and denominator of  $r$  by exactly the same multiplicative constant.

d.  $r^2 = (.966)^2 = .933$

e.  $H_o : r = 0$  vs  $H_a : r > 0$ .  $t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$ ; Reject  $H_o$  at level .01 if

$$t \geq t_{.01,16} = 2.583. \quad t = \frac{.966\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{1-.966^2}} = 14.94 \geq 2.583, \text{ so } H_o \text{ should be rejected.}$$

The data indicates a positive linear relationship between the two variables.

60.  $H_o : r = 0$  vs  $H_a : r \neq 0$ .  $t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$ ; Reject  $H_o$  at level .01 if either

$$t \geq t_{.005,22} = 2.819 \text{ or } t \leq -2.819. \quad r = .5778, t = 3.32, \text{ so } H_o \text{ should be rejected. There}$$

appears to be a non-zero correlation in the population.

61.

a. We are testing  $H_o : r = 0$  vs  $H_a : r > 0$ .

$$r = \frac{7377.704}{\sqrt{36.9839}\sqrt{2,628,930.359}} = .7482, \text{ and } t = \frac{.7482\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{1-.7482^2}} = 3.9066. \text{ We}$$

reject  $H_o$  since  $t = 3.9066 \geq t_{.05,12} = 1.782$ . There is evidence that a positive correlation exists between maximum lactate level and muscular endurance.

b. We are looking for  $r^2$ , the coefficient of determination.  $r^2 = (.7482)^2 = .5598$ . It is the same no matter which variable is the predictor.

Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

62.

a.  $H_o : r_1 = 0$  vs  $H_a : r \neq 0$ , Reject  $H_o$  if; Reject  $H_o$  at level .05 if either

$$t \geq t_{.025,12} = 2.179 \text{ or } t \leq -2.179 . t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{(.449)\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{1-(.449)^2}} = 1.74 .$$

Fail to reject  $H_o$ , the data does not suggest that the population correlation coefficient differs from 0.

b.  $(.449)^2 = .20$  so 20 percent of the observed variation in gas porosity can be accounted for by variation in hydrogen content.

63.  $n = 6, \Sigma x_i = 111.71, \Sigma x_i^2 = 2,724.7643, \Sigma y_i = 2.9, \Sigma y_i^2 = 1.6572$ , and  $\Sigma x_i y_i = 63.915$ .

$$r = \frac{(6)(63.915) - (111.71)(2.9)}{\sqrt{(6)(2,724.7943) - (111.73)^2} \cdot \sqrt{(6)(1.6572) - (2.9)^2}} = .7729 . H_o : r_1 = 0$$

vs  $H_a : r \neq 0$ ; Reject  $H_o$  at level .05 if  $|t| \geq t_{.025,4} = 2.776$ .

$$t = \frac{(.7729)\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{1-(.7729)^2}} = 2.436 .$$

Fail to reject  $H_o$ . The data does not indicate that the population correlation coefficient differs from 0. This result may seem surprising due to the relatively large size of  $r$  (.77), however, it can be attributed to a small sample size (6).

64.  $r = \frac{-757.6423}{\sqrt{(3756.96)(465.34)}} = -.5730$

a.  $v = .5 \ln \left( \frac{.427}{1.573} \right) = -.652$ , so (12.11) is  $-.652 \pm \frac{(1.645)}{\sqrt{26}} = (-.976, -.3290)$ ,

and the desired interval for  $r$  is  $(-.751, -.318)$ .

b.  $z = (-.652 + .549)\sqrt{23} = -.49$ , so  $H_o$  cannot be rejected at any reasonable level.

c.  $r^2 = .328$

d. Again,  $r^2 = .328$

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

65.

a. Although the normal probability plot of the x's appears somewhat curved, such a pattern is not terribly unusual when n is small; the test of normality presented in section 14.2 (p. 625) does not reject the hypothesis of population normality. The normal probability plot of the y's is much straighter.

b.  $H_o : \mathbf{r}_1 = 0$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a : \mathbf{r} \neq 0$  at level .01 if

$$|t| \geq t_{.005,8} = 3.355. \quad \Sigma x_i = 864, \Sigma x_i^2 = 78,142, \Sigma y_i = 138.0, \Sigma y_i^2 = 1959.1 \text{ and}$$

$$\Sigma x_i y_i = 12,322.4, \text{ so } r = \frac{3992}{(186.8796)(23.3880)} = .913 \text{ and}$$

$$t = \frac{.913(2.8284)}{.4080} = 6.33 \geq 3.355, \text{ so reject } H_o. \text{ There does appear to be a linear relationship.}$$

66.

a. We used Minitab to calculate the  $r_i$ 's:  $r_1 = 0.192$ ,  $r_2 = 0.382$ , and  $r_3 = 0.183$ . It appears that the lag 2 correlation is best, but all of them are weak, based on the definitions given in the text.

b.  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{100}} = .2$ . We reject  $H_o$  if  $|r_i| \geq .2$ . For all lags,  $r_i$  does not fall in the rejection region, so we cannot reject  $H_o$ . There is not evidence of theoretical autocorrelation at the first 3 lags.

c. If we want an approximate .05 significance level for the simultaneous hypotheses, we would have to use smaller individual significance level. If the individual confidence levels were .95, then the simultaneous confidence levels would be approximately  $(.95)(.95)(.95) = .857$ .

67.

a. Because p-value = .00032 <  $\alpha = .001$ ,  $H_o$  should be rejected at this significance level.

b. Not necessarily. For this n, the test statistic  $t$  has approximately a standard normal distribution when  $H_o : \mathbf{r}_1 = 0$  is true, and a p-value of .00032 corresponds to

$$z = 3.60 \text{ (or } -3.60). \text{ Solving } 3.60 = \frac{r\sqrt{498}}{\sqrt{1}} - r^2 \text{ for } r \text{ yields } r = .159. \text{ This } r$$

suggests only a weak linear relationship between x and y, one that would typically have little practical import.

c.  $t = 2.20 \geq t_{.025,9998} = 1.96$ , so  $H_o$  is rejected in favor of  $H_a$ . The value  $t = 2.20$  is statistically significant -- it cannot be attributed just to sampling variability in the case  $\mathbf{r} = 0$ . But with this n,  $r = .022$  implies  $\mathbf{r} = .022$ , which in turn shows an extremely weak linear relationship.

## Supplementary Exercises

68.

- a.  $n = 8$ ,  $\sum x_i = 207$ ,  $\sum x_i^2 = 6799$ ,  $\sum y_i = 621.8$ ,  $\sum y_i^2 = 48,363.76$  and  $\sum x_i y_i = 15,896.8$ , which gives  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{-1538.20}{11,543} = -.133258$ ,  $\hat{b}_0 = 81.173051$ , and  $y = 81.173 - .1333x$  as the equation of the estimated line.
- b. We wish to test  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = 0$  vs  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_1 \neq 0$ . At level .01,  $H_0$  will be rejected (and the model judged useful) if either  $t \geq t_{.005,6} = 3.707$  or  $t \leq -3.707$ .  $SSE = 8.732664$ ,  $s = 1.206$ , and  $t = \frac{-.1333}{1.206 / 37.985} = \frac{-.1333}{.03175} = -4.2$ , which is  $\leq -3.707$ , so we do reject  $H_0$  and find the model useful.
- c. The larger the value of  $\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$ , the smaller will be  $\hat{s}_{\hat{b}_1}$  and the more accurate the estimate will tend to be. For the given  $x_i$ 's,  $\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 1442.88$ , whereas the proposed  $x$  values  $x_1 = \dots = x_4 = 0$ ,  $x_5 = \dots = x_8 = 50$ ,  $\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 5000$ . Thus the second set of  $x$  values is preferable to the first set. With just 3 observations at  $x = 0$  and 3 at  $x = 50$ ,  $\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 3750$ , which is again preferable to the first set of  $x_i$ 's.
- d.  $\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(25) = 77.84$ , and  $s_{\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(25)} = s \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{n(25 - \bar{x})^2}{n\sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}}$   
 $= 1.206 \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{8(25 - 25.875)^2}{11.543}} = .426$ , so the 95% CI is  $77.84 \pm (2.447)(.426) = 77.84 \pm 1.04 = (76.80, 78.88)$ . The interval is quite narrow, only 2%. This is the case because the predictive value of 25% is very close to the mean of our predictor sample.



Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

69.

- a. The test statistic value is  $t = \frac{\hat{b}_1 - 1}{s_{\hat{b}_1}}$ , and  $H_0$  will be rejected if either  $t \geq t_{.025,11} = 2.201$  or  $t \leq -2.201$ . With  $\Sigma x_i = 243, \Sigma x_i^2 = 5965, \Sigma y_i = 241, \Sigma y_i^2 = 5731$  and  $\Sigma x_i y_i = 5805$ ,  $\hat{b}_1 = .913819$ ,  $\hat{b}_0 = 1.457072$ ,  $SSE = 75.126$ ,  $s = 2.613$ , and  $s_{\hat{b}_1} = .0693$ ,  $t = \frac{.9138 - 1}{.0693} = -1.24$ . Because  $-1.24$  is neither  $\leq -2.201$  nor  $\geq 2.201$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected. It is plausible that  $b_1 = 1$ .

b.  $r = \frac{16,902}{(136)(128.15)} = .970$

70.

- a. sample size = 8
- b.  $\hat{y} = 326.976038 - (8.403964)x$ . When  $x = 35.5$ ,  $\hat{y} = 28.64$ .
- c. Yes, the model utility test is statistically significant at the level .01.
- d.  $r = \sqrt{r^2} = \sqrt{0.9134} = 0.9557$
- e. First check to see if the value  $x = 40$  falls within the range of  $x$  values used to generate the least-squares regression equation. If it does not, this equation should not be used. Furthermore, for this particular model an  $x$  value of 40 yields a  $\hat{y}$  value of  $-9.18$ , which is an impossible value for  $y$ .

71.

- a.  $r^2 = .5073$
- b.  $r = +\sqrt{r^2} = \sqrt{.5073} = .7122$  (positive because  $\hat{b}_1$  is positive.)
- c. We test test  $H_0 : b_1 = 0$  vs  $H_a : b_1 \neq 0$ . The test statistic  $t = 3.93$  gives  $p$ -value = .0013, which is  $< .01$ , the given level of significance, therefore we reject  $H_0$  and conclude that the model is useful.

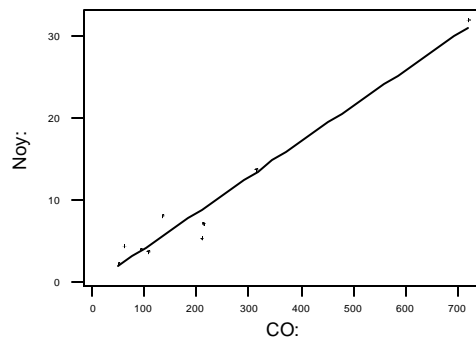
## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

- d. We use a 95% CI for  $m_{y:50}$ .  $\hat{y}_{(50)} = .787218 + .007570(50) = 1.165718$ ,  
 $t_{.025,15} = 2.131$ ,  $s = \text{“Root MSE”} = .020308$ , so
- $$s_{\hat{y}_{(50)}} = .020308 \sqrt{\frac{1}{17} + \frac{17(50 - 42.33)^2}{17(41,575) - (719.60)^2}} = .051422. \text{ The interval is, then,}$$
- $$1.165718 \pm 2.131(.051422) = 1.165718 \pm .109581 = (1.056137, 1.275299).$$
- e.  $\hat{y}_{(30)} = .787218 + .007570(30) = 1.0143$ . The residual is  
 $y - \hat{y} = .80 - 1.0143 = -.2143$ .

72.

a.

Regression Plot



The above analysis was created in Minitab. A simple linear regression model seems to fit the data well. The least squares regression equation is  $\hat{y} = -.220 + .0436x$ . The model utility test obtained from Minitab produces a t test statistic equal to 12.72. The corresponding p-value is extremely small. So we have sufficient evidence to claim that  $\Delta CO$  is a good predictor of  $\Delta NO_y$ .

- b.  $\hat{y} = -.220 + .0436(400) = 17.228$ . A 95% prediction interval produced by Minitab is (11.953, 22.503). Since this interval is so wide, it does not appear that  $\Delta NO_y$  is accurately predicted.
- c. While the large  $\Delta CO$  value appears to be “near” the least squares regression line, the value has extremely high leverage. The least squares line that is obtained when excluding the value is  $\hat{y} = 1.00 + .0346x$ . The  $r^2$  value with the value included is 96% and is reduced to 75% when the value is excluded. The value of  $s$  with the value included is 2.024, and with the value excluded is 1.96. So the large  $\Delta CO$  value does appear to effect our analysis in a substantial way.

Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

73.

- a.  $n = 9, \Sigma x_i = 228, \Sigma x_i^2 = 5958, \Sigma y_i = 93.76, \Sigma y_i^2 = 982.2932$  and  
 $\Sigma x_i y_i = 2348.15$ , giving  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{-243.93}{1638} = -.148919$ ,  $\hat{b}_0 = 14.190392$ , and  
the equation  $\hat{y} = 14.19 - (.1489)x$ .
- b.  $b_1$  is the expected increase in load associated with a one-day age increase (so a negative value of  $b_1$  corresponds to a decrease). We wish to test  $H_0 : b_1 = -.10$  vs.  
 $H_0 : b_1 < -.10$  (the alternative contradicts prior belief).  $H_0$  will be rejected at level .05 if  $t = \frac{\hat{b}_1 - (-.10)}{s_{\hat{b}_1}} \leq -t_{.05,7} = -1.895$ . With  $SSE = 1.4862, s = .4608$ , and  
 $s_{\hat{b}_1} = \frac{.4608}{\sqrt{182}} = .0342$ . Thus  $t = \frac{-.1489 + .10}{.0342} = -1.43$ . Because  $-1.43$  is not  $\leq -1.895$ , do not reject  $H_0$ .
- c.  $\Sigma x_i = 306, \Sigma x_i^2 = 7946$ , so  $\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 7946 - \frac{(306)^2}{12} = 143$  here, as contrasted with 182 for the given 9  $x_i$ 's. Even though the sample size for the proposed  $x$  values is larger, the original set of values is preferable.
- d.  $(t_{.025,7})(s)\sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{9(28 - 25.33)^2}{1638}} = (2.365)(.4608)(.3877) = .42$ , and  
 $\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(28) = 10.02$ , so the 95% CI is  $10.02 \pm .42 = (9.60, 10.44)$ .

74.

- a.  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{3.5979}{44.713} = .0805$ ,  $\hat{b}_0 = 1.6939$ ,  $\hat{y} = 1.69 + (.0805)x$ .
- b.  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{3.5979}{.2943} = 12.2254$ ,  $\hat{b}_0 = -20.4046$ ,  $\hat{y} = -20.40 + (12.2254)x$ .
- c.  $r = .992$ , so  $r^2 = .984$  for either regression.

Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

75.

- a. The plot suggests a strong linear relationship between  $x$  and  $y$ .
- b.  $n = 9$ ,  $\sum x_i = 1797$ ,  $\sum x_i^2 = 4334.41$ ,  $\sum y_i = 7.28$ ,  $\sum y_i^2 = 7.4028$  and  $\sum x_i y_i = 178.683$ , so  $\hat{b}_1 = \frac{299.931}{6717.6} = .04464854$ ,  $\hat{b}_0 = -.08259353$ , and the equation of the estimated line is  $\hat{y} = -.08259 - (.044649)x$ .
- c.  $SSE = 7.4028 - (-601281) - 7.977935 = .026146$ ,  
 $SST = 7.4028 - \frac{(7.28)^2}{9} = .026146$ ,  $= 1.5141$ , and  $r^2 = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST} = .983$ , so 93.8% of the observed variation is “explained.”
- d.  $\hat{y}_4 = -.08259 - (.044649)(19.1) = .7702$ , and  $y_4 - \hat{y}_4 = .68 - .7702 = -.0902$ .
- e.  $s = .06112$ , and  $s_{\hat{b}_1} = \frac{.06112}{\sqrt{746.4}} = .002237$ , so the value of  $t$  for testing  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = 0$  vs  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 \neq 0$  is  $t = \frac{.044649}{.002237} = 19.96$ . From Table A.5,  $t_{.0005,7} = 5.408$ , so  $p\text{-value} < 2(.0005) = .001$ . There is strong evidence for a useful relationship.
- f. A 95% CI for  $\mathbf{b}_1$  is  $.044649 \pm (2.365)(.002237) = .044649 \pm .005291 = (.0394, .0499)$ .
- g. A 95% CI for  $\mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_1(20)$  is  $.810 \pm (2.365)(.002237)(.3333356) = .810 \pm .048 = (.762, .858)$

76. Substituting  $x^* = 0$  gives the CI  $\hat{b}_0 \pm t_{\alpha/2, n-2} \cdot s \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{n\bar{x}^2}{n\sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}}$ . From Example 12.8,  $\hat{b}_0 = 3.621$ ,  $SSE = .262453$ ,  $n = 14$ ,  $\sum x_i = 890$ ,  $\bar{x} = 63.5714$ ,  $\sum x_i^2 = 67,182$ , so with  $s = .1479$ ,  $t_{.025, 12} = 2.179$ , the CI is  $3.621 \pm 2.179(.1479) \sqrt{\frac{1}{12} + \frac{56,578.52}{148,448}} = 3.621 \pm 2.179(.1479)(.6815) = 3.62 \pm .22 = (3.40, 3.84)$ .

Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

77.  $SSE = \Sigma y^2 - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 \Sigma y - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \Sigma xy$ . Substituting  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 = \frac{\Sigma y - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \Sigma x}{n}$ , SSE becomes

$$\begin{aligned} SSE &= \Sigma y^2 - \frac{\Sigma y (\Sigma y - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \Sigma x)}{n} - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \Sigma xy = \Sigma y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma y)^2}{n} + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \Sigma x \Sigma y}{n} - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \Sigma xy \\ &= \left[ \Sigma y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma y)^2}{n} \right] - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \left[ \Sigma xy - \frac{\Sigma x \Sigma y}{n} \right] = S_{yy} - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 S_{xy}, \text{ as desired.} \end{aligned}$$

78. The value of the sample correlation coefficient using the squared y values would not necessarily be approximately 1. If the y values are greater than 1, then the squared y values would differ from each other by more than the y values differ from one another. Hence, the relationship between x and  $y^2$  would be less like a straight line, and the resulting value of the correlation coefficient would decrease.

79.

a. With  $s_{xx} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$ ,  $s_{yy} = \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2$ , note that  $\frac{s_y}{s_x} = \sqrt{\frac{s_{yy}}{s_{xx}}}$  (since the factor n-1 appears in both the numerator and denominator, so cancels). Thus

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 + \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 x = \bar{y} + \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 (x - \bar{x}) = \bar{y} + \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{xx}} (x - \bar{x}) = \bar{y} + \sqrt{\frac{s_{yy}}{s_{xx}}} \cdot \frac{s_{xy}}{\sqrt{s_{xx} s_{yy}}} (x - \bar{x}) \\ &= \bar{y} + \frac{s_y}{s_x} \cdot r \cdot (x - \bar{x}), \text{ as desired.} \end{aligned}$$

b. By .573 s.d.'s above, (above, since  $r < 0$ ) or (since  $s_y = 4.3143$ ) an amount 2.4721 above.

Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

80. With  $s_{xy}$  given in the text,  $r = \frac{s_{xy}}{\sqrt{s_{xx}s_{yy}}}$  (where e.g.  $s_{xx} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$ ), and

$$\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{xx}}. \text{ Also, } s = \sqrt{\frac{SSE}{n-2}} \text{ and } SSE = \sum y_i^2 - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 \sum y_i - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \sum x_i y_i = s_{yy} - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 s_{xy}.$$

Thus the t statistic for  $H_o : \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 = 0$  is

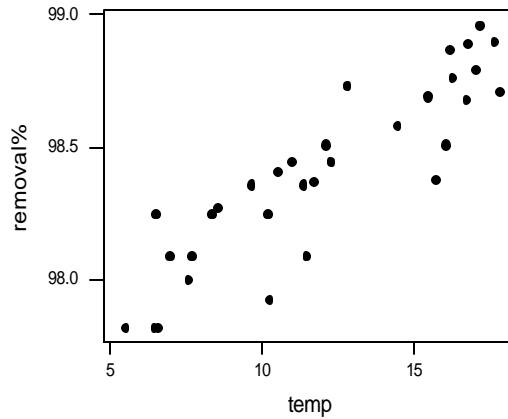
$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1}{s / \sqrt{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}} = \frac{(s_{xy} / s_{xx}) \cdot \sqrt{s_{xx}}}{\sqrt{(s_{yy} - s_{xy}^2 / s_{xx}) / (n-2)}} \\ &= \frac{s_{xy} \cdot \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{(s_{xx}s_{yy} - s_{xy}^2)}} = \frac{(s_{xy} / \sqrt{s_{xx}s_{yy}}) \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1 - s_{xy}^2 / s_{xx}s_{yy}}} = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \text{ as desired.} \end{aligned}$$

81. Using the notation of the exercise above,  $SST = s_{yy}$  and  $SSE = s_{yy} - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 s_{xy}$

$$= s_{yy} - \frac{s_{xy}^2}{s_{xx}}, \text{ so } 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST} = 1 - \frac{s_{yy} - \frac{s_{xy}^2}{s_{xx}}}{s_{yy}} = \frac{\frac{s_{xy}^2}{s_{xx}}}{s_{xx}s_{yy}} = r^2, \text{ as desired.}$$

82.

a. A Scatter Plot suggests the linear model is appropriate.



## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

**b.** Minitab Output:

The regression equation is  
removal% = 97.5 + 0.0757 temp

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	97.4986	0.0889	1096.17	0.000
temp	0.075691	0.007046	10.74	0.000

S = 0.1552      R-Sq = 79.4%      R-Sq(adj) = 78.7%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	2.7786	2.7786	115.40	0.000
Residual Error	30	0.7224	0.0241		
Total	31	3.5010			

Minitab will output all the residual information if the option is chosen, from which you can find the point prediction value  $\hat{y}_{10.5} = 98.2933$ , the observed value  $y = 98.41$ , so the residual = .0294.

**c.** Roughly .1

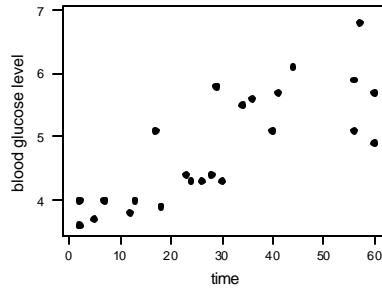
**d.**  $R^2 = 79.4$

**e.** A 95% CI for  $\beta_1$ , using  $t_{.025,30} = 2.042$ :  
 $.075691 \pm 2.042(.007046) = (.061303, .090079)$

**f.** The slope of the regression line is steeper. The value of  $s$  is almost doubled, and the value of  $R^2$  drops to 61.6%.

## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

- 83.** Using Minitab, we create a scatterplot to see if a linear regression model is appropriate.



A linear model is reasonable; although it appears that the variance in  $y$  gets larger as  $x$  increases. The Minitab output follows:

The regression equation is  
 blood glucose level = 3.70 + 0.0379 time

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	3.6965	0.2159	17.12	0.000
time	0.037895	0.006137	6.17	0.000

S = 0.5525      R-Sq = 63.4%      R-Sq(adj) = 61.7%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	11.638	11.638	38.12	0.000
Residual Error	22	6.716	0.305		
Total	23	18.353			

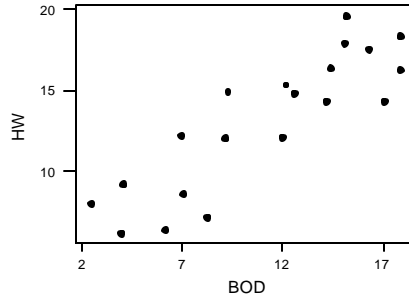
The coefficient of determination of 63.4% indicates that only a moderate percentage of the variation in  $y$  can be explained by the change in  $x$ . A test of model utility indicates that time is a significant predictor of blood glucose level. ( $t = 6.17$ ,  $p = 0.0$ ). A point estimate for blood glucose level when time = 30 minutes is 4.833%. We would expect the average blood glucose level at 30 minutes to be between 4.599 and 5.067, with 95% confidence.

- 84.**
- a. Using the techniques from a previous chapter, we can do a  $t$  test for the difference of two means based on paired data. Minitab's paired  $t$  test for equality of means gives  $t = 3.54$ , with a  $p$  value of .002, which suggests that the average bf% reading for the two methods is not the same.



## Chapter 12: Simple Linear Regression and Correlation

- b. Using linear regression to predict HW from BOD POD seems reasonable after looking at the scatterplot, below.



The least squares linear regression equation, as well as the test statistic and p value for a model utility test, can be found in the Minitab output below. We see that we do have significance, and the coefficient of determination shows that about 75% of the variation in HW can be explained by the variation in BOD.

The regression equation is  
 $HW = 4.79 + 0.743 \text{ BOD}$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	4.788	1.215	3.94	0.001
BOD	0.7432	0.1003	7.41	0.000

S = 2.146      R-Sq = 75.3%      R-Sq(adj) = 73.9%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	252.98	252.98	54.94	0.000
Residual Error	18	82.89	4.60		
Total	19	335.87			

85. For the second boiler,  $n = 19$ ,  $\sum x_i = 125$ ,  $\sum y_i = 472.0$ ,  $\sum x_i^2 = 3625$ ,  $\sum y_i^2 = 37,140.82$ , and  $\sum x_i y_i = 9749.5$ , giving  $\hat{g}_1 =$  estimated slope  

$$= \frac{-503}{6125} = -0.0821224$$
,  $\hat{g}_0 = 80.377551$ ,  $SSE_2 = 3.26827$ ,  $SSx_2 = 1020.833$ .  
 For boiler #1,  $n = 8$ ,  $\hat{b}_1 = -0.1333$ ,  $SSE_1 = 8.733$ , and  $SSx_1 = 1442.875$ . Thus  

$$\hat{s}^2 = \frac{8.733 + 3.286}{10} = 1.2$$
,  $\hat{s} = 1.095$ , and  $t = \frac{-0.1333 + 0.0821}{1.095 \sqrt{\frac{1}{1442.875} + \frac{1}{1020.833}}}$   

$$= \frac{-0.0512}{.0448} = -1.14$$
.  $t_{.025,10} = 2.228$  and  $-1.14$  is neither  $\geq 2.228$  nor  $\leq -2.228$ , so  
 $H_0$  is not rejected. It is plausible that  $b_1 = g_1$ .

# CHAPTER 13

## Section 13.1

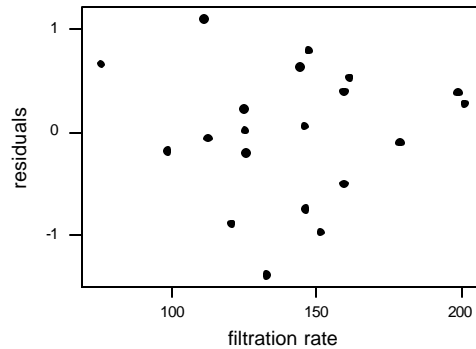
1.

- a.  $\bar{x} = 15$  and  $\sum (x_j - \bar{x})^2 = 250$ , so s.d. of  $Y_i - \hat{Y}_i$  is  $10\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{(x_i - 15)^2}{250}} =$   
 6.32, 8.37, 8.94, 8.37, and 6.32 for  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ .
- b. Now  $\bar{x} = 20$  and  $\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 1250$ , giving standard deviations 7.87, 8.49, 8.83,  
 8.94, and 2.83 for  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ .
- c. The deviation from the estimated line is likely to be much smaller for the observation  
 made in the experiment of **b** for  $x = 50$  than for the experiment of **a** when  $x = 25$ . That  
 is, the observation  $(50, Y)$  is more likely to fall close to the least squares line than is  $(25,$   
 $Y)$ .

2. The pattern gives no cause for questioning the appropriateness of the simple linear regression  
 model, and no observation appears unusual.

3.

- a. This plot indicates there are no outliers, the variance of  $\epsilon$  is reasonably constant, and the  $\epsilon$   
 are normally distributed. A straight-line regression function is a reasonable choice for a  
 model.



## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

b. We need  $S_{xx} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 415,914.85 - \frac{(2817.9)^2}{20} = 18,886.8295$ . Then each

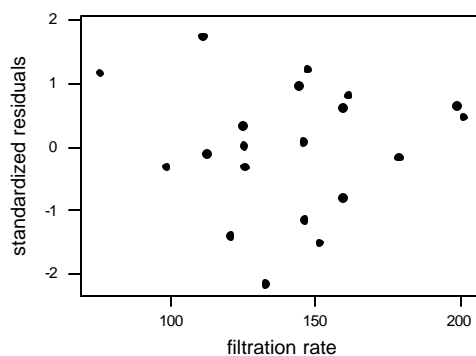
$e_i^*$  can be calculated as follows:  $e_i^* = \frac{e_i}{.4427 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{(x_i - 140.895)^2}{18,886.8295}}}$ . The table

below shows the values:

standardized residuals	$e/e_i^*$	standardized residuals	$e/e_i^*$
-0.31064	0.644053	0.6175	0.64218
-0.30593	0.614697	0.09062	0.64802
0.4791	0.578669	1.16776	0.565003
1.2307	0.647714	-1.50205	0.646461
-1.15021	0.648002	0.96313	0.648257
0.34881	0.643706	0.019	0.643881
-0.09872	0.633428	0.65644	0.584858
-1.39034	0.640683	-2.1562	0.647182
0.82185	0.640975	-0.79038	0.642113
-0.15998	0.621857	1.73943	0.631795

Notice that if  $e_i^* \sim e/s$ , then  $e/e_i^* \sim s$ . All of the  $e/e_i^*$ 's range between .57 and .65, which are close to  $s$ .

c. This plot looks very much the same as the one in part a.

