

Week 5

AP Statistics

Homework bundle for this week

本周作业合集

exercises.lol

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2. Exploring Two-Variable Data

Starter Quiz · 课前小测

AP Statistics

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. In 'do students who study more score higher?', which is the response variable?
☐ The score
☐ The hours studied
☐ The student
☐ The subject
2. A table that cross-classifies two categorical variables is a _____ table (two words, first word).

3. Two categorical variables appear independent when their conditional distributions are...
☐ the same across groups
☐ different across groups
☐ based on raw counts
☐ always 50/50
4. A complete scatterplot description mentions which features?
☐ Direction
☐ Form
☐ Strength
☐ Unusual features / outliers

Tick every correct option.

5. What is the largest possible value of a correlation coefficient r ?

6. For $\hat{y} = 55 + 4x$, predict the score when $x = 3$ hours.

7. A house predicted at 300 sold for 330 (thousands). What is the residual?

8. With $r = 0.8$, $s_x = 2$, $s_y = 10$, find the slope $b = r \cdot (s_y/s_x)$.

9. A high-leverage point is one with an extreme value of...

- ☐ x (horizontal)
- ☐ y only
- ☐ the residual
- ☐ the correlation

10. An observed association between two variables proves that one causes the other.
☐ True ☐ False

AP Statistics

1. The score

The score is the outcome we want to explain — the response. Hours studied is explanatory.

2. two-way

A two-way (contingency) table.

3. the same across groups

Same conditional distributions → no association → independence.

4. Direction; Form; Strength; Unusual features / outliers

All four — direction, form, strength, and any outliers, in context.

5. 1

r ranges from -1 to 1 , so the maximum is 1 .

6. 67

$$55 + 4(3) = 55 + 12 = 67.$$

7. 30

$$\text{Residual} = \text{observed} - \text{predicted} = 330 - 300 = 30.$$

8. 4

$$b = 0.8 \times (10/2) = 0.8 \times 5 = 4.$$

9. x (horizontal)

Leverage is about an extreme x -value; an outlier is a large residual.

10. False

Association is not causation — other explanations remain possible.

2.1 Introducing Statistics: Are Variables Related?

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 9 marks**

KEY WORDS association 关联 • explanatory variable 解释变量 • response variable 响应变量

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **whether variables are related**.

You must be able to:

- pose a **statistical question** about a relationship between two variables
- distinguish an **explanatory variable** 解释变量 from a **response variable** 响应变量
- recognise that an **association** 关联 describes how two variables vary together

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ Explanatory and response

The **explanatory variable** is the one we think explains or predicts changes; the **response variable** is the outcome we measure.

■ Association

An **association** means the two variables **vary together** — as one changes, the other tends to change too. (An association is not the same as causation.)

2 Practice

2.1 State the difference between an explanatory and a response variable. [2]

2.2 Define an association between two variables. [1]

2.3 In “does study time affect test score?”, name the explanatory variable. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The variable we think explains or predicts changes is the [1]

- **A** response variable
 - **B** explanatory variable
 - **C** categorical variable
 - **D** outlier
-

3.2 An association means that two variables [1]

- **A** are unrelated
 - **B** vary together
 - **C** are identical
 - **D** are both categorical
-

3.3 A study examines hours of sleep and reaction time.

(a) Name the explanatory variable. [1]

(b) Name the response variable. [1]

(c) State what an association between them would show. [1]

Solutions

2.1 the explanatory variable is thought to explain changes; the response variable is the measured outcome.

2.2 the two variables vary together (as one changes, so does the other).

2.3 study time.

3.1 B.

3.2 B.

3.3 (a) hours of sleep. (b) reaction time. (c) that reaction time varies together with hours of sleep.

Descriptive Statistics

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$
$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$
$$r = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s_x} \right) \left(\frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{s_y} \right)$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$
$$\bar{y} = a + b\bar{x}$$
$$b = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$$

STATISTICS
SECTION II
Part A
Questions 1-5

Spend about 65 minutes on this part of the exam.
Percent of Section II score—75

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

1. Researchers studying a pack of gray wolves in North America collected data on the length x , in meters, from nose to tip of tail, and the weight y , in kilograms, of the wolves. A scatterplot of weight versus length revealed a relationship between the two variables described as positive, linear, and strong.
- (a) For the situation described above, explain what is meant by each of the following words.
- (i) Positive:
 - (ii) Linear:
 - (iii) Strong:
- The data collected from the wolves were used to create the least-squares equation $\hat{y} = -16.46 + 35.02x$.
- (b) Interpret the meaning of the slope of the least-squares regression line in context.
- (c) One wolf in the pack with a length of 1.4 meters had a residual of -9.67 kilograms. What was the weight of the wolf?

2.2 Representing Two Categorical Variables

KEY WORDS joint 联合 • conditional 条件 • marginal 边缘 • two-way table 双向表

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **representing two categorical variables**.
You must be able to:

- organise two categorical variables in a **two-way table** 双向表
- calculate **joint** 联合, **marginal** 边缘, and **conditional** 条件 relative frequencies
- display the relationship with a **segmented** or **side-by-side bar chart**

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ Three kinds of relative frequency

From a two-way table with grand total N :

- **Joint** — one cell $\div N$.
- **Marginal** — a row or column total $\div N$.
- **Conditional** — a cell $\div$ its **row (or column)** total.

■ Displaying it

A **segmented (stacked)** or **side-by-side** bar chart shows how the categories of one variable break down by the other.

2 Practice

2.1 Define a joint relative frequency. [1]

2.2 Define a marginal relative frequency. [1]

2.3 In a survey of 50 people, 20 are "young and answered yes". Find the joint relative frequency. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A conditional relative frequency is a proportion within [1]

- **A** the whole table
- **B** one row or one column
- **C** a single cell only
- **D** no group

3.2 A row or column total divided by the grand total is a _____ relative frequency.[1]

- **A** joint
- **B** marginal
- **C** conditional
- **D** none of these

3.3 Of 80 students, 24 are "sporty and pass".

(a) Find the joint relative frequency of "sporty and pass". [2]

(b) Name a chart that displays two categorical variables. [1]

Solutions

2.1 the proportion of the whole in one cell (one combination of categories).

2.2 the proportion of the whole in one category (a row or column total over the grand total).

2.3 $\frac{20}{50} = 0.40$.

3.1 **B**.

3.2 **B**.

3.3 (a) $\frac{24}{80} = 0.30$. (b) a segmented or side-by-side bar chart.

I. Descriptive Statistics

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

$$r = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s_x} \right) \left(\frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{s_y} \right)$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$\bar{y} = a + b\bar{x}$$

$$b = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$$

II. Probability and Distributions

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

Probability Distribution	Mean	Standard Deviation
Discrete random variable, X	$\mu_X = E(X) = \sum x_i P(x_i)$	$\sigma_X = \sqrt{\sum (x_i - \mu_X)^2 P(x_i)}$
If X has a binomial distribution with parameters n and p , then: $P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$ where $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$	$\mu_X = np$	$\sigma_X = \sqrt{np(1-p)}$
If X has a geometric distribution with parameter p , then: $P(X = x) = (1-p)^{x-1} p$ where $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$	$\mu_X = \frac{1}{p}$	$\sigma_X = \frac{\sqrt{1-p}}{p}$

5. A research center conducted a national survey about teenage behavior. Teens were asked whether they had consumed a soft drink in the past week. The following table shows the counts for three independent random samples from major cities.

	Baltimore	Detroit	San Diego	Total
Yes	727	1,232	1,482	3,441
No	177	431	798	1,406
Total	904	1,663	2,280	4,847

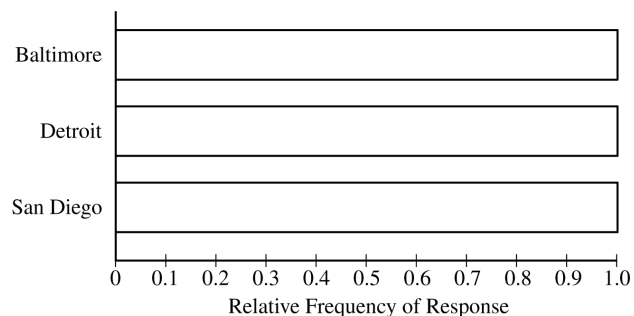
- (a) Suppose one teen is randomly selected from each city's sample. A researcher claims that the likelihood of selecting a teen from Baltimore who consumed a soft drink in the past week is less than the likelihood of selecting a teen from either one of the other cities who consumed a soft drink in the past week because Baltimore has the least number of teens who consumed a soft drink. Is the researcher's claim correct? Explain your answer.

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Use a pencil or pen with black or dark blue ink only. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.

(b) Consider the values in the table.

(i) Construct a segmented bar chart of relative frequencies based on the information in the table.



(ii) Which city had the smallest proportion of teens who consumed a soft drink in the previous week? Determine the value of the proportion.

(c) Consider the inference procedure that is appropriate for investigating whether there is a difference among the three cities in the proportion of all teens who consumed a soft drink in the past week.

(i) Identify the appropriate inference procedure.

(ii) Identify the hypotheses of the test.

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Use a pencil or pen with black or dark blue ink only. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.

STATISTICS

SECTION II

Part A

Questions 1-5

Spend about 65 minutes on this part of the exam.

Percent of Section II score—75

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

1. An administrator at a large university is interested in determining whether the residential status of a student is associated with level of participation in extracurricular activities. Residential status is categorized as on campus for students living in university housing and off campus otherwise. A simple random sample of 100 students in the university was taken, and each student was asked the following two questions.

- Are you an on campus student or an off campus student?
- In how many extracurricular activities do you participate?

The responses of the 100 students are summarized in the frequency table shown.

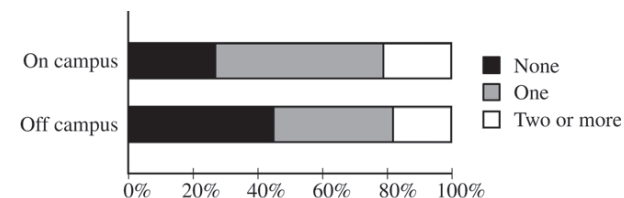
Level of Participation in Extracurricular Activities	Residential Status		Total
	On campus	Off campus	
No activities	9	30	39
One activity	17	25	42
Two or more activities	7	12	19
Total	33	67	100

(a) Calculate the proportion of on campus students in the sample who participate in at least one extracurricular activity and the proportion of off campus students in the sample who participate in at least one extracurricular activity.

On campus proportion:

Off campus proportion:

The responses of the 100 students are summarized in the segmented bar graph shown.



(b) Write a few sentences summarizing what the graph reveals about the association between residential status and level of participation in extracurricular activities among the 100 students in the sample.

- (c) After verifying that the conditions for inference were satisfied, the administrator performed a chi-square test of the following hypotheses.
- H_0 : There is no association between residential status and level of participation in extracurricular activities among the students at the university.
- H_a : There is an association between residential status and level of participation in extracurricular activities among the students at the university.

The test resulted in a p -value of 0.23. Based on the p -value, what conclusion should the administrator make?

2.3 Statistics for Two Categorical Variables

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 8 marks**

KEY WORDS independent 独立 • conditional distribution 条件分布

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **statistics for two categorical variables**.

You must be able to:

- compare **conditional distributions** 条件分布 across categories
- decide whether two categorical variables show an **association** or appear **independent** 独立
- interpret **differences in proportions** between groups in context

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ Comparing conditional distributions

To check for a relationship, compare the **conditional distributions** of one variable across the categories of the other.

■ Association vs independence

- If the conditional distributions are **noticeably different**, there is an **association**.
- If they are **about the same**, the variables appear **independent**.

Always describe the **difference in proportions** in context — and remember association is **not** causation.

2 Practice

2.1 State how to check for an association between two categorical variables. [1]

2.2 State what it means for two categorical variables to appear independent. [1]

2.3 In group A, 40% buy; in group B, 70% buy. State whether there is an association.[1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Two categorical variables appear independent if their conditional distributions are[1]

- **A** very different
 - **B** roughly the same
 - **C** exactly zero
 - **D** categorical
-

3.2 An association is shown by [1]

- **A** equal proportions across groups
 - **B** differences in proportions across groups
 - **C** a single variable
 - **D** a mean
-

3.3 Among smokers, 30% cough daily; among non-smokers, 5% do.

(a) Find the difference in proportions. [1]

(b) State whether there is an association. [1]

(c) State one caution about concluding causation. [1]

Solutions

2.1 compare the conditional distributions across the categories of one variable.

2.2 their conditional distributions are roughly the same.

2.3 yes — the proportions differ noticeably.

3.1 B.

3.2 B.

3.3 (a) $30\% - 5\% = 25$ percentage points. (b) yes, there is an association. (c) an association does not prove that one variable causes the other.

5. A researcher is investigating whether there is an association among professional athletes between age-group (in years) and type of sport played (basketball, football, baseball). The age-group and type of sport played for all 4,193 professional athletes in these sports for a recent year are given in the two-way table.

Age-Group by Type of Sport Played

Age (years)	Basketball	Football	Baseball	Total
Age < 25	232	807	259	1,298
$25 \leq \text{Age} < 30$	175	1,326	620	2,121
$30 \leq \text{Age} < 35$	90	287	276	653
$35 \leq \text{Age}$	19	41	61	121
Total	516	2,461	1,216	4,193

Part A

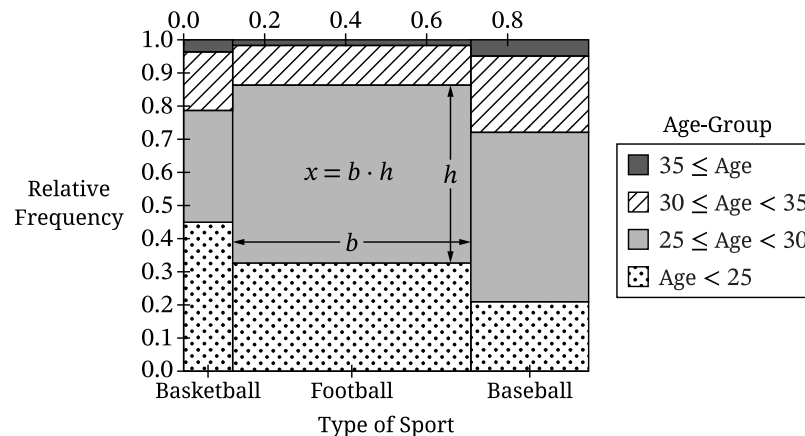
Consider the two-way table.

- What is the probability a randomly selected professional athlete is a football player? Show your work.
- What is the probability a randomly selected professional athlete is in the age-group of " $25 \leq \text{Age} < 30$ " given they are a football player? Show your work.

Part B

A mosaic plot was constructed using the information in the two-way table. Use the mosaic plot to answer the following questions.

