

Ch 7.3 Review

1 Find the critical values for a two-tailed test with $\alpha = 0.01$.

2 Find the critical value for a left-tailed test with $\alpha = 0.05$.

3 Find the critical values for a two-tailed test with $\alpha = 0.10$.

4 You wish to test the claim that $\mu \neq 20$ at a level of significance of $\alpha = 0.05$ and are given sample statistics $n = 35$, $\bar{x} = 19.1$, and $s = 2.7$. Compute the value of the standardized test statistic. Round your answer to two decimal places.

5 You wish to test the claim that $\mu \leq 25$ at a level of significance of $\alpha = 0.01$ and are given sample statistics $n = 40$, $\bar{x} = 26.8$, and $s = 4.3$. Compute the value of the standardized test statistic. Round your answer to two decimal places.

6 You wish to test the claim that $\mu \neq 1240$ at a level of significance of $\alpha = 0.1$ and are given sample statistics $n = 35$, $\bar{x} = 1210$ and $s = 82$. Compute the value of the standardized test statistic. Round your answer to two decimal places.

7 Suppose you want to test the claim that $\mu > 7.8$. Given a sample size of $n = 45$ and a level of significance of $\alpha = 0.01$, when should you reject H_0 ?

- A) Reject H_0 if the standardized test statistic is greater than 2.33.
- B) Reject H_0 if the standardized test statistic is greater than 2.575.
- C) Reject H_0 if the standardized test statistic is greater than 1.645.
- D) Reject H_0 if the standardized test statistic is greater than 1.96.

8 Suppose you want to test the claim that $\mu = 3.5$. Given a sample size of $n = 32$ and a level of significance of $\alpha = 0.01$, when should you reject H_0 ?

- A) Reject H_0 if the standardized test statistic is greater than 2.575 or less than -2.575.
- B) Reject H_0 if the standardized test statistic is greater than 2.33 or less than -2.33.
- C) Reject H_0 if the standardized test statistic is greater than 1.645 or less than -1.645.
- D) Reject H_0 if the standardized test statistic is greater than 1.96 or less than -1.96.

9 Suppose you want to test the claim that $\mu \geq 65.4$. Given a sample size of $n = 35$ and a level of significance of $\alpha = 0.05$, when should you reject H_0 ?

- A) Reject H_0 if the standardized test statistic is less than -1.645.
- B) Reject H_0 if the standardized test is less than -2.575.
- C) Reject H_0 if the standardized test statistic is less than -2.33.
- D) Reject H_0 if the standardized test statistic is less than -1.96.

10 Test the claim that $\mu \neq 20$, given that $\alpha = 0.05$ and the sample statistics are $n = 35$, $\bar{x} = 19.1$ and $s = 2.7$.

11 Test the claim that $\mu < 25$, given that $\alpha = 0.01$ and the sample statistics are $n = 40$, $\bar{x} = 26.8$, and $s = 4.3$.

12 Test the claim that $\mu = 1240$, given that $\alpha = 0.01$ and the sample statistics are $n = 35$, $\bar{x} = 1210$, and $s = 82$.

13 A local politician, running for reelection, claims that the mean prison time for car thieves is less than the required 5 years. A sample of 80 convicted car thieves was randomly selected, and the mean length of prison time was found to be 4 years and 6 months, with a standard deviation of 1 year and 3 months. At $\alpha = 0.05$, test the politician's claim.

14 Suppose you are using $\alpha = 0.01$ to test the claim that $\mu < 25$ using a P-value. You are given the sample statistics $n = 40$, $\bar{x} = 26.8$, and $s = 4.3$. Find the P-value.

15 Suppose you are using $\alpha = 0.1$ to test the claim that $\mu = 1240$ using a P-value. You are given the sample statistics $n = 35$, $\bar{x} = 1210$, and $s = 82$. Find the P-value.

16 Given $H_0: \mu = 25$, $H_a: \mu \neq 25$, and $P = 0.021$. Do you reject or fail to reject H_0 at the 0.01 level of significance?

- A) fail to reject H_0
- B) reject H_0
- C) not sufficient information to decide

Answer: A

Given $H_0: \mu \geq 18$, $H_a: \mu < 18$, and $P = 0.062$. Do you reject or fail to reject H_0 at the 0.05 level of significance?

- A) fail to reject H_0
- B) reject H_0
- C) not sufficient information to decide