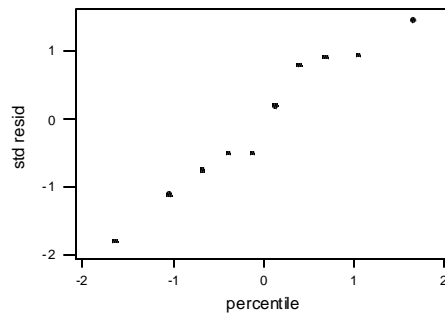


## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

4.

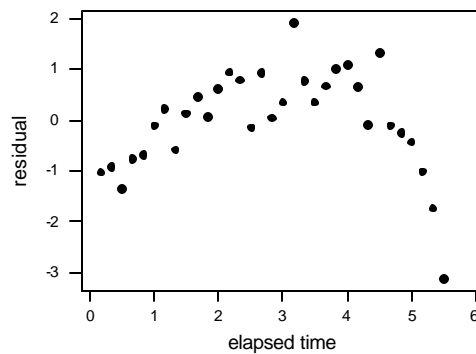
- a. The  $(x, \text{residual})$  pairs for the plot are  $(0, -.335)$ ,  $(7, -.508)$ ,  $(17, -.341)$ ,  $(114, .592)$ ,  $(133, .679)$ ,  $(142, .700)$ ,  $(190, .142)$ ,  $(218, 1.051)$ ,  $(237, -1.262)$ , and  $(285, -.719)$ . The plot shows substantial evidence of curvature.
- b. The standardized residuals (in order corresponding to increasing  $x$ ) are  $-.50, -.75, -.50, .79, .90, .93, .19, 1.46, -1.80,$  and  $-1.12$ . A standardized residual plot shows the same pattern as the residual plot discussed in the previous exercise. The  $z$  percentiles for the normal probability plot are  $-1.645, -1.04, -.68, -.39, -.13, .13, .39, .68, 1.04, 1.645$ . The plot follows. The points follow a linear pattern, so the standardized residuals appear to have a normal distribution.

Normal Probability Plot for the Standardized Residuals



5.

- a. 97.7% of the variation in ice thickness can be explained by the linear relationship between it and elapsed time. Based on this value, it appears that a linear model is reasonable.
- b. The residual plot shows a curve in the data, so perhaps a non-linear relationship exists. One observation  $(5.5, -3.14)$  is extreme.



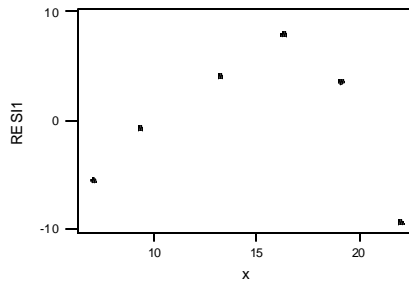
6.

a.  $H_o : \mathbf{b}_1 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_1 \neq 0$ . The test statistic is  $t = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1}{s_{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1}}$ , and we will reject  $H_o$  if

$$t \geq t_{.025,4} = 2.776 \text{ or if } t \leq -2.776. \quad s_{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{S_{xx}}} = \frac{7.265}{12.869} = .565, \text{ and}$$

$t = \frac{6.19268}{.565} = 10.97$ . Since  $10.97 \geq 2.776$ , we reject  $H_o$  and conclude that the model is useful.

b.  $\hat{y}_{(7.0)} = 1008.14 + 6.19268(7.0) = 1051.49$ , from which the residual is  $y - \hat{y}_{(7.0)} = 1046 - 1051.49 = -5.49$ . Similarly, the other residuals are -.73, 4.11, 7.91, 3.58, and -9.38. The plot of the residuals vs x follows:

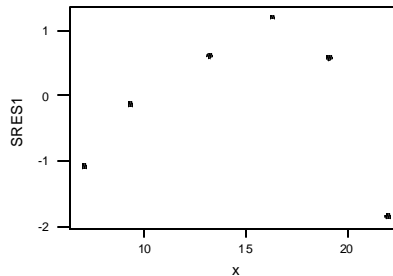


Because a curved pattern appears, a linear regression function may be inappropriate.

c. The standardized residuals are calculated as

$$e_1^* = \frac{-5.49}{7.265 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{(7.0 - 14.48)^2}{165.5983}}} = -1.074, \text{ and similarly the others are } -.123,$$

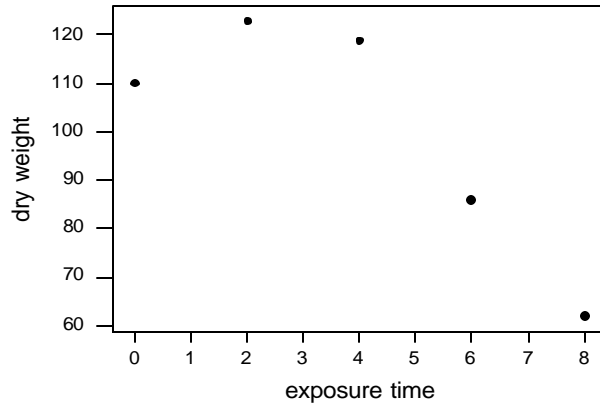
.624, 1.208, .587, and -1.841. The plot of  $e^*$  vs x follows :



This plot gives the same information as the previous plot. No values are exceptionally large, but the  $e^*$  of -1.841 is close to 2 std deviations away from the expected value of 0.

7.

a.



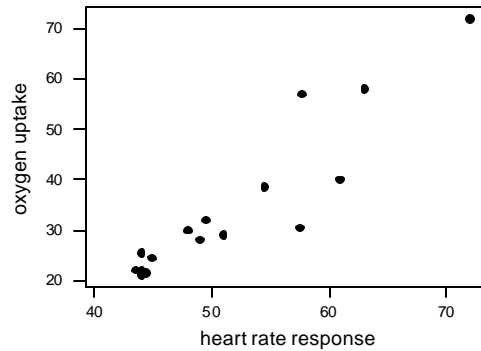
There is an obvious curved pattern in the scatter plot, which suggests that a simple linear model will not provide a good fit.

b. The  $\hat{y}$ 's,  $e$ 's, and  $e^*$ 's are given below:

x	y	$\hat{y}$	e	$e^*$
0	110	126.6	-16.6	-1.55
2	123	113.3	9.7	.68
4	119	100.0	19.0	1.25
6	86	86.7	-.7	-.05
8	62	73.4	-11.4	-1.06

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

8. First, we will look at a scatter plot of the data, which is quite linear, so it seems reasonable to use linear regression.



The linear regression output (Minitab) follows:

The regression equation is  
 $y = -51.4 + 1.66x$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	-51.355	9.795	-5.24	0.000
x	1.6580	0.1869	8.87	0.000

S = 6.119      R-Sq = 84.9%      R-Sq(adj) = 83.8%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	2946.5	2946.5	78.69	0.000
Residual Error	14	524.2	37.4		
Total	15	3470.7			

A quick look at the t and p values shows that the model is useful, and  $r^2$  shows a strong relationship between the two variables.

The observation (72, 72) has large influence, since its x value is a distance from the others.

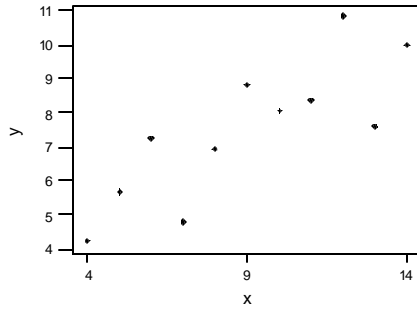
We could run the regression again, without this value, and get the line:

oxygen uptake = - 44.8 + 1.52 heart rate response.

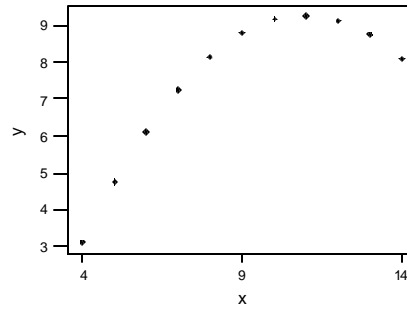
## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

9. Both a scatter plot and residual plot ( based on the simple linear regression model) for the first data set suggest that a simple linear regression model is reasonable, with no pattern or influential data points which would indicate that the model should be modified. However, scatter plots for the other three data sets reveal difficulties.

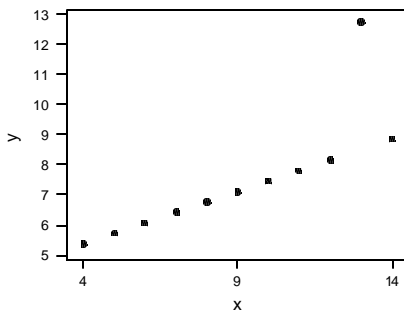
Scatter Plot for Data Set #1



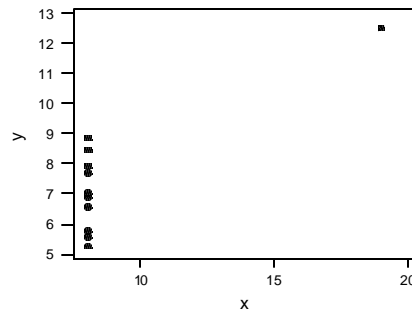
Scatter Plot for Data Set #2



Scatter Plot for Data Set #3



Scatter Plot for Data Set #4



For data set #2, a quadratic function would clearly provide a much better fit. For data set #3, the relationship is perfectly linear except one outlier, which has obviously greatly influenced the fit even though its x value is not unusually large or small. The signs of the residuals here (corresponding to increasing x) are + + + - - - - + -, and a residual plot would reflect this pattern and suggest a careful look at the chosen model. For data set #4 it is clear that the slope of the least squares line has been determined entirely by the outlier, so this point is extremely influential (and its x value does lie far from the remaining ones).



10.

a.  $e_i = y_i - (\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 x_i) = y_i - \bar{y} - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1(x_i - \bar{x})$ , so  
 $\sum e_i = \sum(y_i - \bar{y}) - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \sum(x_i - \bar{x}) = 0 + \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \cdot 0 = 0$ .

b. Since  $\sum e_i = 0$  always, the residuals cannot be independent. There is clearly a linear relationship between the residuals. If one  $e_i$  is large positive, then at least one other  $e_i$  would have to be negative to preserve  $\sum e_i = 0$ . This suggests a negative correlation between residuals (for fixed values of any  $n - 2$ , the other two obey a negative linear relationship).

c.  $\sum x_i e_i = \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \bar{y} - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \sum x_i (x_i - \bar{x}) = \left[ \sum x_i y_i - \frac{(\sum x_i)(\sum y_i)}{n} \right] - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 \left[ \sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n} \right]$

, but the first term in brackets is the numerator of  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1$ , while the second term is the denominator of  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1$ , so the difference becomes (numerator of  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1$ ) - (numerator of  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1$ ) = 0.

d. The five  $e_i^*$ 's from Exercise 7 above are  $-1.55, .68, 1.25, -.05$ , and  $-1.06$ , which sum to  $-.73$ . This sum differs too much from 0 to be explained by rounding. In general it is not true that  $\sum e_i^* = 0$ .

11.

$$\text{a. } Y_i - \hat{Y}_i = Y_i - \bar{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1(x_i - \bar{x}) = Y_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_j Y_j - \frac{(x_i - \bar{x}) \sum_j (x_j - \bar{x}) Y_j}{\sum_j (x_j - \bar{x})^2} = \sum_j c_j Y_j,$$

where  $c_j = 1 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n \sum (x_j - \bar{x})^2}$  for  $j = i$  and  $c_j = 1 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})(x_j - \bar{x})}{\sum (x_j - \bar{x})^2}$  for

$j \neq i$ . Thus  $\text{Var}(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i) = \sum \text{Var}(c_j Y_j)$  (since the  $Y_j$ 's are independent)  $= \mathbf{s}^2 \sum c_j^2$  which, after some algebra, gives equation (13.2).

$$\text{b. } \mathbf{s}^2 = \text{Var}(Y_i) = \text{Var}(\hat{Y}_i + (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)) = \text{Var}(\hat{Y}_i) + \text{Var}(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i), \text{ so}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i) = \mathbf{s}^2 - \text{Var}(\hat{Y}_i) = \mathbf{s}^2 - \mathbf{s}^2 \left[ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n \sum (x_j - \bar{x})^2} \right], \text{ which is exactly}$$

(13.2).

$$\text{c. } \text{As } x_i \text{ moves further from } \bar{x}, (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \text{ grows larger, so } \text{Var}(\hat{Y}_i) \text{ increases (since } (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \text{ has a positive sign in } \text{Var}(\hat{Y}_i)), \text{ but } \text{Var}(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i) \text{ decreases (since } (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \text{ has a negative sign).}$$

12.

$$\text{a. } \sum e_i = 34, \text{ which is not } = 0, \text{ so these cannot be the residuals.}$$

$$\text{b. } \text{Each } x_i e_i \text{ is positive (since } x_i \text{ and } e_i \text{ have the same sign) so } \sum x_i e_i > 0, \text{ which contradicts the result of exercise 10c, so these cannot be the residuals for the given } x \text{ values.}$$

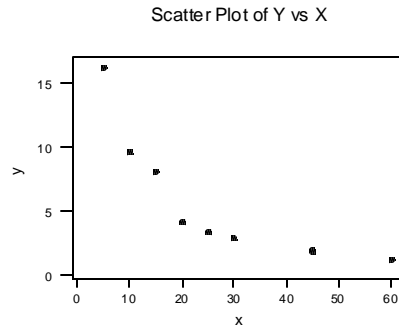
## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

- 13.** The distribution of any particular standardized residual is also a t distribution with  $n - 2$  d.f., since  $e_i^*$  is obtained by taking standard normal variable  $\frac{(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)}{(s_{Y_i - \hat{Y}})}$  and substituting the estimate of  $\sigma$  in the denominator (exactly as in the predicted value case). With  $E_i^*$  denoting the  $i^{\text{th}}$  standardized residual as a random variable, when  $n = 25$   $E_i^*$  has a t distribution with 23 d.f. and  $t_{.01,23} = 2.50$ , so  $P(E_i^* \text{ outside } (-2.50, 2.50)) = P(E_i^* \geq 2.50) + P(E_i^* \leq -2.50) = .01 + .01 = .02$ .
- 14.** space
- a.**  $n_1 = n_2 = 3$  (3 observations at 110 and 3 at 230),  $n_3 = n_4 = 4$ ,  $\bar{y}_1 = 202.0$ ,  $\bar{y}_2 = 149.0$ ,  $\bar{y}_3 = 110.5$ ,  $\bar{y}_4 = 107.0$ ,  $\Sigma \Sigma y_{ij}^2 = 288,013$ , so  $SSPE = 288,013 - [3(202.0)^2 + 3(149.0)^2 + 4(110.5)^2 + 4(107.0)^2] = 4361$ . With  $\Sigma x_i = 4480$ ,  $\Sigma y_i = 1923$ ,  $\Sigma x_i^2 = 1,733,500$ ,  $\Sigma y_i^2 = 288,013$  (as above), and  $\Sigma x_i y_i = 544,730$ ,  $SSE = 7241$  so  $SSLF = 7241 - 4361 = 2880$ . With  $c - 2 = 2$  and  $n - c = 10$ ,  $F_{.05,2,10} = 4.10$ .  $MSLF = \frac{2880}{2} = 1440$  and  $SSPE = \frac{4361}{10} = 436.1$ , so the computed value of F is  $\frac{1440}{436.1} = 3.30$ . Since 3.30 is not  $\geq 4.10$ , we do not reject  $H_0$ . This formal test procedure does not suggest that a linear model is inappropriate.
- b.** The scatter plot clearly reveals a curved pattern which suggests that a nonlinear model would be more reasonable and provide a better fit than a linear model.

Section 13.2

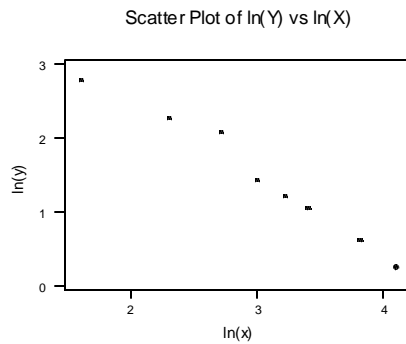
15.

a.



The points have a definite curved pattern. A linear model would not be appropriate.

b. In this plot we have a strong linear pattern.

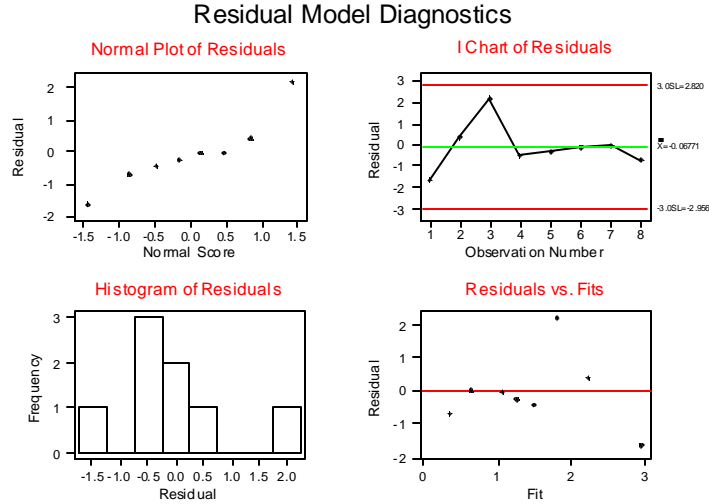


c. The linear pattern in **b** above would indicate that a transformed regression using the natural log of both x and y would be appropriate. The probabilistic model is then  $y = ax^b \cdot e$ . (The power function with an error term!)

d. A regression of ln(y) on ln(x) yields the equation  $\ln(y) = 4.6384 - 1.04920 \ln(x)$ . Using Minitab we can get a P.I. for y when x = 20 by first transforming the x value:  $\ln(20) = 2.996$ . The computer generated 95% P.I. for ln(y) when ln(x) = 2.996 is (1.1188, 1.8712). We must now take the antilog to return to the original units of Y:  $(e^{1.1188}, e^{1.8712}) = (3.06, 6.50)$ .

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

- e. A computer generated residual analysis:



Looking at the residual vs. fits (bottom right), one standardized residual, corresponding to the third observation, is a bit large. There are only two positive standardized residuals, but two others are essentially 0. The patterns in the residual plot and the normal probability plot (upper left) are marginally acceptable.

16.

- a.  $\Sigma x_i = 9.72$ ,  $\Sigma y'_i = 313.10$ ,  $\Sigma x_i^2 = 8.0976$ ,  $\Sigma y_i'^2 = 288,013$ ,  
 $\Sigma x_i y'_i = 255.11$ , (all from computer printout, where  $y'_i = \ln(L_{178})$ ), from which  
 $\hat{b}_1 = 6.6667$  and  $\hat{b}_0 = 20.6917$  (again from computer output). Thus  
 $\hat{b} = \hat{b}_1 = 6.6667$  and  $\hat{a} = e^{\hat{b}_0} = 968,927,163$ .

- b. We first predict  $y'$  using the linear model and then exponentiate:

$$y' = 20.6917 + 6.6667(.75) = 25.6917, \text{ so}$$

$$\hat{y} = \hat{L}_{178} = e^{25.6917} = 1.438051363 \times 10^{11}.$$

- c. We first compute a prediction interval for the transformed data and then exponentiate.

$$\text{With } t_{.025,10} = 2.228, s = .5946, \text{ and } \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{(.95 - \bar{x})^2}{\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2 / 12}} = 1.082, \text{ the}$$

prediction interval for  $y'$  is

$$27.0251 \pm (2.228)(.5496)(1.082) = 27.0251 \pm 1.4334 = (25.5917, 28.4585).$$

The P.I. for  $y$  is then  $(e^{25.5917}, e^{28.4585})$ .

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

17.

a.

$$\Sigma x'_i = 15.501, \Sigma y'_i = 13.352, \Sigma x_i'^2 = 20.228, \Sigma y_i'^2 = 16.572,$$

$$\Sigma x'_i y'_i = 18.109, \text{ from which } \hat{b}_1 = 1.254 \text{ and } \hat{b}_0 = -.468 \text{ so } \hat{b} = \hat{b}_1 = 1.254$$

$$\text{and } \hat{a} = e^{-.468} = .626.$$

b. The plots give strong support to this choice of model; in addition,  $r^2 = .960$  for the transformed data.

c. SSE = .11536 (computer printout),  $s = .1024$ , and the estimated sd of  $\hat{b}_1$  is .0775, so

$$t = \frac{1.25 - 1.33}{.0775} = -1.07. \text{ Since } -1.07 \text{ is not } \leq -t_{.05,11} = -1.796, H_0 \text{ cannot be}$$

rejected in favor of  $H_a$ .

d. The claim that  $m_{y,5} = 2m_{y,2.5}$  is equivalent to  $a \cdot 5^b = 2a(2.5)^b$ , or that  $b = 1$ .

$$\text{Thus we wish test } H_o : b_1 = 1 \text{ vs. } H_a : b_1 \neq 1. \text{ With } t = \frac{1 - 1.33}{.0775} = -4.30 \text{ and}$$

$$RR - t_{.005,11} \leq -3.106, H_0 \text{ is rejected at level .01 since } -4.30 \leq -3.106.$$

18.

A scatter plot may point us in the direction of a power function, so we try  $y = ax^b$ . We transform  $x' = \ln(x)$ , so  $y = a + b \ln(x)$ . This transformation yields a linear regression equation  $y = .0197 - .00128x'$  or  $y = .0197 - .00128 \ln(x)$ . Minitab output follows:

The regression equation is  
y = 0.0197 - 0.00128 x

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	0.019709	0.002633	7.49	0.000
x	-0.0012805	0.0003126	-4.10	0.001

S = 0.002668      R-Sq = 49.7%      R-Sq(adj) = 46.7%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.00011943	0.00011943	16.78	0.001
Residual Error	17	0.00012103	0.00000712		
Total	18	0.00024046			

The model is useful, based on a t test, with a p value of .001. But  $r^2 = 49.7$ , so only 49.7% of the variation in y can be explained by its relationship with  $\ln(x)$ .

To estimate  $y_{5000}$ , we need  $x' = \ln(5000) = 8.51718$ . A point estimate for y when  $x = 5000$  is  $y = .009906$ . A 95% prediction interval for  $y_{5000}$  is (.002257, 0.017555).

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

19.

- a. No, there is definite curvature in the plot.
- b.  $Y' = \mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_1(x') + \mathbf{e}$  where  $x' = \frac{1}{temp}$  and  $y' = \ln(lifetime)$ . Plotting  $y'$  vs.  $x'$  gives a plot which has a pronounced linear appearance (and in fact  $r^2 = .954$  for the straight line fit).
- c.  $\Sigma x'_i = .082273$ ,  $\Sigma y'_i = 123.64$ ,  $\Sigma x_i'^2 = .00037813$ ,  $\Sigma y_i'^2 = 879.88$ ,  
 $\Sigma x'_i y'_i = .57295$ , from which  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 = 3735.4485$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 = -10.2045$  (values read from computer output). With  $x = 220$ ,  $x' = .00445$  so  
 $\hat{y}' = -10.2045 + 3735.4485(.00445) = 6.7748$  and thus  $\hat{y} = e^{\hat{y}'} = 875.50$ .
- d. For the transformed data,  $SSE = 1.39857$ , and  $n_1 = n_2 = n_3 = 6$ ,  $\bar{y}'_1 = 8.44695$ ,  
 $\bar{y}'_2 = 6.83157$ ,  $\bar{y}'_3 = 5.32891$ , from which  $SSPE = 1.36594$ ,  $SSLF = .02993$ ,  
 $f = \frac{.02993/1}{1.36594/15} = .33$ . Comparing this to  $F_{.01,1,15} = 8.68$ , it is clear that  $H_0$  cannot be rejected.

20.

After examining a scatter plot and a residual plot for each of the five suggested models as well as for  $y$  vs.  $x$ , I felt that the power model  $Y = \mathbf{a}x^b \cdot \mathbf{e}$  ( $y' = \ln(y)$  vs.  $x' = \ln(x)$ ) provided the best fit. The transformation seemed to remove most of the curvature from the scatter plot, the residual plot appeared quite random,  $|e_i^*| < 1.65$  for every  $i$ , there was no indication of any influential observations, and  $r^2 = .785$  for the transformed data.

21.

- a. The suggested model is  $Y = \mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_1(x') + \mathbf{e}$  where  $x' = \frac{10^4}{x}$ . The summary quantities are  $\Sigma x'_i = 159.01$ ,  $\Sigma y_i = 121.50$ ,  $\Sigma x_i'^2 = 4058.8$ ,  $\Sigma y_i^2 = 1865.2$ ,  
 $\Sigma x'_i y_i = 2281.6$ , from which  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 = -.1485$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 = 18.1391$ , and the estimated regression function is  $y = 18.1391 - \frac{1485}{x}$ .
- b.  $x = 500 \Rightarrow \hat{y} = 18.1391 - \frac{1485}{500} = 15.17$ .

22.

a.  $\frac{1}{y} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{bx}$ , so with  $y' = \frac{1}{y}$ ,  $y' = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{bx}$ . The corresponding probabilistic model is  $\frac{1}{y} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{bx} + \mathbf{e}$ .

b.  $\frac{1}{y} - 1 = e^{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{bx}}$ , so  $\ln\left(\frac{1}{y} - 1\right) = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{bx}$ . Thus with  $y' = \ln\left(\frac{1}{y} - 1\right)$ ,  $y' = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{bx}$ .

The corresponding probabilistic model is  $Y' = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{bx} + \mathbf{e}'$ , or equivalently

$$Y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{bx}} \cdot \mathbf{e}} \text{ where } \mathbf{e} = e^{\mathbf{e}'}$$

c.  $\ln(y) = e^{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{bx}} = \ln(\ln(y)) = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{bx}$ . Thus with  $y' = \ln(\ln(y))$ ,  $y' = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{bx}$ .

The probabilistic model is  $Y' = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{bx} + \mathbf{e}'$ , or equivalently,  $Y = e^{e^{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{bx}}} \cdot \mathbf{e}$  where  $\mathbf{e} = e^{\mathbf{e}'}$ .

d. This function cannot be linearized.

23.  $Var(Y) = Var(\mathbf{a}e^{\mathbf{bx}} \cdot \mathbf{e}) = [\mathbf{a}e^{\mathbf{bx}}]^2 \cdot Var(\mathbf{e}) = \mathbf{a}^2 e^{2\mathbf{bx}} \cdot \mathbf{t}^2$  where we have set

$Var(\mathbf{e}) = \mathbf{t}^2$ . If  $\mathbf{b} > 0$ , this is an increasing function of  $x$  so we expect more spread in  $y$  for large  $x$  than for small  $x$ , while the situation is reversed if  $\mathbf{b} < 0$ . It is important to realize that a scatter plot of data generated from this model will not spread out uniformly about the exponential regression function throughout the range of  $x$  values; the spread will only be uniform on the transformed scale. Similar results hold for the multiplicative power model.

24.  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = 0$  vs  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_1 \neq 0$ . The value of the test statistic is  $z = .73$ , with a corresponding  $p$ -value of .463. Since the  $p$ -value is greater than any sensible choice of  $\alpha$  we do not reject  $H_0$ . There is insufficient evidence to claim that age has a significant impact on the presence of kyphosis.



## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

25. The point estimate of  $\mathbf{b}_1$  is  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 = .17772$ , so the estimate of the odds ratio is  $e^{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1} = e^{.17772} \approx 1.194$ . That is, when the amount of experience increases by one year (i.e. a one unit increase in  $x$ ), we estimate that the odds ratio increase by about 1.194. The  $z$  value of 2.70 and its corresponding  $p$ -value of .007 imply that the null hypothesis  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = 0$  can be rejected at any of the usual significance levels (e.g., .10, .05, .025, .01). Therefore, there is clear evidence that  $\mathbf{b}_1$  is not zero, which means that experience does appear to affect the likelihood of successfully performing the task. This is consistent with the confidence interval ( 1.05, 1.36) for the odds ratio given in the printout, since this interval does not contain the value 1. A graph of  $\hat{p}$  appears below.



