1.

某公司研發部針對某產品發展出一套新的作業方法,為了解其效率是否較佳, 由製造部門隨機指派 10 名員工分為 A,B 兩組, A 組採新的作業方法, B 組仍採 用原有的作業方法。

條件:兩母體都為常態的 random sample,且互相獨立

2.

(a)

Sample 1:9

Sample 2:7

(b)

Sample 1: 2.28

Sample 2: 1.789

(c)

x1 bar-x2 bar

(d)

(9-7-sqrt((1/6+1/6)*4.2)*1.7959, 9-7+sqrt((1/6+1/6)*4.2)*1.7959)

(-0.125, 4.125)

3.

(a)

Let p1 = population proportion of men expecting to get a raise or promotion this year p2= population proportion of women expecting to get a raise or promotion this year

H0: p1 - p2 ≤ 0

Ha: p1 - p2 > 0

(b)

p1 bar = 104/204 = 0.52, p2 bar = 74/200 = 0.37, p hat = (104+74)/(200+200)=0.445

(c)

z=(0.52-0.37)/sqrt(0.445(0.555)(1/200+1/200)) = 3.02

p-value = 1.0000 - .9987 = .0013 Reject H0. There is a significant difference between the population proportions with a great proportion of men expecting to get a raise or a promotion this year.

4.

H0: sigma^2 ≥ 50

H1: sigma^2 <50

Reject H0 if $\chi < \chi^2_{0.95}(15) = 7.26$ or p-value < 0.05

$$\chi = \frac{15*9.5^2}{50} = 27.075 > 7.26$$
, p-value > 0.5

do not reject H0 at alpha = 0.05 level 表示無足夠證據顯示母體變異數 ≥ 50

(c)

F = 7.36²/4.77² = 2.38

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5.
(a)
Difference = Price deluxe - Price standard
H0: \mu d = 10
Ha: μd ≠ 10
T = (8.86-10)/(2.61/sqrt(7)) = -1.16
Using t table, area is between .10 and .20. Two-tail p-value is between .20 and .40.
Exact p-value corresponding to t = -1.16 is .2901. Do not reject H0; we cannot reject
the hypothesis that a $10 price differential exists.
(b)
(8.86-2.447*2.61/sqrt(7), 8.86+2.447*2.61/sqrt(7))
(6.45, 11.27)
6.
(a)
Consider the talk time use as population 1 and Internet use as population 2.
H0: sigma1^2 \le sigma2^2
H1: sigma1^2 > sigma2^2
(b)
s1 = 7.36, s2 = 4.77
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The p-value is the upper-tail area at F = 2.38. From the F table, the p-value is between .05 and .10. Exact p-value corresponding to F = 2.38 is .09. p-value > .05; do not reject H0. There is not a statistically significant difference in the population variance in battery life for talk time and the population variance in battery life for the Internet use.