

Samples and Confidence Intervals

1. $35\% \pm 3\%$
2. t -table: 34.8 ± 2.38
3. $4.6 \pm .6$
4. 900
5. 4225
6. decrease
7. NYC will be more accurate, Boston study only has sample size of 6000. Standard error depends only on sample size, not relative sample size.
8. No
9. Iowa, 1260
10. a. MSNBC viewers
b. 70% agree with statement
c. No, voters were different from non-voters
11. a. Massachusetts residents
b. 61% support
c. simple random sample, the mailing had a high non-response rate
12. a. yes
b. no
c. no
13. a. no
b. yes
c. no

Confidence

1. $39\% \pm .8\%$
2. 26.2 ± 2.1
3. t -table: 107.3 ± 65.75
4. t -table: $16.1 \pm .208$
5. $.51 \pm .025$
6. 256

7. 4225
8. 7744
9. Entire US. Standard error depends only on sample size, not relative sample size.
10. a. yes
b. no
11. a. no
b. yes
12. a. Joe's website visitors
b. 56% said that their financial situation was the same
c. nope. Voters were different from non-voters.

Hypothesis Testing

1. reject
2. reject
3. accept
4. reject
5. accept
6. reject
7. reject
- 8.
9. a. accept the null hypothesis, I.E., accept the possibility that overall the test identifies the disease 95% of the time.
b. no
c. no
10. reject
11. accept
12. accept
13. accept
14. accept
15. accept