Question 12

Not yet answered

Marked out of 0.50

Flag question

The confidence associated with an interval estimate is called the

a. precision

b. none of the mentioned.

c. degree of association

d. confidence level

e. significance

Question 11

Not yet answered

Marked out of 0.50

Flag question

A 95% confidence interval for a population mean is determined to be 100 to 120. If the confidence coefficient is increased to 0.99, the interval for μ

a. becomes narrower

b. none of the mentioned.

c. does not change

d. becomes 0.1

e. becomes wider

wish to test

H0: $\mu=100$

versus

H1: $\mu\neq100$

with a sample of n = 16 specimens. suppose that the true mean melting point is 102. What is the probability of type II error (β) for the two-tail test with $\alpha=0.05$?

- a. 0.121999
- b. 0.0615
- c. 0.4879
- d. 0.024448
- e. 0.2439

negative values

b. When the sample statistic is smaller than the proposed value of the parameter

c. When the test statistic is negative.

d. When we fail to reject the null hypothesis

e. None of the mentioned

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Question 15

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

When are P-values negative?

a. When the confidence interval includes only negative values

b. When the sample statistic is smaller than the proposed value of the parameter

c. When the test statistic is negative.

d. When we fail to reject the null hypothesis

a claim that most employees at the company have COVID-19.

The value of the appropriate test statistic to test the hypothesis is equal to

- a. 3.46
- b. 1.73
- c. 2.75
- d. 3.25

Question 15

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question 14

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.50

Flag question

A random sample of 300 employees was chosen to take COVID-19 test. Results indicated that 180 employees have positive results. Use a 0.05 significant level. There is a claim that most employees at the company have COVID-19.

The value of the appropriate test statistic to test the hypothesis is equal to

a. 3.46

b. 1.73

c. 2.75

Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of 0.50

Flag question

If we want to provide a 95% confidence interval for the mean of a population, the confidence coefficient is

- a. 1.96
- b. 0.485
- c. 0.95
- d. 1.645

Question 18

Not yet answered

Question 18

Not yet answered

Marked out of 0.50

Flag question

Increasing sample size will increase the width of confidence intervals

Select one:

- True
- False

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Flag question

As the number of degrees of freedom for a *t* distribution increases, the difference between the *t* distribution and the standard normal distribution

- a. becomes smaller
- b. becomes larger
- c. stays the same
- d. None of these alternatives is correct.

Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of 0.50

Flag question

Flag question

Consider the test of H0 : Variance = 10 against H1 : Variance < 10. What is the critical value for the test if α=0.01 and n=11.

- a. 3.05
- b. 2.33
- c. 23.21
- d. 2.56
- e. 24.72

Clear my choice

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Using the same random sample from a population, you compute both a 95% confidence interval and a 99% confidence interval for a population proportion. The 99% confidence interval will always be wider than the 95% confidence interval.

Select one:

- True
- False

Finish attempt ...

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Question 25

Not yet answered

Marked out of 0.50

Flag question

The absolute value of the difference between the point estimate and the population parameter it estimates is:

a. the sampling error

b. the standard error

c. precision

d. the error of confidence