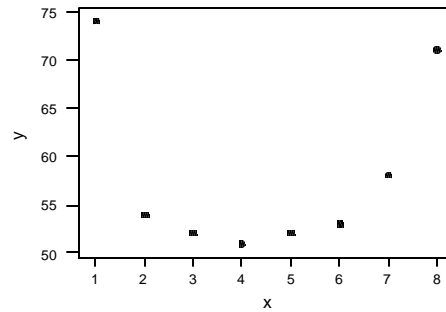
### Section 13.3

- 26.
- a. There is a slight curve to this scatter plot. It could be consistent with a quadratic regression.
  - b. We desire  $R^2$ , which we find in the output:  $R^2 = 93.8\%$
  - c.  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$  vs  $H_a : \text{at least one } \mathbf{b}_i \neq 0$ . The test statistic is 
$$f = \frac{MSR}{MSE} = 22.51$$
, and the corresponding  $p$ -value is .016. Since the  $p$ -value  $< .05$ , we reject  $H_0$  and conclude that the model is useful.
  - d. We want a 99% confidence interval, but the output gives us a 95% confidence interval of (452.71, 529.48), which can be rewritten as  $491.10 \pm 38.38$ ;  $t_{.025,3} = 3.182$ , so 
$$s_{\hat{y}_{14}} = \frac{38.38}{3.182} = 12.06$$
; Now,  $t_{.005,3} = 5.841$ , so the 99% C.I. is 
$$491.10 \pm 5.841(12.06) = 491.10 \pm 70.45 = (420.65, 561.55)$$
.
  - e.  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$  vs  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_2 \neq 0$ . The test statistic is  $t = -3.81$ , with a corresponding  $p$ -value of .032, which is  $< .05$ , so we reject  $H_0$ . the quadratic term appears to be useful in this model.

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

27.

- a. A scatter plot of the data indicated a quadratic regression model might be appropriate.



b.  $\hat{y} = 84.482 - 15.875(6) + 1.7679(6)^2 = 52.88$ ; residual =  $y_6 - \hat{y}_6 = 53 - 52.88 = .12$ ;

c.  $SST = \sum y_i^2 - \frac{(\sum y_i)^2}{n} = 586.88$ , so  $R^2 = 1 - \frac{61.77}{586.88} = .895$ .

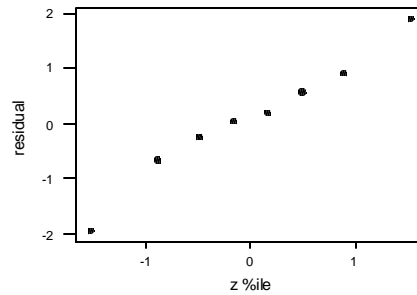
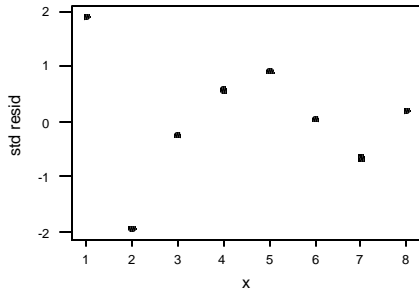
- d. The first two residuals are the largest, but they are both within the interval  $(-2, 2)$ . Otherwise, the standardized residual plot does not exhibit any troublesome features. For the Normal Probability Plot:

Residual	Zth percentile
-1.95	-1.53
-.66	-.89
-.25	-.49
.04	-.16
.20	.16
.58	.49
.90	.89
1.91	1.53

(continued)

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

The normal probability plot does not exhibit any troublesome features.



- e.  $\hat{m}_{y.6} = 52.88$  (from b) and  $t_{.025, n-3} = t_{.025, 5} = 2.571$ , so the C.I. is  $52.88 \pm (2.571)(1.69) = 52.88 \pm 4.34 = (48.54, 57.22)$ .
- f.  $SSE = 61.77$  so  $s^2 = \frac{61.77}{5} = 12.35$  and  $\sqrt{12.35 + (1.69)^2} = 3.90$ . The P.I. is  $52.88 \pm (2.571)(3.90) = 52.88 \pm 10.03 = (42.85, 62.91)$ .

28.

- a.  $\hat{m}_{y.75} = \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(75) + \hat{b}_2(75)^2 = -113.0937 + 3.36684(75) - .01780(75)^2 = 39.41$
- b.  $\hat{y} = \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(60) + \hat{b}_2(60)^2 = 24.93$ .
- c.  $SSE = \sum y_i^2 - \hat{b}_0 \sum y_i - \hat{b}_1 \sum x_i y_i - \hat{b}_2 \sum x_i^2 y_i = 8386.43 - (-113.0937)(210.70) - (3.3684)(17,002) - (-.0178)(1,419,780) = 217.82$   
 $s^2 = \frac{SSE}{n-3} = \frac{217.82}{3} = 72.61, s = 8.52$
- d.  $R^2 = 1 - \frac{217.82}{987.35} = .779$
- e.  $H_0$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a$  if either  $t \geq t_{.005, 3} = 5.841$  or if  $t \leq -5.841$ . The computed value of  $t$  is  $t = \frac{-.01780}{.00226} = -7.88$ , and since  $-7.88 \leq -5.841$ , we reject  $H_0$ .

29.

a. From computer output:

$\hat{y}$ :	111.89	120.66	114.71	94.06	58.69
$y - \hat{y}$ :	-1.89	2.34	4.29	-8.06	3.31

Thus  $SSE = (-1.89)^2 + \dots + (3.31)^2 = 103.37$ ,  $s^2 = \frac{103.37}{2} = 51.69$ ,  $s = 7.19$ .

b.  $SST = \sum y_i^2 - \frac{(\sum y_i)^2}{n} = 2630$ , so  $R^2 = 1 - \frac{103.37}{2630} = .961$ .

c.  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_2 \neq 0$  if either  $t \geq t_{.025,2} = 4.303$  or if  $t \leq -4.303$ . With  $t = \frac{-1.84}{.480} = -3.83$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected; the data does not argue strongly for the inclusion of the quadratic term.

d. To obtain joint confidence of at least 95%, we compute a 98% C.I. for each coefficient using  $t_{.01,2} = 6.965$ . For  $\mathbf{b}_1$  the C.I. is  $8.06 \pm (6.965)(4.01) = (-19.87, 35.99)$  (an extremely wide interval), and for  $\mathbf{b}_2$  the C.I. is  $-1.84 \pm (6.965)(.480) = (-5.18, 1.50)$ .

e.  $t_{.05,2} = 2.920$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 + 4\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 + 16\hat{\mathbf{b}}_2 = 114.71$ , so the C.I. is  $114.71 \pm (2.920)(5.01) = 114.71 \pm 14.63 = (100.08, 129.34)$ .

f. If we knew  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0, \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{b}}_2$ , the value of  $x$  which maximizes  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 + \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 x + \hat{\mathbf{b}}_2 x^2$  would be obtained by setting the derivative of this to 0 and solving:

$$\mathbf{b}_1 + 2\mathbf{b}_2 x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{\mathbf{b}_1}{2\mathbf{b}_2}. \text{ The estimate of this is } x = -\frac{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1}{2\hat{\mathbf{b}}_2} = 2.19.$$

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

30.

a.  $R^2 = 0.853$ . This means 85.3% of the variation in wheat yield is accounted for by the model.

b.  $-135.44 \pm (2.201)(41.97) = (-227.82, -43.06)$

c.  $H_0: m_{y:2.5} = 1500$ ;  $H_a: m_{y:2.5} < 1500$ ;  $RR: t \leq -t_{.01,11} = -2.718$

When  $x = 2.5$ ,  $\hat{y} = 1402.15$

$$t = \frac{1,402.15 - 1500}{53.5} = -1.83$$

Fail to reject  $H_0$ . The data does not indicate  $m_{y:2.5}$  is less than 1500.

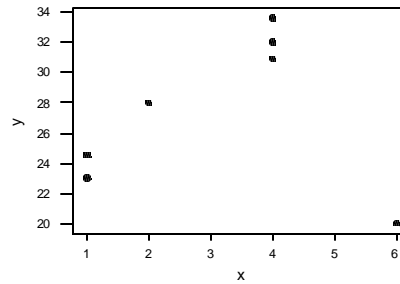
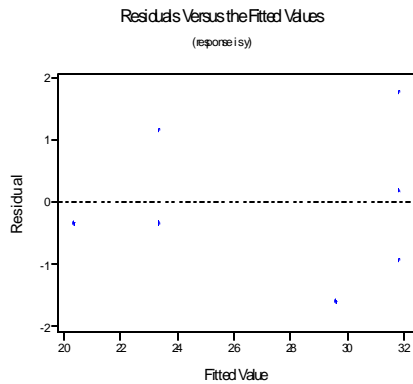
d.  $1402.15 \pm (2.201)\sqrt{(136.5)^2 + (53.5)^2} = (1081.3, 1725.0)$

31.

a. Using Minitab, the regression equation is  $y = 13.6 + 11.4x - 1.72x^2$ .

b. Again, using Minitab, the predicted and residual values are:

$\hat{y}$ :	23.327	23.327	29.587	31.814	31.814	31.814	20.317
$y - \hat{y}$ :	-.327	1.173	1.587	.914	.186	1.786	-.317



The residual plot is consistent with a quadratic model (no pattern which would suggest modification), but it is clear from the scatter plot that the point (6, 20) has had a great influence on the fit – it is the point which forced the fitted quadratic to have a maximum between 3 and 4 rather than, for example, continuing to curve slowly upward to a maximum someplace to the right of  $x = 6$ .

c. From Minitab output,  $s^2 = \text{MSE} = 2.040$ , and  $R^2 = 94.7\%$ . The quadratic model thus explains 94.7% of the variation in the observed  $y$ 's, which suggests that the model fits the data quite well.

Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

- d.  $s^2 = Var(\hat{Y}_i) + Var(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)$  suggests that we can estimate  $Var(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)$  by  $s^2 - s_{\hat{y}}^2$  and then take the square root to obtain the estimated standard deviation of each residual. This gives  $\sqrt{2.040 - (.955)^2} = 1.059$ , (and similarly for all points) 10.59, 1.236, 1.196, 1.196, 1.196, and .233 as the estimated std dev's of the residuals. The standardized residuals are then computed as  $\frac{-.327}{1.059} = -.31$ , (and similarly) 1.10, -1.28, -.76, .16, 1.49, and -1.28, none of which are unusually large. (Note: Minitab regression output can produce these values.) The resulting residual plot is virtually identical to the plot of  $\frac{y - \hat{y}}{s} = \frac{-.327}{1.426} = -.229 \neq -.31$ , so standardizing using just  $s$  would not yield the correct standardized residuals.
- e.  $Var(Y_f) + Var(\hat{Y}_f)$  is estimated by  $2.040 + (.777)^2 = 2.638$ , so  $s_{y_f + \hat{y}_f} = \sqrt{2.638} = 1.624$ . With  $\hat{y} = 31.81$  and  $t_{.05,4} = 2.132$ , the desired P.I. is  $31.81 \pm (2.132)(1.624) = (28.35, 35.27)$ .

32.

- a.  $.3463 - 1.2933(x - \bar{x}) + 2.3964(x - \bar{x})^2 - 2.3968(x - \bar{x})^3$ .
- b. From a, the coefficient of  $x^3$  is  $-2.3968$ , so  $\hat{b}_3 = -2.3968$ . There will be a contribution to  $x^2$  both from  $2.3964(x - 4.3456)^2$  and from  $-2.3968(x - 4.3456)^3$ . Expanding these and adding yields 33.6430 as the coefficient of  $x^2$ , so  $\hat{b}_2 = 33.6430$ .
- c.  $x = 4.5 \Rightarrow x' = x - \bar{x} = .1544$ ; substituting into a yields  $\hat{y} = .1949$ .
- d.  $t = \frac{-2.3968}{2.4590} = -.97$ , which is not significant ( $H_0 : b_3 = 0$  cannot be rejected), so the inclusion of the cubic term is not justified.

33.

- a.  $\bar{x} = 20$  and  $s_x = 10.8012$  so  $x' = \frac{x-20}{10.8012}$ . For  $x = 20$ ,  $x' = 0$ , and  $\hat{y} = \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0^* = .9671$ . For  $x = 25$ ,  $x' = .4629$ , so  $\hat{y} = .9671 - .0502(.4629) - .0176(.4629)^2 + .0062(.4629)^3 = .9407$ .
- b.  $\hat{y} = .9671 - .0502\left(\frac{x-20}{10.8012}\right) - .0176\left(\frac{x-20}{10.8012}\right)^2 + .0062\left(\frac{x-20}{10.8012}\right)^3$   
 $.00000492x^3 - .000446058x^2 + .007290688x + .96034944$ .
- c.  $t = \frac{.0062}{.0031} = 2.00$ . We reject  $H_0$  if either  $t \geq t_{.025, n-4} = t_{.025, 3} = 3.182$  or if  $t \leq -3.182$ . Since 2.00 is neither  $\geq 3.182$  nor  $\leq -3.182$ , we cannot reject  $H_0$ ; the cubic term should be deleted.
- d.  $SSE = \Sigma(y_i - \hat{y}_i)$  and the  $\hat{y}_i$ 's are the same from the standardized as from the unstandardized model, so SSE, SST, and  $R^2$  will be identical for the two models.
- e.  $\Sigma y_i^2 = 6.355538$ ,  $\Sigma y_i = 6.664$ , so  $SST = .011410$ . For the quadratic model  $R^2 = .987$  and for the cubic model,  $R^2 = .994$ ; The two  $R^2$  values are very close, suggesting intuitively that the cubic term is relatively unimportant.

34.

- a.  $\bar{x} = 49.9231$  and  $s_x = 41.3652$  so for  $x = 50$ ,  $x' = \frac{x-49.9231}{41.3652} = .001859$  and  $\hat{m}_{y,50} = .8733 - .3255(.001859) + .0448(.001859)^2 = .873$ .
- b.  $SST = 1.456923$  and  $SSE = .117521$ , so  $R^2 = .919$ .
- c.  $.8733 - .3255\left(\frac{x-49.9231}{41.3652}\right) + .0448\left(\frac{x-49.9231}{41.3652}\right)^2$   
 $1.200887 - .01048314x + .00002618x^2$ .
- d.  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_2 = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_2^*}{s_x^2}$  so the estimated sd of  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_2$  is the estimated sd of  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_2^*$  multiplied by  $\frac{1}{s_x}$ :  
 $s_{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_2} = (.0319)\left(\frac{1}{41.3652}\right) = .00077118$ .
- e.  $t = \frac{.0448}{.0319} = 1.40$  which is not significant (compared to  $\pm t_{.025, 9}$  at level .05), so the quadratic term should not be retained.

35.  $Y' = \ln(Y) = \ln \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}x + \mathbf{g}x^2 + \ln(\mathbf{e}) = \mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_1x + \mathbf{b}_2x^2 + \mathbf{e}'$  where  $\mathbf{e}' = \ln(\mathbf{e})$ ,  $\mathbf{b}_0 = \ln(\mathbf{a})$ ,  $\mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}$ , and  $\mathbf{b}_2 = \mathbf{g}$ . That is, we should fit a quadratic to  $(x, \ln(y))$ . The resulting estimated quadratic (from computer output) is  $2.00397 + .1799x - .0022x^2$ , so  $\hat{\mathbf{b}} = .1799$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{g}} = -.0022$ , and  $\hat{\mathbf{a}} = e^{2.0397} = 7.6883$ . (The  $\ln(y)$ 's are 3.6136, 4.2499, 4.6977, 5.1773, and 5.4189, and the summary quantities can then be computed as before.)

### Section 13.4

- 36.
- Holding age, time, and heart rate constant, maximum oxygen uptake will increase by .01 L/min for each 1 kg increase in weight. Similarly, holding weight, age, and heart rate constant, the maximum oxygen uptake decreases by .13 L/min with every 1 minute increase in the time necessary to walk 1 mile.
  - $\hat{y}_{76,20,12,140} = 5.0 + .01(76) - .05(20) - .13(12) - .01(140) = 1.8$  L/min.
  - $\hat{y} = 1.8$  from **b**, and  $\mathbf{S} = .4$ , so, assuming  $y$  follows a normal distribution,
 
$$P(1.00 < Y < 2.60) = P\left(\frac{1.00 - 1.8}{.4} < Z < \frac{2.6 - 1.8}{.4}\right) = P(-2.0 < Z < 2.0) = .9544$$
- 37.
- The mean value of  $y$  when  $x_1 = 50$  and  $x_2 = 3$  is
 
$$\mathbf{m}_{y,50,3} = -.800 + .060(50) + .900(3) = 4.9$$
 hours.
  - When the number of deliveries ( $x_2$ ) is held fixed, then average change in travel time associated with a one-mile (i.e. one unit) increase in distance traveled ( $x_1$ ) is .060 hours. Similarly, when distance traveled ( $x_1$ ) is held fixed, then the average change in travel time associated with an extra delivery (i.e., a one unit increase in  $x_2$ ) is .900 hours.
  - Under the assumption that  $y$  follows a normal distribution, the mean and standard deviation of this distribution are 4.9 (because  $x_1 = 50$  and  $x_2 = 3$ ) and  $\mathbf{S} = .5$  (since the standard deviation is assumed to be constant regardless of the values of  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ ).
 

Therefore  $P(y \leq 6) = P\left(z \leq \frac{6 - 4.9}{.5}\right) = P(z \leq 2.20) = .9861$ . That is, in the long run, about 98.6% of all days will result in a travel time of at most 6 hours.



Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

38.

- a. mean life =  $125 + 7.75(40) + .0950(1100) - .009(40)(1100) = 143.50$
- b. First, the mean life when  $x_1 = 30$  is equal to  $125 + 7.75(30) + .0950x_2 - .009(30)x_2 = 357.50 - .175x_2$ . So when the load increases by 1, the mean life decreases by .175. Second, the mean life when  $x_1 = 40$  is equal to  $125 + 7.75(40) + .0950x_2 - .009(40)x_2 = 435 - .265x_2$ . So when the load increases by 1, the mean life decreases by .265.

39.

- a. For  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $x_2 = 8$  (remember the units of  $x_2$  are in 1000,s) and  $x_3 = 1$  (since the outlet has a drive-up window) the average sales are  $\hat{y} = 10.00 - 1.2(2) + 6.8(8) + 15.3(1) = 77.3$  (i.e., \$77,300).
- b. For  $x_1 = 3$ ,  $x_2 = 5$ , and  $x_3 = 0$  the average sales are  $\hat{y} = 10.00 - 1.2(3) + 6.8(5) + 15.3(0) = 40.4$  (i.e., \$40,400).
- c. When the number of competing outlets ( $x_1$ ) and the number of people within a 1-mile radius ( $x_2$ ) remain fixed, the sales will increase by \$15,300 when an outlet has a drive-up window.

40.

- a.  $\hat{m}_{y \cdot 10, .5, 50, 100} = 1.52 + .02(10) - 1.40(.5) + .02(50) - .0006(100) = 1.96$
- b.  $\hat{m}_{y \cdot 20, .5, 50, 30} = 1.52 + .02(20) - 1.40(.5) + .02(50) - .0006(30) = 1.40$
- c.  $\hat{b}_4 = -.0006$ ;  $100\hat{b}_4 = -.06$ .
- d. There are no interaction predictors – e.g.,  $x_5 = x_1x_4$  -- in the model. There would be dependence if interaction predictors involving  $x_4$  had been included.
- e.  $R^2 = 1 - \frac{20.0}{39.2} = .490$ . For testing  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = \mathbf{b}_3 = \mathbf{b}_4 = 0$  vs.  $H_a$ : at least one among  $\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_4$  is not zero, the test statistic is  $F = \frac{R^2/k}{(1-R^2)/(n-k-1)}$ .  $H_0$  will be rejected if  $f \geq F_{.05, 4, 25} = 2.76$ .  $f = \frac{.490/4}{.510/25} = 6.0$ . Because  $6.0 \geq 2.76$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected and the model is judged useful (this even though the value of  $R^2$  is not all that impressive).

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

41.  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = \dots = \mathbf{b}_6 = 0$  vs.  $H_a$ : at least one among  $\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_6$  is not zero. The test

statistic is  $F = \frac{R^2/k}{(1-R^2)/(n-k-1)}$ .  $H_0$  will be rejected if  $f \geq F_{.05,6,30} = 2.42$ .

$f = \frac{.83/6}{(1-.83)/30} = 24.41$ . Because  $24.41 \geq 2.42$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected and the model is judged useful.

42.

- a. To test  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a$ : at least one  $\mathbf{b}_i \neq 0$ , the test statistic is

$$f = \frac{MSR}{MSE} = 319.31 \text{ (from output). The associated p-value is 0, so at any reasonable}$$

level of significance,  $H_0$  should be rejected. There does appear to be a useful linear relationship between temperature difference and at least one of the two predictors.

- b. The degrees of freedom for  $SSE = n - (k + 1) = 9 - (2 + 1) = 6$  (which you could simply read in the DF column of the printout), and  $t_{.025,6} = 2.447$ , so the desired confidence interval is  $3.000 \pm (2.447)(.4321) = 3.000 \pm 1.0573$ , or about  $(1.943, 4.057)$ . Holding furnace temperature fixed, we estimate that the average change in temperature difference on the die surface will be somewhere between 1.943 and 4.057.

- c. When  $x_1 = 1300$  and  $x_2 = 7$ , the estimated average temperature difference is  $\hat{y} = -199.56 + .2100x_1 + 3.000x_2 = -199.56 + .2100(1300) + 3.000(7) = 94.44$ . The desired confidence interval is then  $94.44 \pm (2.447)(.353) = 94.44 \pm .864$ , or  $(93.58, 95.30)$ .

- d. From the printout,  $s = 1.058$ , so the prediction interval is

$$94.44 \pm (2.447)\sqrt{(1.058)^2 + (.353)^2} = 94.44 \pm 2.729 = (91.71, 97.17).$$

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

43.

- a.  $x_1 = 2.6$ ,  $x_2 = 250$ , and  $x_1 x_2 = (2.6)(250) = 650$ , so  
 $\hat{y} = 185.49 - 45.97(2.6) - 0.3015(250) + 0.0888(650) = 48.313$
- b. No, it is not legitimate to interpret  $\mathbf{b}_1$  in this way. It is not possible to increase by 1 unit the cobalt content,  $x_1$ , while keeping the interaction predictor,  $x_3$ , fixed. When  $x_1$  changes, so does  $x_3$ , since  $x_3 = x_1 x_2$ .
- c. Yes, there appears to be a useful linear relationship between  $y$  and the predictors. We determine this by observing that the p-value corresponding to the model utility test is  $< .0001$  (F test statistic = 18.924).
- d. We wish to test  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_3 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_3 \neq 0$ . The test statistic is  $t=3.496$ , with a corresponding p-value of .0030. Since the p-value is  $< \alpha = .01$ , we reject  $H_0$  and conclude that the interaction predictor does provide useful information about  $y$ .
- e. A 95% C.I. for the mean value of surface area under the stated circumstances requires the following quantities:  
 $\hat{y} = 185.49 - 45.97(2) - 0.3015(500) + 0.0888(2)(500) = 31.598$ . Next,  
 $t_{.025,16} = 2.120$ , so the 95% confidence interval is  
 $31.598 \pm (2.120)(4.69) = 31.598 \pm 9.9428 = (21.6552, 41.5408)$

44.

- a. Holding starch damage constant, for every 1% increase in flour protein, the absorption rate will increase by 1.44%. Similarly, holding flour protein percentage constant, the absorption rate will increase by .336% for every 1-unit increase in starch damage.
- b.  $R^2 = .96447$ , so 96.447% of the observed variation in absorption can be explained by the model relationship.
- c. To answer the question, we test  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$  vs  $H_a : \text{at least one } \mathbf{b}_i \neq 0$ . The test statistic is  $f = 339.31092$ , and has a corresponding p-value of zero, so at any significance level we will reject  $H_0$ . There is a useful relationship between absorption and at least one of the two predictor variables.
- d. We would be testing  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_2 \neq 0$ . We could calculate the test statistic  $t = \frac{\mathbf{b}_2}{s_{\mathbf{b}_2}}$ , or we could look at the 95% C.I. given in the output. Since the interval (.29828, 37298) does not contain the value 0, we can reject  $H_0$  and conclude that 'starch damage' should not be removed from the model.
- e. The 95% C.I. is  $42.253 \pm (2.060)(.350) = 42.253 \pm 0.721 = (41.532, 42.974)$ .  
 The 95% P.I. is  
 $42.253 \pm (2.060)\left(\sqrt{1.09412^2 + .350^2}\right) = 42.253 \pm 2.366 = (39.887, 44.619)$ .

Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

- f. We test  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_3 \neq 0$ , with  $t = \frac{-0.04304}{0.01773} = -2.428$ . The p-value is approximately  $2(.012) = .024$ . At significance level .01 we do not reject  $H_0$ . The interaction term should not be retained.

45.

- a. The appropriate hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = \mathbf{b}_3 = \mathbf{b}_4 = 0$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least one  $\mathbf{b}_i \neq 0$ . The test statistic is  $f = \frac{R^2/k}{(1-R^2)/(n-k-1)} = \frac{.946/4}{(1-.946)/20} = 87.6 \geq 7.10 = F_{.001,4,20}$  (the smallest available significance level from Table A.9), so we can reject  $H_0$  at any significance level. We conclude that at least one of the four predictor variables appears to provide useful information about tenacity.
- b. The adjusted  $R^2$  value is  $1 - \frac{n-1}{n-(k+1)} \left( \frac{SSE}{SST} \right) = 1 - \frac{n-1}{n-(k+1)} (1 - R^2)$   
 $= 1 - \frac{24}{20} (1 - .946) = .935$ , which does not differ much from  $R^2 = .946$ .
- c. The estimated average tenacity when  $x_1 = 16.5$ ,  $x_2 = 50$ ,  $x_3 = 3$ , and  $x_4 = 5$  is  
 $\hat{y} = 6.121 - .082x + .113x + .256x - .219x$   
 $\hat{y} = 6.121 - .082(16.5) + .113(50) + .256(3) - .219(5) = 10.091$ . For a 99% C.I.,  $t_{.005,20} = 2.845$ , so the interval is  $10.091 \pm 2.845(.350) = (9.095, 11.087)$ . Therefore, when the four predictors are as specified in this problem, the true average tenacity is estimated to be between 9.095 and 11.087.

46.

- a. Yes, there does appear to be a useful linear relationship between repair time and the two model predictors. We determine this by conducting a model utility test:  
 $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least one  $\mathbf{b}_i \neq 0$ . We reject  $H_0$  if  $f \geq F_{.05,2,9} = 4.26$ .  
 The calculated statistic is  $f = \frac{SSR/k}{SSE/(n-k-1)} = \frac{MSR}{MSE} = \frac{10.63/2}{(20.9)/9} = \frac{5.315}{.232} = 22.91$ . Since  $22.91 \geq 4.26$ , we reject  $H_0$  and conclude that at least one of the two predictor variables is useful.
- b. We will reject  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$  in favor of  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_2 \neq 0$  if  $|t| \geq t_{.005,9} = 3.25$ . The test statistic is  $t = \frac{1.250}{.312} = 4.01$  which is  $\geq 3.25$ , so we reject  $H_0$  and conclude that the “type of repair” variable does provide useful information about repair time, given that the “elapsed time since the last service” variable remains in the model.

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

- c. A 95% confidence interval for  $\mathbf{b}_3$  is:  $1.250 \pm (2.262)(.312) = (.5443, 1.9557)$ . We estimate, with a high degree of confidence, that when an electrical repair is required the repair time will be between .54 and 1.96 hours longer than when a mechanical repair is required, while the “elapsed time” predictor remains fixed.
- d.  $\hat{y} = .950 + .400(6) + 1.250(1) = 4.6$ ,  $s^2 = MSE = .23222$ , and  $t_{.005, 9} = 3.25$ , so the 99% P.I. is  $4.6 \pm (3.25)\sqrt{(.23222) + (.192)^2} = 4.6 \pm 1.69 = (2.91, 6.29)$ . The prediction interval is quite wide, suggesting a variable estimate for repair time under these conditions.
- 47.
- a. For a 1% increase in the percentage plastics, we would expect a 28.9 kcal/kg increase in energy content. Also, for a 1% increase in the moisture, we would expect a 37.4 kcal/kg decrease in energy content.
- b. The appropriate hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = \mathbf{b}_3 = \mathbf{b}_4 = 0$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least one  $\mathbf{b}_i \neq 0$ . The value of the F test statistic is 167.71, with a corresponding p-value that is extremely small. So, we reject  $H_0$  and conclude that at least one of the four predictors is useful in predicting energy content, using a linear model.
- c.  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_3 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_3 \neq 0$ . The value of the t test statistic is  $t = 2.24$ , with a corresponding p-value of .034, which is less than the significance level of .05. So we can reject  $H_0$  and conclude that percentage garbage provides useful information about energy consumption, given that the other three predictors remain in the model.
- d.  $\hat{y} = 2244.9 + 28.925(20) + 7.644(25) + 4.297(40) - 37.354(45) = 1505.5$ , and  $t_{.025, 25} = 2.060$ . (Note an error in the text:  $s_{\hat{y}} = 12.47$ , not 7.46). So a 95% C.I. for the true average energy content under these circumstances is  $1505.5 \pm (2.060)(12.47) = 1505.5 \pm 25.69 = (1479.8, 1531.1)$ . Because the interval is reasonably narrow, we would conclude that the mean energy content has been precisely estimated.
- e. A 95% prediction interval for the energy content of a waste sample having the specified characteristics is  $1505.5 \pm (2.060)\sqrt{(31.48)^2 + (12.47)^2} = 1505.5 \pm 69.75 = (1435.7, 1575.2)$ .