Relative Frequency of Age-Group by Type of Sport Played



- The b and h displayed in the mosaic plot each represent a probability calculated in part A. Which probability does b correspond to: the probability calculated in part A (i) or the probability calculated in part A (ii)?
- What probability does the x displayed in the mosaic plot represent in context?

Part C

Use the information to answer the following questions.

- Are the events "Baseball" and " $35 \leq \text{Age}$ " mutually exclusive events? Explain.
- Are the events "Baseball" and " $35 \leq \text{Age}$ " independent events? Show your work.

Part D

Consider the data of all professional athletes from the two-way table. Determine if it is appropriate to carry out a chi-square test for independence to investigate whether there is an association between age-group and sport played using these data. Explain your answer.

I. Descriptive Statistics

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

$$r = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s_x} \right) \left(\frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{s_y} \right)$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$\bar{y} = a + b\bar{x}$$

$$b = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$$

II. Probability and Distributions

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

Probability Distribution	Mean	Standard Deviation
Discrete random variable, X	$\mu_X = E(X) = \sum x_i P(x_i)$	$\sigma_X = \sqrt{\sum (x_i - \mu_X)^2 P(x_i)}$
If X has a binomial distribution with parameters n and p , then: $P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$ where $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$	$\mu_X = np$	$\sigma_X = \sqrt{np(1-p)}$
If X has a geometric distribution with parameter p , then: $P(X = x) = (1-p)^{x-1} p$ where $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$	$\mu_X = \frac{1}{p}$	$\sigma_X = \sqrt{\frac{1-p}{p^2}}$

5. Baseball cards are trading cards that feature data on a player's performance in baseball games. Michelle is at a national baseball card collector's convention with approximately 20,000 attendees. She notices that some collectors have both regular cards, which are easily obtained, and rare cards, which are harder to obtain. Michelle believes that there is a relationship between the number of months a collector has been collecting baseball cards and whether the majority of the cards (cards appearing more often) in their collection are regular or rare. She obtains information from a random sample of 500 baseball card collectors at the convention and records how many full months they have been collecting baseball cards and whether the majority of the cards in their card collection are regular or rare. Her results are displayed in a two-way table.

Majority Type of Baseball Cards and Months of Collecting Baseball Cards

	Fewer Than 6 Months	6 - 10 Months	11 - 15 Months	16 - 20 Months	21 or More Months	Total
Has a Majority of Regular Baseball Cards	80	84	71	76	112	423
Has a Majority of Rare Baseball Cards	11	16	9	6	35	77
Total	91	100	80	82	147	500

- (a) If one collector from the sample is selected at random, what is the probability that the collector has been collecting baseball cards for 11 or more months and has a majority of regular baseball cards? Show your work.
- (b) Given that a randomly selected collector from the sample has been collecting baseball cards for fewer than 6 months, what is the probability the collector has a majority of regular baseball cards? Show your work.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 5** on this page.

- (c) Michelle believes there is a relationship between the number of months spent collecting baseball cards and which type of card is the majority in the collection (regular or rare).
- (i) Name the hypothesis test Michelle should use to investigate her belief. Do not perform the hypothesis test.

- (ii) State the appropriate null and alternative hypotheses for the hypothesis test you identified in (c-i). Do not perform the hypothesis test.

- (d) After completing the hypothesis test described in part (c), Michelle obtains a p -value of 0.0075. Assuming the conditions for inference are met, what conclusion should Michelle make about her belief? Justify your response.

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STATISTICS
SECTION II, Part B
Suggested Time—25 minutes
1 Question

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

To compare success rates for treating allergies at two clinics that specialize in treating allergy sufferers, researchers selected random samples of patient records from the two clinics. The following table summarizes the data.

	Clinic A	Clinic B	Total
Unsuccessful treatment	51	33	84
Successful treatment	88	35	123
Total	139	68	207

- (a) (i) Complete the following table by recording the relative frequencies of successful and unsuccessful treatments at each clinic.

	Clinic A	Clinic B
Unsuccessful treatment		
Successful treatment		

- (ii) Based on the relative frequency table in part (a-i), which clinic is more successful in treating allergy sufferers? Justify your answer.

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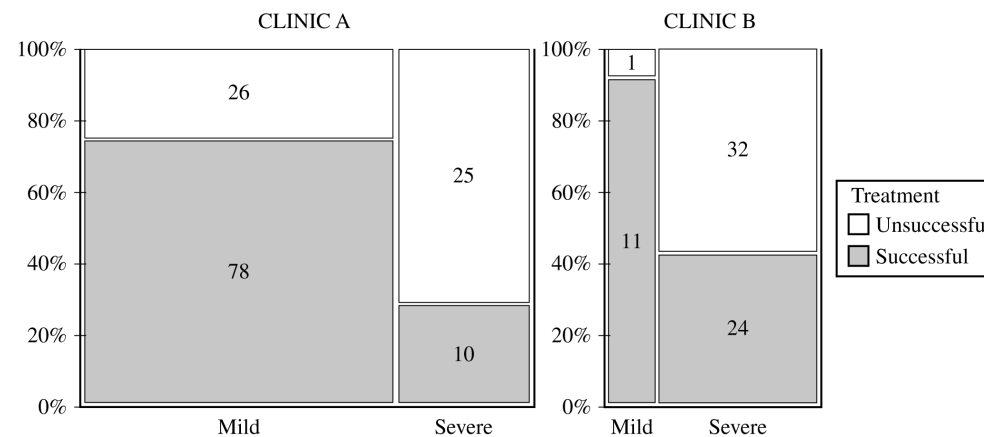
Continue your response to **QUESTION 6** on this page.

- (b) Based on the design of the study, would a statistically significant result allow the researchers to conclude that receiving treatments at the clinic you selected in part (a-ii) causes a higher percentage of successful treatments than at the other clinic? Explain your answer.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 6** on this page.

A physician who worked at both clinics believed that it was important to separate the patients in the study by severity of the patient's allergy (severe or mild). The physician constructed the following mosaic plot. The values in the mosaic plot represent the number of patients who were either successfully treated or unsuccessfully treated in each allergy severity group within each clinic. For example, the value 78 represents the number of patients successfully treated in the mild group within Clinic A.



Based on the mosaic plot, the physician concluded the following:

For mild allergy sufferers, **Clinic B** was more successful in treating allergies.

For severe allergy sufferers, **Clinic B** was more successful in treating allergies.

- (c) (i) For each clinic, which allergy severity is treated more successfully? Justify your answer.

• Clinic A:

• Clinic B:

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Name:

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Continue your response to **QUESTION 6** on this page.

(ii) For each clinic, which allergy severity is more likely to be treated? Justify your answer.

• Clinic A:

• Clinic B:

(d) Using your answers from part (c), give a reasonable explanation of why the more successful clinic identified in part (a-ii) is the same as or different from the physician's conclusion that Clinic B is more successful in treating both severe and mild allergies.

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Name:

AP Statistics: 2022

STOP

END OF EXAM

Name:

AP Statistics: 2022

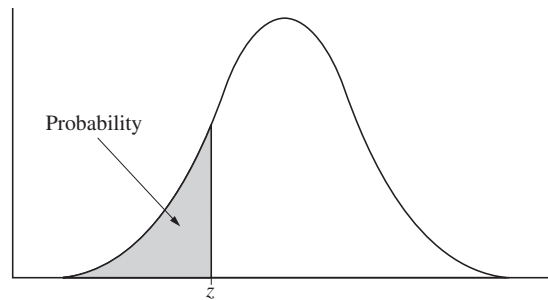


Table A Standard normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

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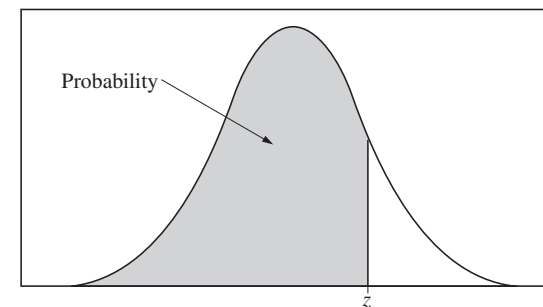


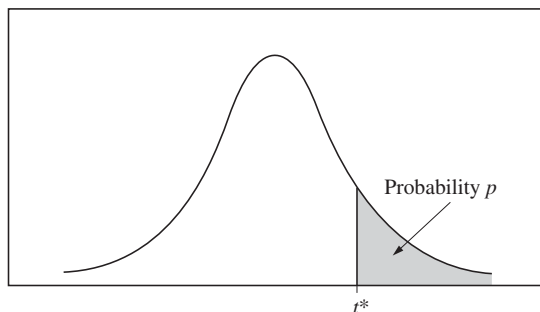
Table A (Continued)

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

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Table entry for p and C is the point t^* with probability p lying above it and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^* .

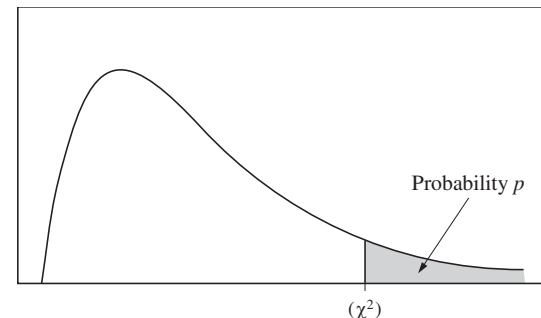
Table B t distribution critical values

	Tail probability p											
df	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001	.0005
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3	318.3	636.6
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33	31.60
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21	12.92
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.611	3.922
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.768
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937	3.261	3.496
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887	3.195	3.416
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871	3.174	3.390
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813	3.098	3.300
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.091	3.291
	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	96%	98%	99%	99.5%	99.8%	99.9%
	Confidence level C											

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Table entry for p is the point (χ^2) with probability p lying above it.

Table C χ^2 critical values

	Tail probability p											
df	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001	.0005
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83	12.12
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82	15.20
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27	17.73
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47	20.00
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51	22.11
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46	24.10
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32	26.02
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12	27.87
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88	29.67
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59	31.42
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26	33.14
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91	34.82
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53	36.48
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12	38.11
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70	39.72
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25	41.31
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79	42.88
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31	44.43
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82	45.97
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31	47.50
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80	49.01
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27	50.51
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73	52.00
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18	53.48
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62	54.95
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05	56.41
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48	57.86
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89	59.30
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30	60.73
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70	62.16
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40	76.09
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66	89.56
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61	102.7
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8	128.3
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4	153.2

5. A research center conducted a national survey about teenage behavior. Teens were asked whether they had consumed a soft drink in the past week. The following table shows the counts for three independent random samples from major cities.

	Baltimore	Detroit	San Diego	Total
Yes	727	1,232	1,482	3,441
No	177	431	798	1,406
Total	904	1,663	2,280	4,847

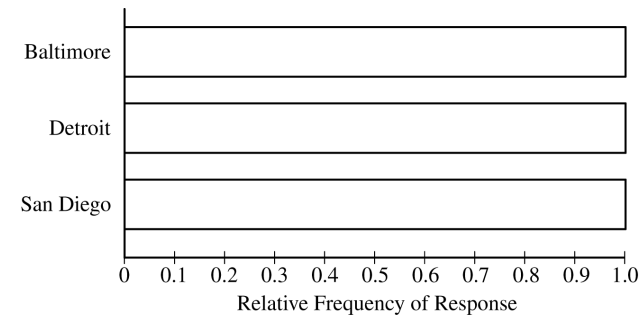
- (a) Suppose one teen is randomly selected from each city's sample. A researcher claims that the likelihood of selecting a teen from Baltimore who consumed a soft drink in the past week is less than the likelihood of selecting a teen from either one of the other cities who consumed a soft drink in the past week because Baltimore has the least number of teens who consumed a soft drink. Is the researcher's claim correct? Explain your answer.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Use a pencil or pen with black or dark blue ink only. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.

- (b) Consider the values in the table.

- (i) Construct a segmented bar chart of relative frequencies based on the information in the table.



- (ii) Which city had the smallest proportion of teens who consumed a soft drink in the previous week? Determine the value of the proportion.

- (c) Consider the inference procedure that is appropriate for investigating whether there is a difference among the three cities in the proportion of all teens who consumed a soft drink in the past week.

- (i) Identify the appropriate inference procedure.

- (ii) Identify the hypotheses of the test.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Use a pencil or pen with black or dark blue ink only. Do NOT write your name. Do NOT write outside the box.

2. Product advertisers studied the effects of television ads on children's choices for two new snacks. The advertisers used two 30-second television ads in an experiment. One ad was for a new sugary snack called Choco-Zuties, and the other ad was for a new healthy snack called Apple-Zuties.

For the experiment, 75 children were randomly assigned to one of three groups, A, B, or C. Each child individually watched a 30-minute television program that was interrupted for 5 minutes of advertising. The advertising was the same for each group with the following exceptions.

- The advertising for group A included the Choco-Zuties ad but not the Apple-Zuties ad.
- The advertising for group B included the Apple-Zuties ad but not the Choco-Zuties ad.
- The advertising for group C included neither the Choco-Zuties ad nor the Apple-Zuties ad.

After the program, the children were offered a choice between the two snacks. The table below summarizes their choices.

Group	Type of Ad	Number Who Chose Choco-Zuties	Number Who Chose Apple-Zuties
A	Choco-Zuties only	21	4
B	Apple-Zuties only	13	12
C	Neither	22	3

- (a) Do the data provide convincing statistical evidence that there is an association between type of ad and children's choice of snack among all children similar to those who participated in the experiment?

- (b) Write a few sentences describing the effect of each ad on children's choice of snack.

STATISTICS

SECTION II

Part A

Questions 1-5

Spend about 65 minutes on this part of the exam.

Percent of Section II score—75

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

1. An administrator at a large university is interested in determining whether the residential status of a student is associated with level of participation in extracurricular activities. Residential status is categorized as on campus for students living in university housing and off campus otherwise. A simple random sample of 100 students in the university was taken, and each student was asked the following two questions.

- Are you an on campus student or an off campus student?
- In how many extracurricular activities do you participate?

The responses of the 100 students are summarized in the frequency table shown.

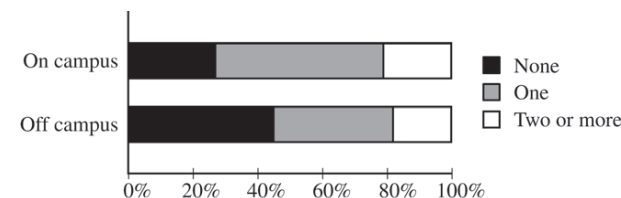
Level of Participation in Extracurricular Activities	Residential Status		Total
	On campus	Off campus	
No activities	9	30	39
One activity	17	25	42
Two or more activities	7	12	19
Total	33	67	100

- (a) Calculate the proportion of on campus students in the sample who participate in at least one extracurricular activity and the proportion of off campus students in the sample who participate in at least one extracurricular activity.

