PURPLE LIGHT YELLOW

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1. A recent psychological study selected 961 Americans ages 17-64 at random. Of these, 144 were students enrolled in universities and colleges across the U.S. Among the students, the study revealed that 6 percent felt suicidal; 67 percent felt hopeless; and 47 percent felt depressed. Thirteen of the 144 were currently in therapy. However, 19 percent reported feeling happy. The average age of college students in this study was 23.6 years with a standard deviation of 8.1 years.

Universities and colleges across the U.S. have previously reported an average 19 percent increase (the standard deviation was 7%) in the number of students receiving psychological services. Furthermore, 61 percent of students felt hopeless and 45 percent felt depressed. The average age of college students nationally is 24.8 years with a standard deviation of 6.6 years. Age is not normally distributed.

Ch. 19

(a) Given the information above, is it possible to construct a 90% confidence interval for the population percentage (or population proportion) of college students who reported feeling happy? (10 points)

YES NO (circle one, one point)

$np > 10$ random sample

$nq > 10$ not too large

If your answer is "yes", please construct the confidence interval in the space below. If your answer is "no", please briefly explain why it is not possible. If you circle "no" but decide to construct a confidence interval anyway in an attempt to cover your bases, you will receive a zero for your efforts. (nine points)

$$\hat{p} \pm z^{*}\left(\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}\hat{q}}{n}}\right) \Rightarrow .19 \pm 1.65 \left(\sqrt{\frac{(.19)(.81)}{144}}\right) \Rightarrow .19 \pm .0539$$

(or 1.64) → $.19 \pm .0536$

Ch. 19

(b) Given the information above, is it possible to construct a 90% confidence interval for the population percentage (or population proportion) of college students who have felt suicidal?

YES NO (circle one, one point)

If your answer is "yes", please construct the confidence interval in the space below. If your answer is "no", please briefly explain why it is not possible. If you circle "no" but decide to construct a confidence interval anyway in an attempt to cover your bases, you will receive a zero for your efforts. (nine points)

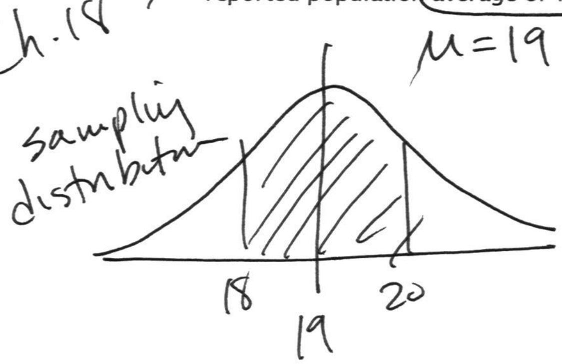
(1) $n\hat{p} = 144 \times .06 = 8.64 < 10$

(2) therefore the Central Limit Theorem is not applicable and our sampling distribution won't be NORMAL (can't use Z)

Ch. 18

(c) What is the chance that for a new sample of size 144 students, the average percentage increase in the number of students receiving psychological services will be within ±1 percent of the reported population average of 19 percent? (10 points)

$\mu = 19 \quad \sigma = 7$ so $z = \dfrac{x - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$



$$z_{20} = \frac{20 - 19}{7/\sqrt{144}} = 1.71$$

$$z_{18} = \frac{18 - 19}{7/\sqrt{144}} = -1.71$$

area between ± 1.71 z is about 91.3% or .913

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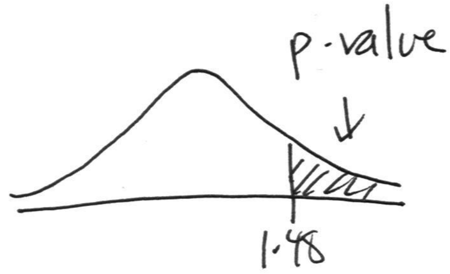
Ch. 20

(d) (Please ignore the new information in part C above) ~~Please test~~ the hypothesis that the percentage of college students who feel hopeless is increasing. A complete answer to this problem requires a null hypothesis, an alternative hypothesis, the correct test, the resulting p-value from the test, and an interpretation of the p-value in simple language (i.e. do you reject or not reject the null and is the result statistically significant and a brief explanation of the meaning in plain language). Please use an alpha=.05 as your decision rule. (25 points)

$H_0: p = .61$ $\alpha = .05$

$H_1: p > .61$

$$z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}} = \frac{.67 - .61}{\sqrt{\frac{(.61)(.39)}{144}}} = 1.48$$



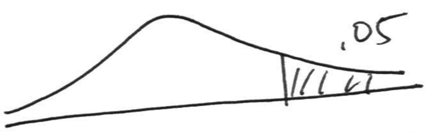
p-value is .0694 and .0694 > .05

DO NOT REJECT THE NULL, THIS IS NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT WHICH MEANS THERE IS NOT ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THE IDEA THAT HOPELESSNESS IS INCREASING