48.

a.  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = \dots = \mathbf{b}_9 = 0$

$H_a : \text{at least one } \mathbf{b}_i \neq 0$

RR:  $f \geq F_{.01,9,5} = 10.16$

$$f = \frac{R^2/k}{(1-R^2)/(n-k-1)} = \frac{.938/9}{(1-.938)/5} = 8.41$$

Fail to reject  $H_0$ . The model does not appear to specify a useful relationship.

b.  $\hat{\mathbf{m}}_y = 21.967$ ,  $t_{\mathbf{a}/2, n-(k+1)} = t_{.025,5} = 2.571$ , so the C.I. is

$$21.967 \pm (2.571)(1.248) = (18.76, 25.18).$$

c.  $s^2 = \frac{SSE}{n-(k+1)} = \frac{23.379}{5} = 4.6758$ , and the C.I. is

$$21.967 \pm (2.571)\sqrt{4.6758 + (1.248)^2} = (15.55, 28.39).$$

d.  $SSE_k = 23.379$ ,  $SSE_l = 203.82$ ,

$H_0 : \mathbf{b}_4 = \mathbf{b}_5 = \dots = \mathbf{b}_9 = 0$

$H_a : \text{at least one of the above } \mathbf{b}_i \neq 0$

RR:  $f \geq F_{\mathbf{a}, k-l, n-(k+1)} = F_{.05,6,5} = 4.95$

$$f = \frac{(203.82-23.379)/(9-3)}{(23.379)/5} = 6.43.$$

Reject  $H_0$ . At least one of the second order predictors appears useful.

49.

a.  $\hat{\mathbf{m}}_{y,18.9,43} = 96.8303$ ; Residual =  $91 - 96.8303 = -5.8303$ .

b.  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$ ;  $H_a : \text{at least one } \mathbf{b}_i \neq 0$

RR:  $f \geq F_{.05,2,9} = 8.02$

$$f = \frac{R^2/k}{(1-R^2)/(n-k-1)} = \frac{.768/2}{(1-.768)/9} = 14.90. \text{ Reject } H_0. \text{ The model appears useful.}$$

c.  $96.8303 \pm (2.262)(8.20) = (78.28, 115.38)$

d.  $96.8303 \pm (2.262)\sqrt{24.45^2 + 8.20^2} = (38.50, 155.16)$

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

- e. We find the center of the given 95% interval, 93.875, and half of the width, 57.845. This latter value is equal to  $t_{.025,9}(s_{\hat{y}}) = 2.262(s_{\hat{y}})$ , so  $s_{\hat{y}} = 25.5725$ . Then the 90% interval is  $93.785 \pm (1.833)(25.5725) = (46.911, 140.659)$
- f. With the p-value for  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_1 \neq \mathbf{0}$  being 0.208 (from given output), we would fail to reject  $H_0$ . This factor is not significant given  $x_2$  is in the model.
- g. With  $R_k^2 = .768$  (full model) and  $R_l^2 = .721$  (reduced model), we can use an alternative f statistic (compare formulas 13.19 and 13.20).  $F = \frac{R_k^2 - R_l^2}{(1 - R_k^2) / (n - (k + 1))}$ . With  $n=12, k=2$  and  $l=1$ , we have  $F = \frac{.768 - .721}{(1 - .768) / 9} = \frac{.047}{.0257} = 1.83$ .  $t^2 = (-1.36)^2 = 1.85$ . The discrepancy can be attributed to rounding error.

50.

- a. Here  $k = 5, n - (k + 1) = 6$ , so  $H_0$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a$  at level .05 if either  $t \geq t_{.025,6} = 2.447$  or  $t \leq -2.447$ . The computed value of t is  $t = \frac{.557}{.94} = .59$ , so  $H_0$  cannot be rejected and inclusion of  $x_1 x_2$  as a carrier in the model is not justified.
- b. No, in the presence of the other four carriers, any particular carrier is relatively unimportant, but this is not equivalent to the statement that all carriers are unimportant.
- c.  $SSE_k = SST(1 - R^2) = 3224.65$ , so  $f = \frac{(5384.18 - 3224.65) / 3}{(3224.65) / 6} = 1.34$ , and since 1.34 is not  $\geq F_{.05,3,6} = 4.76$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected; the data does not argue for the inclusion of any second order terms.

51.

- a. No, there is no pattern in the plots which would indicate that a transformation or the inclusion of other terms in the model would produce a substantially better fit.
- b.  $k = 5, n - (k + 1) = 8$ , so  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \dots = \mathbf{b}_5 = \mathbf{0}$  will be rejected if  $f \geq F_{.05,5,8} = 3.69$ ;  $f = \frac{(.759) / 5}{(.241) / 8} = 5.04 \geq 3.69$ , so we reject  $H_0$ . At least one of the coefficients is not equal to zero.

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

- c. When  $x_1 = 8.0$  and  $x_2 = 33.1$  the residual is  $e = 2.71$  and the standardized residual is  $e^* = .44$ ; since  $e^* = e/(\text{sd of the residual})$ ,  $\text{sd of residual} = e/e^* = 6.16$ . Thus the estimated variance of  $\hat{Y}$  is  $(6.99)^2 - (6.16)^2 = 10.915$ , so the estimated sd is 3.304. Since  $\hat{y} = 24.29$  and  $t_{.025,8} = 2.306$ , the desired C.I. is  $24.29 \pm 2.306(3.304) = (16.67, 31.91)$ .
- d.  $F_{.05,3,8} = 4.07$ , so  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_3 = \mathbf{b}_4 = \mathbf{b}_5 = 0$  will be rejected if  $f \geq 4.07$ . With  $SSE_k = 8, s^2 = 390.88$ , and  $f = \frac{(894.95 - 390.88)/3}{(390.88)/8} = 3.44$ , and since 3.44 is not  $\geq 4.07$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected and the quadratic terms should all be deleted. (n.b.: this is not a modification which would be suggested by a residual plot.)
- 52.
- a. The complete 2<sup>nd</sup> order model obviously provides a better fit, so there is a need to account for interaction between the three predictors.
- b. A 95% CI for  $y$  when  $x_1 = x_2 = 30$  and  $x_3 = 10$  is  $.66573 \pm 2.120(.01785) = (.6279, .7036)$
53. Some possible questions might be:  
 Is this model useful in predicting deposition of poly-aromatic hydrocarbons? A test of model utility gives us an  $F = 84.39$ , with a p-value of 0.000. Thus, the model is useful.  
 Is  $x_1$  a significant predictor of  $y$  while holding  $x_2$  constant? A test of  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = 0$  vs the two-tailed alternative gives us a  $t = 6.98$  with a p-value of 0.000., so this predictor is significant.  
 A similar question, and solution for testing  $x_2$  as a predictor yields a similar conclusion: With a p-value of 0.046, we would accept this predictor as significant if our significance level were anything larger than 0.046.
- 54.
- a. For  $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = +1$ ,  $\hat{y} = 84.67 + .650 - .258 + \dots + .050 = 85.390$ .  
 The single  $y$  corresponding to these  $x_i$  values is 85.4, so  $y - \hat{y} = 85.4 - 85.390 = .010$ .
- b. Letting  $x'_1, \dots, x'_4$  denote the uncoded variables,  $x'_1 = .1x_1 + .3$ ,  $x'_2 = .1x_2 + .3$ ,  $x'_3 = x_3 + 2.5$ , and  $x'_4 = 15x_4 + 160$ ; Substitution of  $x_1 = 10x'_1 - 3$ ,  $x_2 = 10x'_2 - 3$ ,  $x_3 = x'_3 - 2.5$ , and  $x_4 = \frac{x'_4 + 160}{15}$  yields the uncoded function.



## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

- c. For the full model  $k = 14$  and for the reduced model  $l = 4$ , while  $n - (k + 1) = 16$ . Thus  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_5 = \dots = \mathbf{b}_{14} = \mathbf{0}$  will be rejected if  $f \geq F_{.05,10,16} = 2.49$ .

$SSE = (1 - R^2)SST$  so  $SSE_k = 1.9845$  and  $SSE_l = 4.8146$ , giving

$$f = \frac{(4.8146 - 1.9845) / 10}{(1.9845) / 16} = 2.28. \text{ Since } 2.28 \text{ is not } \geq 2.49, H_0 \text{ cannot be rejected, so all}$$

higher order terms should be deleted.

- d.  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_{r,0,0,0,0} = 85.0$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_{r,0,0,0,0} < 85.0$  if

$$t \leq -t_{.05,26} = -1.706. \text{ With } \hat{\mathbf{m}} = \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 = 85.5548, t = \frac{85.5548 - 85}{.0772} = 7.19,$$

which is certainly not  $\leq -1.706$ , so  $H_0$  is not rejected and prior belief is not contradicted by the data.

### Section 13.5

55.

- a.  $\ln(Q) = Y = \ln(\mathbf{a}) + \mathbf{b} \ln(a) + \mathbf{g} \ln(b) + \ln(\mathbf{e}) = \mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_1 x_1 + \mathbf{b}_2 x_2 + \mathbf{e}'$  where  $x_1 = \ln(a)$ ,  $x_2 = \ln(b)$ ,  $\mathbf{b}_0 = \ln(\mathbf{a})$ ,  $\mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}_2 = \mathbf{g}$  and  $\mathbf{e}' = \ln(\mathbf{e})$ . Thus we transform to  $(y, x_1, x_2) = (\ln(Q), \ln(a), \ln(b))$  (take the natural log of the values of each variable) and do a multiple linear regression. A computer analysis gave  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 = 1.5652$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 = .9450$ , and  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_2 = .1815$ . For  $a = 10$  and  $b = .01$ ,  $x_1 = \ln(10) = 2.3026$  and  $x_2 = \ln(.01) = -4.6052$ , from which  $\hat{y} = 2.9053$  and  $\hat{Q} = e^{2.9053} = 18.27$ .
- b. Again taking the natural log,  $Y = \ln(Q) = \ln(\mathbf{a}) + \mathbf{b}a + \mathbf{g}b + \ln(\mathbf{e})$ , so to fit this model it is necessary to take the natural log of each Q value (and not transform a or b) before using multiple regression analysis.
- c. We simply exponentiate each endpoint:  $(e^{.217}, e^{1.755}) = (1.24, 5.78)$ .

56.

- a.  $n = 20, k = 5, n - (k + 1) = 14$ , so  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \dots = \mathbf{b}_5 = 0$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a$  : at least one among  $\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_5 \neq 0$ , if  $f \geq F_{.01,5,14} = 4.69$ . With

$$f = \frac{(.769) \big/ 5}{(.231) \big/ 14} = 9.32 \geq 4.69, \text{ so } H_0 \text{ is rejected. Wood specific gravity appears to be linearly related to at least one of the five carriers.}$$

- b. For the full model, adjusted  $R^2 = \frac{(19)(.769) - 5}{14} = .687$ , while for the reduced model, the adjusted  $R^2 = \frac{(19)(.769) - 4}{15} = .707$ .

- c. From a,  $SSE_k = (.231)(.0196610) = .004542$ , and  $SSE_l = (.346)(.0196610) = .006803$ , so  $f = \frac{(.002261) \big/ 3}{(.004542) \big/ 14} = 2.32$ . Since  $F_{.05,3,14} = 3.34$  and 2.32 is not  $\geq 3.34$ , we conclude that  $\mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = \mathbf{b}_4 = 0$ .

- d.  $x'_3 = \frac{x_3 - 52.540}{5.4447} = -.4665$  and  $x'_5 = \frac{x_5 - 89.195}{3.6660} = .2196$ , so  $\hat{y} = .5255 - (.0236)(-.4665) + (.0097)(.2196) = .5386$ .

- e.  $t_{.025,17} = 2.110$  (error df =  $n - (k+1) = 20 - (2+1) = 17$  for the two carrier model), so the desired C.I. is  $-.0236 \pm 2.110(.0046) = (-.0333, -.0139)$ .

- f.  $y = .5255 - .0236 \left( \frac{x_3 - 52.540}{5.4447} \right) + .0097 \left( \frac{x_5 - 89.195}{3.6660} \right)$ , so  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_3$  for the unstandardized model =  $\frac{-.0236}{5.4447} = -.004334$ . The estimated sd of the unstandardized  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_3$  is  $= \frac{.0046}{5.4447} = .000845$ .

- g.  $\hat{y} = .532$  and  $\sqrt{s^2 + s_{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 + \hat{\mathbf{b}}_3 x'_3 + \hat{\mathbf{b}}_5 x'_5}} = .02058$ , so the P.I. is  $.532 \pm (2.110)(.02058) = .532 \pm .043 = (.489, .575)$ .

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

57.

k	$R^2$	Adj. $R^2$	$C_k = \frac{SSE_k}{s^2} + 2(k+1) - n$
1	.676	.647	138.2
2	.979	.975	2.7
3	.9819	.976	3.2
4	.9824		4

Where  $s^2 = 5.9825$

- a.** Clearly the model with  $k = 2$  is recommended on all counts.
- b.** No. Forward selection would let  $x_4$  enter first and would not delete it at the next stage.
- 58.** At step #1 (in which the model with all 4 predictors was fit),  $t = .83$  was the t ratio smallest in absolute magnitude. The corresponding predictor  $x_3$  was then dropped from the model, and a model with predictors  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ , and  $x_4$  was fit. The t ratio for  $x_4$ ,  $-1.53$ , was the smallest in absolute magnitude and  $1.53 < 2.00$ , so the predictor  $x_4$  was deleted. When the model with predictors  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  only was fit, both t ratios considerably exceeded 2 in absolute value, so no further deletion is necessary.
- 59.** The choice of a “best” model seems reasonably clear-cut. The model with 4 variables including all but the summerwood fiber variable would seem best.  $R^2$  is as large as any of the models, including the 5 variable model.  $R^2$  adjusted is at its maximum and CP is at its minimum. As a second choice, one might consider the model with  $k = 3$  which excludes the summerwood fiber and springwood % variables.
- 60.** Backwards Stepping:
- Step 1: A model with all 5 variables is fit; the smallest t-ratio is  $t = .12$ , associated with variable  $x_2$  (summerwood fiber %). Since  $t = .12 < 2$ , the variable  $x_2$  was eliminated.
- Step 2: A model with all variables except  $x_2$  was fit. Variable  $x_4$  (springwood light absorption) has the smallest t-ratio ( $t = -1.76$ ), whose magnitude is smaller than 2. Therefore,  $x_4$  is the next variable to be eliminated.
- Step 3: A model with variables  $x_3$  and  $x_5$  is fit. Both t-ratios have magnitudes that exceed 2, so both variables are kept and the backwards stepping procedure stops at this step. The final model identified by the backwards stepping method is the one containing  $x_3$  and  $x_5$ .

(continued)

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

Forward Stepping:

Step 1: After fitting all 5 one-variable models, the model with  $x_3$  had the t-ratio with the largest magnitude ( $t = -4.82$ ). Because the absolute value of this t-ratio exceeds 2,  $x_3$  was the first variable to enter the model.

Step 2: All 4 two-variable models that include  $x_3$  were fit. That is, the models  $\{x_3, x_1\}$ ,  $\{x_3, x_2\}$ ,  $\{x_3, x_4\}$ ,  $\{x_3, x_5\}$  were all fit. Of all 4 models, the t-ratio 2.12 (for variable  $x_5$ ) was largest in absolute value. Because this t-ratio exceeds 2,  $x_5$  is the next variable to enter the model.

Step 3: (not printed): All possible three-variable models involving  $x_3$  and  $x_5$  and another predictor, None of the t-ratios for the added variables have absolute values that exceed 2, so no more variables are added. There is no need to print anything in this case, so the results of these tests are not shown.

*Note; Both the forwards and backwards stepping methods arrived at the same final model,  $\{x_3, x_5\}$ , in this problem. This often happens, but not always. There are cases when the different stepwise methods will arrive at slightly different collections of predictor variables.*

61. If multicollinearity were present, at least one of the four  $R^2$  values would be very close to 1, which is not the case. Therefore, we conclude that multicollinearity is not a problem in this data.
62. Looking at the  $h_{ii}$  column and using  $\frac{2(k+1)}{n} = \frac{8}{19} = .421$  as the criteria, three observations appear to have large influence. With  $h_{ii}$  values of .712933, .516298, and .513214, observations 14, 15, 16, correspond to response (y) values 22.8, 41.8, and 48.6.
63. We would need to investigate further the impact these two observations have on the equation. Removing observation #7 is reasonable, but removing #67 should be considered as well, before regressing again.
- 64.
- a.  $\frac{2(k+1)}{n} = \frac{6}{10} = .6$ ; since  $h_{44} > .6$ , data point #4 would appear to have large influence.  
(Note: Formulas involving matrix algebra appear in the first edition.)

- b. For data point #2,  $x'_{(2)} = (1 \quad 3.453 \quad -4.920)$ , so  $\hat{\mathbf{b}} - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{(2)} =$
- $$\frac{-.766}{1-.302} (X'X)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3.453 \\ -4.920 \end{pmatrix} = -1.0974 \begin{pmatrix} .3032 \\ .1644 \\ .1156 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -.333 \\ -.180 \\ -.127 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and similar}$$
- calculations yield  $\hat{\mathbf{b}} - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} .106 \\ -.040 \\ .030 \end{pmatrix}$ .

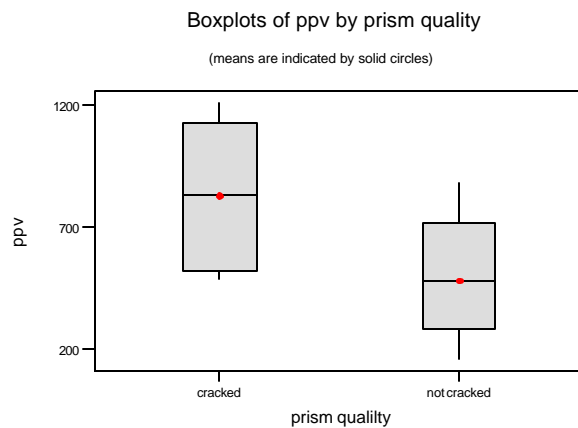
## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

- c. Comparing the changes in the  $\hat{b}_i$ 's to the  $s_{\hat{b}_i}$ 's, none of the changes is all that substantial (the largest is 1.2sd's for the change in  $\hat{b}_1$  when point #2 is deleted). Thus although  $h_{44}$  is large, indicating a potential high influence of point #4 on the fit, the actual influence does not appear to be great.

### Supplementary Exercises

65.

a.



A two-sample t confidence interval, generated by Minitab:

Two sample T for ppv

prism qu	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
cracked	12	827	295	85
not cracke	18	483	234	55

95% CI for mu (cracked ) - mu (not cracke): ( 132, 557)

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

- b.** The simple linear regression results in a significant model,  $r^2$  is .577, but we have an extreme observation, with std resid = -4.11. Minitab output is below. Also run, but not included here was a model with an indicator for cracked/ not cracked, and for a model with the indicator and an interaction term. Neither improved the fit significantly.

The regression equation is  
ratio = 1.00 -0.000018 ppv

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	1.00161	0.00204	491.18	0.000
ppv	-0.00001827	0.00000295	-6.19	0.000

S = 0.004892    R-Sq = 57.7%    R-Sq(adj) = 56.2%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.00091571	0.00091571	38.26	0.000
Residual Error	28	0.00067016	0.00002393		
Total	29	0.00158587			

Unusual Observations

Obs	ppv	ratio	Fit	StDev Fit	Residual	St Resid
29	1144	0.962000	0.980704	0.001786	-0.018704	-4.11R

R denotes an observation with a large standardized residual

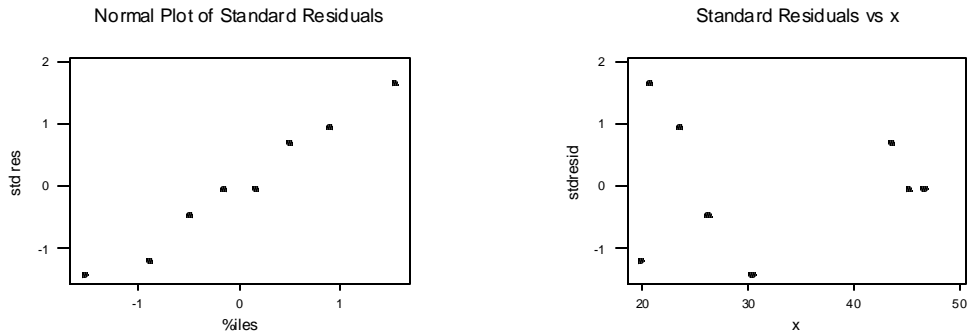
**66.**

- a.** For every  $1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  increase in inverse foil thickness ( $x$ ), we estimate that we would expect steady-state permeation flux to increase by  $.26042 \text{ mA} / \text{cm}^2$ . Also, 98% of the observed variation in steady-state permeation flux can be explained by its relationship to inverse foil thickness.
- b.** A point estimate of flux when inverse foil thickness is 23.5 can be found in the Observation 3 row of the Minitab output:  $\hat{y} = 5.722 \text{ mA} / \text{cm}^2$ .
- c.** To test model usefulness, we test the hypotheses  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_1 \neq 0$ . The test statistic is  $t = 17034$ , with associated p-value of .000, which is less than any significance level, so we reject  $H_0$  and conclude that the model is useful.
- d.** With  $t_{.025,6} = 2.447$ , a 95% Prediction interval for  $Y_{(45)}$  is

$11.321 \pm 2.447 \sqrt{.203 + (.253)^2} = 11.321 \pm 1.264 = (10.057, 12.585)$ . That is, we are confident that when inverse foil thickness is  $45 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , a predicted value of steady-state flux will be between 10.057 and 12.585  $\text{mA} / \text{cm}^2$ .

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

e.



The normal plot gives no indication to question the normality assumption, and the residual plots against both  $x$  and  $y$  (only vs  $x$  shown) show no detectable pattern, so we judge the model adequate.

67.

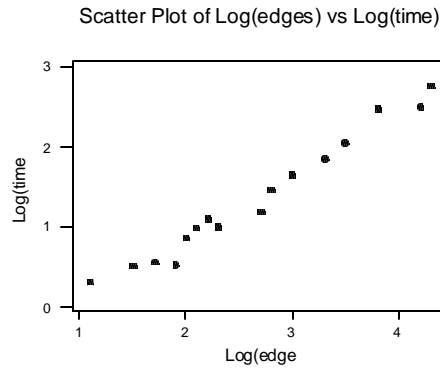
- a. For a one-minute increase in the 1-mile walk time, we would expect the  $VO_2\max$  to decrease by .0996, while keeping the other predictor variables fixed.
- b. We would expect male to have an increase of .6566 in  $VO_2\max$  over females, while keeping the other predictor variables fixed.
- c.  $\hat{y} = 3.5959 + .6566(1) + .0096(170) - .0996(11) - .0880(140) = 3.67$ . The residual is  $\hat{y} = (3.15 - 3.67) = -.52$ .

- d.  $R^2 = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST} = 1 - \frac{30.1033}{102.3922} = .706$ , or 70.6% of the observed variations in  $VO_2\max$  can be attributed to the model relationship.

- e.  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = \mathbf{b}_3 = \mathbf{b}_4 = 0$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a$ : at least one among  $\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_4 \neq 0$ , if  $f \geq F_{.05, 4, 15} = 8.25$ . With  $f = \frac{(.706)/4}{(1-.706)/15} = 9.005 \geq 8.25$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected. It appears that the model specifies a useful relationship between  $VO_2\max$  and at least one of the other predictors.

68.

a.



Yes, the scatter plot of the two transformed variables appears quite linear, and thus suggests a linear relationship between the two.

- b. Letting  $y$  denote the variable ‘time’, the regression model for the variables  $y'$  and  $x'$  is  $\log_{10}(y) = y' = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}x' + \mathbf{e}'$ . Exponentiating (taking the antilogs of ) both sides gives  $y = 10^{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} \log(x) + \mathbf{e}'} = (10^{\mathbf{a}})(x^{\mathbf{b}})10^{\mathbf{e}' } = \mathbf{g}_0 x^{\mathbf{g}_1} \cdot \mathbf{e}$  ; i.e., the model is  $y = \mathbf{g}_0 x^{\mathbf{g}_1} \cdot \mathbf{e}$  where  $\mathbf{g}_0 = \mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{g}_1 = \mathbf{b}$  . This model is often called a “power function” regression model.

- c. Using the transformed variables  $y'$  and  $x'$  , the necessary sums of squares are

$$S_{x'y'} = 68.640 - \frac{(42.4)(21.69)}{16} = 11.1615 \text{ and}$$

$$S_{x'x'} = 126.34 - \frac{(42.4)^2}{16} = 13.98 . \text{ Therefore } \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 = \frac{S_{x'y'}}{S_{x'x'}} = \frac{11.1615}{13.98} = .79839$$

$$\text{and } \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 = \frac{21.69}{16} - (.79839)\left(\frac{42.4}{16}\right) = -.76011 . \text{ The estimate of } \mathbf{g}_1 \text{ is}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}}_1 = .7984 \text{ and } \hat{\mathbf{g}}_0 = 10^{\mathbf{a}} = 10^{-.76011} = .1737 . \text{ The estimated power function model}$$

is then  $y = .1737x^{.7984}$  . For  $x = 300$ , the predicted value of  $y$  is

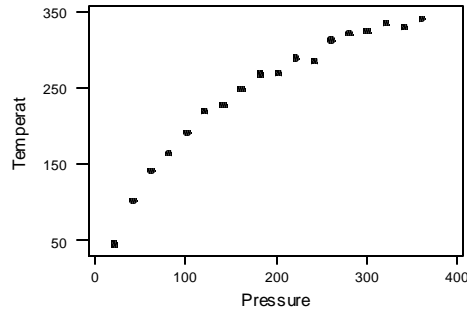
$$\hat{y} = .1737(300)^{.7984} = 16.502 , \text{ or about } 16.5 \text{ seconds.}$$



## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

69.

- a. Based on a scatter plot (below), a simple linear regression model would not be appropriate. Because of the slight, but obvious curvature, a quadratic model would probably be more appropriate.



- b. Using a quadratic model, a Minitab generated regression equation is  $\hat{y} = 35.423 + 1.7191x - .0024753x^2$ , and a point estimate of temperature when pressure is 200 is  $\hat{y} = 280.23$ . Minitab will also generate a 95% prediction interval of (256.25, 304.22). That is, we are confident that when pressure is 200 psi, a single value of temperature will be between 256.25 and 304.22  $^{\circ}F$ .

70.

- a. For the model excluding the interaction term,  $R^2 = 1 - \frac{5.18}{8.55} = .394$ , or 39.4% of the observed variation in lift/drag ratio can be explained by the model without the interaction accounted for. However, including the interaction term increases the amount of variation in lift/drag ratio that can be explained by the model to  $R^2 = 1 - \frac{3.07}{8.55} = .641$ , or 64.1%.

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

- b. Without interaction, we are testing  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a$  : either  $\mathbf{b}_1$  or  $\mathbf{b}_2 \neq 0$ .

The test statistic is  $f = \frac{R^2/k}{(1-R^2)/(n-k-1)}$ , The rejection region is  $f \geq F_{.05,2,6} = 5.14$ , and

the calculated statistic is  $f = \frac{.394/2}{(1-.394)/6} = 1.95$ , which does not fall in the rejection

region, so we fail to reject  $H_0$ . This model is not useful. With the interaction term, we are testing  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = \mathbf{b}_3 = 0$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least one of the  $\mathbf{b}_i$ 's  $\neq 0$ . With

rejection region  $f \geq F_{.05,3,5} = 5.41$  and calculated statistic  $f = \frac{.64/3}{(1-.64)/5} = 2.98$ , we

still fail to reject the null hypothesis. Even with the interaction term, there is not enough of a significant relationship between lift/drag ratio and the two predictor variables to make the model useful (a bit of a surprise!)

71.

- a. Using Minitab to generate the first order regression model, we test the model utility (to see if any of the predictors are useful), and with  $f = 21.03$  and a p-value of .000, we determine that at least one of the predictors is useful in predicting palladium content. Looking at the individual predictors, the p-value associated with the pH predictor has value .169, which would indicate that this predictor is unimportant in the presence of the others.

- b. Testing  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \dots = \mathbf{b}_{20} = 0$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least one of the  $\mathbf{b}_i$ 's  $\neq 0$ . With calculated statistic  $f = 6.29$ , and p-value .002, this model is also useful at any reasonable significance level.

- c. Testing  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_6 = \dots = \mathbf{b}_{20} = 0$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least one of the listed  $\mathbf{b}_i$ 's  $\neq 0$ , the test

statistic is  $f = \frac{(SSE_I - SSE_k)/k-1}{(SSE_k)/(n-k-1)} = \frac{(716.10 - 290.27)/(20-5)}{290.27/(32-20-1)} = 1.07$ . Using significance level .05,

the rejection region would be  $f \geq F_{.05,15,11} = 2.72$ . Since  $1.07 < 2.72$ , we fail to reject  $H_0$  and conclude that all the quadratic and interaction terms should not be included in the model. They do not add enough information to make this model significantly better than the simple first order model.

- d. Partial output from Minitab follows, which shows all predictors as significant at level .05: The regression equation is  

$$\text{pdconc} = -305 + 0.405 \text{ niconc} + 69.3 \text{ pH} - 0.161 \text{ temp} + 0.993 \text{ currdens} + 0.355 \text{ pallcont} - 4.14 \text{ pHsq}$$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	-304.85	93.98	-3.24	0.003
niconc	0.40484	0.09432	4.29	0.000
pH	69.27	21.96	3.15	0.004
temp	-0.16134	0.07055	-2.29	0.031
currdens	0.9929	0.3570	2.78	0.010
pallcont	0.35460	0.03381	10.49	0.000
pHsq	-4.138	1.293	-3.20	0.004

72.