On campus proportion:

Off campus proportion:

The responses of the 100 students are summarized in the segmented bar graph shown.



- (b) Write a few sentences summarizing what the graph reveals about the association between residential status and level of participation in extracurricular activities among the 100 students in the sample.

- (c) After verifying that the conditions for inference were satisfied, the administrator performed a chi-square test of the following hypotheses.

H_0 : There is no association between residential status and level of participation in extracurricular activities among the students at the university.

H_a : There is an association between residential status and level of participation in extracurricular activities among the students at the university.

The test resulted in a p -value of 0.23. Based on the p -value, what conclusion should the administrator make?

2.4 Representing the Relationship Between Two Quantitative Variables

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 9 marks**

KEY WORDS scatterplot 散点图 • form 形态 • direction 方向 • strength 强度

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **the relationship between two quantitative variables**.

You must be able to:

- display two quantitative variables with a **scatterplot** 散点图
- describe the **direction** 方向, **form** 形态, and **strength** 强度 of the pattern
- identify **outliers** or departures from the pattern

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ Scatterplots

A **scatterplot** plots two quantitative variables, one on each axis.

■ Direction, form, strength

- **Direction** — positive (both rise) or negative (one rises as the other falls).
- **Form** — linear or curved.
- **Strength** — how tightly the points cluster around the pattern.

Note any **outliers** or points that depart from the overall pattern.

2 Practice

2.1 State what a scatterplot displays.

[1]

2.2 Name the three things to describe about a scatterplot's pattern. [2]

2.3 State what a “negative direction” means. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A scatterplot displays [1]

- **A** one categorical variable
- **B** two quantitative variables
- **C** a boxplot
- **D** a mean

3.2 As one variable rises and the other falls, the direction is [1]

- **A** positive
- **B** negative
- **C** zero
- **D** curved

3.3 A scatterplot of height versus weight rises to the right in a tight straight-line pattern.

(a) State the direction. [1]

(b) State the form. [1]

(c) State the strength. [1]

Solutions

2.1 two quantitative variables, one on each axis.

2.2 direction, form, strength.

2.3 as one variable increases, the other tends to decrease.

3.1 B.

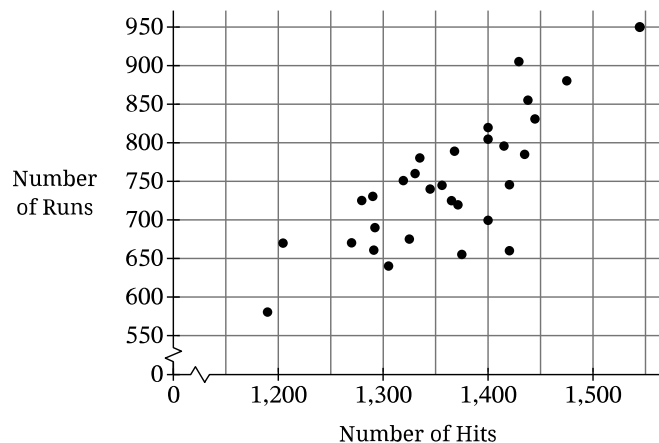
3.2 B.

3.3 (a) positive. (b) linear. (c) strong.

The following information applies to parts A and B.

6. To win a game, a baseball team needs to score runs. To score runs, players need to get on base. The primary way players get on base is by hitting the ball. Figure 1 shows the relationship between the number of hits and the number of runs for 30 randomly selected professional baseball teams.

Figure 1. Scatterplot of Number of Runs by Number of Hits



Part A

Consider the scatterplot in Figure 1.

- Describe the relationship between the number of hits and the number of runs for these baseball teams, in context.
- Based on the data from the sample of 30 teams, an equation of the least-squares regression line model for predicting the number of runs from the number of hits is as follows.

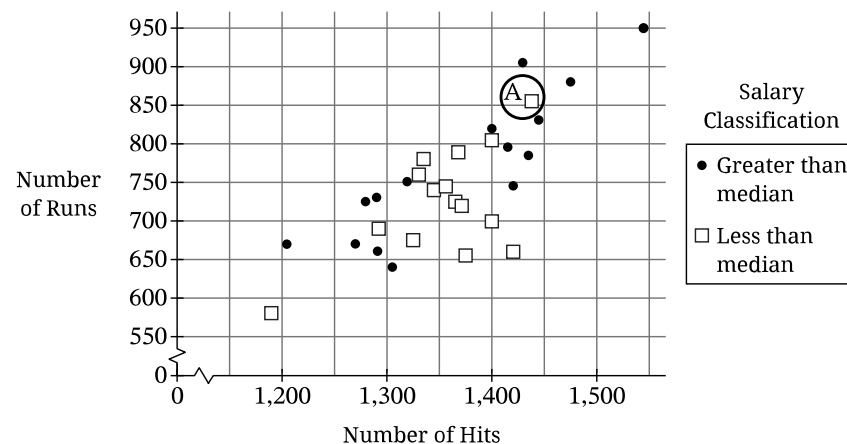
$$\text{Predicted number of runs} = -372.2 + 0.823(\text{number of hits})$$

Using the given regression equation, calculate the point estimate for the predicted number of runs a team would score if they were to achieve their goal of 1,250 hits. Show your work.

Part B

Each team has a total salary equal to the sum of the salaries of all players on the team. The median total salary for the sample of 30 teams is \$160 million. In Figure 2, points with dots represent teams with a total salary greater than the median, and points with squares represent teams with a total salary less than the median.

Figure 2. Scatterplot of Number of Runs by Number of Hits and Salary Classification



Consider the scatterplot in Figure 2.

- Compare the team represented by the point that is circled and labeled A with the other teams that have the same total salary classification.
- For each salary classification, consider the linear relationship between the number of hits and the number of runs. For teams with a total salary greater than the median, is the strength of the linear relationship stronger than, weaker than, or similar to the strength of the linear relationship for teams with a total salary less than the median? Explain.

Part C

Different types of intervals can be used when working with linear regression models. One type of interval is a confidence interval for the slope of the least-squares regression line. Two other types of intervals in the context of this problem are as follows:

- A confidence interval that estimates the mean number of runs for all teams with a specific number of hits.
- A prediction interval that predicts the number of runs for a single team with a specific number of hits.

All three intervals use the same basic formula:

$$\text{Point Estimate} \pm t^* (\text{standard error}),$$

where critical value t^* comes from a t -distribution that has $n - 2$ degrees of freedom. The same critical value is used when finding each of these intervals with the same level of confidence.

Consider the point estimate for the predicted number of runs found in part A (ii) for the team whose goal is to achieve 1,250 hits next year. Recall that this value was calculated using the linear regression model based on the data from the sample of 30 teams.

- What is the critical value for a 95% confidence level that would be used for the confidence interval for the mean number of runs as well as for the prediction interval for the number of runs? Indicate the answer to two decimal places.
- The standard error for the confidence interval for the mean number of runs is 17.48. Assuming the conditions for inference are met, calculate the 95% confidence interval for the mean number of runs for all teams with 1,250 hits. Show your work.
- The standard error for the prediction interval for the number of runs is 56.78. Assuming the conditions for inference are met, calculate the 95% prediction interval for the number of runs for a single team with 1,250 hits. Show your work.

Part D

- Would a distribution of sample means be expected to have more variability or less variability than a distribution of individual observations? Explain.
- The standard error used in the confidence interval that estimates the mean number of runs for all teams with x hits can be found using the following formula.

$$\sqrt{s^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right)}$$

The standard error used in the prediction interval that predicts the number of runs for a single team with x hits can be found using the following formula.

$$\sqrt{s^2 + s^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right)}$$

In both standard error formulas, s is the standard deviation of the residuals, n is the sample size, and $\bar{x}$ is the sample mean number of hits. Based on the answer from part D (i) and the standard error formulas for the confidence interval and the prediction interval, explain why the prediction interval calculated in part C (iii) is wider than the confidence interval calculated in part C (ii).

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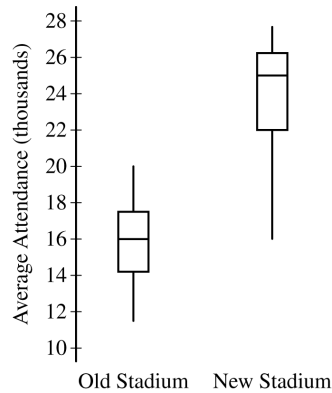
Part B

Question 6

Spend about 25 minutes on this part of the exam.

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

5. Attendance at games for a certain baseball team is being investigated by the team owner. The following boxplots summarize the attendance, measured as average number of attendees per game, for 47 years of the team's existence. The boxplots include the 30 years of games played in the old stadium and the 17 years played in the new stadium.

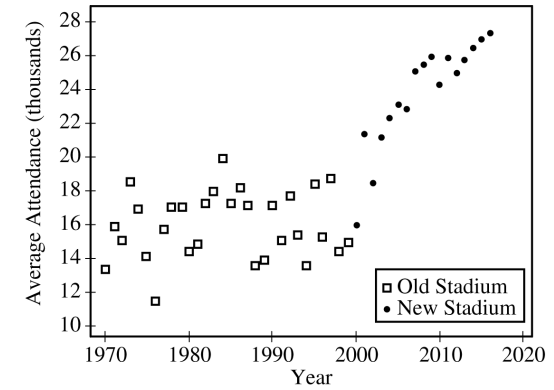


- (a) Compare the distributions of average attendance between the old and new stadiums.

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The following scatterplot shows average attendance versus year.

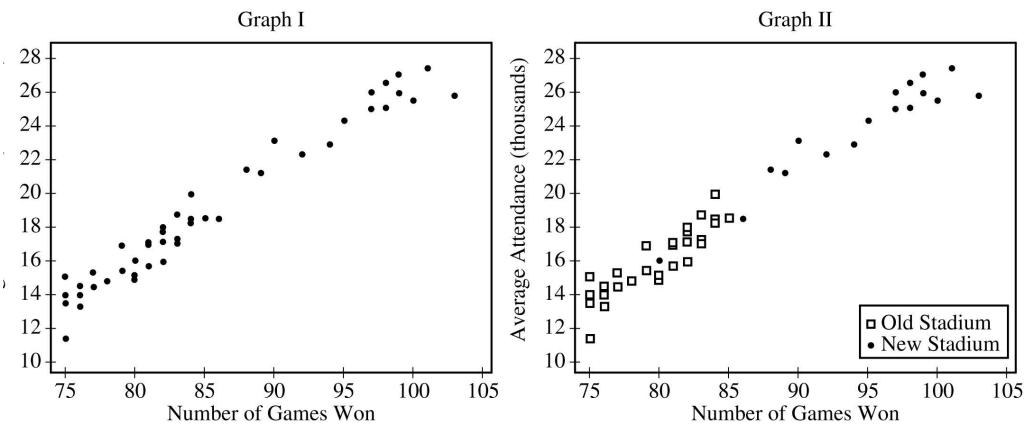


- (b) Compare the trends in average attendance over time between the old and new stadium.

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(c) Consider the following scatterplots.



(i) Graph I shows the average attendance versus number of games won for each year. Describe the relationship between the variables.

(ii) Graph II shows the same information as Graph I, but also indicates the old and new stadiums. Does Graph II suggest that the rate at which attendance changes as number of games won increases is different in the new stadium compared to the old stadium? Explain your reasoning.

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(d) Consider the three variables: number of games won, year, and stadium. Based on the graphs, explain how one of those variables could be a confounding variable in the relationship between average attendance and the other variables.

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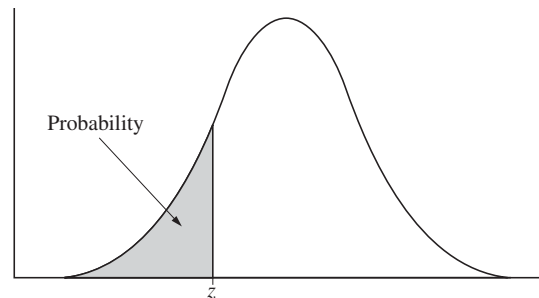
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STOP**END OF EXAM**

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Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .**Table A** Standard normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

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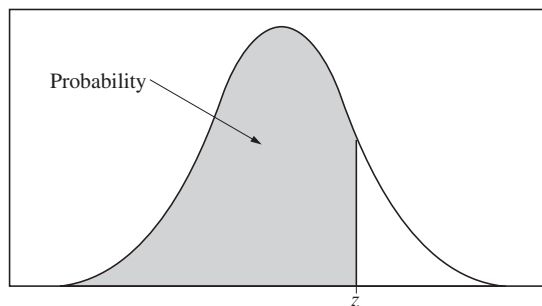
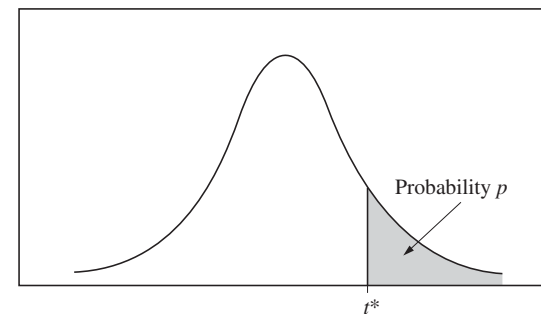


Table A (Continued)

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

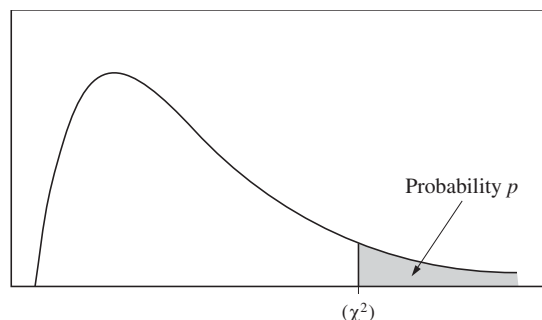
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Table B t distribution critical values

df	Tail probability p									
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807
Confidence level C										
50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 95% 96% 98% 99% 99.5% 99.8% 99.9%										

Table entry for p is the point (χ^2) with probability p lying above it.

Table C χ^2 critical values

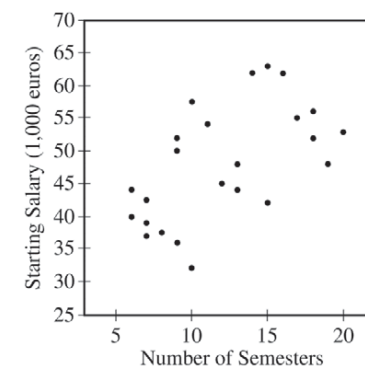
df	Tail probability p										
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4

STATISTICS
SECTION II
Part B
Question 6

Spend about 25 minutes on this part of the exam.
Percent of Section II score—25

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

6. A newspaper in Germany reported that the more semesters needed to complete an academic program at the university, the greater the starting salary in the first year of a job. The report was based on a study that used a random sample of 24 people who had recently completed an academic program. Information was collected on the number of semesters each person in the sample needed to complete the program and the starting salary, in thousands of euros, for the first year of a job. The data are shown in the scatterplot below.