Ch. 19

(e) The (unethical) researcher in charge of a recent study of 196 college students would like every proposed null hypothesis rejected at the alpha=.05 level for any one-sided test performed. What minimum sample size should he select to be assured that he will always "reject the null" whenever his sample proportions are within 4 percent of his null hypotheses? You may assume that either p=.50 or p-hat ($\hat{p}$) =.50 to help you solve this problem. (10 points)

for a one-sided $\alpha = .05$ implies



or

in either case

$z = 1.64$ or $z = 1.65$ or -1.65 or -1.64

sample size $$n = \frac{z^2(p)(q)}{(MoE)^2} = \frac{1.64^2(.5)(.5)}{(.04)^2} \simeq 426$$

if used $z = 1.65$ then $n \doteq 421$

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2. It is a family tradition: your professor goes to Las Vegas every year for Thanksgiving. A new casino has opened and they are offering a modified roulette game that has 40 different numbers that are on a large wheel. The wheel is spun and one number is selected at random when the wheel stops. To play, you bet $8 and you get to choose 8 different numbers. If the wheel lands on any one of your four numbers, you win $21. If the wheel does not land any one of your 8 numbers but on any one of 8 "special numbers" you do not win or lose any money. However, if the wheel lands on any one of the remaining numbers (neither the 8 you chose nor the 8 special numbers), you lose your bet of $8.

Ch. 16

a. Please calculate the expected value of this game. (5 points)

OUTCOME	+21	0	−8
PROBABILITY	$\frac{8}{40} = .20$	$\frac{8}{40} = .20$	$\frac{24}{40} = .60$

$\mu = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i p_i$ outcome probability

$$E.V. = \mu = (21)(.20) + (0)(.20) + (-8)(.60)$$
$$= 4.2 + 0 + -4.8 = \boxed{-.60}$$

b. Please calculate standard deviation of this game. (10 points)

Ch. 16

Assume A is Correct

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2 (p_i)} \quad \text{so}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{(21 - -.60)^2(.20) + (0 - -.60)^2(.20) + (-8 - -.6)^2(.60)}$$
$$= \sqrt{126.24}$$
$$= \boxed{11.2357}$$

c. Suppose your professor decides to spend \$288 by placing a total of 36 bets and she loses a total of \$2. Assume that you can treat her 36 bets as if they were a random sample of size 36, that the bets are independent, and you can assume the 36 bets are a large enough sample.

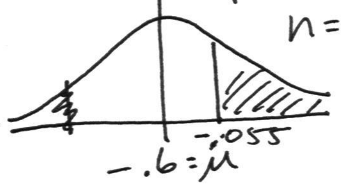
Your professor's mother is a serious gambler and she decides to play too but she spends \$512 by placing a total of 64 bets (you can treat her 64 bets as a random sample of size 64 and it is also large enough and independent). However, she lost a total of \$7.

Ch. 18

Please calculate the chance that your professor could lose 2 or fewer dollars after playing this game 36 times and that her mother could lose 7 or fewer dollars after playing the same game 64 times. Please show all of your work and then answer this question – based on your calculations, which is the luckier lady? (Let us define "lucky" as having had the smaller chance of losing as little money or less than what they loss, not necessarily which lady had the lower dollar amount lost) Please show your work (20 points)

If the prof. has a TOTAL loss of \$2 she had an average loss of $-2/36 = -.0555$ AND her mom's average loss is $-7/64 = -.1094$

so the professor's sampling distribution is

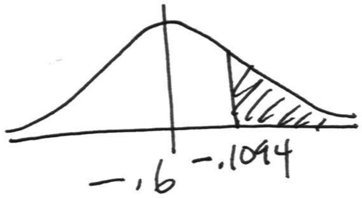


n=36

$$z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{-.0535 - -.6}{11.2357/\sqrt{36}} = +.29$$

shaded area is $1 - .6141 \cong \boxed{.39}$

Her mom's sampling distribut is based on n=64



$$z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{-.1094 - -.6}{11.2357/\sqrt{64}} = +.35$$

shaded area is $1 - .6368 \cong \boxed{.36}$

Mom has the smaller chance

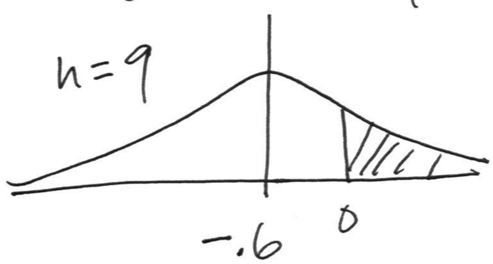
d. After hearing all of this talk about gambling, you decide to spend \$72 and place 9 bets (Assume that you can treat your 9 bets as if they were a random sample of size 9 and you can assume the 9 bets are a large enough sample and the bets are independent). What is your chance of walking away with your original \$72 or even more money after making 9 bets at this game? (10 points)

Ch. 18

If after 9 bets you walk away w/ \$72 then you have won/loss an average of \$0 (you lost nothing won nothing)

so your sampling dist is

n=9



$$z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0 - (-.6)}{11.2357/\sqrt{9}} = +.16$$

area is $1 - .5636 \cong .44$