

1. Sampling distribution.

Note: \bar{X} , mean unit price of Porterhouse steak, is normal with $\mu_{\bar{X}} = \mu = 8.45$ and $\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \sigma/\sqrt{n} = 0.63/\sqrt{25}$.

$$(a) P(X > 9.25) = P\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} > \frac{9.25 - 8.45}{0.63}\right) = P(Z > 1.27) \\ = 1 - P(Z \leq 1.27) = 1 - .8980 = .1020$$

$$(b) P(\bar{X} > 8.75) = P\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} > \frac{8.75 - 8.45}{0.63/\sqrt{25}}\right) = P(Z > 2.38) \\ = 1 - P(Z \leq 2.38) = 1 - .9913 = .0087$$

2. Inference about proportion.

$$(a) H_0: \pi = .75 \text{ vs. } H_a: \pi < .75$$

$$p = 101/150 = .673$$

$$z^* = \frac{p - \pi_0}{\sqrt{\pi_0(1 - \pi_0)/n}} = \frac{.673 - .75}{\sqrt{(.75)(1 - .75)/150}} = -2.178$$

Critical value: -1.645 ($z_{.05} = 1.645$)

Reject H_0 . ($\pi < .75$)

$$(b) p\text{-value} = P(Z \leq -2.15) = .0158$$

3. Inference about mean with σ known.

$$(a) n = \left(\frac{z_{.05/2} \cdot \sigma}{B}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1.960 \cdot 2.8}{0.55}\right)^2 = 99.56 \Rightarrow 100$$

$$(b) \bar{x} \pm z_{.05/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}; 67.4 \pm 1.960 \frac{2.8}{\sqrt{75}}; 67.4 \pm 0.634; (66.766, 68.034)$$

4. Inference about mean with σ unknown.

$$(a) H_0: \mu = 1.28 \text{ vs. } H_a: \mu \neq 1.28$$

$$t^* = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1.36 - 1.28}{0.87/\sqrt{20}} = 0.411$$

Critical values: ± 2.093 ($t_{.05/2, 20-1} = 2.093$)

Retain H_0 . ($\mu \approx 1.28$)

(b) The 95% confidence interval should contain $\mu_0 = 1.28$. The result of (a) indicates that 1.28 is a plausible value of μ and, therefore, must be contained in the confidence interval.

$$(c) \bar{x} \pm t_{.05/2, 20-1} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}; 1.36 \pm 2.093 \frac{0.87}{\sqrt{20}}; 1.36 \pm 0.407; (0.953, 1.767)$$

(Note that this interval does contain 1.28.)