

1. Consider Problem 2 from the previous homework assignment. A recent opinion poll surveyed 140 people who were randomly selected from a particular town and found that 90 of them disapproved of the way the mayor of that town was doing his job.

- a. Find a 95% confidence interval for the true proportion of this town's population who disapprove of their mayor's job performance. Be sure to report the sample statistic, the margin of error, and the lower/upper endpoints of the confidence interval. (3 pts)

Sample statistic:

Margin of error:

Lower endpoint: _____

Upper endpoint: _____

- b. Interpret this confidence interval in the context of the problem using everyday language. (2 pts)

3. A study was conducted to investigate what patients were more likely to value when choosing a doctor: (1) interpersonal skills, or (2) technical ability. In this study, 304 people were asked to choose a physician based on two hypothetical descriptions. One physician was described as having high technical ability and average interpersonal skills, and the other was described as having average technical ability and high interpersonal skills. The physician with high technical ability was chosen by 188 of the people surveyed. **The research hypothesis was that the majority of all patients would prefer the physician with high technical ability.**

a. Set up the null and alternative hypotheses to investigate this. (1 pt)

Let π = the probability a patient would prefer the physician with high technical ability.

H_0 :

H_a :

b. Calculate the statistic of interest in this study. (1 pt)

$\hat{\pi} =$

c. Use the binomial distribution to find the exact p-value. State the values of n , π , and the p-value below. (2 pts)

$n =$

$\pi =$

Exact p-value =

d. Write a conclusion in the context of the problem to address whether the evidence supports the research hypothesis. (2 pts)

4. A group of subjects was randomly selected to participate in a study investigating dishonesty. They were told that if they filled out a survey for the researchers, they would be paid \$20 for their time. After the survey was complete, they were given a six-sided die and were told they might receive an additional payoff, depending on the outcome of a die roll. If they rolled a 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, they would get an additional \$5. If they rolled a 6, however, their additional payoff was \$0. They were told that only the first toss of the die was relevant for payoff, but they were encouraged to roll the die more than once to convince themselves it was a fair die. The experimenter did not watch the subjects toss the die, so there was no way for them to know for sure if a given subject lied about the outcome of the first die roll. A total of 389 subjects were included in the study; 25 people reported rolling a 6 on their first toss (which meant they didn't get the additional \$5).

The research hypothesis was that people would tend to be dishonest and report an outcome that would result in a payoff, even if they didn't "earn" it.

- a. Set up the null and alternative hypotheses to investigate this. (1 pt)

Let π = the proportion of people who would report rolling a six on their first toss of the die.

H₀:

H_a:

- b. Use the binomial distribution to find the exact p-value for testing this research hypothesis. State the values of n , π , and the p-value below. (2 pts)

$n =$

$\pi =$

Exact p-value =

- c. Write a conclusion in the context of the problem to address whether the evidence supports the research hypothesis. (2 pts)