- (a) Does the scatterplot support the newspaper report about number of semesters and starting salary? Justify your answer.

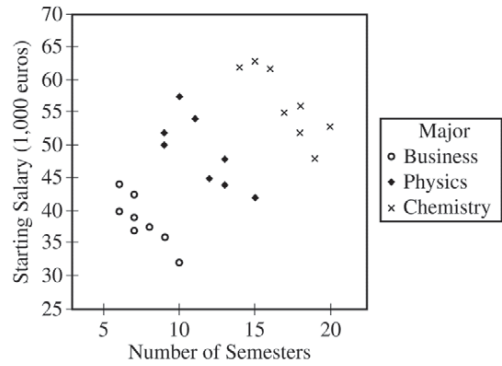
The table below shows computer output from a linear regression analysis on the data.

Predictor	Coef	SE Coef	T	P
Constant	34.018	4.455	7.64	0.000
Semesters	1.1594	0.3482	3.33	0.003

$S = 7.37702$ $R\text{-Sq} = 33.5\%$ $R\text{-Sq(adj)} = 30.5\%$

- (b) Identify the slope of the least-squares regression line, and interpret the slope in context.

An independent researcher received the data from the newspaper and conducted a new analysis by separating the data into three groups based on the major of each person. A revised scatterplot identifying the major of each person is shown below.



- (c) Based on the people in the sample, describe the association between starting salary and number of semesters for the business majors.
- (d) Based on the people in the sample, compare the median starting salaries for the three majors.
- (e) Based on the analysis conducted by the independent researcher, how could the newspaper report be modified to give a better description of the relationship between the number of semesters and the starting salary for the people in the sample?

STOP
END OF EXAM

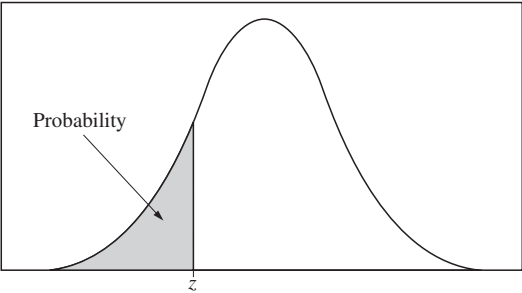


Table A Standard normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

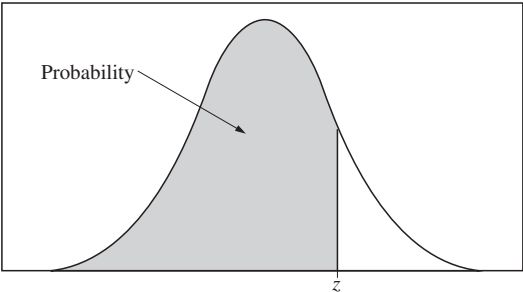


Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

Table A (Continued)

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

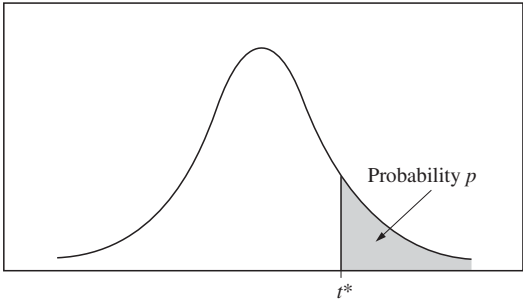


Table entry for p and C is the point t^* with probability p lying above it and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^* .

Table B t distribution critical values

df	Tail probability p									
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807

50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	96%	98%	99%	99.5%	99.8%	99.9%
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Confidence level C

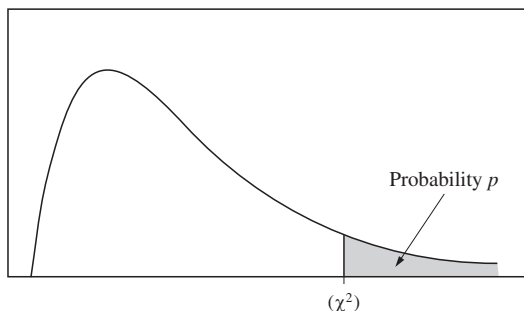
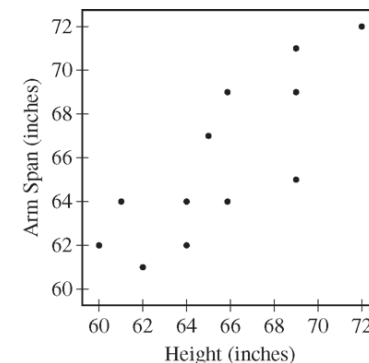


Table entry for p is the point (χ^2) with probability p lying above it.

Table C χ^2 critical values

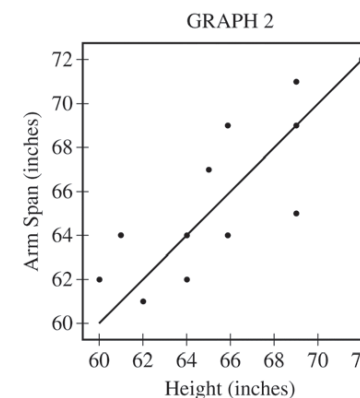
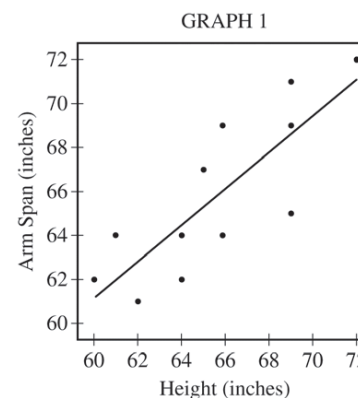
df	Tail probability p										
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4

5. A student measured the heights and the arm spans, rounded to the nearest inch, of each person in a random sample of 12 seniors at a high school. A scatterplot of arm span versus height for the 12 seniors is shown.



- (a) Based on the scatterplot, describe the relationship between arm span and height for the sample of 12 seniors.

Let x represent height, in inches, and let y represent arm span, in inches. Two scatterplots of the same data are shown below. Graph 1 shows the data with the least squares regression line $\hat{y} = 11.74 + 0.8247x$, and graph 2 shows the data with the line $y = x$.



(b) The criteria described in the table below can be used to classify people into one of three body shape categories: square, tall rectangle, or short rectangle.

Square	Tall Rectangle	Short Rectangle
Arm span is equal to height.	Arm span is less than height.	Arm span is greater than height.

(i) For which graph, 1 or 2, is the line helpful in classifying a student’s body shape as square, tall rectangle, or short rectangle? Explain.

(ii) Complete the table of classifications for the 12 seniors.

Classification	Square	Tall Rectangle	Short Rectangle
Frequency			

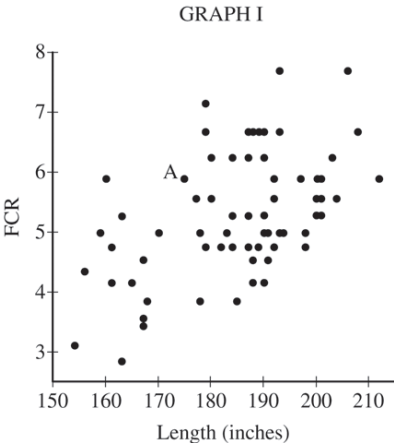
(c) Using the best model for prediction, calculate the predicted arm span for a senior with height 61 inches.

STATISTICS
SECTION II
Part B
Question 6

Spend about 25 minutes on this part of the exam.
Percent of Section II score—25

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

6. Jamal is researching the characteristics of a car that might be useful in predicting the fuel consumption rate (FCR); that is, the number of gallons of gasoline that the car requires to travel 100 miles under conditions of typical city driving. The length of a car is one explanatory variable that can be used to predict FCR. Graph I is a scatterplot showing the lengths of 66 cars plotted with the corresponding FCR. One point on the graph is labeled A.



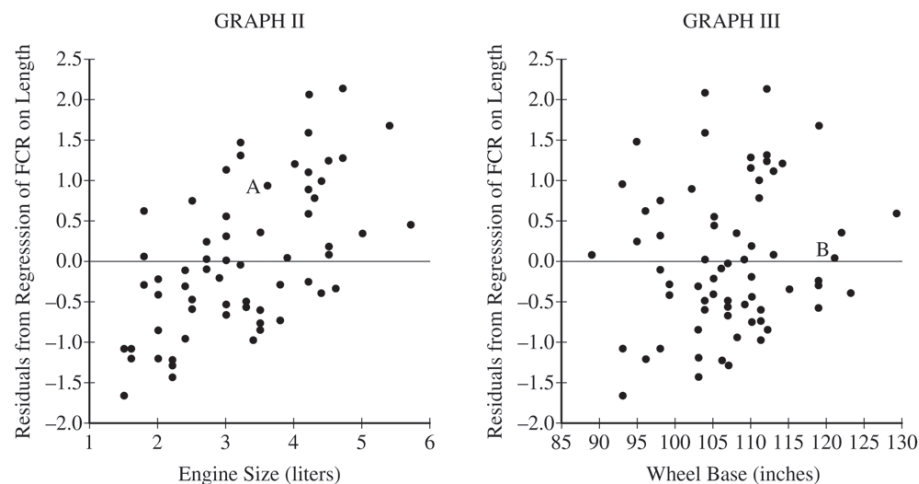
Jamal examined the scatterplot and determined that a linear model would be a reasonable way to express the relationship between FCR and length. A computer output from a linear regression is shown below.

Linear Fit
 $FCR = -1.595789 + 0.0372614 * \text{Length}$

Summary of Fit
RSquare 0.250401
Root Mean Square Error 0.902382
Observations 66

(a) The point on the graph labeled A represents one car of length 175 inches and an FCR of 5.88. Calculate and interpret the residual for the car relative to the least squares regression line.

Jamal knows that it is possible to predict a response variable using more than one explanatory variable. He wants to see if he can improve the original model of predicting FCR from length by including a second explanatory variable in addition to length. He is considering including engine size, in liters, or wheel base (the length between axles), in inches. Graph II is a scatterplot showing the engine size of the 66 cars plotted with the corresponding residuals from the regression of FCR on length. Graph III is a scatterplot showing the wheel base of the 66 cars plotted with the corresponding residuals from the regression of FCR on length.



- (b) In graph II, the point labeled A corresponds to the same car whose point was labeled A in graph I. The measurements for the car represented by point A are given below.

FCR	Length (inches)	Engine Size (liters)	Wheel Base (inches)
5.88	175	3.6	93

- (i) Circle the point on graph III that corresponds to the car represented by point A on graphs I and II.
- (ii) There is a point on graph III labeled B. It is very close to the horizontal line at 0. What does that indicate about the FCR of the car represented by point B?
- (c) Write a few sentences to compare the association between the variables in graph II with the association between the variables in graph III.
- (d) Jamal wants to predict FCR using length and one of the other variables, engine size or wheel base. Based on your response to part (c), which variable, engine size or wheel base, should Jamal use in addition to length if he wants to improve the prediction? Explain why you chose that variable.

STOP

END OF EXAM

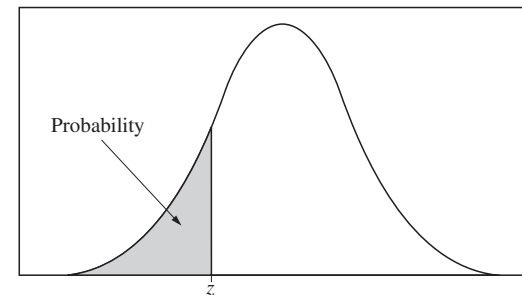


Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

Table A Standard normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

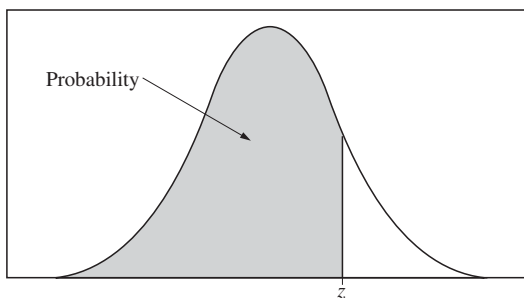
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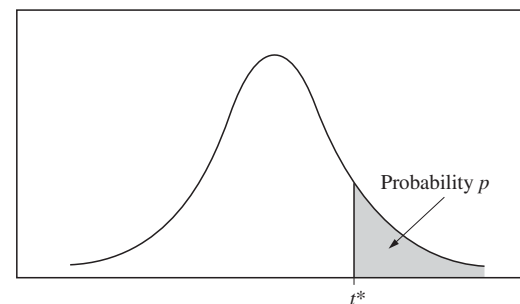
Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

Table A (Continued)

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

Name:

Table entry for p and C is the point t^* with probability p lying above it and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^* .

Table B t distribution critical values

df	Tail probability p									
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807

50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 95% 96% 98% 99% 99.5% 99.8% 99.9%

Confidence level C

Table entry for p is the point (χ^2) with probability p lying above it.

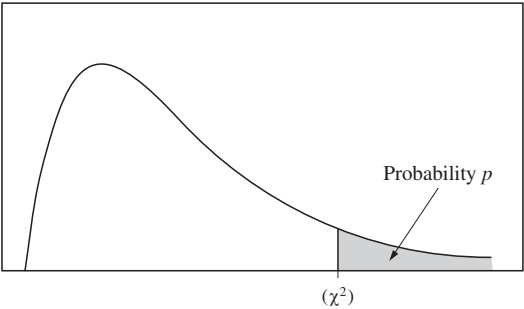


Table C χ^2 critical values

df	Tail probability p										
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4

2.5 Correlation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 9 marks

KEY WORDS correlation coefficient 相关系数 • scatterplot 散点图

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **correlation**.

You must be able to:

- interpret the **correlation coefficient** 相关系数 r as the strength and direction of a **linear** relationship
- explain that r always lies between -1 and 1
- describe how outliers and non-linear patterns make r **misleading**

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ The correlation coefficient

r measures the **strength** and **direction** of a **linear** relationship. Always $-1 \leq r \leq 1$:

- near $+1$: strong positive; near -1 : strong negative; near 0 : weak (little linear relationship).

■ Cautions

r only describes **linear** patterns. **Outliers** and **curved** relationships can make r misleading, so always look at the scatterplot too.

2 Practice

2.1 State the range of the correlation coefficient r . [1]

2.2 State what $r = -0.9$ tells you about the relationship. [2]

2.3 State one thing that can make r misleading. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The correlation coefficient always lies between [1]

- **A** 0 and 1
 - **B** -1 and 1
 - **C** -100 and 100
 - **D** any two values
-

3.2 A correlation of $r = 0.05$ indicates a [1]

- **A** strong positive relationship
 - **B** weak (little linear) relationship
 - **C** perfect relationship
 - **D** strong negative relationship
-

3.3 A data set has $r = 0.85$.

(a) State the direction of the relationship. [1]

(b) State the strength. [1]

(c) State whether r describes a curved relationship well. [1]

Solutions

2.1 between -1 and 1 .