- a.  $R^2 = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST} = 1 - \frac{.80017}{16.18555} = .9506$ , or 95.06% of the observed variation in weld strength can be attributed to the given model.
- b. The complete second order model consists of nine predictors and nine corresponding coefficients. The hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \dots = \mathbf{b}_9 = 0$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least one of the  $\mathbf{b}_i$ 's  $\neq 0$ . The test statistic is  $f = \frac{R^2/k}{(1-R^2)/(n-k-1)}$ , where  $k = 9$ , and  $n = 37$ . The rejection region is  $f \geq F_{.05,9,27} = 2.25$ . The calculated statistic is  $f = \frac{.9506/9}{(1-.9506)/27} = 57.68$  which is  $\geq 2.25$ , so we reject the null hypothesis. The complete second order model is useful.
- c. To test  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_7 = 0$  vs  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_7 \neq 0$  (the coefficient corresponding to the wc\*wt predictor),  $t = \sqrt{f} = \sqrt{2.32} = 1.52$ . With  $df = 27$ , the p-value  $\approx 2(.073) = .146$  (from Table A.8). With such a large p-value, this predictor is not useful in the presence of all the others, so it can be eliminated.
- d. The point estimate is  $\hat{y} = 3.352 + .098(10) + .222(12) + .297(6) - .0102(10^2) - .037(6^2) + .0128(10)(12) = 7.962$ . With  $t_{.025,27} = 2.052$ , the 95% P.I. would be  $7.962 \pm 2.052(.0750) = 7.962 \pm .154 = (7.808, 8.116)$ . Because of the narrowness of the interval, it appears that the value of strength can be accurately predicted.

73.

- a. We wish to test  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a$  : either  $\mathbf{b}_1$  or  $\mathbf{b}_2 \neq 0$ . The test statistic is  $f = \frac{R^2/k}{(1-R^2)/(n-k-1)}$ , where  $k = 2$  for the quadratic model. The rejection region is  $f \geq F_{\alpha, k, n-k-1} = F_{.01,2,5} = 13.27$ .  $R^2 = 1 - \frac{.29}{202.88} = .9986$ , giving  $f = 1783$ . No doubt about it, folks – the quadratic model is useful!
- b. The relevant hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_2 \neq 0$ . The test statistic value is  $t = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_2}{S_{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_2}}$ , and  $H_0$  will be rejected at level .001 if either  $t \geq 6.869$  or  $t \leq -6.869$  ( $df = n - 3 = 5$ ). Since  $t = \frac{-.00163141}{.00003391} = -48.1 \leq -6.869$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected. The quadratic predictor should be retained.

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

- c. No.  $R^2$  is extremely high for the quadratic model, so the marginal benefit of including the cubic predictor would be essentially nil – and a scatter plot doesn't show the type of curvature associated with a cubic model.
- d.  $t_{.025,5} = 2.571$ , and  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 + \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1(100) + \hat{\mathbf{b}}_2(100)^2 = 21.36$ , so the C.I. is  $21.36 \pm (2.571)(.1141) = 21.36 \pm .69 = (20.67, 22.05)$
- e. First, we need to figure out  $s^2$  based on the information we have been given.  
 $s^2 = MSE = \frac{SSE}{df} = \frac{29}{5} = .058$ . Then, the 95% P.I. is  $21.36 \pm 2.571(\sqrt{.058 + .1141}) = 21.36 \pm 1.067 = (20.293, 22.427)$
74. A scatter plot of  $y' = \log_{10}(y)$  vs.  $x$  shows a substantial linear pattern, suggesting the model  $Y = \mathbf{a} \cdot (10)^{\mathbf{b}x} \cdot \mathbf{e}$ , i.e.  $Y' = \log(\mathbf{a}) + \mathbf{b}x + \log(\mathbf{e}) = \mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_1x + \mathbf{e}'$ . The necessary summary quantities are  $\Sigma x_i = 397$ ,  $\Sigma x_i^2 = 14,263$ ,  $\Sigma y'_i = -74.3$ ,  $\Sigma y'^2_i = 47,081$ , and  $\Sigma x_i y'_i = -2358.1$ , giving  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1 = \frac{12(-2358.1) - (397)(-74.3)}{12(14,263) - (397)^2} = .08857312$  and  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 = -9.12196058$ . Thus  $\hat{\mathbf{b}} = .08857312$  and  $\mathbf{a} = 10^{-9.12196058}$ . The predicted value of  $y'$  when  $x = 35$  is  $-9.12196058 + .08857312(35) = -6.0219$ , so  $\hat{y} = 10^{-6.0219}$ .
- 75.
- a.  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a : \text{either } \mathbf{b}_1 \text{ or } \mathbf{b}_2 \neq 0$  if  $f = \frac{R^2/k}{(1-R^2)/(n-k-1)} \geq F_{\alpha, k, n-k-1} = F_{.01, 2, 7} = 9.55$ .  $SST = \Sigma y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma y)^2}{n} = 264.5$ , so  $R^2 = 1 - \frac{26.98}{264.5} = .898$ , and  $f = \frac{.898/2}{(.102)/7} = 30.8$ . Because  $30.8 \geq 9.55$   $H_0$  is rejected at significance level .01 and the quadratic model is judged useful.
- b. The hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_2 \neq 0$ . The test statistic value is  $t = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_2}{s_{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_2}} = \frac{-2.3621}{.3073} = -7.69$ , and  $t_{.0005, 7} = 5.408$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected at level .001 and p-value  $< .001$ . The quadratic predictor should not be eliminated.
- c.  $x = 1$  here, and  $\hat{\mathbf{m}}_{x,1} = \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0 + \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1(1) + \hat{\mathbf{b}}_2(1)^2 = 45.96$ .  $t_{.025, 7} = 1.895$ , giving the C.I.  $45.96 \pm (1.895)(1.031) = (44.01, 47.91)$ .

Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

76.

- a. 80.79
- b. Yes, p-value = .007 which is less than .01.
- c. No, p-value = .043 which is less than .05.
- d.  $.14167 \pm (2.447)(.03301) = (.0609, .2224)$
- e.  $\hat{m}_{y,9,66} = 6.3067$ , using  $\alpha = .05$ , the interval is  $6.3067 \pm (2.447)\sqrt{(.4851)^2 + (.162)^2} = (5.06, 7.56)$

77.

- a. Estimate =  $\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1(15) + \hat{b}_2(3.5)^2 = 180 + (1)(15) + (10.5)(3.5) = 231.75$
- b.  $R^2 = 1 - \frac{117.4}{1210.30} = .903$
- c.  $H_0: \mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{b}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a: \text{either } \mathbf{b}_1 \text{ or } \mathbf{b}_2 \neq 0 \text{ (or both)}$ .  $f = \frac{.903/2}{.097/9} = 41.9$ , which greatly exceeds  $F_{01,2,9}$  so there appears to be a useful linear relationship.
- d.  $s^2 = \frac{117.40}{12-3} = 13.044$ ,  $\sqrt{s^2 + (est.st.dev)^2} = 3.806$ ,  $t_{.025,9} = 2.262$ . The P.I. is  $229.5 \pm (2.262)(3.806) = (220.9, 238.1)$

78.

The second order model has predictors  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, x_1x_2, x_1x_3, x_2x_3$  with corresponding coefficients  $\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \mathbf{b}_3, \mathbf{b}_4, \mathbf{b}_5, \mathbf{b}_6, \mathbf{b}_7, \mathbf{b}_8, \mathbf{b}_9$ . We wish to test  $H_0: \mathbf{b}_4 = \mathbf{b}_5 = \mathbf{b}_6 = \mathbf{b}_7 = \mathbf{b}_8 = \mathbf{b}_9 = 0$  vs. the alternative that at least one of these six  $\mathbf{b}_i$ 's is not zero. The test statistic value is  $f = \frac{(821.5-5027.1)/(9-3)}{(5027.1)/(20-10)} = \frac{530.9}{502.71} = 1.1$ . Since  $1.1 < F_{.05,6,10} = 3.22$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected. It doesn't appear as though any of the quadratic or interaction carriers should be included in the model.

79.

- a. There are obviously several reasonable choices in each case. The model with 6 carriers is a defensible choice on all three grounds, as are those with 7 and 8 carriers.
- b. The models with 7, 8, or 9 carriers here merit serious consideration. These models merit consideration because  $R_k^2, MSE_k$ , and CK meet the variable selection criteria given in Section 13.5.

Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

80.

- a.  $f = \frac{\binom{.90}{(15)}}{\binom{.10}{(4)}} = 2.4$ . Because  $2.4 < 5.86$ ,  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \dots = \mathbf{b}_{15} = 0$  cannot be rejected.

There does not appear to be a useful linear relationship.

- b. The high  $R^2$  value resulted from saturating the model with predictors. In general, one would be suspicious of a model yielding a high  $R^2$  value when  $K$  is large relative to  $n$ .

c.  $\frac{\binom{R^2}{(15)}}{\binom{1-R^2}{(4)}} \geq 5.86$  iff  $\frac{R^2}{1-R^2} \geq 21.975$  iff  $R^2 \geq \frac{21.975}{22.975} = .9565$

81.

- a. The relevant hypotheses are  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_1 = \dots = \mathbf{b}_5 = 0$  vs.  $H_a$ : at least one among

$\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_5$  is not 0.  $F_{.05,5,111} = 2.29$  and  $f = \frac{\binom{.827}{(5)}}{\binom{.173}{(111)}} = 106.1$ . Because

$106.1 \geq 2.29$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected in favor of the conclusion that there is a useful linear relationship between  $Y$  and at least one of the predictors.

- b.  $t_{.05,111} = 1.66$ , so the C.I. is  $.041 \pm (1.66)(.016) = .041 \pm .027 = (.014, .068)$ .  $\mathbf{b}_1$  is the expected change in mortality rate associated with a one-unit increase in the particle reading when the other four predictors are held fixed; we can be 90% confident that  $.014 < \mathbf{b}_1 < .068$ .

- c.  $H_0 : \mathbf{b}_4 = 0$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a : \mathbf{b}_4 \neq 0$  if  $t = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_4}{s_{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_4}}$  is either  $\geq 2.62$

or  $\leq -2.62$ .  $t = \frac{.014}{.007} = 5.9 \geq 2.62$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected and this predictor is judged important.

- d.  $\hat{y} = 19.607 + .041(166) + .071(60) + .001(788) + .041(68) + .687(.95) = 99.514$  and the corresponding residual is  $103 - 99.514 = 3.486$ .

82.

- a. The set  $x_1, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_8$  includes both  $x_1, x_4, x_5, x_8$  and  $x_1, x_3, x_5, x_6$ , so  $R_{1,3,4,5,6,8}^2 \geq \max(R_{1,4,5,8}^2, R_{1,3,5,6}^2) = .723$ .

- b.  $R_{1,4}^2 \leq R_{1,4,5,8}^2 = .723$ , but it is not necessarily  $\leq .689$  since  $x_1, x_4$  is not a subset of  $x_1, x_3, x_5, x_6$ .

## Chapter 13: Nonlinear and Multiple Regression

## CHAPTER 14

### Section 14.1

1.

- a. We reject  $H_0$  if the calculated  $\mathbf{c}^2$  value is greater than or equal to the tabled value of  $\mathbf{c}_{a,k-1}^2$  from Table A.7. Since  $12.25 \geq \mathbf{c}_{.05,4}^2 = 9.488$ , we would reject  $H_0$ .
- b. Since 8.54 is not  $\geq \mathbf{c}_{.01,3}^2 = 11.344$ , we would fail to reject  $H_0$ .
- c. Since 4.36 is not  $\geq \mathbf{c}_{.10,2}^2 = 4.605$ , we would fail to reject  $H_0$ .
- d. Since 10.20 is not  $\geq \mathbf{c}_{.01,5}^2 = 15.085$ , we would fail to reject  $H_0$ .

2.

- a. In the d.f. = 2 row of Table A.7, our  $\mathbf{c}^2$  value of 7.5 falls between  $\mathbf{c}_{.025,2}^2 = 7.378$  and  $\mathbf{c}_{.01,2}^2 = 9.210$ , so the p-value is between .01 and .025, or  $.01 < \text{p-value} < .025$ .
- b. With d.f. = 6, our  $\mathbf{c}^2$  value of 13.00 falls between  $\mathbf{c}_{.05,6}^2 = 12.592$  and  $\mathbf{c}_{.025,6}^2 = 14.440$ , so  $.025 < \text{p-value} < .05$ .
- c. With d.f. = 9, our  $\mathbf{c}^2$  value of 18.00 falls between  $\mathbf{c}_{.05,9}^2 = 16.919$  and  $\mathbf{c}_{.025,9}^2 = 19.022$ , so  $.025 < \text{p-value} < .05$ .
- d. With  $k = 5$ , d.f. =  $k - 1 = 4$ , and our  $\mathbf{c}^2$  value of 21.3 exceeds  $\mathbf{c}_{.005,4}^2 = 14.860$ , so the p-value  $< .005$ .
- e. The d.f. =  $k - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$ ;  $\mathbf{c}^2 = 5.0$  is less than  $\mathbf{c}_{.10,3}^2 = 6.251$ , so p-value  $> .10$ .



## Chapter 14: The Analysis of Categorical Data

3. Using the number 1 for business, 2 for engineering, 3 for social science, and 4 for agriculture, let  $p_i$  = the true proportion of all clients from discipline  $i$ . If the Statistics department's expectations are correct, then the relevant null hypothesis is  $H_o : p_1 = .40, p_2 = .30, p_3 = .20, p_4 = .10$ , versus  $H_a$  : The Statistics department's expectations are not correct. With d.f =  $k - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$ , we reject  $H_o$  if  $\mathbf{c}^2 \geq \mathbf{c}_{.05,3}^2 = 7.815$ . Using the proportions in  $H_o$ , the expected number of clients are :

Client's Discipline	Expected Number
Business	$(120)(.40) = 48$
Engineering	$(120)(.30) = 36$
Social Science	$(120)(.20) = 24$
Agriculture	$(120)(.10) = 12$

Since all the expected counts are at least 5, the chi-squared test can be used. The value of the

test statistic is 
$$\mathbf{c}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(n_i - np_i)^2}{np_i} = \sum_{all\ cells} \frac{(observed - expected)^2}{expected}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{(52 - 48)^2}{48} + \frac{(38 - 36)^2}{36} + \frac{(21 - 24)^2}{24} + \frac{(9 - 12)^2}{12} \right] = 1.57$$
, which is not

$\geq 7.815$ , so we fail to reject  $H_o$ . (Alternatively, p-value =  $P(\mathbf{c}^2 \geq 1.57)$  which is  $> .10$ , and since the p-value is not  $< .05$ , we reject  $H_o$ ). Thus we have no evidence to suggest that the statistics department's expectations are incorrect.

4. The uniform hypothesis implies that  $p_{i0} = \frac{1}{8} = .125$  for  $i = 1, \dots, 8$ , so

$H_o : p_{10} = p_{20} = \dots = p_{80} = .125$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a$  if

$\mathbf{c}^2 \geq \mathbf{c}_{.10,7}^2 = 12.017$ . Each expected count is  $np_{i0} = 120(.125) = 15$ , so

$$\mathbf{c}^2 = \left[ \frac{(12 - 15)^2}{15} + \dots + \frac{(10 - 15)^2}{15} \right] = 4.80$$
. Because 4.80 is not  $\geq 12.017$ , we fail to

reject  $H_o$ . There is not enough evidence to disprove the claim.

## Chapter 14: The Analysis of Categorical Data

5. We will reject  $H_0$  if the p-value  $< .10$ . The observed values, expected values, and corresponding  $\mathbf{C}^2$  terms are :

Obs	4	15	23	25	38	21	32	14	10	8
Exp	6.67	13.33	20	26.67	33.33	33.33	26.67	20	13.33	6.67
$\mathbf{C}^2$	1.069	.209	.450	.105	.654	.163	1.065	1.800	.832	.265

$\mathbf{C}^2 = 1.069 + \dots + .265 = 6.612$  . With d.f. =  $10 - 1 = 9$ , our  $\mathbf{C}^2$  value of 6.612 is less than  $\mathbf{C}_{.10,9}^2 = 14.684$ , so the p-value  $> .10$ , which is not  $< .10$ , so we cannot reject  $H_0$ .

There is no evidence that the data is not consistent with the previously determined proportions.

6. A 9:3:4 ratio implies that  $p_{10} = \frac{9}{16} = .5625$ ,  $p_{20} = \frac{3}{16} = .1875$ , and  $p_{30} = \frac{4}{16} = .2500$ . With  $n = 195 + 73 + 100 = 368$ , the expected counts are 207.000, 69.000, and 92.000, so

$$\mathbf{C}^2 = \left[ \frac{(195 - 207)^2}{207} + \frac{(73 - 69)^2}{69} + \frac{(100 - 92)^2}{92} \right] = 1.623 . \text{ With d.f. } = 3 - 1 = 2, \text{ our}$$

$\mathbf{C}^2$  value of 1.623 is less than  $\mathbf{C}_{.10,2}^2 = 4.605$ , so the p-value  $> .10$ , which is not  $< .05$ , so we cannot reject  $H_0$ . The data does confirm the 9:3:4 theory.

7. We test  $H_0 : p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = p_4 = .25$  vs.  $H_a$  : at least one proportion  $\neq .25$ , and d.f. = 3. We will reject  $H_0$  if the p-value  $< .01$ .

Cell	1	2	3	4
Observed	328	334	372	327
Expected	340.25	340.25	340.25	34.025
$\mathbf{C}^2$ term	.4410	.1148	2.9627	.5160

$\mathbf{C}^2 = 4.0345$ , and with 3 d.f., p-value  $> .10$ , so we fail to reject  $H_0$ . The data fails to indicate a seasonal relationship with incidence of violent crime.

Chapter 14: The Analysis of Categorical Data

8.  $H_o : p_1 = \frac{15}{365}, p_2 = \frac{46}{365}, p_3 = \frac{120}{365}, p_4 = \frac{184}{365}$ , versus  $H_a$  : at least one proportion is not a stated in  $H_o$ . The degrees of freedom = 3, and the rejection region is  $\mathbf{c}^2 \geq \mathbf{c}_{.01,3} = 11.344$ .

Cell	1	2	3	4
Observed	11	24	69	96
Expected	8.22	25.21	65.75	100.82
$\mathbf{c}^2$ term	.9402	.0581	.1606	.2304

$\mathbf{c}^2 = \sum \frac{(obs - exp)^2}{exp} = 1.3893$ , which is not  $\geq 11.344$ , so  $H_o$  is not rejected. The data does not indicate a relationship between patients' admission date and birthday.

9.

- a. Denoting the 5 intervals by  $[0, c_1), [c_1, c_2), \dots, [c_4, \infty)$ , we wish  $c_1$  for which  $.2 = P(0 \leq X \leq c_1) = \int_0^{c_1} e^{-x} dx = 1 - e^{-c_1}$ , so  $c_1 = -\ln(.8) = .2231$ . Then  $.2 = P(c_1 \leq X \leq c_2) \Rightarrow .4 = P(0 \leq X_1 \leq c_2) = 1 - e^{-c_2}$ , so  $c_2 = -\ln(.6) = .5108$ . Similarly,  $c_3 = -\ln(.4) = .9163$  and  $c_4 = -\ln(.2) = 1.6094$ . the resulting intervals are  $[0, .2231), [.2231, .5108), [.5108, .9163), [.9163, 1.6094),$  and  $[1.6094, \infty)$ .
- b. Each expected cell count is  $40(.2) = 8$ , and the observed cell counts are 6, 8, 10, 7, and 9, so  $\mathbf{c}^2 = \left[ \frac{(6-8)^2}{8} + \dots + \frac{(9-8)^2}{8} \right] = 1.25$ . Because 1.25 is not  $\geq \mathbf{c}_{.10,4}^2 = 7.779$ , even at level .10  $H_o$  cannot be rejected; the data is quite consistent with the specified exponential distribution.

10.

- a. 
$$\mathbf{c}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(n_i - np_{i0})^2}{np_{i0}} = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{N_i^2 - 2np_{i0}N_i + n^2 p_{i0}^2}{np_{i0}} = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{N_i^2}{np_{i0}} - 2 \sum_{i=1}^k N_i + n \sum_{i=1}^k p_{i0}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{N_i^2}{np_{i0}} - 2n + n(1) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{N_i^2}{np_{i0}} - n$$
 as desired. This formula involves only one subtraction, and that at the end of the calculation, so it is analogous to the shortcut formula for  $s^2$ .
- b.  $\mathbf{c}^2 = \frac{k}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k N_i^2 - n$ . For the pigeon data,  $k = 8, n = 120$ , and  $\sum N_i^2 = 1872$ , so 
$$\mathbf{c}^2 = \frac{8(1872)}{120} - 120 = 124.8 - 120 = 4.8$$
 as before.

11.

- a. The six intervals must be symmetric about 0, so denote the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> intervals by  $[0, a]$ ,  $[a, b]$ ,  $[b, \infty)$ .  $a$  must be such that  $\Phi(a) = .6667\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}\right)$ , which from Table A.3 gives  $a \approx .43$ . Similarly  $\Phi(b) = .8333$  implies  $b \approx .97$ , so the six intervals are  $(-\infty, -.97)$ ,  $[-.97, -.43]$ ,  $[-.43, 0]$ ,  $[0, .43]$ ,  $[.43, .97]$ , and  $[.97, \infty)$ .
- b. The six intervals are symmetric about the mean of .5. From **a**, the fourth interval should extend from the mean to .43 standard deviations above the mean, i.e., from .5 to  $.5 + .43(.002)$ , which gives  $[.5, .50086]$ . Thus the third interval is  $[.5 - .00086, .5) = [.49914, .5)$ . Similarly, the upper endpoint of the fifth interval is  $.5 + .97(.002) = .50194$ , and the lower endpoint of the second interval is  $.5 - .00194 = .49806$ . The resulting intervals are  $(-\infty, .49806)$ ,  $[.49806, .49914)$ ,  $[.49914, .5)$ ,  $[.5, .50086)$ ,  $[.50086, .50194)$ , and  $[.50194, \infty)$ .
- c. Each expected count is  $45\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = 7.5$ , and the observed counts are 13, 6, 6, 8, 7, and 5, so  $\mathbf{c}^2 = 5.53$ . With 5 d.f., the p-value  $> .10$ , so we would fail to reject  $H_0$  at any of the usual levels of significance. There is no evidence to suggest that the bolt diameters are not normally distributed.

## Section 14.2

12.

- a. Let  $\mathbf{q}$  denote the probability of a male (as opposed to female) birth under the binomial model. The four cell probabilities (corresponding to  $x = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ) are  $\mathbf{p}_1(\mathbf{q}) = (1 - \mathbf{q})^3$ ,  $\mathbf{p}_2(\mathbf{q}) = 3\mathbf{q}(1 - \mathbf{q})^2$ ,  $\mathbf{p}_3(\mathbf{q}) = 3\mathbf{q}^2(1 - \mathbf{q})$ , and  $\mathbf{p}_4(\mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{q}^3$ . The likelihood is  $3^{n_2+n_3} \cdot (1 - \mathbf{q})^{3n_1+2n_2+n_3} \cdot \mathbf{q}^{n_2+2n_3+3n_4}$ . Forming the log likelihood, taking the derivative with respect to  $\mathbf{q}$ , equating to 0, and solving yields  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{n_2 + 2n_3 + 3n_4}{3n} = \frac{66 + 128 + 48}{480} = .504$ . The estimated expected counts are  $160(1 - .504)^3 = 19.52$ ,  $480(.504)(.496)^2 = 59.52$ ,  $60.48$ , and  $20.48$ , so  $\mathbf{c}^2 = \left[ \frac{(14 - 19.52)^2}{19.52} + \dots + \frac{(16 - 20.48)^2}{20.48} \right] = 1.56 + .71 + .20 + .98 = 3.45$ . The number of degrees of freedom for the test is  $4 - 1 - 1 = 2$ .  $H_0$  of a binomial distribution will be rejected using significance level .05 if  $\mathbf{c}^2 \geq \mathbf{c}_{.05,2}^2 = 5.992$ . Because  $3.45 < 5.992$ ,  $H_0$  is not rejected, and the binomial model is judged to be quite plausible.
- b. Now  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{53}{150} = .353$  and the estimated expected counts are 13.54, 22.17, 12.09, and 2.20. The last estimated expected count is much less than 5, so the chi-squared test based on 2 d.f. should not be used.

## Chapter 14: The Analysis of Categorical Data

- 13.** According to the stated model, the three cell probabilities are  $(1-p)^2$ ,  $2p(1-p)$ , and  $p^2$ , so we wish the value of  $p$  which maximizes  $(1-p)^{2n_1} [2p(1-p)]^{n_2} p^{2n_3}$ . Proceeding as in example 14.6 gives  $\hat{p} = \frac{n_2 + 2n_3}{2n} = \frac{234}{2776} = .0843$ . The estimated expected cell counts are then  $n(1-\hat{p})^2 = 1163.85$ ,  $n[2\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})]^2 = 214.29$ ,  $n\hat{p}^2 = 9.86$ . This gives
- $$\mathbf{c}^2 = \left[ \frac{(1212 - 1163.85)^2}{1163.85} + \frac{(118 - 214.29)^2}{214.29} + \frac{(58 - 9.86)^2}{9.86} \right] = 280.3.$$
- According to (14.15),  $H_0$  will be rejected if  $\mathbf{c}^2 \geq \mathbf{c}_{\alpha,2}^2$ , and since  $\mathbf{c}_{.01,2}^2 = 9.210$ ,  $H_0$  is soundly rejected; the stated model is strongly contradicted by the data.

**14.**

- a.** We wish to maximize  $p^{\sum x_i - n} (1-p)^n$ , or equivalently  $(\sum x_i - n) \ln p + n \ln(1-p)$ . Equating  $\frac{d}{dp}$  to 0 yields  $\frac{(\sum x_i - n)}{p} = \frac{n}{(1-p)}$ , whence  $p = \frac{(\sum x_i - n)}{\sum x_i}$ . For the given data,  $\sum x_i = (1)(1) + (2)(31) + \dots + (12)(1) = 363$ , so
- $$\hat{p} = \frac{(363 - 130)}{363} = .642, \text{ and } \hat{q} = .358.$$
- b.** Each estimated expected cell count is  $\hat{p}$  times the previous count, giving
- $$n\hat{q} = 130(.358) = 46.54, \quad n\hat{q}\hat{p} = 46.54(.642) = 29.88, \quad 19.18, \quad 12.31, \quad 7.91, \quad 5.08, \quad 3.26, \dots$$
- Grouping all values  $\geq 7$  into a single category gives 7 cells with estimated expected counts 46.54, 29.88, 19.18, 12.31, 7.91, 5.08 (sum = 120.9), and  $130 - 120.9 = 9.1$ . The corresponding observed counts are 48, 31, 20, 9, 6, 5, and 11, giving
- $$\mathbf{c}^2 = 1.87.$$
- With  $k = 7$  and  $m = 1$  ( $p$  was estimated), from (14.15) we need
- $$\mathbf{c}_{.10,5}^2 = 9.236.$$
- Since 1.87 is not  $\geq 9.236$ , we don't reject  $H_0$ .

15. The part of the likelihood involving  $\mathbf{q}$  is  $[(1-\mathbf{q})^4]^{n_1} \cdot [\mathbf{q}(1-\mathbf{q})^3]^{n_2} \cdot [\mathbf{q}^2(1-\mathbf{q})^2]^{n_3} \cdot [\mathbf{q}^3(1-\mathbf{q})]^{n_4} \cdot [\mathbf{q}^4]^{n_5} = \mathbf{q}^{n_2+2n_3+3n_4+4n_5} (1-\mathbf{q})^{4n_1+3n_2+2n_3+n_4} = \mathbf{q}^{233} (1-\mathbf{q})^{367}$ , so  $\ln(\text{likelihood}) = 233 \ln \mathbf{q} + 367 \ln(1-\mathbf{q})$ . Differentiating and equating to 0 yields  $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{233}{600} = .3883$ , and  $(1-\hat{\mathbf{q}}) = .6117$  [note that the exponent on  $\mathbf{q}$  is simply the total # of successes (defectives here) in the  $n = 4(150) = 600$  trials.] Substituting this  $\mathbf{q}'$  into the formula for  $p_i$  yields estimated cell probabilities .1400, .3555, .3385, .1433, and .0227. Multiplication by 150 yields the estimated expected cell counts are 21.00, 53.33, 50.78, 21.50, and 3.41. the last estimated expected cell count is less than 5, so we combine the last two categories into a single one ( $\geq 3$  defectives), yielding estimated counts 21.00, 53.33, 50.78, 24.91, observed counts 26, 51, 47, 26, and  $\mathbf{c}^2 = 1.62$ . With d.f. = 4 - 1 - 1 = 2, since  $1.62 < \mathbf{c}_{.10,2}^2 = 4.605$ , the p-value  $> .10$ , and we do not reject  $H_0$ . The data suggests that the stated binomial distribution is plausible.

16.  $\hat{\mathbf{I}} = \bar{x} = \frac{(0)(6) + (1)(24) + (2)(42) + \dots + (8)(6) + (9)(2)}{300} = \frac{1163}{300} = 3.88$ , so the estimated cell probabilities are computed from  $\hat{p} = e^{-3.88} \frac{(3.88)^x}{x!}$ .

