

Instructions: Answer each question as thoroughly as possible. Round answers to 4 decimal places as needed. Exact answers are best when possible. Be sure to answer all parts of each question.

1. A certain soft drink bottler claims that less than 20% of its customers drink another brand of soft drink on a regular basis. A random sample of 100 customers yielded 18 who did in fact drink another brand of soft drink on a regular basis. Do these sample results support the bottler's claim? (Use a level of significance of 0.05.) Clearly state your null and alternative hypothesis, check any assumptions, and clearly state your conclusion in the context of the problem.

$$H_0: p = 0.2$$

$$H_a: p < 0.2$$

$$z = \frac{.18 - .20}{\sqrt{\frac{.2(.8)}{100}}} = -0.5$$

$$p \approx 0.3538$$

fail to
reject H_0

There is insufficient evidence to conclude that fewer than 20% drink another soda.

R comment

prop. test (18, 100, 0.2, alternative = "less")

$$npq > 10 \checkmark$$

2. Your company wants to improve sales. Past sales data indicate that the average sale was \$112 per transaction. After training your sales force, recent sales data (taken from a sample of 25 salespeople) indicates an average sale of \$137, with a standard deviation of \$12.75. Did the training work? Test your hypothesis at a 5% alpha level. Clearly state your null and alternative hypothesis, check any assumptions, and clearly state your conclusion in the context of the problem.

$$H_0: \mu = 112$$

$$H_a: \mu > 112$$

$$t = \frac{137 - 112}{\frac{12.75}{\sqrt{25}}} = 9.8039$$

$$P = 3.6 \times 10^{-10}$$

reject H_0

There is good reason to think the training worked.