2.2 a strong negative linear relationship.

2.3 an outlier or a non-linear (curved) pattern (any one).

3.1 **B**.

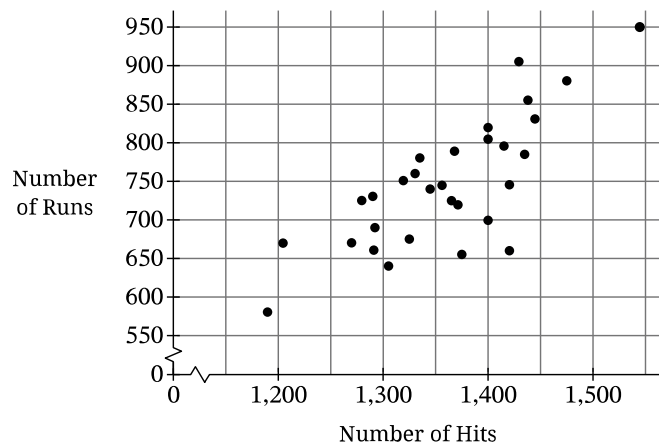
3.2 **B**.

3.3 (a) positive. (b) strong. (c) no — r only measures linear relationships.

The following information applies to parts A and B.

6. To win a game, a baseball team needs to score runs. To score runs, players need to get on base. The primary way players get on base is by hitting the ball. Figure 1 shows the relationship between the number of hits and the number of runs for 30 randomly selected professional baseball teams.

Figure 1. Scatterplot of Number of Runs by Number of Hits



Part A

Consider the scatterplot in Figure 1.

- Describe the relationship between the number of hits and the number of runs for these baseball teams, in context.
- Based on the data from the sample of 30 teams, an equation of the least-squares regression line model for predicting the number of runs from the number of hits is as follows.

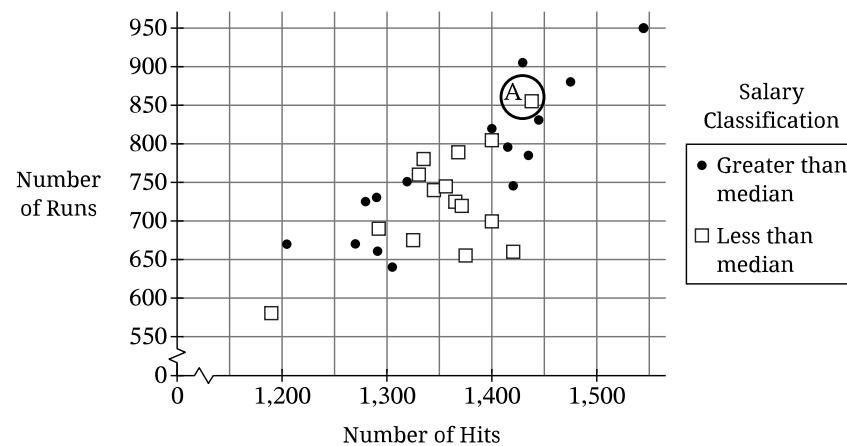
$$\text{Predicted number of runs} = -372.2 + 0.823(\text{number of hits})$$

Using the given regression equation, calculate the point estimate for the predicted number of runs a team would score if they were to achieve their goal of 1,250 hits. Show your work.

Part B

Each team has a total salary equal to the sum of the salaries of all players on the team. The median total salary for the sample of 30 teams is \$160 million. In Figure 2, points with dots represent teams with a total salary greater than the median, and points with squares represent teams with a total salary less than the median.

Figure 2. Scatterplot of Number of Runs by Number of Hits and Salary Classification



Consider the scatterplot in Figure 2.

- Compare the team represented by the point that is circled and labeled A with the other teams that have the same total salary classification.
- For each salary classification, consider the linear relationship between the number of hits and the number of runs. For teams with a total salary greater than the median, is the strength of the linear relationship stronger than, weaker than, or similar to the strength of the linear relationship for teams with a total salary less than the median? Explain.

Part C

Different types of intervals can be used when working with linear regression models. One type of interval is a confidence interval for the slope of the least-squares regression line. Two other types of intervals in the context of this problem are as follows:

- A confidence interval that estimates the mean number of runs for all teams with a specific number of hits.
- A prediction interval that predicts the number of runs for a single team with a specific number of hits.

All three intervals use the same basic formula:

$$\text{Point Estimate} \pm t^* (\text{standard error}),$$

where critical value t^* comes from a t -distribution that has $n - 2$ degrees of freedom. The same critical value is used when finding each of these intervals with the same level of confidence.

Consider the point estimate for the predicted number of runs found in part A (ii) for the team whose goal is to achieve 1,250 hits next year. Recall that this value was calculated using the linear regression model based on the data from the sample of 30 teams.

- What is the critical value for a 95% confidence level that would be used for the confidence interval for the mean number of runs as well as for the prediction interval for the number of runs? Indicate the answer to two decimal places.
- The standard error for the confidence interval for the mean number of runs is 17.48. Assuming the conditions for inference are met, calculate the 95% confidence interval for the mean number of runs for all teams with 1,250 hits. Show your work.
- The standard error for the prediction interval for the number of runs is 56.78. Assuming the conditions for inference are met, calculate the 95% prediction interval for the number of runs for a single team with 1,250 hits. Show your work.

Part D

- Would a distribution of sample means be expected to have more variability or less variability than a distribution of individual observations? Explain.
- The standard error used in the confidence interval that estimates the mean number of runs for all teams with x hits can be found using the following formula.

$$\sqrt{s^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right)}$$

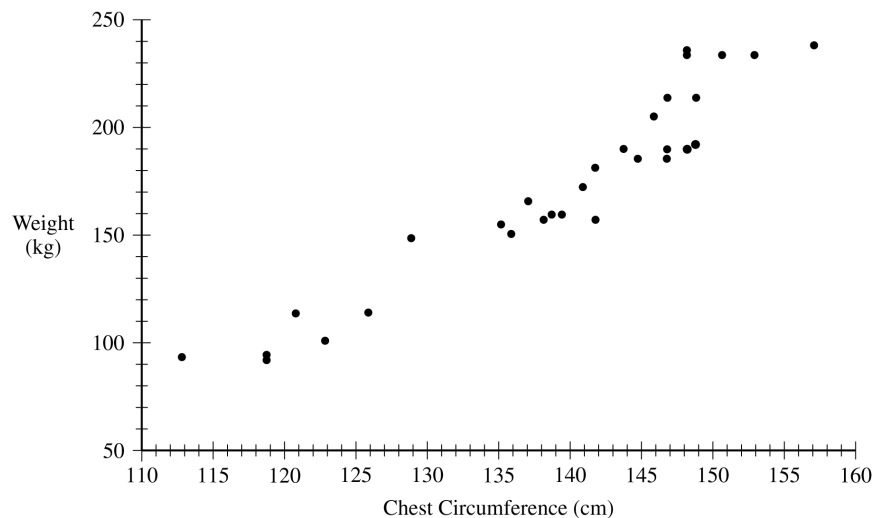
The standard error used in the prediction interval that predicts the number of runs for a single team with x hits can be found using the following formula.

$$\sqrt{s^2 + s^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right)}$$

In both standard error formulas, s is the standard deviation of the residuals, n is the sample size, and $\bar{x}$ is the sample mean number of hits. Based on the answer from part D (i) and the standard error formulas for the confidence interval and the prediction interval, explain why the prediction interval calculated in part C (iii) is wider than the confidence interval calculated in part C (ii).

STOP
END OF EXAM

Wildlife biologists are interested in the health of tule elk, a species of deer found in California. An important measurement of tule elk health is their weight. The weight of a tule elk is difficult to measure in the wild. However, chest circumference, which is believed to be related to the weight of a tule elk, can easily be measured from a safe distance using a harmless laser. A study was done to investigate whether chest circumference, in centimeters (cm), could be used to accurately estimate the weight, in kilograms (kg), of male tule elk. For the study, wildlife biologists captured 30 male tule elk, measured their chest circumference and weight, and then released the elk. The data for the 30 male tule elk are shown in the scatterplot.



(a) Describe the relationship between chest circumference and weight of male tule elk in context.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 5** on this page.

Following is the equation of the least-squares regression line relating chest circumference and weight for male tule elk.

$$\text{predicted weight} = -350.3 + 3.7455(\text{chest circumference})$$

(b) The weight of one male tule elk with a chest circumference of 145.9 cm is 204.3 kg.

(i) Using the equation of the least-squares regression line, calculate the predicted weight for this male tule elk. Show your work.

(ii) Calculate the residual for this male tule elk. Show your work.

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Continue your response to **QUESTION 4** on this page.

The equation of the least-squares regression line relating chest circumference and weight for male tule elk is repeated here.

$$\text{predicted weight} = -350.3 + 3.7455(\text{chest circumference})$$

(c) Interpret the slope of the least-squares regression line in context.

(d) The sambar, another species of deer, is similar in size to the tule elk. The slope of the population regression line relating chest circumference and weight for all male sambars is 4.5 kilograms per centimeter. A wildlife biologist wants to determine whether the slope of the population regression line for male tule elk is different than that for male sambars. Let β represent the slope of the population regression line for male tule elk. The wildlife biologist conducted a test of the following hypotheses using the sample of 30 tule elk.

$$H_0: \beta = 4.5$$

$$H_a: \beta \neq 4.5$$

The test statistic was calculated to be 3.408. Assume all conditions for inference were met.

(i) Determine the p -value of the test.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.Name:

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Continue your response to **QUESTION 5** on this page.

(ii) At a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$, what conclusion should the wildlife biologist make regarding the slope of the population regression line for male tule elk? Justify your response.

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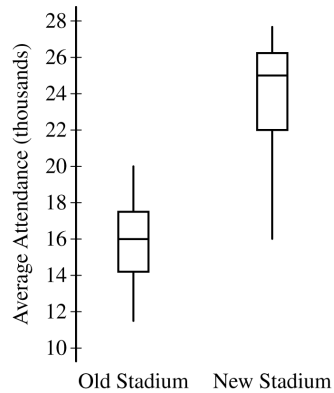
Part B

Question 6

Spend about 25 minutes on this part of the exam.

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

5. Attendance at games for a certain baseball team is being investigated by the team owner. The following boxplots summarize the attendance, measured as average number of attendees per game, for 47 years of the team's existence. The boxplots include the 30 years of games played in the old stadium and the 17 years played in the new stadium.

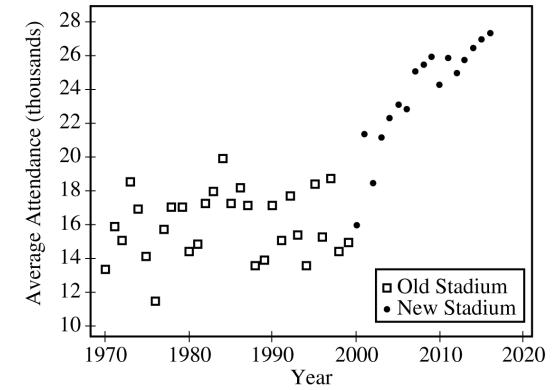


- (a) Compare the distributions of average attendance between the old and new stadiums.

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The following scatterplot shows average attendance versus year.

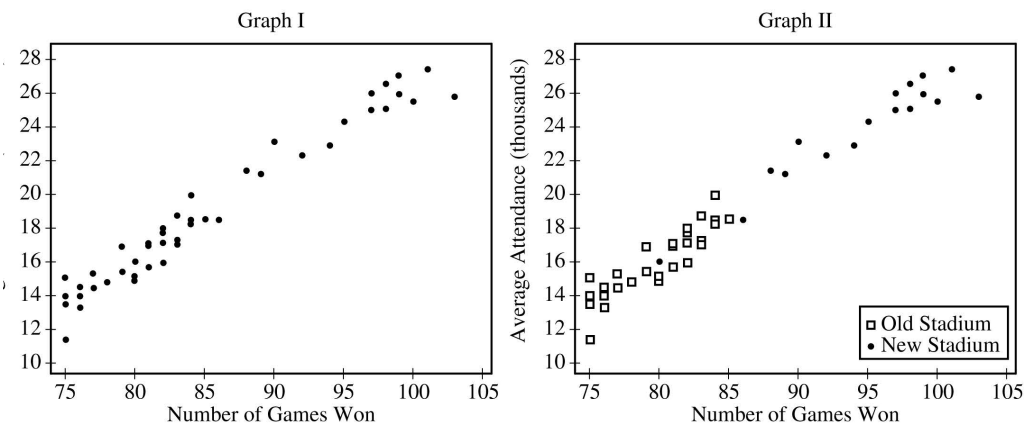


- (b) Compare the trends in average attendance over time between the old and new stadium.

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(c) Consider the following scatterplots.



(i) Graph I shows the average attendance versus number of games won for each year. Describe the relationship between the variables.

(ii) Graph II shows the same information as Graph I, but also indicates the old and new stadiums. Does Graph II suggest that the rate at which attendance changes as number of games won increases is different in the new stadium compared to the old stadium? Explain your reasoning.

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(d) Consider the three variables: number of games won, year, and stadium. Based on the graphs, explain how one of those variables could be a confounding variable in the relationship between average attendance and the other variables.

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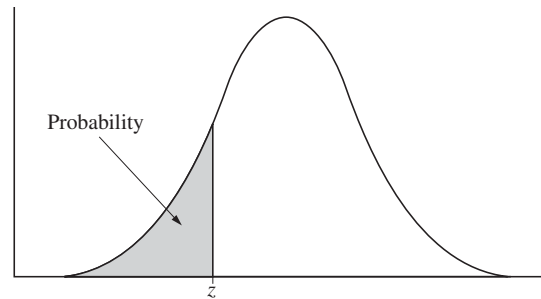
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STOP**END OF EXAM**

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Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .**Table A** Standard normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641



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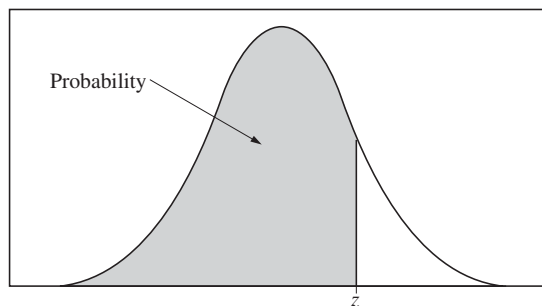


Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

Table A (Continued)

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

Name:

AP Statistics: 2021

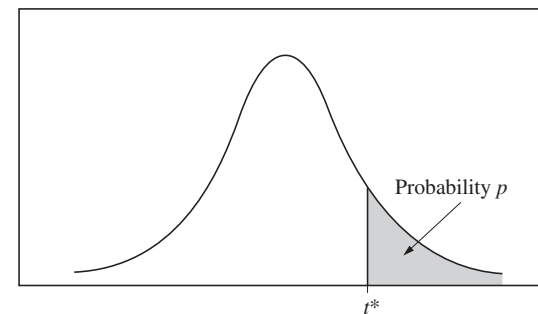
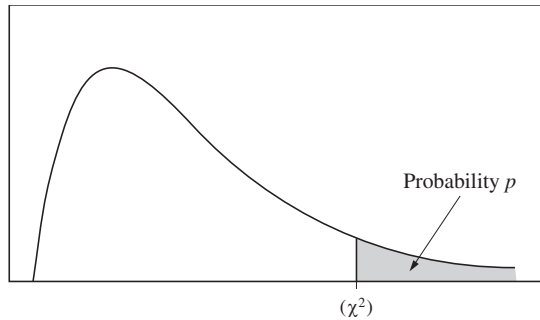


Table entry for p and C is the point t^* with probability p lying above it and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^* .