<b>x</b>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$\geq 8$
<b>np(x)</b>	6.2	24.0	46.6	60.3	58.5	45.4	29.4	16.3	13.3
<b>obs</b>	6	24	42	59	62	44	41	14	8

This gives  $\mathbf{c}^2 = 7.789$ . To see whether the Poisson model provides a good fit, we need  $\mathbf{c}_{.10,9-1-1}^2 = \mathbf{c}_{.10,7}^2 = 12.017$ . Since  $7.789 < 12.017$ , the Poisson model does provide a good fit.

17.  $\hat{\mathbf{I}} = \frac{380}{120} = 3.167$ , so  $\hat{p} = e^{-3.167} \frac{(3.167)^x}{x!}$ .

<b>x</b>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	$\geq 7$
$\hat{p}$	.0421	.1334	.2113	.2230	.1766	.1119	.0590	.0427
$n\hat{p}$	5.05	16.00	25.36	26.76	21.19	13.43	7.08	5.12
<b>obs</b>	24	16	16	18	15	9	6	16

The resulting value of  $\mathbf{c}^2 = 103.98$ , and when compared to  $\mathbf{c}_{.01,7}^2 = 18.474$ , it is obvious that the Poisson model fits very poorly.

18.  $\hat{p}_1 = P(X < .100) = P\left(Z < \frac{.100 - .173}{.066}\right) = \Phi(-1.11) = .1335$ ,  
 $\hat{p}_2 = P(.100 \leq X \leq .150) = P(-1.11 \leq Z \leq -.35) = .2297$ ,  
 $\hat{p}_3 = P(-.35 \leq Z \leq .41) = .2959$ ,  $\hat{p}_4 = P(.41 \leq Z \leq 1.17) = .2199$ , and  
 $\hat{p}_5 = .1210$ . The estimated expected counts are then (multiply  $\hat{p}_i$  by  $n = 83$ ) 11.08, 19.07,  
 24.56, 18.25, and 10.04, from which  $\mathbf{c}^2 = 1.67$ . Comparing this with  
 $\mathbf{c}_{.05,5-1-2}^2 = \mathbf{c}_{.05,2}^2 = 5.992$ , the hypothesis of normality cannot be rejected.

19. With  $A = 2n_1 + n_4 + n_5$ ,  $B = 2n_2 + n_4 + n_6$ , and  $C = 2n_3 + n_5 + n_6$ , the likelihood is proportional to  $\mathbf{q}_1^A \mathbf{q}_2^B (1 - \mathbf{q}_1 - \mathbf{q}_2)^C$ , where  $A + B + C = 2n$ . Taking the natural log and equating both  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{q}_1}$  and  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{q}_2}$  to zero gives  $\frac{A}{\mathbf{q}_1} = \frac{C}{1 - \mathbf{q}_1 - \mathbf{q}_2}$  and  $\frac{B}{\mathbf{q}_2} = \frac{C}{1 - \mathbf{q}_1 - \mathbf{q}_2}$ , whence  $\mathbf{q}_2 = \frac{B\mathbf{q}_1}{A}$ . Substituting this into the first equation gives  $\mathbf{q}_1 = \frac{A}{A + B + C}$ , and then  $\mathbf{q}_2 = \frac{B}{A + B + C}$ . Thus  $\hat{\mathbf{q}}_1 = \frac{2n_1 + n_4 + n_5}{2n}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{q}}_2 = \frac{2n_2 + n_4 + n_6}{2n}$ , and  $(1 - \hat{\mathbf{q}}_1 - \hat{\mathbf{q}}_2) = \frac{2n_3 + n_5 + n_6}{2n}$ . Substituting the observed  $n_i$ 's yields  $\hat{\mathbf{q}}_1 = \frac{2(49) + 20 + 53}{400} = .4275$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{q}}_2 = \frac{110}{400} = .2750$ , and  $(1 - \hat{\mathbf{q}}_1 - \hat{\mathbf{q}}_2) = .2975$ , from which  $\hat{p}_1 = (.4275)^2 = .183$ ,  $\hat{p}_2 = .076$ ,  $\hat{p}_3 = .089$ ,  $\hat{p}_4 = 2(.4275)(.275) = .235$ ,  $\hat{p}_5 = .254$ ,  $\hat{p}_6 = .164$ .

Category	1	2	3	4	5	6
np	36.6	15.2	17.8	47.0	50.8	32.8
observed	49	26	14	20	53	38

This gives  $\mathbf{c}^2 = 29.1$ . With  $\mathbf{c}_{.01,6-1-2}^2 = \mathbf{c}_{.01,3}^2 = 11.344$ , and  $\mathbf{c}_{.01,6-1}^2 = \mathbf{c}_{.01,5}^2 = 15.085$ , according to (14.15)  $H_0$  must be rejected since  $29.1 \geq 15.085$ .

20. The pattern of points in the plot appear to deviate from a straight line, a conclusion that is also supported by the small p-value ( $< .01000$ ) of the Ryan-Joiner test. Therefore, it is implausible that this data came from a normal population. In particular, the observation 116.7 is a clear outlier. It would be dangerous to use the one-sample t interval as a basis for inference.

## Chapter 14: The Analysis of Categorical Data

21. The Ryan-Joiner test p-value is larger than .10, so we conclude that the null hypothesis of normality cannot be rejected. This data could reasonably have come from a normal population. This means that it would be legitimate to use a one-sample t test to test hypotheses about the true average ratio.

22.

$x_i$	$y_i$	$x_i$	$y_i$	$x_i$	$y_i$
69.5	-1.967	75.5	-.301	79.6	.634
71.9	-1.520	75.7	-.199	79.7	.761
72.6	-1.259	75.8	-.099	79.9	.901
73.1	-1.063	76.1	.000	80.1	1.063
73.3	-.901	76.2	.099	82.2	1.259
73.5	-.761	76.9	.199	83.7	1.520
74.1	-.634	77.0	.301	93.7	1.967
74.2	-.517	77.9	.407		
75.3	-.407	78.1	.517		

n.b.: Minitab was used to calculate the  $y_I$ 's.  $\sum x_{(i)} = 1925.6$ ,  $\sum x_{(i)}^2 = 148,871$ ,  $\sum y_i = 0$ ,

$\sum y_i^2 = 22.523$ ,  $\sum x_{(i)}y_i = 103.03$ , so

$$r = \frac{25(103.03)}{\sqrt{25(148,871) - (1925.6)^2} \sqrt{25(22.523)}} = .923. \text{ Since } c_{.01} = .9408, \text{ and } .923 < .9408,$$

even at the very smallest significance level of .01, the null hypothesis of population normality must be rejected (the largest observation appears to be the primary culprit).

23. Minitab gives  $r = .967$ , though the hand calculated value may be slightly different because when there are ties among the  $x_{(i)}$ 's, Minitab uses the same  $y_I$  for each  $x_{(i)}$  in a group of tied values.  $C_{10} = .9707$ , and  $c_{.05} = .9639$ , so  $.05 < \text{p-value} < .10$ . At the 5% significance level, one would have to consider population normality plausible.

### Section 14.3

24.  $H_0$ : TV watching and physical fitness are independent of each other

$H_a$ : the two variables are not independent

$$\text{Df} = (4 - 1)(2 - 1) = 3$$

With  $\alpha = .05$ , RR:  $\mathbf{c}^2 \geq 7.815$

Computed  $\mathbf{c}^2 = 6.161$

Fail to reject  $H_0$ . The data fail to indicate an association between daily TV viewing habits and physical fitness.



## Chapter 14: The Analysis of Categorical Data

25. Let  $P_{ij}$  = the proportion of white clover in area of type  $i$  which has a type  $j$  mark ( $i = 1, 2$ ;  $j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ ). The hypothesis  $H_0: p_{1j} = p_{2j}$  for  $j = 1, \dots, 5$  will be rejected at level .01 if  $\mathbf{c}^2 \geq \mathbf{c}_{.01, (2-1)(5-1)}^2 = \mathbf{c}_{.01, 4}^2 = 13.277$ .

$\hat{E}_{ij}$	1	2	3	4	5		
1	449.66	7.32	17.58	8.79	242.65	726	$\mathbf{c}^2 = 23.18$
2	471.34	7.68	18.42	9.21	254.35	761	
	921	15	36	18	497	1487	

Since  $23.18 \geq 13.277$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected.

26. Let  $p_{i1}$  = the probability that a fruit given treatment  $i$  matures and  $p_{i2}$  = the probability that a fruit given treatment  $i$  aborts. Then  $H_0: p_{i1} = p_{i2}$  for  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$  will be rejected if  $\mathbf{c}^2 \geq \mathbf{c}_{.01, 4}^2 = 13.277$ .

Observed		Estimated Expected		
Matured	Aborted	Matured	Aborted	
141	206	110.7	236.3	347
28	69	30.9	66.1	97
25	73	31.3	66.7	98
24	78	32.5	69.5	102
20	82	32.5	69.5	102
		238	508	746

Thus  $\mathbf{c}^2 = \frac{(141 - 110.7)^2}{110.7} + \dots + \frac{(82 - 69.5)^2}{69.5} = 24.82$ , which is  $\geq 13.277$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected at level .01.

27. With  $i = 1$  identified with men and  $i = 2$  identified with women, and  $j = 1, 2, 3$  denoting the 3 categories  $L > R$ ,  $L = R$ ,  $L < R$ , we wish to test  $H_0: p_{1j} = p_{2j}$  for  $j = 1, 2, 3$  vs.  $H_a: p_{1j}$  not equal to  $p_{2j}$  for at least one  $j$ . The estimated cell counts for men are 17.95, 8.82, and 13.23 and for women are 39.05, 19.18, 28.77, resulting in  $\mathbf{c}^2 = 44.98$ . With  $(2 - 1)(3 - 1) = 2$  degrees of freedom, since  $44.98 > \mathbf{c}_{.005, 2}^2 = 10.597$ ,  $p$ -value  $< .005$ , which strongly suggests that  $H_0$  should be rejected.

## Chapter 14: The Analysis of Categorical Data

28. With  $p_{ij}$  denoting the probability of a type  $j$  response when treatment  $i$  is applied,  $H_0: p_{1j} = p_{2j} = p_{3j} = p_{4j}$  for  $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$  will be rejected at level .005 if  $\mathbf{c}^2 \geq \mathbf{c}_{.005,9}^2 = 23.587$ .

$\hat{E}_{ij}$	1	2	3	4
1	24.1	10.0	21.6	40.4
2	25.8	10.7	23.1	43.3
3	26.1	10.8	23.4	43.8
4	30.1	12.5	27.0	50.5

$\mathbf{c}^2 = 27.66 \geq 23.587$ , so reject  $H_0$  at level .005

29.  $H_0: p_{1j} = \dots = p_{6j}$  for  $j = 1, 2, 3$  is the hypothesis of interest, where  $p_{ij}$  is the proportion of the  $j^{\text{th}}$  sex combination resulting from the  $i^{\text{th}}$  genotype.  $H_0$  will be rejected at level .10 if  $\mathbf{c}^2 \geq \mathbf{c}_{.10,10}^2 = 15.987$ .

$\hat{E}_{ij}$	1	2	3		$\mathbf{c}^2$	1	2	3	
1	35.8	83.1	35.1	154		.02	.12	.44	
2	39.5	91.8	38.7	170		.06	.66	1.01	
3	35.1	81.5	34.4	151		.13	.37	.34	
4	9.8	22.7	9.6	42		.32	.49	.26	
5	5.1	11.9	5.0	22		.00	.06	.19	
6	26.7	62.1	26.2	115		.40	.14	1.47	
	152	353	149	654					6.46

(carrying 2 decimal places in  $\hat{E}_{ij}$  yields  $\mathbf{c}^2 = 6.49$ ). Since  $6.46 < 15.987$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected at level .10.

Chapter 14: The Analysis of Categorical Data

30.  $H_0$ : the design configurations are homogeneous with respect to type of failure vs.  $H_a$ : the design configurations are not homogeneous with respect to type of failure.

$\hat{E}_{ij}$	1	2	3	4	
1	16.11	43.58	18.00	12.32	90
2	7.16	19.37	8.00	5.47	40
3	10.74	29.05	12.00	8.21	60
	34	92	38	26	190

$$c^2 = \frac{(20 - 16.11)^2}{16.11} + \dots + \frac{(5 - 8.21)^2}{8.21} = 13.253. \text{ With 6 df,}$$

$c^2_{.05,6} = 12.592 < 13.253 < c^2_{.025,6} = 14.440$ , so  $.025 < p\text{-value} < .05$ . Since the p-value is  $< .05$ , we reject  $H_0$ . (If a smaller significance level were chosen, a different conclusion would be reached.) Configuration appears to have an effect on type of failure.

31. With I denoting the  $I^{\text{th}}$  type of car ( $I = 1, 2, 3, 4$ ) and j the  $j^{\text{th}}$  category of commuting distance,  $H_0: p_{ij} = p_i \cdot p_j$  (type of car and commuting distance are independent) will be rejected at level .05 if  $c^2 \geq c^2_{.05,6} = 12.592$ .

$\hat{E}_{ij}$	1	2	3	
1	10.19	26.21	15.60	52
2	11.96	30.74	18.30	61
3	19.40	49.90	29.70	99
4	7.45	19.15	11.40	38
	49	126	75	250

$c^2 = 14.15 \geq 12.592$ , so the independence hypothesis  $H_0$  is rejected at level .05 (but not at level .025!)

32. 
$$c^2 = \frac{(479 - 494.4)^2}{494.4} + \frac{(173 - 151.5)^2}{151.5} + \frac{(119 - 125.2)^2}{125.2} + \frac{(214 - 177.0)^2}{177.0} + \frac{(47 - 54.2)^2}{54.2}$$

$$= \frac{(15 - 44.8)^2}{44.8} + \frac{(172 - 193.6)^2}{193.6} + \frac{(45 - 59.3)^2}{59.3} + \frac{(85 - 49.0)^2}{49.0} = 64.65 \geq c^2_{.01,4} = 13.277$$

so the independence hypothesis is rejected in favor of the conclusion that political views and level of marijuana usage are related.

33. 
$$c^2 = \sum \sum \frac{(N_{ij} - \hat{E}_{ij})^2}{\hat{E}_{ij}} = \sum \sum \frac{N_{ij}^2 - 2\hat{E}_{ij}N_{ij} + \hat{E}_{ij}^2}{\hat{E}_{ij}} = \frac{\sum \sum N_{ij}^2}{\hat{E}_{ij}} - 2\sum \sum N_{ij} + \sum \sum \hat{E}_{ij},$$
 but

$\sum \sum \hat{E}_{ij} = \sum \sum N_{ij} = n$ , so  $c^2 = \sum \sum \frac{N_{ij}^2}{\hat{E}_{ij}} - n$ . This formula is computationally efficient

because there is only one subtraction to be performed, which can be done as the last step in the calculation.

34. This is a  $3 \times 3 \times 3$  situation, so there are 27 cells. Only the total sample size  $n$  is fixed in advance of the experiment, so there are 26 freely determined cell counts. We must estimate  $p_{..1}, p_{..2}, p_{..3}, p_{.1.}, p_{.2.}, p_{.3.}, p_{1.}, p_{2.},$  and  $p_{3.}$ , but  $\sum p_{i..} = \sum p_{.j.} = \sum p_{..k} = 1$  so only 6 independent parameters are estimated. The rule for d.f. now gives  $c^2$  df = 26 - 6 = 20.

35. With  $p_{ij}$  denoting the common value of  $p_{ij1}, p_{ij2}, p_{ij3}, p_{ij4}$  (under  $H_0$ ),  $\hat{p}_{ij} = \frac{N_{ij}}{n}$  and  $\hat{E}_{ijk} = \frac{n_k N_{ij}}{n}$ . With four different tables (one for each region), there are  $8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 32$  freely determined cell counts. Under  $H_0$ ,  $p_{11}, \dots, p_{33}$  must be estimated but  $\sum \sum p_{ij} = 1$  so only 8 independent parameters are estimated, giving  $c^2$  df = 32 - 8 = 24.

36.

a.

Observed				Estimated Expected		
13	19	28	60	12	18	30
7	11	22	40	8	12	20
20	30	50	100			

$$c^2 = \frac{(13 - 12)^2}{12} + \dots + \frac{(22 - 20)^2}{20} = .6806$$
. Because  $.6806 < c^2_{.10,2} = 4.605$ ,  $H_0$  is not rejected.

b. Each observation count here is 10 times what it was in a, and the same is true of the estimated expected counts so now  $c^2 = 6.806 \geq 4.605$ , and  $H_0$  is rejected. With the much larger sample size, the departure from what is expected under  $H_0$ , the independence hypothesis, is statistically significant – it cannot be explained just by random variation.

c. The observed counts are  $.13n, .19n, .28n, .07n, .11n, .22n$ , whereas the estimated expected  $\frac{(.60n)(.20n)}{n} = .12n, .18n, .30n, .08n, .12n, .20n$ , yielding  $c^2 = .006806n$ .

$H_0$  will be rejected at level .10 iff  $.006806n \geq 4.605$ , i.e., iff  $n \geq 676.6$ , so the minimum  $n = 677$ .

**Supplementary Exercises**

37. There are 3 categories here – firstborn, middleborn, (2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> born), and lastborn. With  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$ , and  $p_3$  denoting the category probabilities, we wish to test  $H_0: p_1 = .25, p_2 = .50$  ( $p_2 = P(2^{\text{nd}}$  or  $3^{\text{rd}}$  born) =  $.25 + .25 = .50$ ),  $p_3 = .25$ .  $H_0$  will be rejected at significance level .05 if

$$c^2 \geq c^2_{.05,2} = 5.992. \text{ The expected counts are } (31)(.25) = 7.75, (31)(.50) = 15.5, \text{ and } 7.75,$$

$$\text{so } c^2 = \frac{(12 - 7.75)^2}{7.75} + \frac{(11 - 15.5)^2}{15.5} + \frac{(8 - 7.75)^2}{7.75} = 3.65. \text{ Because } 3.65 < 5.992, H_0 \text{ is not}$$

rejected. The hypothesis of equiprobable birth order appears quite plausible.

38. Let  $p_{i1}$  = the proportion of fish receiving treatment  $i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ ) who are parasitized. We wish to test  $H_0: p_{1j} = p_{2j} = p_{3j}$  for  $j = 1, 2$ . With  $df = (2 - 1)(3 - 1) = 2$ ,  $H_0$  will be rejected at level .01 if  $c^2 \geq c^2_{.01,2} = 9.210$ .

Observed			Estimated Expected	
30	3	33	22.99	10.01
16	8	24	16.72	7.28
16	16	32	22.29	9.71
62	27	89		

This gives  $c^2 = 13.1$ . Because  $13.1 \geq 9.210$ ,  $H_0$  should be rejected. The proportion of fish that are parasitized does appear to depend on which treatment is used.

39.  $H_0$ : gender and years of experience are independent;  $H_a$ : gender and years of experience are not independent.  $Df = 4$ , and we reject  $H_0$  if  $c^2 \geq c^2_{.01,4} = 13.277$ .

Gender	Years of Experience				
	1 – 3	4 – 6	7 – 9	10 – 12	13 +
Male Observed	202	369	482	361	811
Expected	285.56	409.83	475.94	347.04	706.63
$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$	24.451	4.068	.077	.562	15.415
Female Observed	230	251	238	164	258
Expected	146.44	210.17	244.06	177.96	362.37
$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$	47.680	7.932	.151	1.095	30.061

$$c^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} = 131.492. \text{ Reject } H_0. \text{ The two variables do not appear to be independent.}$$

In particular, women have higher than expected counts in the beginning category (1 – 3 years) and lower than expected counts in the more experienced category (13+ years).

## Chapter 14: The Analysis of Categorical Data

40.

- a.  $H_0$ : The probability of a late-game leader winning is independent of the sport played;  $H_a$ : The two variables are not independent. With 3 df, the computed  $\chi^2 = 10.518$ , and the p-value  $< .015$  is also  $< .05$ , so we would reject  $H_0$ . There appears to be a relationship between the late-game leader winning and the sport played.
- b. Quite possibly: Baseball had many fewer than expected late-game leader losses.

41. The null hypothesis  $H_0: p_{ij} = p_i \cdot p_j$  states that level of parental use and level of student use are independent in the population of interest. The test is based on  $(3 - 1)(3 - 1) = 4$  df.

	Estimated Expected		
119.3	57.6	58.1	235
82.8	33.9	40.3	163
23.9	11.5	11.6	47
226	109	110	445

The calculated value of  $\chi^2 = 22.4$ . Since  $22.4 > \chi^2_{.005,4} = 14.860$ , p-value  $< .005$ , so  $H_0$  should be rejected at any significance level greater than .005. Parental and student use level do not appear to be independent.

42. The estimated expected counts are displayed below, from which  $\chi^2 = 197.70$ . A glance at the 6 df row of Table A.7 shows that this test statistic value is highly significant – the hypothesis of independence is clearly implausible.

	Estimated Expected			
	Home	Acute	Chronic	
15 – 54	90.2	372.5	72.3	535
55 – 64	113.6	469.3	91.1	674
65 – 74	142.7	589.0	114.3	846
> 74	157.5	650.3	126.2	934
	504	2081	404	2989

## Chapter 14: The Analysis of Categorical Data

- 43.** This is a test of homogeneity:  $H_0: p_{1j} = p_{2j} = p_{3j}$  for  $j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ . The given SPSS output reports the calculated  $\mathbf{c}^2 = 70.64156$  and accompanying p-value (significance) of .0000. We reject  $H_0$  at any significance level. The data strongly supports that there are differences in perception of odors among the three areas.
- 44.** The accompanying table contains both observed and estimated expected counts, the latter in parentheses.

	Age					
Want	127 (131.1)	118 (123.3)	77 (71.7)	61 (55.1)	41 (42.8)	424
Don't	23 (18.9)	23 (17.7)	5 (10.3)	2 (7.9)	8 (6.2)	61
	150	141	82	63	49	485

- This gives  $\mathbf{c}^2 = 11.60 \geq \mathbf{c}_{.05,4}^2 = 9.488$ . At level .05, the null hypothesis of independence is rejected, though it would not be rejected at the level .01 (.01 < p-value < .025).
- 45.**  $(n_1 - np_{10})^2 = (np_{10} - n_1)^2 = (n - n_1 - n(1 - p_{10}))^2 = (n_2 - np_{20})^2$ . Therefore
- $$\mathbf{c}^2 = \frac{(n_1 - np_{10})^2}{np_{10}} + \frac{(n_2 - np_{20})^2}{np_{20}} = \frac{(n_1 - np_{10})^2}{n_2} \left( \frac{n}{p_{10}} + \frac{n}{p_{20}} \right)$$
- $$= \left( \frac{n_1}{n} - p_{10} \right)^2 \cdot \left( \frac{n}{p_{10}p_{20}} \right) = \frac{(\hat{p}_1 - p_{10})^2}{\frac{p_{10}p_{20}}{n}} = z^2.$$

- 46.**  
a.

obsv	22	10	5	11
exp	13.189	10	7.406	17.405

$H_0$ : probabilities are as specified.

$H_a$ : probabilities are not as specified.

Test Statistic:  $\mathbf{c}^2 = \frac{(22 - 13.189)^2}{13.189} + \frac{(10 - 10)^2}{10} + \frac{(5 - 7.406)^2}{7.406} + \frac{(11 - 17.405)^2}{17.405}$

$= 5.886 + 0 + 0.782 + 2.357 = 9.025$ . Rejection Region:  $\mathbf{c}^2 > \mathbf{c}_{.05,2}^2 = 5.99$

Since  $9.025 > 5.99$ , we reject  $H_0$ . The model postulated in the exercise is not a good fit.

Chapter 14: The Analysis of Categorical Data

b.

$p_i$	0.45883	0.18813	0.11032	0.24272
exp	22.024	9.03	5.295	11.651

$$c^2 = \frac{(22 - 22.024)^2}{22.024} + \frac{(10 - 9.03)^2}{9.03} + \frac{(5 - 5.295)^2}{5.295} + \frac{(11 - 11.651)^2}{11.651}$$

$$= .0000262 + .1041971 + .0164353 + .0363746 = .1570332$$

With the same rejection region as in a, we do not reject the null hypothesis. This model does provide a good fit.

47.

a. Our hypotheses are  $H_0$ : no difference in proportion of concussions among the three groups. Vs  $H_a$ : there is a difference ...

<b>Observed</b>	Concussion	No Concussion	Total
Soccer	45	46	91
Non Soccer	28	68	96
Control	8	45	53
Total	81	159	240

<b>Expected</b>	Concussion	No Concussion	Total
Soccer	30.7125	60.2875	91
Non Soccer	32.4	63.6	96
Control	17.8875	37.1125	53
Total	81	159	240

$$c^2 = \frac{(45 - 30.7125)^2}{30.7125} + \frac{(46 - 60.2875)^2}{60.2875} + \frac{(28 - 32.4)^2}{32.4} + \frac{(68 - 63.6)^2}{63.6}$$

$$+ \frac{(8 - 17.8875)^2}{17.8875} + \frac{(45 - 37.1125)^2}{37.1125} = 19.1842$$

The df for this test is  $(I - 1)(J - 1) = 2$ , so we reject  $H_0$  if  $c^2 > c^2_{.05,2} = 5.99$ .  $19.1842 > 5.99$ , so we reject  $H_0$ . There is a difference in the proportion of concussions based on whether a person plays soccer.

b. We are testing the hypothesis  $H_0: \rho = 0$  vs  $H_a: \rho \neq 0$ . The test statistic is

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{-.22\sqrt{89}}{\sqrt{1-.22^2}} = -2.13$$

At significance level  $\alpha = .01$ , we would fail to reject and conclude that there is no evidence of non-zero correlation in the population. If we were willing to accept a higher significance level, our decision could change. At best, there is evidence of only weak correlation.



## Chapter 14: The Analysis of Categorical Data

- c. We will test to see if the average score on a controlled word association test is the same for soccer and non-soccer athletes.  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$  vs  $H_a: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ . We'll use test statistic

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{m} + \frac{s_2^2}{n}}}. \text{ With } \frac{s_1^2}{m} = 3.206 \text{ and } \frac{s_2^2}{n} = 1.854,$$

$$t = \frac{(37.50 - 39.63)}{\sqrt{3.206 + 1.854}} = -.95. \text{ The df} = \frac{(3.206 + 1.854)^2}{\frac{3.206^2}{25} + \frac{1.854^2}{55}} \approx 56. \text{ The p-value will}$$

be  $> .10$ , so we do not reject  $H_0$  and conclude that there is no difference in the average score on the test for the two groups of athletes.

- d. Our hypotheses for ANOVA are  $H_0$ : all means are equal vs  $H_a$ : not all means are equal.

The test statistic is  $f = \frac{MSTr}{MSE}$ .

$$SSTr = 91(.30 - .35)^2 + 96(.49 - .35)^2 + 53(.19 - .35)^2 = 3.4659$$

$$MSTr = \frac{3.4659}{2} = 1.73295$$

$$SSE = 90(.67)^2 + 95(.87)^2 + 52(.48)^2 = 124.2873 \text{ and}$$

$$MSE = \frac{124.2873}{237} = .5244. \text{ Now, } f = \frac{1.73295}{.5244} = 3.30. \text{ Using df } 2,200 \text{ from}$$

table A.9, the p value is between .01 and .05. At significance level .05, we reject the null hypothesis. There is sufficient evidence to conclude that there is a difference in the average number of prior non-soccer concussions between the three groups.

48.

- a.  $H_0: p_0 = p_1 = \dots = p_9 = .10$  vs  $H_a$ : at least one  $p_i \neq .10$ , with  $df = 9$ .
- b.  $H_0: p_{ij} = .01$  for  $i$  and  $j = 1, 2, \dots, 9$  vs  $H_a$ : at least one  $p_{ij} \neq .01$ , with  $df = 99$ .
- c. For this test, the number of  $p$ 's in the Hypothesis would be  $10^5 = 100,000$  (the number of possible combinations of 5 digits). Using only the first 100,000 digits in the expansion, the number of non-overlapping groups of 5 is only 20,000. We need a much larger sample size!
- d. Based on these p-values, we could conclude that the digits of  $p$  behave as though they were randomly generated.

# CHAPTER 15

## Section 15.1

1. We test  $H_0 : m = 100$  vs.  $H_a : m \neq 100$ . The test statistic is  $s_+$  = sum of the ranks associated with the positive values of  $(x_i - 100)$ , and we reject  $H_0$  at significance level .05 if  $s_+ \geq 64$ . (from Table A.13,  $n = 12$ , with  $\alpha / 2 = .026$ , which is close to the desired

value of .025), or if  $s_+ \leq \frac{12(13)}{2} - 64 = 78 - 64 = 14$ .

$x_i$	$(x_i - 100)$	ranks
105.6	5.6	7*
90.9	-9.1	12
91.2	-8.8	11
96.9	-3.1	3
96.5	-3.5	5
91.3	-8.7	10
100.1	0.1	1*
105	5	6*
99.6	-0.4	2
107.7	7.7	9*
103.3	3.3	4*
92.4	-7.6	8

$S_+ = 27$ , and since 27 is neither  $\geq 64$  nor  $\leq 14$ , we do not reject  $H_0$ . There is not enough evidence to suggest that the mean is something other than 100.

