

Instructions: Show all work. If you use your calculator, give calculator commands used. Use exact answers, or round appropriately. Answer all parts of each question.

1. What does it mean to say a test is "statistically significant"? How is this different from what we colloquially mean when we call something "significant"?

it means the result is unlikely to be due to chance
whereas in everyday language we mean something more
like "large & meaningful"

2. Why might we wish to use an α of 0.01 instead of 0.05?

if we are taking a risk in accepting H_a , we may want
to be more sure that the evidence is strong before
adopting it.

3. A class of 30 students are measured for their heights and it was found that they have a mean height of 42.3 inches with a standard deviation of 5.2 inches. If the mean height of students of the same age is expected to be 44 inches, does this sample suggest that the mean height of these students is significantly shorter than average? Use $\alpha = 0.05$ in your hypothesis test.

$$H_0: \mu = 44$$

$$H_a: \mu < 44$$

T-Test (Stats)

$$\mu_0 = 44$$

$$\bar{x} = 42.3$$

$$s_x = 5.2$$

$$n = 30$$

$$\mu < \mu_0$$

$$t = -1.79...$$

$$p = .04189... < .05$$

reject H_0

yes, there is good reason to think that
the mean height of students in this
group is less than 44 inches.