Table B t distribution critical values

df	Tail probability p									
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807
Confidence level C										
50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 95% 96% 98% 99% 99.5% 99.8% 99.9%										

Table entry for p is the point (χ^2) with probability p lying above it.

Table C χ^2 critical values

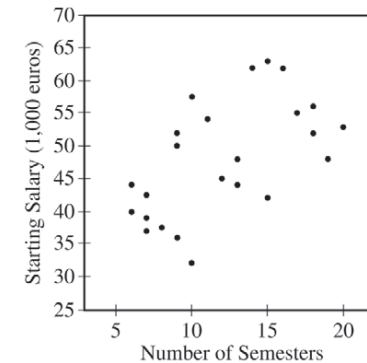
df	Tail probability p										
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4

STATISTICS
SECTION II
Part B
Question 6

Spend about 25 minutes on this part of the exam.
Percent of Section II score—25

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

6. A newspaper in Germany reported that the more semesters needed to complete an academic program at the university, the greater the starting salary in the first year of a job. The report was based on a study that used a random sample of 24 people who had recently completed an academic program. Information was collected on the number of semesters each person in the sample needed to complete the program and the starting salary, in thousands of euros, for the first year of a job. The data are shown in the scatterplot below.



- (a) Does the scatterplot support the newspaper report about number of semesters and starting salary? Justify your answer.

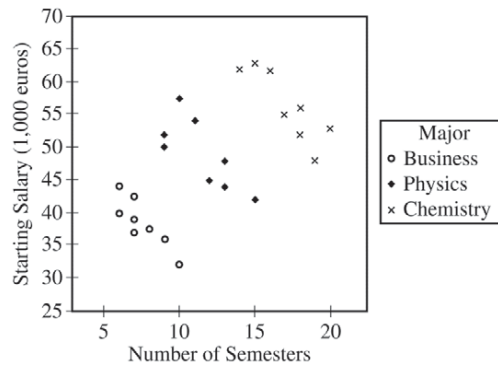
The table below shows computer output from a linear regression analysis on the data.

Predictor	Coef	SE Coef	T	P
Constant	34.018	4.455	7.64	0.000
Semesters	1.1594	0.3482	3.33	0.003

$S = 7.37702$ $R\text{-Sq} = 33.5\%$ $R\text{-Sq(adj)} = 30.5\%$

- (b) Identify the slope of the least-squares regression line, and interpret the slope in context.

An independent researcher received the data from the newspaper and conducted a new analysis by separating the data into three groups based on the major of each person. A revised scatterplot identifying the major of each person is shown below.



- (c) Based on the people in the sample, describe the association between starting salary and number of semesters for the business majors.
- (d) Based on the people in the sample, compare the median starting salaries for the three majors.
- (e) Based on the analysis conducted by the independent researcher, how could the newspaper report be modified to give a better description of the relationship between the number of semesters and the starting salary for the people in the sample?

STOP

END OF EXAM

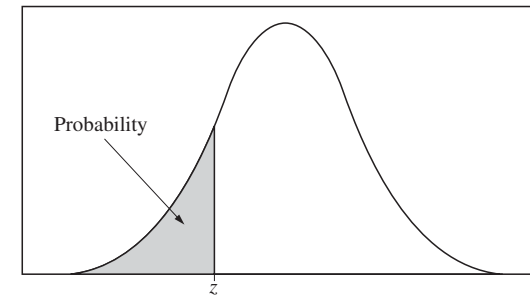


Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

Table A Standard normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

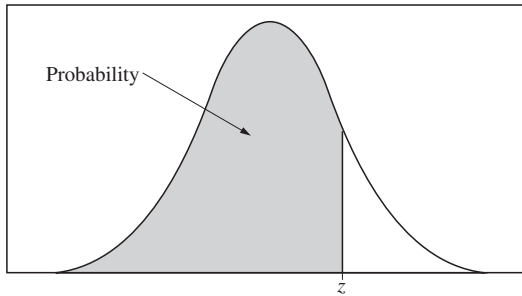
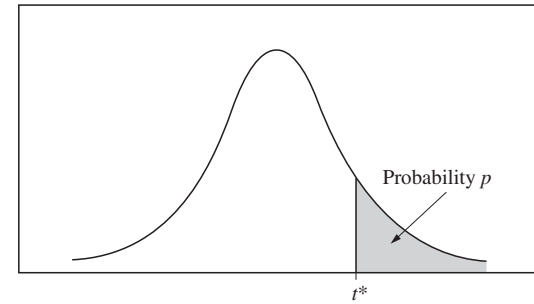


Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

Table A (Continued)

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

Table entry for p and C is the point t^* with probability p lying above it and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^* .

Table B t distribution critical values

df	Tail probability p									
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807

50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 95% 96% 98% 99% 99.5% 99.8% 99.9%

Confidence level C

Table entry for p is the point (χ^2) with probability p lying above it.

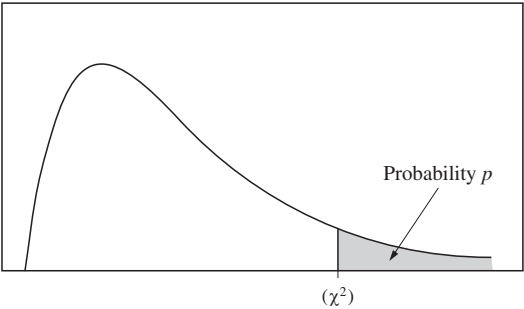


Table C χ^2 critical values

df	Tail probability p										
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4

2.6 Linear Regression Models

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Total: 9 marks

KEY WORDS least-squares regression line 最小二乘回归线 • slope 斜率

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **linear regression models**.

You must be able to:

- use a **least-squares regression line** 最小二乘回归线 $\hat{y} = a + bx$
- interpret the **slope** b and the **y-intercept** a in context
- use the model to **predict** a response for a given explanatory value

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ The regression line

$\hat{y} = a + bx$, where:

- the **slope** b is the predicted change in $\hat{y}$ for each one-unit increase in x ;
- the **y-intercept** a is the predicted $\hat{y}$ when $x = 0$.

■ Prediction

Substitute the explanatory value into the model. For $\hat{y} = 2 + 3x$ at $x = 4$: $\hat{y} = 2 + 12 = 14$, and the slope 3 means $\hat{y}$ rises by 3 per unit of x .

2 Practice

2.1 In $\hat{y} = a + bx$, state what b represents. [1]

2.2 For $\hat{y} = 5 + 2x$, predict y when $x = 10$. [2]

2.3 State what the y -intercept a represents. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 In a regression line $\hat{y} = a + bx$, the slope is [1]

- **A** a
 - **B** b
 - **C** x
 - **D** $\hat{y}$
-

3.2 To predict a response value, you [1]

- **A** subtract a
 - **B** substitute the explanatory value into the model
 - **C** use the median
 - **D** ignore x
-

3.3 A model $\hat{y} = 20 + 4x$ predicts a test score from hours studied.

(a) Predict the score for $x = 6$ hours. [2]

(b) Interpret the slope in context. [1]

Solutions

2.1 the predicted change in $\hat{y}$ for each one-unit increase in x .

2.2 $\hat{y} = 5 + 2(10) = 25$.

2.3 the predicted value of $\hat{y}$ when $x = 0$.

3.1 **B**.

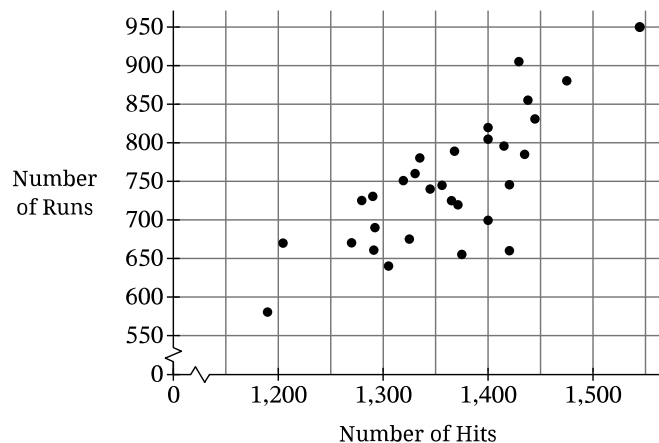
3.2 **B**.

3.3 (a) $\hat{y} = 20 + 4(6) = 44$. (b) each extra hour studied adds about 4 points to the predicted score.

The following information applies to parts A and B.

6. To win a game, a baseball team needs to score runs. To score runs, players need to get on base. The primary way players get on base is by hitting the ball. Figure 1 shows the relationship between the number of hits and the number of runs for 30 randomly selected professional baseball teams.

Figure 1. Scatterplot of Number of Runs by Number of Hits



Part A

Consider the scatterplot in Figure 1.

- Describe the relationship between the number of hits and the number of runs for these baseball teams, in context.
- Based on the data from the sample of 30 teams, an equation of the least-squares regression line model for predicting the number of runs from the number of hits is as follows.

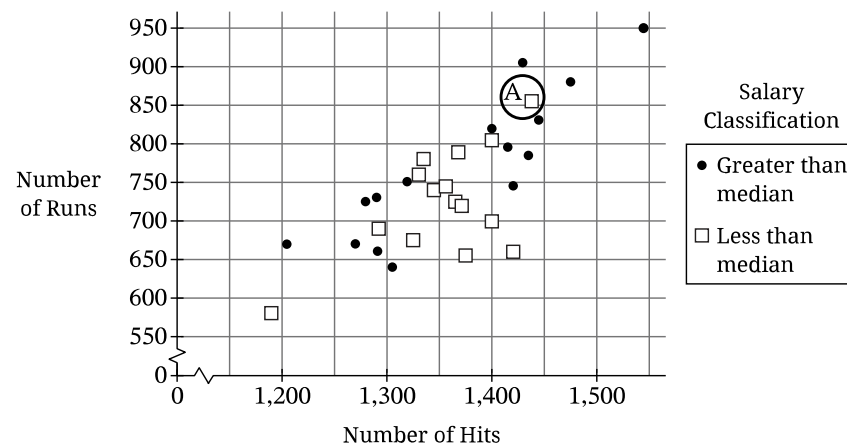
$$\text{Predicted number of runs} = -372.2 + 0.823(\text{number of hits})$$

Using the given regression equation, calculate the point estimate for the predicted number of runs a team would score if they were to achieve their goal of 1,250 hits. Show your work.

Part B

Each team has a total salary equal to the sum of the salaries of all players on the team. The median total salary for the sample of 30 teams is \$160 million. In Figure 2, points with dots represent teams with a total salary greater than the median, and points with squares represent teams with a total salary less than the median.

Figure 2. Scatterplot of Number of Runs by Number of Hits and Salary Classification



Consider the scatterplot in Figure 2.

- Compare the team represented by the point that is circled and labeled A with the other teams that have the same total salary classification.
- For each salary classification, consider the linear relationship between the number of hits and the number of runs. For teams with a total salary greater than the median, is the strength of the linear relationship stronger than, weaker than, or similar to the strength of the linear relationship for teams with a total salary less than the median? Explain.

Part C

Different types of intervals can be used when working with linear regression models. One type of interval is a confidence interval for the slope of the least-squares regression line. Two other types of intervals in the context of this problem are as follows:

- A confidence interval that estimates the mean number of runs for all teams with a specific number of hits.
- A prediction interval that predicts the number of runs for a single team with a specific number of hits.

All three intervals use the same basic formula:

$$\text{Point Estimate} \pm t^* (\text{standard error}),$$

where critical value t^* comes from a t -distribution that has $n - 2$ degrees of freedom. The same critical value is used when finding each of these intervals with the same level of confidence.

Consider the point estimate for the predicted number of runs found in part A (ii) for the team whose goal is to achieve 1,250 hits next year. Recall that this value was calculated using the linear regression model based on the data from the sample of 30 teams.

- What is the critical value for a 95% confidence level that would be used for the confidence interval for the mean number of runs as well as for the prediction interval for the number of runs? Indicate the answer to two decimal places.
- The standard error for the confidence interval for the mean number of runs is 17.48. Assuming the conditions for inference are met, calculate the 95% confidence interval for the mean number of runs for all teams with 1,250 hits. Show your work.
- The standard error for the prediction interval for the number of runs is 56.78. Assuming the conditions for inference are met, calculate the 95% prediction interval for the number of runs for a single team with 1,250 hits. Show your work.

Part D

- Would a distribution of sample means be expected to have more variability or less variability than a distribution of individual observations? Explain.
- The standard error used in the confidence interval that estimates the mean number of runs for all teams with x hits can be found using the following formula.

$$\sqrt{s^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right)}$$

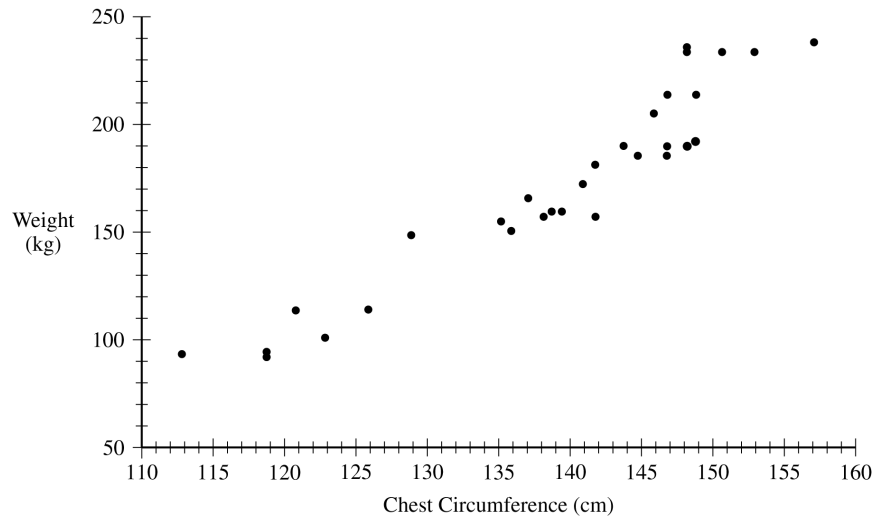
The standard error used in the prediction interval that predicts the number of runs for a single team with x hits can be found using the following formula.

$$\sqrt{s^2 + s^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right)}$$

In both standard error formulas, s is the standard deviation of the residuals, n is the sample size, and $\bar{x}$ is the sample mean number of hits. Based on the answer from part D (i) and the standard error formulas for the confidence interval and the prediction interval, explain why the prediction interval calculated in part C (iii) is wider than the confidence interval calculated in part C (ii).