2. We test  $H_0 : m = 25$  vs.  $H_a : m > 25$ . With  $n = 5$  and  $\alpha \approx .03$ , reject  $H_0$  if  $s_+ \geq 15$ . From the table below we arrive at  $s_+ = 1+5+2+3 = 11$ , which is not  $\geq 15$ , so do not reject  $H_0$ . It is still plausible that the mean = 25.

$x_i$	$(x_i - 25)$	ranks
25.8	0.8	1*
36.6	11.6	5*
26.3	1.3	2*
21.8	-3.2	4
27.2	2.2	3*

Chapter 15: Distribution-Free Procedures

3. We test  $H_0 : m = 7.39$  vs.  $H_a : m \neq 7.39$ , so a two tailed test is appropriate. With  $n = 14$  and  $\alpha / 2 = .025$ , Table A.13 indicates that  $H_0$  should be rejected if either  $s_+ \geq 84$  or  $s_+ \leq 21$ . The  $(x_i - 7.39)$ 's are  $-.37, -.04, -.05, -.22, -.11, .38, -.30, -.17, .06, -.44, .01, -.29, -.07, \text{ and } -.25$ , from which the ranks of the three positive differences are 1, 4, and 13. Since  $s_+ = 18 \leq 21$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected at level .05.

4. The appropriate test is  $H_0 : m = 30$  vs.  $H_a : m < 30$ . With  $n = 15$ , and  $\alpha = .10$ , reject  $H_0$  if  $s_+ \leq \frac{15(16)}{2} - 83 = 37$ .

$x_i$	$(x_i - 30)$	ranks	$x_i$	$(x_i - 30)$	ranks
30.6	0.6	3*	31.9	1.9	5*
30.1	0.1	1*	53.2	23.2	15*
15.6	-14.4	12	12.5	-17.5	13
26.7	-3.3	7	23.2	-6.8	11
27.1	-2.9	6	8.8	-21.2	14
25.4	-4.6	8	24.9	-5.1	10
35	5	9*	30.2	0.2	2*
30.8	0.8	4*			

$S_+ = 39$ , which is not  $\leq 37$ , so  $H_0$  cannot be rejected. There is not enough evidence to prove that diagnostic time is less than 30 minutes at the 10% significance level.

5. The data is paired, and we wish to test  $H_0 : m_D = 0$  vs.  $H_a : m_D \neq 0$ . With  $n = 12$  and  $\alpha = .05$ ,  $H_0$  should be rejected if either  $s_+ \geq 64$  or if  $s_+ \leq 14$ .

$d_i$	-3	2.8	3.9	.6	1.2	-1.1	2.9	1.8	.5	2.3	.9	2.5
rank	1	10*	12*	3*	6*	5	11*	7*	2*	8*	4*	9*

$s_+ = 72$ , and  $72 \geq 64$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected at level .05. In fact for  $\alpha = .01$ , the critical value is  $c = 71$ , so even at level .01  $H_0$  would be rejected.

Chapter 15: Distribution-Free Procedures

6. We wish to test  $H_0 : m_D = 5$  vs.  $H_a : m_D > 5$ , where  $m_D = m_{black} - m_{white}$ . With  $n = 9$  and  $\alpha \approx .05$ ,  $H_0$  will be rejected if  $s_+ \geq 37$ . As given in the table below,  $s_+ = 37$ , which is  $\geq 37$ , so we can (barely) reject  $H_0$  at level approximately .05, and we conclude that the greater illumination does decrease task completion time by more than 5 seconds.

$d_i$	$d_i - 5$	rank	$d_i$	$d_i - 5$	rank
7.62	2.62	3*	16.07	11.07	9*
8	3	4*	8.4	3.4	5*
9.09	4.09	8*	8.89	3.89	7*
6.06	1.06	1*	2.88	-2.12	2
1.39	-3.61	6			

7.  $H_0 : m_D = .20$  vs.  $H_a : m_D > .20$ , where  $m_D = m_{outdoor} - m_{indoor}$ .  $\alpha = .05$ , and because  $n = 33$ , we can use the large sample test. The test statistic is  $Z = \frac{s_+ - \frac{n(n+1)}{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{24}}}$ , and we reject  $H_0$  if  $z \geq 1.96$ .

$d_i$	$d_i - .2$	rank	$d_i$	$d_i - .2$	rank	$d_i$	$d_i - .2$	rank
0.22	0.02	2	0.15	-0.05	5.5	0.63	0.43	23
0.01	-0.19	17	1.37	1.17	32	0.23	0.03	4
0.38	0.18	16	0.48	0.28	21	0.96	0.76	31
0.42	0.22	19	0.11	-0.09	8	0.2	0	1
0.85	0.65	29	0.03	-0.17	15	-0.02	-0.22	18
0.23	0.03	3	0.83	0.63	28	0.03	-0.17	14
0.36	0.16	13	1.39	1.19	33	0.87	0.67	30
0.7	0.5	26	0.68	0.48	25	0.3	0.1	9.5
0.71	0.51	27	0.3	0.1	9.5	0.31	0.11	11
0.13	-0.07	7	-0.11	-0.31	22	0.45	0.25	20
0.15	-0.05	5.5	0.31	0.11	12	-0.26	-0.46	24

$s_+ = 434$ , so  $z = \frac{424 - 280.5}{\sqrt{3132.25}} = \frac{143.5}{55.9665} = 2.56$ . Since  $2.56 \geq 1.96$ , we reject  $H_0$  at significance level .05.

## Chapter 15: Distribution-Free Procedures

8. We wish to test  $H_0 : m = 75$  vs.  $H_a : m > 75$ . Since  $n = 25$  the large sample approximation is used, so  $H_0$  will be rejected at level .05 if  $z \geq 1.645$ . The  $(x_i - 75)$ 's are  $-5.5, -3.1, -2.4, -1.9, -1.7, 1.5, -9, -8, .3, .5, .7, .8, 1.1, 1.2, 1.2, 1.9, 2.0, 2.9, 3.1, 4.6, 4.7, 5.1, 7.2, 8.7,$  and  $18.7$ . The ranks of the positive differences are  $1, 2, 3, 4.5, 7, 8.5, 8.5, 12.5, 14, 16, 17.5, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24,$  and  $25$ , so  $s_+ = 226.5$  and  $\frac{n(n+1)}{4} = 162.5$ . Expression (15.2) for  $\mathbf{s}^2$  should be used (because of the ties):  $t_1 = t_2 = t_3 = t_4 = 2$ , so
- $$\mathbf{s}_{s_+}^2 = \frac{25(26)(51)}{24} - \frac{4(1)(2)(3)}{48} = 1381.25 - .50 = 1380.75 \text{ and } \mathbf{s} = 37.16.$$
- Thus
- $$z = \frac{226.5 - 162.5}{37.16} = 1.72.$$
- Since  $1.72 \geq 1.645$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected.
- $p$ -value  $\approx 1 - \Phi(1.72) = .0427$ . The data indicates that true average toughness of the steel does exceed 75.

9.

$r_1$	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
$r_2$	2	2	3	3	4	4	1	1	3	3	4	4
$r_3$	3	4	2	4	2	3	3	4	1	4	1	3
$r_4$	4	3	4	2	3	2	4	3	4	1	3	1
D	0	2	2	6	6	8	2	4	6	12	10	14

$r_1$	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
$r_2$	1	1	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	2	3	3
$r_3$	2	4	1	4	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	2
$r_4$	4	2	4	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	1
D	6	10	8	14	16	18	12	14	14	18	18	20

When  $H_0$  is true, each of the above 24 rank sequences is equally likely, which yields the distribution of  $D$  when  $H_0$  is true as described in the answer section (e.g.,  $P(D = 2) = P(1243 \text{ or } 1324 \text{ or } 2134) = 3/24$ ). Then  $c = 0$  yields  $\mathbf{a} = \frac{1}{24} = .042$  while  $c = 2$  implies  $\mathbf{a} = \frac{4}{24} = .167$ .

### Section 15.2

10. The ordered combined sample is  $163(y), 179(y), 213(y), 225(y), 229(x), 245(x), 247(y), 250(x), 286(x),$  and  $299(x)$ , so  $w = 5 + 6 + 8 + 9 + 10 = 38$ . With  $m = n = 5$ , Table A.14 gives the upper tail critical value for a level .05 test as 36 (reject  $H_0$  if  $W \geq 36$ ). Since  $38 \geq 36$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected in favor of  $H_a$ .

Chapter 15: Distribution-Free Procedures

11. With X identified with pine (corresponding to the smaller sample size) and Y with oak, we wish to test  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0$ . From Table A.14 with  $m = 6$  and  $n = 8$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected in favor of  $H_a$  at level .05 if either  $w \geq 61$  or if  $w \leq 90 - 61 = 29$  (the actual  $\mathbf{a}$  is  $2(.021) = .042$ ). The X ranks are 3 (for .73), 4 (for .98), 5 (for 1.20), 7 (for 1.33), 8 (for 1.40), and 10 (for 1.52), so  $w = 37$ . Since 37 is neither  $\geq 61$  nor  $\leq 29$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected.

12. The hypotheses of interest are  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 1$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 > 1$ , where 1(X) refers to the original process and 2 (Y) to the new process. Thus 1 must be subtracted from each  $x_i$  before pooling and ranking. At level .05,  $H_0$  should be rejected in favor of  $H_a$  if  $w \geq 84$ .

<b>x - 1</b>	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.3	5.6	7.5	7.6
<b>rank</b>	1	4	5	6	8	10	15	16
<b>y</b>	3.8	4.0	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	7.0
<b>rank</b>	2	3	7	9	11	12	13	14

Since  $w = 65$ ,  $H_0$  is not rejected.

13. Here  $m = n = 10 > 8$ , so we use the large-sample test statistic from p. 663.  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  will be rejected at level .01 in favor of  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0$  if either  $z \geq 2.58$  or  $z \leq -2.58$ . Identifying X with orange juice, the X ranks are 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, so  $w = 135$ . With  $\frac{m(m+n+1)}{2} = 105$  and

$$\sqrt{\frac{mn(m+n+1)}{12}} = \sqrt{175} = 13.22, z = \frac{135 - 105}{13.22} = 2.27. \text{ Because } 2.27 \text{ is neither } \geq 2.58 \text{ nor } \leq -2.58, H_0 \text{ is not rejected. } p\text{-value} \approx 2(1 - \Phi(2.27)) = .0232.$$

14.

<b>x</b>	8.2	9.5	9.5	9.7	10.0	14.5	15.2	16.1	17.6	21.5
<b>rank</b>	7	9	9	11	12.5	16	17	18	19	20
<b>y</b>	4.2	5.2	5.8	6.4	7.0	7.3	9.5	10.0	11.5	11.5
<b>rank</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	9	12.5	14.5	14.5

The denominator of  $z$  must now be computed according to (15.6). With  $t_1 = 3, t_2 = 2, t_3 = 2, s^2 = 175 - .0219[2(3)(4) + 1(2)(3) + 1(2)(3)] = 174.21$ , so

$$z = \frac{138.5 - 105}{\sqrt{174.21}} = 2.54. \text{ Because } 2.54 \text{ is neither } \geq 2.58 \text{ nor } \leq -2.58, H_0 \text{ is not rejected.}$$

## Chapter 15: Distribution-Free Procedures

15. Let  $\mathbf{m}_1$  and  $\mathbf{m}_2$  denote true average cotinine levels in unexposed and exposed infants, respectively. The hypotheses of interest are  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = -25$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 < -25$ . With  $m = 7$ ,  $n = 8$ ,  $H_0$  will be rejected at level .05 if  $w \leq 7(7 + 8 + 1) - 71 = 41$ . Before ranking, -25 is subtracted from each  $x_i$  (i.e. 25 is added to each), giving 33, 36, 37, 39, 45, 68, and 136. The corresponding ranks in the combined set of 15 observations are 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12, from which  $w = 1 + 3 + \dots + 12 = 39$ . Because  $39 \leq 41$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected. The true average level for exposed infants appears to exceed that for unexposed infants by more than 25 (note that  $H_0$  would not be rejected using level .01).

16.

a.

X	rank	Y	rank
0.43	2	1.47	9
1.17	8	0.8	7
0.37	1	1.58	11
0.47	3	1.53	10
0.68	6	4.33	16
0.58	5	4.23	15
0.5	4	3.25	14
2.75	12	3.22	13

We verify that  $w =$  sum of the ranks of the  $x$ 's  $= 41$ .

- b. We are testing  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  vs.  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 < 0$ . The reported p-value (significance) is .0027, which is  $< .01$  so we reject  $H_0$ . There is evidence that the distribution of good visibility response time is to the left (or lower than) that response time with poor visibility.

### Section 15.3

17.  $n = 8$ , so from Table A.15, a 95% C.I. (actually 94.5%) has the form  $(\bar{x}_{(36-32+1)}, \bar{x}_{(32)}) = (\bar{x}_{(5)}, \bar{x}_{(32)})$ . It is easily verified that the 5 smallest pairwise averages are  $\frac{5.0 + 5.0}{2} = 5.00$ ,  $\frac{5.0 + 11.8}{2} = 8.40$ ,  $\frac{5.0 + 12.2}{2} = 8.60$ ,  $\frac{5.0 + 17.0}{2} = 11.00$ , and  $\frac{5.0 + 17.3}{2} = 11.15$  (the smallest average not involving 5.0 is  $\bar{x}_{(6)} = \frac{11.8 + 11.8}{2} = 11.8$ ), and the 5 largest averages are 30.6, 26.0, 24.7, 23.95, and 23.80, so the confidence interval is (11.15, 23.80).

## Chapter 15: Distribution-Free Procedures

18. With  $n = 14$  and  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 105$ , from Table A.15 we see that  $c = 93$  and the 99% interval is  $(\bar{x}_{(13)}, \bar{x}_{(93)})$ . Subtracting 7 from each  $x_i$  and multiplying by 100 (to simplify the arithmetic) yields the ordered values  $-5, 2, 9, 10, 14, 17, 22, 28, 32, 34, 35, 40, 45$ , and 77. The 13 smallest sums are  $-10, -3, 4, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 12, 16, 17, 18$ , and 19 (so  $\bar{x}_{(13)} = \frac{14.19}{2} = 7.095$ ) while the 13 largest sums are 154, 122, 117, 112, 111, 109, 99, 91, 87, and 86 (so  $\bar{x}_{(93)} = \frac{14.86}{2} = 7.430$ ). The desired C.I. is thus  $(7.095, 7.430)$ .
19. The ordered  $d_i$ 's are  $-13, -12, -11, -7, -6$ ; with  $n = 5$  and  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 15$ , Table A.15 shows the 94% C.I. as (since  $c = 1$ )  $(\bar{d}_{(1)}, \bar{d}_{(15)})$ . The smallest average is clearly  $\frac{-13-13}{2} = -13$  while the largest is  $\frac{-6-6}{2} = -6$ , so the C.I. is  $(-13, -6)$ .
20. For  $n = 4$  Table A.13 shows that a two tailed test can be carried out at level .124 or at level .250 (or, of course even higher levels), so we can obtain either an 87.6% C.I. or a 75% C.I. With  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 10$ , the 87.6% interval is  $(\bar{x}_{(1)}, \bar{x}_{(10)}) = (.045, .177)$ .
21.  $m = n = 5$  and from Table A.16,  $c = 21$  and the 90% (actually 90.5%) interval is  $(d_{ij(5)}, d_{ij(21)})$ . The five smallest  $x_i - y_j$  differences are  $-18, -2, 3, 4, 16$  while the five largest differences are 136, 123, 120, 107, 86 (construct a table like Table 15.5), so the desired interval is  $(16, 86)$ .
22.  $m = 6, n = 8, mn = 48$ , and from Table A.16 a 99% interval (actually 99.2%) requires  $c = 44$  and the interval is  $(d_{ij(5)}, d_{ij(44)})$ . The five largest  $x_i - y_j$ 's are  $1.52 - .48 = 1.04, 1.40 - .48 = .92, 1.52 - .67 = .85, 1.33 - .48 = .85$ , and  $1.40 - .67 = .73$ , while the five smallest are  $-1.04, -.99, -.83, -.82$ , and  $-.79$ , so the confidence interval for  $\mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2$  (where  $\mathbf{m}_1$  refers to pine and  $\mathbf{m}_2$  refers to oak) is  $(-.79, .73)$ .



**Section 15.4**

23. Below we record in parentheses beside each observation the rank of that observation in the combined sample.

1:	5.8(3)	6.1(5)	6.4(6)	6.5(7)	7.7(10)	$r_1 = 31$
2:	7.1(9)	8.8(12)	9.9(14)	10.5(16)	11.2(17)	$r_2 = 68$
3:	5.191	5.7(2)	5.9(4)	6.6(8)	8.2(11)	$r_3 = 26$
4:	9.5(13)	1.0.3(15)	11.7(18)	12.1(19)	12.4(20)	$r_4 = 85$

$H_0$  will be rejected at level .10 if  $k \geq c_{.10,3}^2 = 6.251$ . The computed value of k is

$$k = \frac{12}{20(21)} \left[ \frac{31^2 + 68^2 + 26^2 + 85^2}{5} \right] - 3(21) = 14.06. \text{ Since } 14.06 \geq 6.251, \text{ reject } H_0.$$

24. After ordering the 9 observation within each sample, the ranks in the combined sample are

1:	1	2	3	7	8	16	18	22	27	$r_1 = 104$
2:	4	5	6	11	12	21	31	34	36	$r_2 = 160$
3:	9	10	13	14	15	19	28	33	35	$r_3 = 176$
4:	17	20	23	24	25	26	29	30	32	$r_4 = 226$

At level .05,  $H_0 : m_1 = m_2 = m_3 = m_4$  will be rejected if  $k \geq c_{.05,3}^2 = 7.815$ . The

computed k is  $k = \frac{12}{36(37)} \left[ \frac{104^2 + 160^2 + 176^2 + 226^2}{5} \right] - 3(37) = 7.587$ . Since

7.587 is not  $\geq 7.815$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected.

25.  $H_0 : m_1 = m_2 = m_3$  will be rejected at level .05 if  $k \geq c_{.05,2}^2 = 5.992$ . The ranks are 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14 for the first sample; 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 for the second; 2, 10, 19, 20, 21, 22 for the third; so the rank totals are 69, 90, and 94.

$$k = \frac{12}{22(23)} \left[ \frac{69^2}{10} + \frac{90^2}{6} + \frac{94^2}{5} \right] - 3(23) = 9.23. \text{ Since } 9.23 \geq 5.992, \text{ we reject } H_0.$$

Chapter 15: Distribution-Free Procedures

26.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	$r_i$	$r_i^2$
<b>A</b>	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20	400
<b>B</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
<b>C</b>	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	39	1521
<b>D</b>	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	31	961
												2982

The computed value of  $F_r$  is  $\frac{12}{4(10)(5)}(2982) - 3(10)(5) = 28.92$ , which is  $\geq c_{.01,3}^2 = 11.344$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected.

27.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	$r_i$	$r_i^2$
<b>I</b>	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	19	361
<b>H</b>	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	17	289
<b>C</b>	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	1	24	576
												1226

The computed value of  $F_r$  is  $\frac{12}{10(3)(4)}(1226) - 3(10)(4) = 2.60$ , which is not  $\geq c_{.05,2}^2 = 5.992$ , so don't reject  $H_0$ .

**Supplementary Exercises**

28. The Wilcoxon signed-rank test will be used to test  $H_0 : m_D = 0$  vs.  $H_0 : m_D \neq 0$ , where  $m_D$  = the difference between expected rate for a potato diet and a rice diet. From Table A.11 with  $n = 8$ ,  $H_0$  will be rejected if either  $s_+ \geq 32$  or  $s_+ \leq \frac{8(9)}{2} - 32 = 4$ . The  $d_i$ 's are (in order of magnitude) .16, .18, .25, -.56, .60, .96, 1.01, and -1.24, so  $s_+ = 1 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 6 + 7 = 24$ . Because 24 is not in the rejection region,  $H_0$  is not rejected.

Chapter 15: Distribution-Free Procedures

29. Friedman’s test is appropriate here. At level .05,  $H_0$  will be rejected if  $f_r \geq c_{.05,3}^2 = 7.815$ .

It is easily verified that  $r_1 = 28$ ,  $r_2 = 29$ ,  $r_3 = 16$ ,  $r_4 = 17$ , from which the defining formula gives  $f_r = 9.62$  and the computing formula gives  $f_r = 9.67$ . Because  $f_r \geq 7.815$ ,  $H_0 : \mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{a}_2 = \mathbf{a}_3 = \mathbf{a}_4 = 0$  is rejected, and we conclude that there are effects due to different years.

30. The Kruskal-Wallis test is appropriate for testing  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{m}_3 = \mathbf{m}_4$ .  $H_0$  will be rejected at significance level .01 if  $k \geq c_{.01,3}^2 = 11.344$

Treatment	ranks					$r_i$
I	4	1	2	3	5	15
II	8	7	10	6	9	40
III	11	15	14	12	13	65
IV	16	20	19	17	18	90

$$k = \frac{12}{420} \left[ \frac{225 + 1600 + 4225 + 8100}{5} \right] - 63 = 17.86. \text{ Because } 17.86 \geq 11.344, \text{ reject } H_0.$$

31. From Table A.16,  $m = n = 5$  implies that  $c = 22$  for a confidence level of 95%, so  $mn - c + 1 = 25 - 22 = 1 = 4$ . Thus the confidence interval extends from the 4<sup>th</sup> smallest difference to the 4<sup>th</sup> largest difference. The 4 smallest differences are -7.1, -6.5, -6.1, -5.9, and the 4 largest are -3.8, -3.7, -3.4, -3.2, so the C.I. is (-5.9, -3.8).

Chapter 15: Distribution-Free Procedures

32.

- a.  $H_0 : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 = 0$  will be rejected in favor of  $H_a : \mathbf{m}_1 - \mathbf{m}_2 \neq 0$  if either  $w \geq 56$  or  $w \leq 6(6 + 7 + 1) - 56 = 28$ .

Gait	D	L	L	D	D	L	L
Obs	.85	.86	1.09	1.24	1.27	1.31	1.39
Gait	D	L	L	L	D	D	
obs	1.45	1.51	1.53	1.64	1.66	1.82	

$w = 1 + 4 + 5 + 8 + 12 + 13 = 43$ . Because 43 is neither  $\geq 56$  nor  $\leq 28$ , we don't reject  $H_0$ . There appears to be no difference between  $\mathbf{m}_1$  and  $\mathbf{m}_2$ .

b.

**Differences**

		<b>Lateral Gait</b>						
		.86	1.09	1.31	1.39	1.51	1.53	1.64
<b>Diagonal gait</b>	.85	.01	.24	.46	.54	.66	.68	.79
	1.24	-.38	-.15	.07	.15	.27	.29	.40
	1.27	-.41	-.18	.04	.12	.24	.26	.37
	1.45	-.59	-.36	-.14	-.06	.06	.08	.19
	1.66	-.80	-.57	-.35	-.27	-.15	-.13	-.02
	1.82	-.96	-.73	-.51	-.43	-.31	-.29	-.18

From Table A.16,  $c = 35$  and  $mn - c + 1 = 8$ , giving  $(-.41, .29)$  as the C.I.

33.

- a. With "success" as defined, then Y is a binomial with  $n = 20$ . To determine the binomial proportion "p" we realize that since 25 is the hypothesized median, 50% of the distribution should be above 25, thus  $p = .50$ . From the Binomial Tables (Table A.1) with  $n = 20$  and  $p = .50$ , we see that

$$\mathbf{a} = P(Y \geq 15) = 1 - P(Y \leq 14) = 1 - .979 = .021.$$

- b. From the same binomial table as in a, we find that

$$P(Y \geq 14) = 1 - P(Y \leq 13) = 1 - .942 = .058 \text{ (a close as we can get to .05), so}$$

$c = 14$ . For this data, we would reject  $H_0$  at level .058 if  $Y \geq 14$ .  $Y =$  (the number of observations in the sample that exceed 25) = 12, and since 12 is not  $\geq 14$ , we fail to reject  $H_0$ .

Chapter 15: Distribution-Free Procedures

34.

- a. Using the same logic as in Exercise 33,  $P(Y \leq 5) = .021$ , and  $P(Y \geq 15) = .021$ , so the significance level is  $\alpha = .042$ .
- b. The null hypothesis will not be rejected if the median is between the 6<sup>th</sup> smallest observation in the data set and the 6<sup>th</sup> largest, exclusive. (If the median is less than or equal to 14.4, then there are at least 15 observations above, and we reject  $H_0$ . Similarly, if any value at least 41.5 is chosen, we have 5 or less observations above.) Thus with a confidence level of 95.8% the median will fall between 14.4 and 41.5.

35.

Sample:	y	x	y	y	x	x	x	y	y
Observations:	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.6
Rank:	1	3	5	7	9	8	6	4	2

The value of  $W'$  for this data is  $w' = 3 + 6 + 8 + 9 = 26$ . At level .05, the critical value for the upper-tailed test is (Table A.14,  $m = 4, n = 5$ )  $c = 27$  ( $\alpha = .056$ ). Since 26 is not  $\geq 27$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected at level .05.

36.

The only possible ranks now are 1, 2, 3, and 4. Each rank triple is obtained from the corresponding X ordering by the "code" 1 = 1, 2 = 2, 3 = 3, 4 = 4, 5 = 3, 6 = 2, 7 = 1 (so e.g. the X ordering 256 corresponds to ranks 2, 3, 2).

X ordering	ranks	w'	X ordering	ranks	w'	X ordering	ranks	w'
123	123	6	156	132	66	267	221	5
124	124	7	157	131	5	345	343	10
125	123	6	167	121	4	346	342	9
126	122	5	234	234	9	347	341	8
127	121	4	235	233	8	356	332	8
134	134	8	236	232	7	357	331	7
135	133	7	237	231	6	367	321	6
136	132	6	245	243	9	456	432	9
137	131	5	246	242	8	457	431	8
145	143	8	247	241	7	467	421	7
146	142	7	256	232	7	567	321	6
147	141	6	257	231	6			

Since when  $H_0$  is true the probability of any particular ordering is  $1/35$ , we easily obtain the null distribution and critical values given in the answer section.

## CHAPTER 16

### Section 16.1

1. All ten values of the quality statistic are between the two control limits, so no out-of-control signal is generated.
2. All ten values are between the two control limits. However, it is readily verified that all but one plotted point fall below the center line (at height .04975). Thus even though no single point generates an out-of-control signal, taken together, the observed values do suggest that there may be a decrease in the average value of the quality statistic. Such a “small” change is more easily detected by a CUSUM procedure (see section 16.5) than by an ordinary chart.
3.  $P(10 \text{ successive points inside the limits}) = P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ inside}) \times P(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ inside}) \times \dots \times P(10^{\text{th}} \text{ inside}) = (.998)^{10} = .9802$ .  $P(25 \text{ successive points inside the limits}) = (.998)^{25} = .9512$ .  $(.998)^{52} = .9011$ , but  $(.998)^{53} = .8993$ , so for 53 successive points the probability that at least one will fall outside the control limits when the process is in control is  $1 - .8993 = .1007 > .10$ .

### Section 16.2

4. For  $Z$ , a standard normal random variable,  $P(-c \leq Z \leq c) = .995$  implies that  $\Phi(c) = P(Z \leq c) = .995 + \frac{.005}{2} = .9975$ . Table A.3 then gives  $c = 2.81$ . The appropriate control limits are therefore  $\bar{m} \pm 2.81s$ .
5.
  - a.  $P(\text{point falls outside the limits when } \bar{m} = \bar{m}_0 + .5s)$ 

$$= 1 - P\left(\bar{m}_0 - \frac{3s}{\sqrt{n}} < \bar{X} < \bar{m}_0 + \frac{3s}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ when } \bar{m} = \bar{m}_0 + .5s\right)$$

$$= 1 - P(-3 - .5\sqrt{n} < Z < 3 - .5\sqrt{n})$$

$$= 1 - P(-4.12 < Z < 1.882) = 1 - .9699 = .0301.$$
  - b.  $1 - P\left(\bar{m}_0 - \frac{3s}{\sqrt{n}} < \bar{X} < \bar{m}_0 + \frac{3s}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ when } \bar{m} = \bar{m}_0 - s\right)$ 

$$= 1 - P(-3 + \sqrt{n} < Z < 3 + \sqrt{n}) = 1 - P(-.76 < Z < 5.24) = .2236$$
  - c.  $1 - P(-3 - 2\sqrt{n} < Z < 3 - 2\sqrt{n}) = 1 - P(-7.47 < Z < -1.47) = .6808$

## Chapter 16: Quality Control Methods

6. The limits are  $13.00 \pm \frac{(3)(.6)}{\sqrt{5}} = 13.00 \pm .80$ , from which LCL = 12.20 and UCL = 13.80.  
Every one of the 22  $\bar{x}$  values is well within these limits, so the process appears to be in control with respect to location.
7.  $\bar{\bar{x}} = 12.95$  and  $\bar{s} = .526$ , so with  $a_5 = .940$ , the control limits are  
 $12.95 \pm 3 \frac{.526}{.940\sqrt{5}} = 12.95 \pm .75 = 12.20, 13.70$ . Again, every point ( $\bar{x}$ ) is between these limits, so there is no evidence of an out-of-control process.
8.  $\bar{r} = 1.336$  and  $b_5 = 2.325$ , yielding the control limits  
 $12.95 \pm 3 \frac{1.336}{2.325\sqrt{5}} = 12.95 \pm .77 = 12.18, 13.72$ . All points are between these limits, so the process again appears to be in control with respect to location.
9.  $\bar{\bar{x}} = \frac{2317.07}{24} = 96.54$ ,  $\bar{s} = 1.264$ , and  $a_6 = .952$ , giving the control limits  
 $96.54 \pm 3 \frac{1.264}{.952\sqrt{6}} = 96.54 \pm 1.63 = 94.91, 98.17$ . The value of  $\bar{x}$  on the 22<sup>nd</sup> day lies above the UCL, so the process appears to be out of control at that time.
10. Now  $\bar{\bar{x}} = \frac{2317.07 - 98.34}{23} = 96.47$  and  $\bar{s} = \frac{30.34 - 1.60}{23} = 1.250$ , giving the limits  
 $96.47 \pm 3 \frac{1.250}{.952\sqrt{6}} = 96.47 \pm 1.61 = 94.86, 98.08$ . All 23 remaining  $\bar{x}$  values are between these limits, so no further out-of-control signals are generated.
- 11.
- a.  $P\left(\mathbf{m}_0 - \frac{2.81\mathbf{s}}{\sqrt{n}} < \bar{X} < \mathbf{m}_0 + \frac{2.81\mathbf{s}}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ when } \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_0\right)$   
 $= P(-2.81 < Z < 2.81) = .995$ , so the probability that a point falls outside the limits is .005 and  $ARL = \frac{1}{.005} = 200$ .

