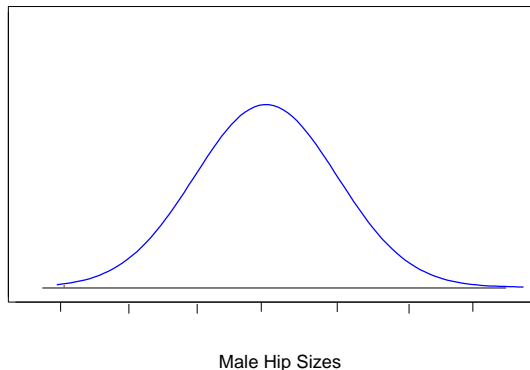


Practice Quiz 3

Statistics 200
Spring 2009
Dr. Nancy Pfenning

1. (3 pts.) Adult male hip sizes are normally distributed with mean 37.8 inches and standard deviation 2.6 inches.

- (a) Use the 68-95-99.7 Rule to fill in numbers for the seven indicated points of the horizontal axis on this curve showing the distribution of hip sizes.



- (b) Almost all hip sizes (99.7%) are between _____ and _____.
- (c) The smallest 16% are less than how many inches?
- (d) What percentage are more than 43 inches?
- (e) Find the z score for a hip size of 40 inches.
- (f) A hip size of 40 inches could be considered
(i) extremely small (ii) somewhat small (iii) somewhat large (iv) extremely large
- (g) In reality, the shape of the distribution of male hip sizes is not exactly normal. Is it skewed left or skewed right?

2. (5 pts.) A used-car buyer compared prices of three-year-old Mercedes Benz and BMW automobiles. These are displayed in a back-to-back stemplot, where leaves represent thousands of dollars.

Mercedes		BMW
86	2	777889
22	3	2234
98	3	556677
	4	
	4	
1	5	134

- (a) There are two variables of interest. Tell what they are, what roles they play (explanatory/response), and whether they are quantitative or categorical.
- (b) As far as centers are concerned, which type of cars tend to be more expensive?
 (i) Mercedes (ii) BMW (iii) both about the same
- (c) As far as spreads are concerned, which type of cars has more uniform prices?
 (i) Mercedes (ii) BMW (iii) both about the same
- (d) As far as shapes are concerned, they are (i) both symmetric
 (ii) Mercedes symmetric and BMW skewed
 (iii) Mercedes skewed and BMW symmetric (iv) both skewed
- (e) What is the most noticeable difference between the two distributions?
 (i) centers (ii) spreads (iii) shapes (iv) sample sizes
- (f) If there were a subtle difference in average price for all cars of the two types, we'd have a better chance of detecting it with (i) smaller (ii) larger samples.
- (g) If there were a subtle difference in average price for all cars of the two types, we'd have a better chance of detecting it if the standard deviations were
 (i) small (ii) large.
3. (2 pts.) The U.S. government reported on hate crimes for a recent year, noting whether the offender was black or white and whether or not the crime was due to the victim's sexual orientation. The data are shown in this two-way table.

	Against Sexual Orientation	Other Reason	Total
White Offender	680	3030	3710
Black Offender	210	870	1080
Total	890	3900	4790

- (a) Report the proportions of hate crimes due to sexual orientation for white offenders and for black offenders.
- (b) Compare the proportions and tell whether or not it is large enough to convince you that race of the offender plays an important role in whether a hate crime is committed due to the victim's sexual orientation.

(c) What is considered to be the explanatory variable here?