STOP
END OF EXAM

Wildlife biologists are interested in the health of tule elk, a species of deer found in California. An important measurement of tule elk health is their weight. The weight of a tule elk is difficult to measure in the wild. However, chest circumference, which is believed to be related to the weight of a tule elk, can easily be measured from a safe distance using a harmless laser. A study was done to investigate whether chest circumference, in centimeters (cm), could be used to accurately estimate the weight, in kilograms (kg), of male tule elk. For the study, wildlife biologists captured 30 male tule elk, measured their chest circumference and weight, and then released the elk. The data for the 30 male tule elk are shown in the scatterplot.



(a) Describe the relationship between chest circumference and weight of male tule elk in context.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 5** on this page.

Following is the equation of the least-squares regression line relating chest circumference and weight for male tule elk.

$$\text{predicted weight} = -350.3 + 3.7455(\text{chest circumference})$$

(b) The weight of one male tule elk with a chest circumference of 145.9 cm is 204.3 kg.

(i) Using the equation of the least-squares regression line, calculate the predicted weight for this male tule elk. Show your work.

(ii) Calculate the residual for this male tule elk. Show your work.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 4** on this page.

The equation of the least-squares regression line relating chest circumference and weight for male tule elk is repeated here.

$$\text{predicted weight} = -350.3 + 3.7455(\text{chest circumference})$$

(c) Interpret the slope of the least-squares regression line in context.

(d) The sambar, another species of deer, is similar in size to the tule elk. The slope of the population regression line relating chest circumference and weight for all male sambars is 4.5 kilograms per centimeter. A wildlife biologist wants to determine whether the slope of the population regression line for male tule elk is different than that for male sambars. Let β represent the slope of the population regression line for male tule elk. The wildlife biologist conducted a test of the following hypotheses using the sample of 30 tule elk.

$$H_0: \beta = 4.5$$

$$H_a: \beta \neq 4.5$$

The test statistic was calculated to be 3.408. Assume all conditions for inference were met.

(i) Determine the p -value of the test.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.Continue your response to **QUESTION 5** on this page.

(ii) At a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$, what conclusion should the wildlife biologist make regarding the slope of the population regression line for male tule elk? Justify your response.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Descriptive Statistics

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

$$r = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s_x} \right) \left(\frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{s_y} \right)$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$\bar{y} = a + b\bar{x}$$

$$b = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$$

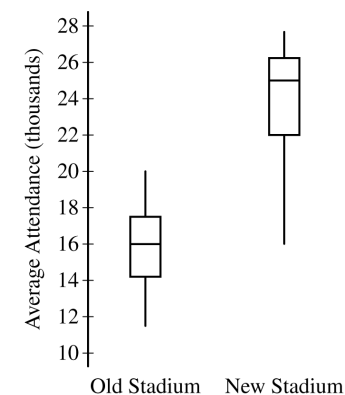
Part B

Question 6

Spend about 25 minutes on this part of the exam.

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

5. Attendance at games for a certain baseball team is being investigated by the team owner. The following boxplots summarize the attendance, measured as average number of attendees per game, for 47 years of the team's existence. The boxplots include the 30 years of games played in the old stadium and the 17 years played in the new stadium.

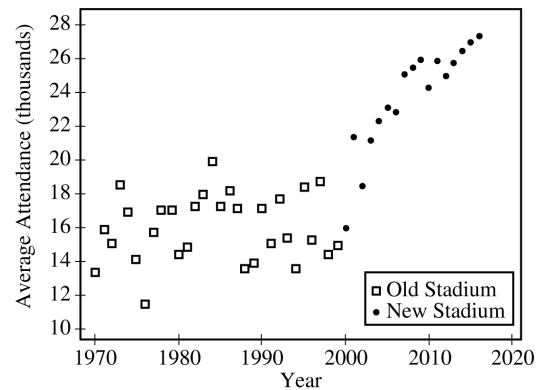


- (a) Compare the distributions of average attendance between the old and new stadiums.

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The following scatterplot shows average attendance versus year.

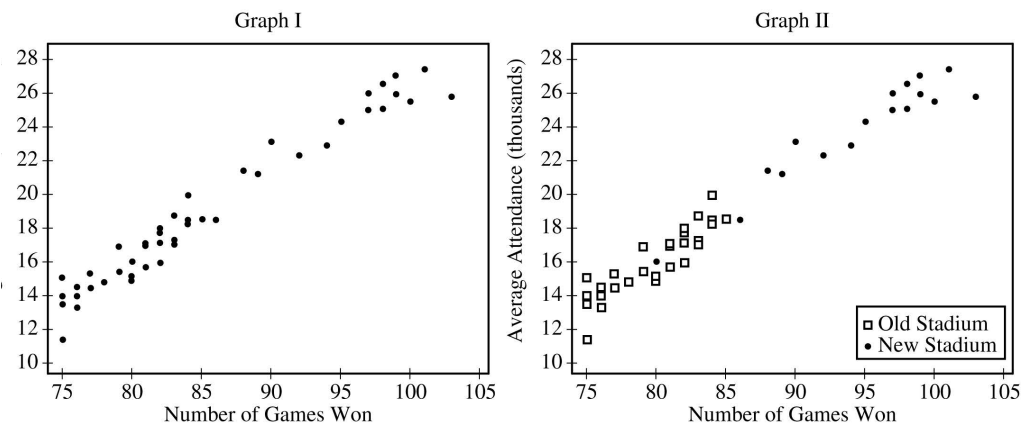


- (b) Compare the trends in average attendance over time between the old and new stadium.

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- (c) Consider the following scatterplots.



- (i) Graph I shows the average attendance versus number of games won for each year. Describe the relationship between the variables.
- (ii) Graph II shows the same information as Graph I, but also indicates the old and new stadiums. Does Graph II suggest that the rate at which attendance changes as number of games won increases is different in the new stadium compared to the old stadium? Explain your reasoning.

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Name:

AP Statistics: 2021

- (d) Consider the three variables: number of games won, year, and stadium. Based on the graphs, explain how one of those variables could be a confounding variable in the relationship between average attendance and the other variables.

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AP Statistics: 2021

STOP

END OF EXAM

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AP Statistics: 2021

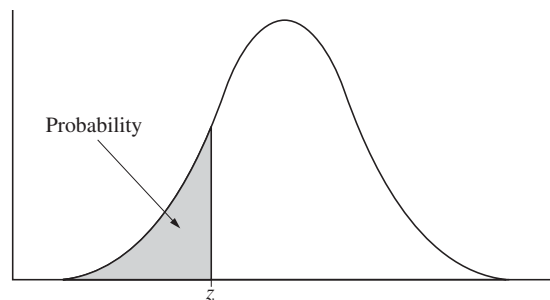


Table A Standard normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

Name:

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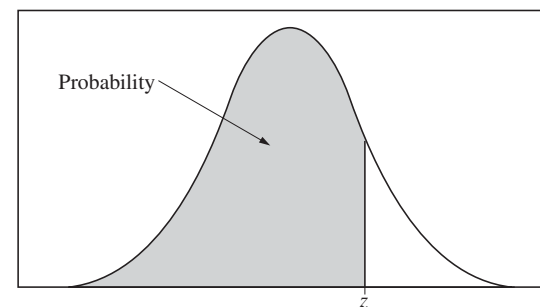


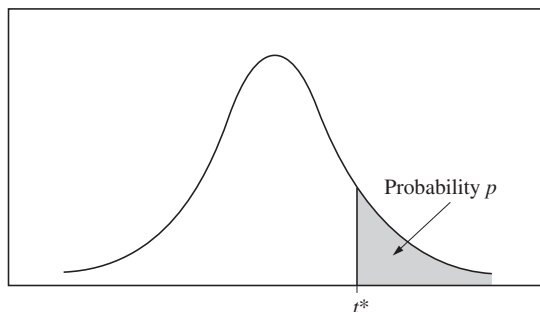
Table A (Continued)

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

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Table entry for p and C is the point t^* with probability p lying above it and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^* .

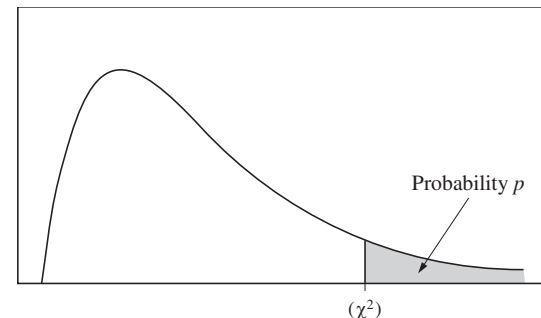
Table B t distribution critical values

df	Tail probability p										
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3	318.3
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.611
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937	3.261
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887	3.195
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871	3.174
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813	3.098
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.091
50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 95% 96% 98% 99% 99.5% 99.8% 99.9%											
Confidence level C											

Name:

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Table entry for p is the point (χ^2) with probability p lying above it.

Table C χ^2 critical values

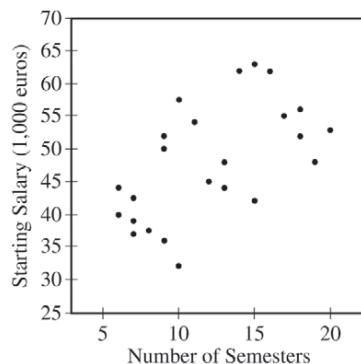
df	Tail probability p										
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4

STATISTICS
SECTION II
Part B
Question 6

Spend about 25 minutes on this part of the exam.
Percent of Section II score—25

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

6. A newspaper in Germany reported that the more semesters needed to complete an academic program at the university, the greater the starting salary in the first year of a job. The report was based on a study that used a random sample of 24 people who had recently completed an academic program. Information was collected on the number of semesters each person in the sample needed to complete the program and the starting salary, in thousands of euros, for the first year of a job. The data are shown in the scatterplot below.



- (a) Does the scatterplot support the newspaper report about number of semesters and starting salary? Justify your answer.

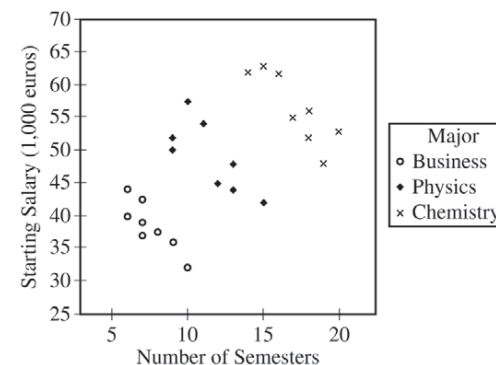
The table below shows computer output from a linear regression analysis on the data.

Predictor	Coef	SE Coef	T	P
Constant	34.018	4.455	7.64	0.000
Semesters	1.1594	0.3482	3.33	0.003

$S = 7.37702$ $R\text{-Sq} = 33.5\%$ $R\text{-Sq(adj)} = 30.5\%$

- (b) Identify the slope of the least-squares regression line, and interpret the slope in context.

An independent researcher received the data from the newspaper and conducted a new analysis by separating the data into three groups based on the major of each person. A revised scatterplot identifying the major of each person is shown below.



- (c) Based on the people in the sample, describe the association between starting salary and number of semesters for the business majors.
- (d) Based on the people in the sample, compare the median starting salaries for the three majors.
- (e) Based on the analysis conducted by the independent researcher, how could the newspaper report be modified to give a better description of the relationship between the number of semesters and the starting salary for the people in the sample?

STOP

END OF EXAM

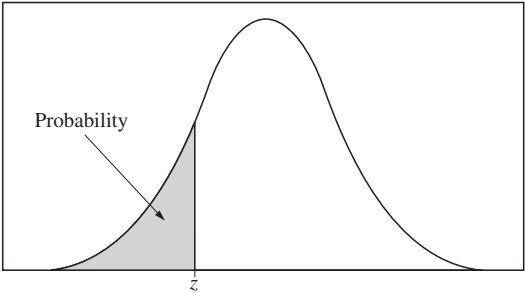


Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

Table A Standard normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

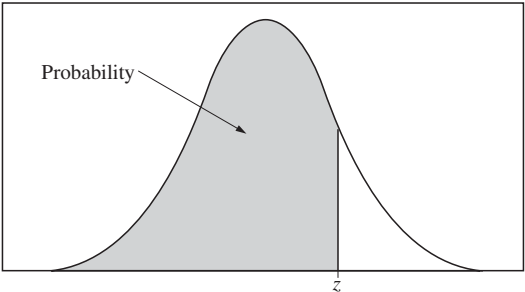


Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

Table A (Continued)

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

Table entry for p and C is the point t^* with probability p lying above it and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^* .

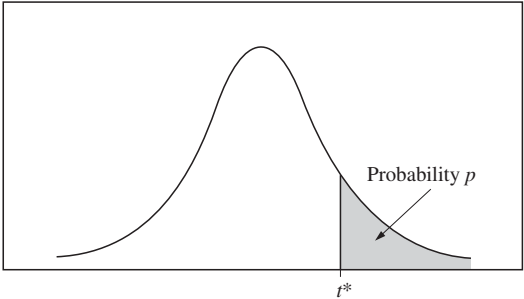


Table B t distribution critical values

df	Tail probability p											
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001	.0005
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3	318.3	636.6
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33	31.60
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21	12.92
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.611	3.922
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.768
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937	3.261	3.496
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887	3.195	3.416
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871	3.174	3.390
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813	3.098	3.300
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.091	3.291
50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 95% 96% 98% 99% 99.5% 99.8% 99.9%												
Confidence level C												

Table entry for p is the point (χ^2) with probability p lying above it.

