Math 425 - Homework 5

Due Monday 04/22

Unless otherwise instructed, conduct all hypothesis tests at the $\alpha = .05$ level. Note that the chapter numbers no longer correspond to the current edition of the book; they are just there for my own purposes. The material on confidence intervals is available on the class website.

- 1. Problem 12.1: Explain the trade off between precision and confidence for interval estimates.
- 2. Problem 12.6: A school wants to know how much TV it's students watch and they assume it is normally distributed. A sample of n=25 kids produce a mean $\bar{X}=3.1$ and a standard deviation of S=3. Make a 90% confidence interval for the true population mean.
- 3. Problem 13.1: Explain why the F-ratio of an ANOVA test is expected to be near 1.00 when the null hypothesis is true.
- 4. Problem 13.20: Fill in the missing values from this ANOVA summary table below and determine if you can reject H_0 . This data was created by studying n = 12 participants in 3 different treatment conditions. Hint: Start with the df column.

Source	SS	df	MS	
Between			9	F = ?
Within				
Total	117			

5. Problem 13.19: Students are asked how likely they are to cheat on an exam on a scale of 1 to 10; the results are below. Determine with an ANOVA whether or not there is a significant difference between mean likelihood of student cheating beliefs across teacher ability.

Poor	Average	Good	
n=6	n = 8	n = 10	N = 24
$\bar{X} = 6$	$\bar{X}=2$	$\bar{X}=2$	$\sum X = 72$
SS = 30	SS = 33	SS = 42	$\sum X^2 = 393$

6. Problem 16.10: Use this data to answer the following questions. For each correlation coefficient, determine if it is statistically significant.

a) Compute the Pearson coefficient between X and Y. b) Compute the Pearson coefficient between Y and Z. c) Compute the Pearson coefficient between X and Z. d) Try to make a general conclusion about correlations based on answering "If X is related to Y and Y is related to Z, does this require X to be related to Z?".

7. Problem 15.10: For the following set of scores:

- a) Compute the Pearson correlation. b) Add 2 points to each X value and compute the correlation for these modified values. How does adding a constant affect the correlation? c) Multiply each of the original X values by 2 and compute the correlation for these modified values. How does this scaling affect the correlation?
- 8. Problem 17.8: Use the following data to answer these questions about regression.

a) Find the regression equation for predicting Y from X. b) Used the regression equation to find a predicted Y for each X. c) Find the difference between the observed Y values and the predicted Y values and make a column of data containing those differences. Compute the SS_{res} value of that column. d) Calculate the Pearson correlation coefficient r for this data. Use r^2 and SS_y to compute SS_{res} and compare it to the value from part \mathbf{c} .