Chapter 16: Quality Control Methods

b.  $P = P(\text{a point is outside the limits})$

$$= 1 - P\left(\mathbf{m}_0 - \frac{2.81\mathbf{s}}{\sqrt{n}} < \bar{X} < \mathbf{m}_0 + \frac{2.81\mathbf{s}}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ when } \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_0 + \mathbf{s}\right)$$

$$= 1 - P(-2.81 - \sqrt{n} < Z < 2.81 - \sqrt{n})$$

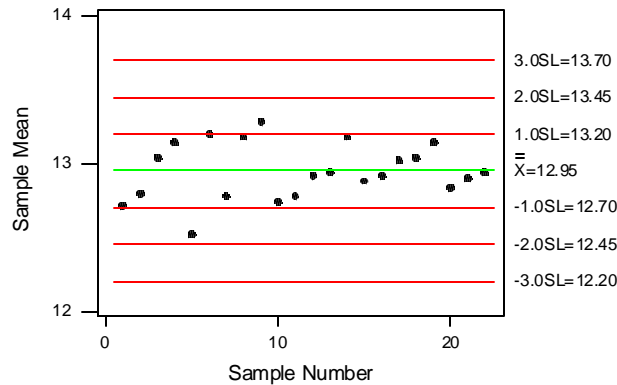
$$= 1 - P(-4.81 < Z < .81) = 1 - .791 = .209. \text{ Thus } ARL = \frac{1}{.209} = 4.78$$

c.  $1 - .9974 = .0026$  so  $ARL = \frac{1}{.0026} = 385$  for an in-control process, and when

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_0 + \mathbf{s}, \text{ the probability of an out-of-control point is } 1 - P(-3 - 2 < Z < 1)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z < 1) = .1587, \text{ so } ARL = \frac{1}{.1587} = 6.30.$$

12.



The 3-sigma control limits are from problem 7. The 2-sigma limits are  $12.95 \pm .50 = 12.45, 13.45$ , and the 1-sigma limits are  $12.95 \pm .25 = 12.70, 13.20$ . No points fall outside the 2-sigma limits, and only two points fall outside the 1-sigma limits. There are also no runs of eight on the same side of the center line – the longest run on the same side of the center line is four (the points at times 10, 11, 12, 13). No out-of-control signals result from application of the supplemental rules.

13.  $\bar{\bar{x}} = 12.95, IQR = .4273, k_5 = .990$ . The control limits are

$$12.95 \pm 3 \frac{.4273}{.990\sqrt{5}} = 12.45, 13.45 = 12.37, 13.53.$$



## Section 16.3

14.  $\Sigma s_i = 4.895$  and  $\bar{s} = \frac{4.895}{24} = .2040$ . With  $a_5 = .940$ , the lower control limit is zero

and the upper limit is  $.2040 + \frac{3(.2040)\sqrt{1-(.940)^2}}{.940} = .2040 + .2221 = .4261$ . Every

$s_1$  is between these limits, so the process appears to be in control with respect to variability.

15.

a.  $\bar{r} = \frac{85.2}{30} = 2.84$ ,  $b_4 = 2.058$ , and  $c_4 = .880$ . Since  $n = 4$ ,  $LCL = 0$  and  $UCL$   
 $= 2.84 + \frac{3(.880)(2.84)}{2.058} = 2.84 + 3.64 = 6.48$ .

b.  $\bar{r} = 3.54$ ,  $b_8 = 2.844$ , and  $c_8 = .820$ , and the control limits are  
 $= 3.54 \pm \frac{3(.820)(3.54)}{2.844} = 3.54 \pm 3.06 = .48, 6.60$ .

16.  $\bar{s} = .5172$ ,  $a_5 = .940$ ,  $LCL = 0$  (since  $n = 5$ ) and  $UCL =$

$.5172 + \frac{3(.5172)\sqrt{1-(.940)^2}}{.940} = .5172 + .5632 = 1.0804$ . The largest  $s_1$  is  $s_9 = .963$ ,

so all points fall between the control limits.

17.  $\bar{s} = 1.2642$ ,  $a_6 = .952$ , and the control limits are

$1.2642 \pm \frac{3(1.2642)\sqrt{1-(.952)^2}}{.952} = 1.2642 \pm 1.2194 = .045, 2.484$ . The smallest  $s_1$  is

$s_{20} = .75$ , and the largest is  $s_{12} = 1.65$ , so every value is between .045 and 2.434. The process appears to be in control with respect to variability.

18.  $\Sigma s_i^2 = 39.9944$  and  $\bar{s}^2 = \frac{39.9944}{24} = 1.6664$ , so  $LCL = \frac{(1.6664)(.210)}{5} = .070$ ,

and  $UCL = \frac{(1.6664)(20.515)}{5} = 6.837$ . The smallest  $s^2$  value is  $s_{20}^2 = (.75)^2 = .5625$

and the largest is  $s_{12}^2 = (1.65)^2 = 2.723$ , so all  $s_i^2$ 's are between the control limits.

**Section 16.4**

19.  $\bar{p} = \frac{\sum \hat{p}_i}{k}$  where  $\sum \hat{p}_i = \frac{x_1}{n} + \dots + \frac{x_k}{n} = \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_k}{n} = \frac{578}{100} = 5.78$ . Thus  
 $\bar{p} = \frac{5.78}{25} = .231$ .

a. The control limits are  $.231 \pm 3\sqrt{\frac{(.231)(.769)}{100}} = .231 \pm .126 = .105, .357$ .

b.  $\frac{13}{100} = .130$ , which is between the limits, but  $\frac{39}{100} = .390$ , which exceeds the upper control limit and therefore generates an out-of-control signal.

20.  $\sum x_i = 567$ , from which  $\bar{p} = \frac{\sum x_i}{nk} = \frac{567}{(200)(30)} = .0945$ . The control limits are

$.0945 \pm 3\sqrt{\frac{(.0945)(.9055)}{200}} = .0945 \pm .0621 = .0324, .1566$ . The smallest  $x_i$  is

$x_7 = 7$ , with  $\hat{p}_7 = \frac{7}{200} = .0350$ . This (barely) exceeds the LCL. The largest  $x_i$  is

$x_5 = 37$ , with  $\hat{p}_5 = \frac{37}{200} = .185$ . Thus  $\hat{p}_5 > UCL = .1566$ , so an out-of-control

signal is generated. This is the only such signal, since the next largest  $x_i$  is  $x_{25} = 30$ , with

$\hat{p}_{25} = \frac{30}{200} = .1500 < UCL$ .

21.  $LCL > 0$  when  $\bar{p} > 3\sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}{n}}$ , i.e. (after squaring both sides)  $50\bar{p}^2 > 3\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})$ , i.e.

$50\bar{p} > 3(1-\bar{p})$ , i.e.  $53\bar{p} > 3 \Rightarrow \bar{p} = \frac{3}{53} = .0566$ .

Chapter 16: Quality Control Methods

22. The suggested transformation is  $Y = h(X) = \sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{n}}\right)$ , with approximate mean value  $\sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{p}\right)$  and approximate variance  $\frac{1}{4n}$ .  $\sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{x_i}{n}}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{.050}\right) = .2255$  (in radians), and the values of  $y_i = \sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{x_i}{n}}\right)$  for  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 30$  are

0.2255	0.2367	0.2774	0.3977
0.3047	0.3537	0.3381	0.2868
0.3537	0.3906	0.2475	0.2367
0.2958	0.2774	0.3218	0.3218
0.4446	0.2868	0.2958	0.2678
0.3133	0.3300	0.3047	0.3835
0.1882	0.3047	0.2475	
0.3614	0.2958	0.3537	

These give  $\sum y_i = 9.2437$  and  $\bar{y} = .3081$ . The control limits are

$\bar{y} \pm 3\sqrt{\frac{1}{4n}} = .3081 \pm 3\sqrt{\frac{1}{800}} = .3081 \pm .1091 = .2020, .4142$ . In contrast of the result of exercise 20, there is now one point below the LCL (.1882 < .2020) as well as one point above the UCL.

23.  $\sum x_i = 102$ ,  $\bar{x} = 4.08$ , and  $\bar{x} \pm 3\sqrt{\bar{x}} = 4.08 \pm 6.06 \approx (-2.0, 10.1)$ . Thus LCL = 0 and UCL = 10.1. Because no  $x_i$  exceeds 10.1, the process is judged to be in control.

24.  $\bar{x} - 3\sqrt{\bar{x}} < 0$  is equivalent to  $\sqrt{\bar{x}} < 3$ , i.e.  $\bar{x} < 9$ .

25. With  $u_i = \frac{x_i}{g_i}$ , the  $u_i$ 's are 3.75, 3.33, 3.75, 2.50, 5.00, 5.00, 12.50, 12.00, 6.67, 3.33, 1.67,

3.75, 6.25, 4.00, 6.00, 12.00, 3.75, 5.00, 8.33, and 1.67 for  $i = 1, \dots, 20$ , giving  $\bar{u} = 5.5125$ .

For  $g_i = .6$ ,  $\bar{u} \pm 3\sqrt{\frac{\bar{u}}{g_i}} = 5.5125 \pm 9.0933$ , LCL = 0, UCL = 14.6. For  $g_i = .8$ ,

$\bar{u} \pm 3\sqrt{\frac{\bar{u}}{g_i}} = 5.5125 \pm 7.857$ , LCL = 0, UCL = 13.4. For  $g_i = 1.0$ ,

$\bar{u} \pm 3\sqrt{\frac{\bar{u}}{g_i}} = 5.5125 \pm 7.0436$ , LCL = 0, UCL = 12.6. Several  $u_i$ 's are close to the

corresponding UCL's but none exceed them, so the process is judged to be in control.

Chapter 16: Quality Control Methods

26.  $y_i = 2\sqrt{x_i}$  and the  $y_i$ 's are 3/46, 5.29, 4.47, 4.00, 2.83, 5.66, 4.00, 3.46, 3.46, 4.90, 5.29, 2.83, 3.46, 2.83, 4.00, 5.29, 3.46, 2.83, 4.00, 4.00, 2.00, 4.47, 4.00, and 4.90 for  $i = 1, \dots, 25$ , from which  $\sum y_i = 98.35$  and  $\bar{y} = 3.934$ . Thus  $\bar{y} \pm 3 = 3.934 \pm 3 = .934, 6.934$ . Since every  $y_i$  is well within these limits it appears that the process is in control.

**Section 16.5**

27.  $m_0 = 16, k = \frac{\Delta}{2} = 0.05, h = .20, d_i = \max(0, d_{i-1} + (\bar{x}_i - 16.05)),$   
 $e_i = \max(0, e_{i-1} + (\bar{x}_i - 15.95)).$

$i$	$\bar{x}_i - 16.05$	$d_i$	$\bar{x}_i - 15.95$	$e_i$
1	-0.058	0	0.024	0
2	0.001	0.001	0.101	0
3	0.016	0.017	0.116	0
4	-0.138	0	-0.038	0.038
5	-0.020	0	0.080	0
6	0.010	0.010	0.110	0
7	-0.068	0	0.032	0
8	-0.151	0	-0.054	0.054
9	-0.012	0	0.088	0
10	0.024	0.024	0.124	0
11	-0.021	0.003	0.079	0
12	-0.115	0	-0.015	0.015
13	-0.018	0	0.082	0
14	-0.090	0	0.010	0
15	0.005	0.005	0.105	0

For no time  $r$  is it the case that  $d_r > .20$  or that  $e_r > .20$ , so no out-of-control signals are generated.

28.  $m_0 = .75, k = \frac{\Delta}{2} = 0.001, h = .003, d_i = \max(0, d_{i-1} + (\bar{x}_i - .751)),$   
 $e_i = \max(0, e_{i-1} + (\bar{x}_i - .749)).$

$i$	$\bar{x}_i - .751$	$d_i$	$\bar{x}_i - .749$	$e_i$
1	-.0003	0	.0017	0
2	-.0006	0	.0014	0
3	-.0018	0	.0002	0
4	-.0009	0	.0011	0
5	-.0007	0	.0013	0
6	.0000	0	.0020	0
7	-.0020	0	.0000	0
8	-.0013	0	.0007	0
9	-.0022	0	-.0002	.0002
10	-.0006	0	.0014	0
11	.0006	.0006	.0026	0
12	-.0038	0	-.0018	.0018
13	-.0021	0	-.0001	.0019
14	-.0027	0	-.0007	.0026
15	-.0039	0	-.0019	.0045*
16	-.0012	0	.0008	.0037
17	-.0050	0	-.0030	.0067
18	-.0028	0	-.0008	.0075
19	-.0040	0	-.0020	.0095
20	-.0017	0	.0003	.0092
21	-.0048	0	-.0028	.0120
22	-.0029	0	-.0009	.0129

Clearly  $e_{15} = .0045 > .003 = h$ , suggesting that the process mean has shifted to a value smaller than the target of .75.

29. Connecting 600 on the in-control ARL scale to 4 on the out-of-control scale and extending to

the  $k'$  scale gives  $k' = .87$ . Thus  $k' = \frac{\Delta/2}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{.002}{.005/\sqrt{n}}$  from which

$\sqrt{n} = 2.175 \Rightarrow n = 4.73 = s$ . Then connecting .87 on the  $k'$  scale to 600 on the out-of-control ARL scale and extending to  $h'$  gives  $h' = 2.8$ , so

$$h = \left( \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right) (2.8) = \left( \frac{.005}{\sqrt{5}} \right) (2.8) = .00626.$$

30. In control ARL = 250, out-of-control ARL = 4.8, from which

$$k' = .7 = \frac{\Delta/2}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{s/2}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}. \text{ So } \sqrt{n} = 1.4 \Rightarrow n = 1.96 \approx 2. \text{ Then } h' = 2.85,$$

$$\text{giving } h = \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right)(2.85) = 2.0153s.$$

### Section 16.6

31. For the binomial calculation, n = 50 and we wish

$$P(X \leq 2) = \binom{50}{0} p^0 (1-p)^{50} + \binom{50}{1} p^1 (1-p)^{49} + \binom{50}{2} p^2 (1-p)^{48}$$

$$= (1-p)^{50} + 50p(1-p)^{49} + 1225p^2(1-p)^{48} \text{ when } p = .01, .02, \dots, .10. \text{ For the hypergeometric calculation}$$

$$P(X \leq 2) = \frac{\binom{M}{0} \binom{500-M}{50}}{\binom{500}{50}} + \frac{\binom{M}{1} \binom{500-M}{49}}{\binom{500}{50}} + \frac{\binom{M}{2} \binom{500-M}{48}}{\binom{500}{50}}, \text{ to be}$$

calculated for M = 5, 10, 15, ..., 50. The resulting probabilities appear in the answer section in the text.

32. 
$$P(X \leq 1) = \binom{50}{0} p^0 (1-p)^{50} + \binom{50}{1} p^1 (1-p)^{49} = (1-p)^{50} + 50p(1-p)^{49}$$

p	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.10
P(X ≤ 1)	.9106	.7358	.5553	.4005	.2794	.1900	.1265	.0827	.0532	.0338

33. 
$$P(X \leq 2) = \binom{100}{0} p^0 (1-p)^{100} + \binom{100}{1} p^1 (1-p)^{99} + \binom{100}{2} p^2 (1-p)^{98}$$

p	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.10
P(X ≤ 2)	.9206	.6767	.4198	.2321	.1183	.0566	.0258	.0113	.0048	.0019

For values of p quite close to 0, the probability of lot acceptance using this plan is larger than that for the previous plan, whereas for larger p this plan is less likely to result in an “accept the lot” decision (the dividing point between “close to zero” and “larger p” is someplace between .01 and .02). In this sense, the current plan is better.

34.  $\frac{LTPD}{AQL} = \frac{.07}{.02} = 3.5 \approx 3.55$ , which appears in the  $\frac{p_1}{p_2}$  column in the  $c = 5$  row. Then

$$n = \frac{np_1}{p_1} = \frac{2.613}{.02} = 130.65 \approx 131.$$

$$P(X > 5 \text{ when } p = .02) = 1 - \sum_{x=0}^5 \binom{131}{x} (.02)^x (.98)^{131-x} = .0487 \approx .05$$

$$P(X \leq 5 \text{ when } p = .07) = \sum_{x=0}^5 \binom{131}{x} (.07)^x (.93)^{131-x} = .0974 \approx .10$$

35.  $P(\text{accepting the lot}) = P(X_1 = 0 \text{ or } 1) + P(X_1 = 2, X_2 = 0, 1, 2, \text{ or } 3) + P(X_1 = 3, X_2 = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2)$   
 $= P(X_1 = 0 \text{ or } 1) + P(X_1 = 2)P(X_2 = 0, 1, 2, \text{ or } 3) + P(X_1 = 3)P(X_2 = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2).$

$$p = .01: = .9106 + (.0756)(.9984) + (.0122)(.9862) = .9981$$

$$p = .05: = .2794 + (.2611)(.7604) + (.2199)(.5405) = .5968$$

$$p = .10: = .0338 + (.0779)(.2503) + (.1386)(.1117) = .0688$$

36.  $P(\text{accepting the lot}) = P(X_1 = 0 \text{ or } 1) + P(X_1 = 2, X_2 = 0 \text{ or } 1) + P(X_1 = 3, X_2 = 0)$  [since  $c_2 = r_1 - 1 = 3]$   
 $= P(X_1 = 0 \text{ or } 1) + P(X_1 = 2)P(X_2 = 0 \text{ or } 1) + P(X_1 = 3)P(X_2 = 0)$

$$= \sum_{x=0}^1 \binom{50}{x} p^x (1-p)^{50-x} + \binom{50}{2} p^2 (1-p)^{48} \cdot \sum_{x=0}^1 \binom{100}{x} p^x (1-p)^{100-x}$$

$$= \binom{50}{3} p^3 (1-p)^{47} \cdot \binom{100}{0} p^0 (1-p)^{100}.$$

$$p = .02: = .7358 + (.1858)(.4033) + (.0607)(.1326) = .8188$$

$$p = .05: = .2794 + (.2611)(.0371) + (.2199)(.0059) = .2904$$

$$p = .10: = .0338 + (.0779)(.0003) + (.1386)(.0000) = .0038$$

37.

a.  $AOQ = pP(A) = p[(1 - p)^{50} + 50p(1 - p)^{49} + 1225p^2(1 - p)^{48}]$

p	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.10
AOQ	.010	.018	.024	.027	.027	.025	.022	.018	.014	.011

b.  $p = .0447, AOQL = .0447P(A) = .0274$

c.  $ATI = 50P(A) + 2000(1 - P(A))$

p	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.10
ATI	77.3	202.1	418.6	679.9	945.1	1188.8	1393.6	1559.3	1686.1	1781.6

38.  $AOQ = pP(A) = p[(1 - p)^{50} + 50p(1 - p)^{49}]$ . Exercise 32 gives  $P(A)$ , so multiplying each entry in the second row by the corresponding entry in the first row gives AOQ:

p	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.10
AOQ	.0091	.0147	.0167	.0160	.0140	.0114	.0089	.0066	.0048	.0034

$ATI = 50P(A) + 2000(1 - P(A))$

p	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.10
ATI	224.3	565.2	917.2	1219.0	1455.2	1629.5	1753.3	1838.7	1896.3	1934.1

$\frac{d}{dp} AOQ = \frac{d}{dp} [pP(A) = p[(1 - p)^{50} + 50p(1 - p)^{49}]] = 0$  gives the quadratic

equation  $2499p^2 - 48p - 1 = 0$ , from which  $p = \frac{48 + 110.91}{4998} = .0318$ , and

$AOQL = .0318P(A) \approx .0167$ .



**Supplementary Exercises**

39.  $n = 6, k = 26, \Sigma \bar{x}_i = 10,980, \bar{\bar{x}} = 422.31, \Sigma s_i = 402, \bar{s} = 15.4615, \Sigma r_i = 1074, \bar{r} = 41.3077$

$$S \text{ chart: } 15.4615 \pm \frac{3(15.4615)\sqrt{1 - (.952)^2}}{.952} = 15.4615 \pm 14.9141 \approx .55, 30.37$$

$$R \text{ chart: } 41.31 \pm \frac{3(.848)(41.31)}{2.536} = 41.31 \pm 41.44, \text{ so LCL} = 0, \text{ UCL} = 82.75$$

$$\bar{X} \text{ chart based on } \bar{s}: 422.31 \pm \frac{3(15.4615)}{.952\sqrt{6}} = 402.42, 442.20$$

$$\bar{X} \text{ chart based on } \bar{r}: 422.31 \pm \frac{3(41.3077)}{2.536\sqrt{6}} = 402.36, 442.26$$

40. A c chart is appropriate here.  $\Sigma \bar{x}_i = 92$  so  $\bar{\bar{x}} = \frac{92}{24} = 3.833$ , and

$\bar{x} \pm 3\sqrt{\bar{x}} = 3.833 \pm 5.874$ , giving LCL = 0 and UCL = 9.7. Because  $x_{22} = 10 > \text{UCL}$ , the process appears to have been out of control at the time that the 22<sup>nd</sup> plate was obtained.

41.

$i$	$\bar{x}_i$	$s_i$	$r_i$
1	50.83	1.172	2.2
2	50.10	.854	1.7
3	50.30	1.136	2.1
4	50.23	1.097	2.1
5	50.33	.666	1.3
6	51.20	.854	1.7
7	50.17	.416	.8
8	50.70	.964	1.8
9	49.93	1.159	2.1
10	49.97	.473	.9
11	50.13	.698	.9
12	49.33	.833	1.6
13	50.23	.839	1.5
14	50.33	.404	.8
15	49.30	.265	.5
16	49.90	.854	1.7
17	50.40	.781	1.4
18	49.37	.902	1.8
19	49.87	.643	1.2
20	50.00	.794	1.5
21	50.80	2.931	5.6
22	50.43	.971	1.9

$\sum s_i = 19.706$ ,  $\bar{s} = .8957$ ,  $\sum \bar{x}_i = 1103.85$ ,  $\bar{\bar{x}} = 50.175$ ,  $a_3 = .886$ , from which an s

chart has  $LCL = 0$  and  $UCL = .8957 + \frac{3(.8957)\sqrt{1 - (.886)^2}}{.886} = 2.3020$ , and

$s_{21} = 2.931 > UCL$ . Since an assignable cause is assumed to have been identified we eliminate the 21<sup>st</sup> group. Then  $\sum s_i = 16.775$ ,  $\bar{s} = .7998$ ,  $\bar{\bar{x}} = 50.145$ . The resulting UCL for an s chart is 2.0529, and  $s_i < 2.0529$  for every remaining  $i$ . The  $\bar{x}$  chart based on

$\bar{s}$  has limits  $50.145 \pm \frac{3(.7998)}{.886\sqrt{3}} = 48.58, 51.71$ . All  $\bar{x}_i$  values are between these limits.

42.  $\bar{p} = .0608$ ,  $n = 100$ , so  $UCL = n\bar{p} + 3\sqrt{n\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})} = 6.08 + 3\sqrt{6.08(.9392)}$   
 $= 6.08 + 7.17 = 13.25$  and  $LCL = 0$ . All points are between these limits, as was the case  
 for the p-chart. The p-chart and np-chart will always give identical results since

$$\bar{p} - 3\sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}{n}} < \hat{p}_i < \bar{p} + 3\sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}{n}} \quad \text{iff}$$

$$n\bar{p} - 3\sqrt{n\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})} < n\hat{p}_i = x_i < n\bar{p} + 3\sqrt{n\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}$$

43.  $\Sigma n_i = 4(16) + (3)(4) = 76$ ,  $\Sigma n_i \bar{x}_i = 32,729.4$ ,  $\bar{\bar{x}} = 430.65$ ,

$$s^2 = \frac{\Sigma(n_i - 1)s_i^2}{\Sigma(n_i - 1)} = \frac{27,380.16 - 5661.4}{76 - 20} = 590.0279, \text{ so } s = 24.2905. \text{ For variation:}$$

$$\text{when } n = 3, UCL = 24.2905 + \frac{3(24.2905)\sqrt{1 - (.886)^2}}{.886} = 24.29 + 38.14 = 62.43,$$

$$\text{when } n = 4, UCL = 24.2905 + \frac{3(24.2905)\sqrt{1 - (.921)^2}}{.921} = 24.29 + 30.82 = 55.11.$$

For location: when  $n = 3$ ,  $430.65 \pm 47.49 = 383.16, 478.14$ , and when  $n = 4$ ,  
 $430.65 \pm 39.56 = 391.09, 470.21$ .

- 44.

- a. Provided the  $E(\bar{X}_i) = m$  for each  $i$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} E(W_i) &= aE(\bar{X}_i) + a(1-a)E(\bar{X}_{i-1}) + \dots + a(1-a)^{i-1}E(\bar{X}_1) + (1-a)^i m \\ &= m[a + a(1-a) + \dots + a(1-a)^{i-1} + (1-a)^i] \\ &= m[a(1 + (1-a) + \dots + (1-a)^{i-1}) + (1-a)^i] \\ &= m\left[a \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (1-a)^i - a \sum_{i=t}^{\infty} (1-a)^i + (1-a)^i\right] \\ &= m\left[\frac{a}{1-(1-a)} - a(1-a)^i \cdot \frac{1}{1-(1-a)} + (1-a)^i\right] = m \end{aligned}$$

- b.  $V(W_i) = a^2 V(\bar{X}_i) + a^2(1-a)^2 V(\bar{X}_{i-1}) + \dots + a^2(1-a)^{2(i-1)} V(\bar{X}_1)$   
 $= a^2 [1 + (1-a)^2 + \dots + (1-a)^{2(i-1)}] \cdot V(\bar{X}_1)$   
 $= a^2 [1 + C + \dots + C^{i-1}] \cdot \frac{s^2}{n}$  (where  $C = (1-a)^2$ .)  
 $= a^2 \frac{1-C^i}{1-C} \cdot \frac{s^2}{n}$ , which gives the desired expression.

## Chapter 16: Quality Control Methods

- c. From Example 16.8,  $\mathbf{s} = .5$  (or  $\bar{s}$  can be used instead). Suppose that we use  $\mathbf{a} = .6$  (not specified in the problem). Then

$$w_0 = \mathbf{m}_0 = 40$$

$$w_1 = .6\bar{x}_1 + .4\mathbf{m}_0 = .6(40.20) + .4(40) = 40.12$$

$$w_2 = .6\bar{x}_2 + .4w_1 = .6(39.72) + .4(40.12) = 39.88$$

$$w_3 = .6\bar{x}_3 + .4w_2 = .6(40.42) + .4(39.88) = 40.20$$

$$w_4 = 40.07, w_5 = 40.06, w_6 = 39.88, w_7 = 39.74, w_8 = 40.14,$$

$$w_9 = 40.25, w_{10} = 40.00, w_{11} = 40.29, w_{12} = 40.36, w_{13} = 40.51,$$

$$w_{14} = 40.19, w_{15} = 40.21, w_{16} = 40.29$$

$$\mathbf{s}_1^2 = \frac{.6[1 - (1 - .6)^2]}{2 - .6} \cdot \frac{.25}{4} = .0225, \mathbf{s}_1 = .1500,$$

$$\mathbf{s}_2^2 = \frac{.6[1 - (1 - .6)^4]}{2 - .6} \cdot \frac{.25}{4} = .0261, \mathbf{s}_2 = .1616,$$

$$\mathbf{s}_3 = .1633, \mathbf{s}_4 = .1636, \mathbf{s}_5 = .1637 = \mathbf{s}_6 \dots \mathbf{s}_{16}$$

Control limits are:

$$\text{For } t = 1, 40 \pm 3(.1500) = 39.55, 40.45$$

$$\text{For } t = 2, 40 \pm 3(.1616) = 39.52, 40.48$$

$$\text{For } t = 3, 40 \pm 3(.1633) = 39.51, 40.49.$$

These last limits are also the limits for  $t = 4, \dots, 16$ .

Because  $w_{13} = 40.51 > 40.49 = \text{UCL}$ , an out-of-control signal is generated.