## Review of Introduction to Probability and Statistics

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## Homework \#3

1. A 1-gallon can of paint covers an average of 513.3 square feet with a standard deviation of 51.5 square feet. Consider a sample of 40 of these 1 -gallon cans. What is the probability that this sample will cover between 510 and 520 square feet per can?
2. A manufacturing process produces nominally 800 -lumen LED bulbs with a standard deviation of 12 lumens. To test the output of the manufacturing process, a sample of 140 bulbs are measured. If the mean of this sample is to be used for control purposes, what can be said with $99 \%$ probability about the maximum size of the error of the sample mean?
3. In six measurements of the melting point of tin, a chemist obtained a mean and standard deviation of 232.26 and 0.14 Celsius, respectively. What is the $98 \%$ confidence interval for the chemist's estimate of the actual melting point of tin?
4. A fuse manufacturer claims that at a certain current their fuse will blow in 12.4 minutes on average. To test this claim, 20 fuses were selected at random from a manufacturing lot and subjected to the specified test current. The mean time to blow for this sample was 10.63 minutes, with a standard deviation of 2.48 minutes. Does this data tend to support or refute the manufacturers claim? Assume that fuse time to blow follows a normal distribution.
5. An infinite population is known to have a standard deviation that is $18 \%$ of the mean. When using a sample to measure the mean of this population, how big must the sample size be so that the standard error of the sample mean is $2 \%$ of the mean?
6. An optical lens manufacturer purchases starting glass material in slabs and knows that historically the refractive index of the slabs has a variance of $1.26 \times 10^{-4}$. For a particularly critical product they sample the incoming glass and reject a shipment if the sample variance of a 20 piece sample exceeds $2.0 \times 10^{-4}$. Assuming that the sample is randomly drawn from a normal population, what is the probability that an historically typical shipment will be incorrectly rejected?
7. An engineer wishes to investigate whether a process change will improve the yield of a manufacturing process. If $y_{1}$ is the yield of the existing process of record, and $y_{2}$ is the yield of the proposed process, write the most appropriate null and alternative hypotheses for an hypothesis test.
8. The specification for the breaking strength of a certain fishing line is 18 pounds. If five samples of that fishing line are obtained and tested to give a mean strength of 16.9 pounds, with a standard deviation of 0.9 lbs , use an hypothesis test to answer the question "is this line meeting its specifications?"
9. Two processes are being compared to determine if one produces wires with a lower resistance. For process 1,32 samples are prepared yielding $\bar{x}_{1}=0.106 \Omega$ and $\mathrm{s}_{1}=0.008$ $\Omega$. For process 2,45 samples are prepared yielding $\bar{x}_{2}=0.093 \Omega$ and $\mathrm{s}_{2}=0.010 \Omega$. At the 0.05 significance level, are these two processes different?
10. The table below gives average weekly losses of worker-hours due to accidents at 10 warehouses before and after a certain safety program was put into place.

|  | Site 1 | Site 2 | Site 3 | Site 4 | Site 5 | Site 6 | Site 7 | Site 8 | Site 9 | Site 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Before | 45 | 73 | 46 | 124 | 33 | 57 | 83 | 34 | 26 | 17 |
| After | 36 | 60 | 44 | 119 | 35 | 51 | 77 | 29 | 24 | 11 |

Using a 0.05 significance level, was the safety program effective?
11. An experiment makes 49 measurements and finds a mean of 12.4 and a standard deviation of 2.9. Create $95 \%$ confidence intervals for both of these statistics.

