

Exercise 7C

1 Distribution, $X \sim B(10, 0.25)$

$$H_0 : p = 0.25 \quad H_1 : p > 0.25$$

$$P(X \geq 5) = 1 - P(X \leq 4) = 1 - 0.9219 = 0.0781 > 0.05$$

There is insufficient evidence to reject H_0 so there is no reason to doubt $p = 0.25$

2 Distribution, $X \sim B(10, 0.40)$

$$H_0 : p = 0.40 \quad H_1 : p < 0.40$$

$$P(X \leq 1) = 0.0464 < 0.05$$

There is sufficient evidence to reject H_0 so $p < 0.40$

3 Distribution, $X \sim B(20, 0.30)$

$$H_0 : p = 0.30 \quad H_1 : p > 0.30$$

$$P(X \geq 10) = 1 - P(X \leq 9) = 1 - 0.9520 = 0.0480 < 0.05$$

There is sufficient evidence to reject H_0 so $p > 0.3$

4 Distribution, $X \sim B(20, 0.45)$

$$H_0 : p = 0.45 \quad H_1 : p < 0.45$$

$$P(X \leq 3) = 0.0049 < 0.01$$

There is sufficient evidence to reject H_0 so $p < 0.45$

5 Distribution, $X \sim B(20, 0.28)$

$$H_0 : p = 0.28 \quad H_1 : p < 0.28$$

$$P(X \leq 2) = 0.0526 > 0.05$$

There is insufficient evidence to reject H_0 so there is no reason to doubt $p = 0.28$

6 Distribution, $X \sim B(8, 0.32)$

$$H_0 : p = 0.32 \quad H_1 : p < 0.32$$

$$P(X \geq 7) = 1 - P(X \leq 6) = 1 - 0.9980 = 0.002 < 0.05$$

There is sufficient evidence to reject H_0 so $p < 0.32$

7 Distribution, $X \sim B(12, \frac{1}{6})$

$$H_0 : p = \frac{1}{6} \quad H_1 : p < \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X \leq 1) = 0.3813 > 0.05$$

There is insufficient evidence to reject H_0 so there is no evidence that the probability of a 6 on this dice is less than $\frac{1}{6}$

8 a Distribution, $X \sim B(n, 0.68)$

- Reasons:
- Fixed number of trials.
 - Outcomes of the trials are independent.
 - There are two outcomes, success and failure.
 - The probability of success is constant.

b Distribution, $B(10, 0.68)$

$$H_0: p = 0.68 \quad H_1: p < 0.68$$

$$P(X \leq 3) = 0.0155 < 0.05$$

There is sufficient evidence to reject H_0 so $p < 0.68$. The treatment is not as effective as claimed.

9 a X is the number of seeds in the trial for which the germination method was successful.
 p is the probability of success for each seed.

$$X \sim B(20, p)$$

$$H_0: p = 0.4 \quad H_1: p > 0.4$$

$$P(X \geq 12) = 1 - P(X \leq 11) = 1 - 0.9435 = 0.0565 > 0.05$$

$$P(X \geq 13) = 1 - P(X \leq 12) = 1 - 0.9790 = 0.021 < 0.05$$

The critical region is $X \geq 13$

9 b As 14 lies within the critical region, we can reject the null hypothesis. There is evidence that the new technique has improved the number of plants that germinate.

10 a The test statistic is the number of people who support the candidate.

$$H_0: p = 0.35 \quad H_1: p > 0.35$$

b $X \sim B(50, 0.35)$

$$P(X \geq 23) = 1 - P(X \leq 22) = 1 - 0.9290 = 0.071 > 0.05$$

$$P(X \geq 24) = 1 - P(X \leq 23) = 1 - 0.9604 = 0.0396 < 0.05$$

The critical region is $X \geq 24$

c As 28 lies in the critical region, we can reject the null hypothesis. There is evidence that the candidate's level of popularity has increased.