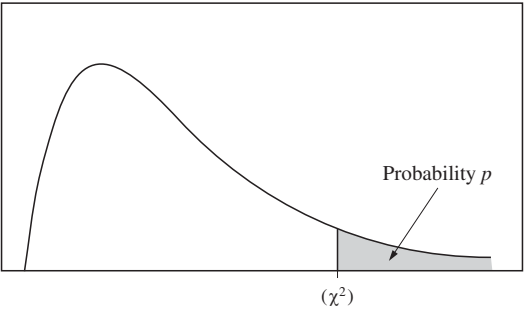
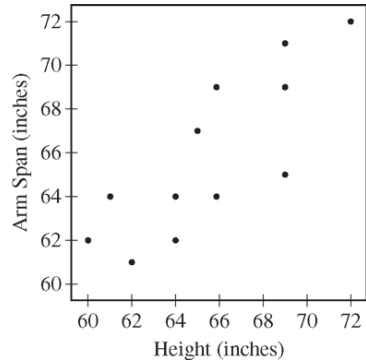


Table C χ^2 critical values

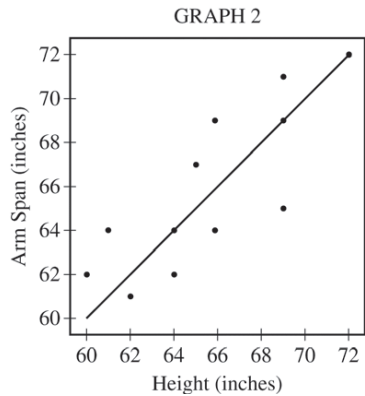
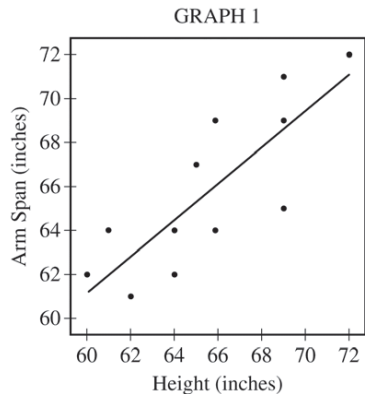
	Tail probability p											
df	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001	.0005
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83	12.12
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82	15.20
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27	17.73
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47	20.00
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51	22.11
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46	24.10
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32	26.02
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12	27.87
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88	29.67
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59	31.42
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26	33.14
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91	34.82
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53	36.48
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12	38.11
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70	39.72
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25	41.31
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79	42.88
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31	44.43
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82	45.97
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31	47.50
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80	49.01
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27	50.51
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73	52.00
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18	53.48
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62	54.95
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05	56.41
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48	57.86
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89	59.30
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30	60.73
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70	62.16
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40	76.09
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66	89.56
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61	102.7
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8	128.3
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4	153.2

5. A student measured the heights and the arm spans, rounded to the nearest inch, of each person in a random sample of 12 seniors at a high school. A scatterplot of arm span versus height for the 12 seniors is shown.



(a) Based on the scatterplot, describe the relationship between arm span and height for the sample of 12 seniors.

Let x represent height, in inches, and let y represent arm span, in inches. Two scatterplots of the same data are shown below. Graph 1 shows the data with the least squares regression line $\hat{y} = 11.74 + 0.8247x$, and graph 2 shows the data with the line $y = x$.



(b) The criteria described in the table below can be used to classify people into one of three body shape categories: square, tall rectangle, or short rectangle.

Square	Tall Rectangle	Short Rectangle
Arm span is equal to height.	Arm span is less than height.	Arm span is greater than height.

- (i) For which graph, 1 or 2, is the line helpful in classifying a student's body shape as square, tall rectangle, or short rectangle? Explain.
- (ii) Complete the table of classifications for the 12 seniors.

Classification	Square	Tall Rectangle	Short Rectangle
Frequency			

(c) Using the best model for prediction, calculate the predicted arm span for a senior with height 61 inches.

2.7 Residuals

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 9 marks

KEY WORDS residual 残差 • residual plot 残差图

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **residuals**.

You must be able to:

- calculate a **residual** 残差 as $y - \hat{y}$ (observed minus predicted)
- construct and interpret a **residual plot** 残差图
- use a residual plot to judge whether a **linear model** is appropriate

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ Residuals

$$\text{residual} = y - \hat{y} = \text{observed} - \text{predicted}.$$

A **positive** residual means the point lies **above** the line.

■ Residual plots

Plot the residuals against x (or $\hat{y}$):

- **random scatter** with no pattern $\rightarrow$ the linear model is appropriate;
- a **clear pattern** (e.g. a curve) $\rightarrow$ a linear model is **not** appropriate.

2 Practice

2.1 Write the formula for a residual. [1]

2.2 An observed value is 18 and the model predicts 15. Find the residual. [2]

2.3 State what a residual plot with a clear pattern suggests. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A residual equals [1]

- A $\hat{y} - y$
- B $y - \hat{y}$
- C $y + \hat{y}$
- D $y \times \hat{y}$

3.2 A residual plot showing random scatter suggests the linear model is [1]

- A inappropriate
- B appropriate
- C curved
- D wrong

3.3 A prediction is $\hat{y} = 40$, but the actual value is $y = 46$.

(a) Find the residual. [2]

(b) State whether the point is above or below the line. [1]

Solutions

2.1 residual = $y - \hat{y}$.

2.2 $18 - 15 = 3$.

2.3 a linear model is not appropriate for the data.

3.1 B.

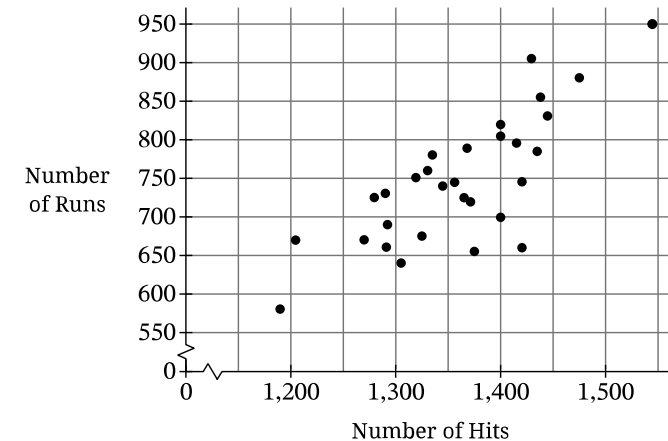
3.2 B.

3.3 (a) $46 - 40 = 6$. (b) above the line (positive residual).

The following information applies to parts A and B.

6. To win a game, a baseball team needs to score runs. To score runs, players need to get on base. The primary way players get on base is by hitting the ball. Figure 1 shows the relationship between the number of hits and the number of runs for 30 randomly selected professional baseball teams.

Figure 1. Scatterplot of Number of Runs by Number of Hits



Part A

Consider the scatterplot in Figure 1.

- Describe the relationship between the number of hits and the number of runs for these baseball teams, in context.
- Based on the data from the sample of 30 teams, an equation of the least-squares regression line model for predicting the number of runs from the number of hits is as follows.

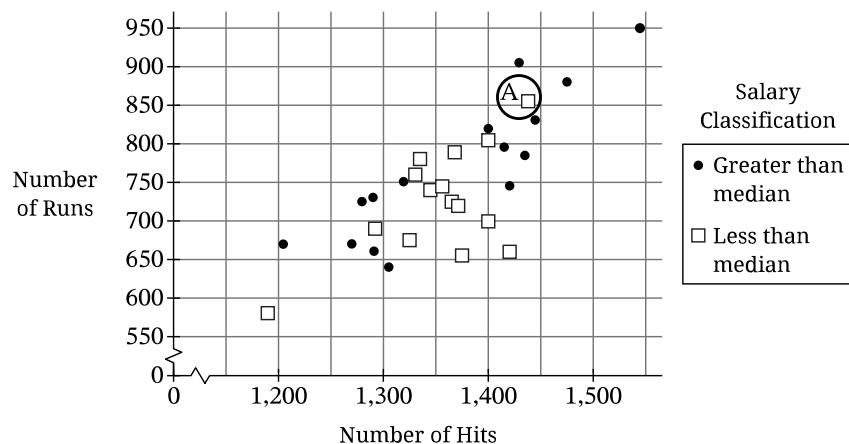
$$\text{Predicted number of runs} = -372.2 + 0.823(\text{number of hits})$$

Using the given regression equation, calculate the point estimate for the predicted number of runs a team would score if they were to achieve their goal of 1,250 hits. Show your work.

Part B

Each team has a total salary equal to the sum of the salaries of all players on the team. The median total salary for the sample of 30 teams is \$160 million. In Figure 2, points with dots represent teams with a total salary greater than the median, and points with squares represent teams with a total salary less than the median.

Figure 2. Scatterplot of Number of Runs by Number of Hits and Salary Classification



Consider the scatterplot in Figure 2.

- Compare the team represented by the point that is circled and labeled A with the other teams that have the same total salary classification.
- For each salary classification, consider the linear relationship between the number of hits and the number of runs. For teams with a total salary greater than the median, is the strength of the linear relationship stronger than, weaker than, or similar to the strength of the linear relationship for teams with a total salary less than the median? Explain.

Part C

Different types of intervals can be used when working with linear regression models. One type of interval is a confidence interval for the slope of the least-squares regression line. Two other types of intervals in the context of this problem are as follows:

- A confidence interval that estimates the mean number of runs for all teams with a specific number of hits.
- A prediction interval that predicts the number of runs for a single team with a specific number of hits.

All three intervals use the same basic formula:

$$\text{Point Estimate} \pm t^* (\text{standard error}),$$

where critical value t^* comes from a t -distribution that has $n - 2$ degrees of freedom. The same critical value is used when finding each of these intervals with the same level of confidence.

Consider the point estimate for the predicted number of runs found in part A (ii) for the team whose goal is to achieve 1,250 hits next year. Recall that this value was calculated using the linear regression model based on the data from the sample of 30 teams.

- What is the critical value for a 95% confidence level that would be used for the confidence interval for the mean number of runs as well as for the prediction interval for the number of runs? Indicate the answer to two decimal places.
- The standard error for the confidence interval for the mean number of runs is 17.48. Assuming the conditions for inference are met, calculate the 95% confidence interval for the mean number of runs for all teams with 1,250 hits. Show your work.
- The standard error for the prediction interval for the number of runs is 56.78. Assuming the conditions for inference are met, calculate the 95% prediction interval for the number of runs for a single team with 1,250 hits. Show your work.

Part D

- i. Would a distribution of sample means be expected to have more variability or less variability than a distribution of individual observations? Explain.
- ii. The standard error used in the confidence interval that estimates the mean number of runs for all teams with x hits can be found using the following formula.

$$\sqrt{s^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right)}$$

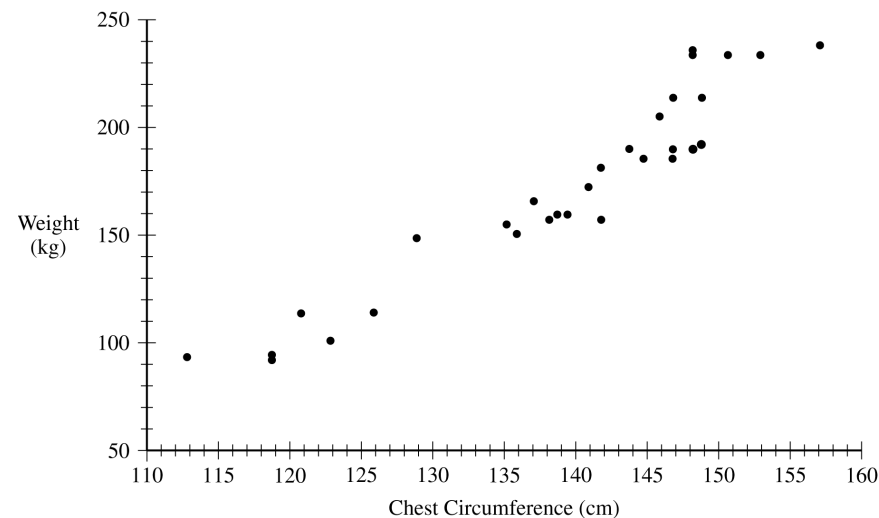
The standard error used in the prediction interval that predicts the number of runs for a single team with x hits can be found using the following formula.

$$\sqrt{s^2 + s^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right)}$$

In both standard error formulas, s is the standard deviation of the residuals, n is the sample size, and $\bar{x}$ is the sample mean number of hits. Based on the answer from part D (i) and the standard error formulas for the confidence interval and the prediction interval, explain why the prediction interval calculated in part C (iii) is wider than the confidence interval calculated in part C (ii).

STOP
END OF EXAM

Wildlife biologists are interested in the health of tule elk, a species of deer found in California. An important measurement of tule elk health is their weight. The weight of a tule elk is difficult to measure in the wild. However, chest circumference, which is believed to be related to the weight of a tule elk, can easily be measured from a safe distance using a harmless laser. A study was done to investigate whether chest circumference, in centimeters (cm), could be used to accurately estimate the weight, in kilograms (kg), of male tule elk. For the study, wildlife biologists captured 30 male tule elk, measured their chest circumference and weight, and then released the elk. The data for the 30 male tule elk are shown in the scatterplot.



- (a) Describe the relationship between chest circumference and weight of male tule elk in context.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 5** on this page.

Following is the equation of the least-squares regression line relating chest circumference and weight for male tule elk.

$$\text{predicted weight} = -350.3 + 3.7455(\text{chest circumference})$$

(b) The weight of one male tule elk with a chest circumference of 145.9 cm is 204.3 kg.

(i) Using the equation of the least-squares regression line, calculate the predicted weight for this male tule elk. Show your work.

(ii) Calculate the residual for this male tule elk. Show your work.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.Continue your response to **QUESTION 5** on this page.

The equation of the least-squares regression line relating chest circumference and weight for male tule elk is repeated here.

$$\text{predicted weight} = -350.3 + 3.7455(\text{chest circumference})$$

(c) Interpret the slope of the least-squares regression line in context.

(d) The sambar, another species of deer, is similar in size to the tule elk. The slope of the population regression line relating chest circumference and weight for all male sambars is 4.5 kilograms per centimeter. A wildlife biologist wants to determine whether the slope of the population regression line for male tule elk is different than that for male sambars. Let β represent the slope of the population regression line for male tule elk. The wildlife biologist conducted a test of the following hypotheses using the sample of 30 tule elk.

$$H_0: \beta = 4.5$$

$$H_a: \beta \neq 4.5$$

The test statistic was calculated to be 3.408. Assume all conditions for inference were met.

(i) Determine the p -value of the test.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 5** on this page.

- (ii) At a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$, what conclusion should the wildlife biologist make regarding the slope of the population regression line for male tule elk? Justify your response.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Descriptive Statistics

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

$$r = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s_x} \right) \left(\frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{s_y} \right)$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$\bar{y} = a + b\bar{x}$$

$$b = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$$

STATISTICS

SECTION II

Part A

Questions 1-5

Spend about 65 minutes on this part of the exam.

Percent of Section II score—75

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

1. Researchers studying a pack of gray wolves in North America collected data on the length x , in meters, from nose to tip of tail, and the weight y , in kilograms, of the wolves. A scatterplot of weight versus length revealed a relationship between the two variables described as positive, linear, and strong.
 - (a) For the situation described above, explain what is meant by each of the following words.
 - (i) Positive:
 - (ii) Linear:
 - (iii) Strong:

The data collected from the wolves were used to create the least-squares equation $\hat{y} = -16.46 + 35.02x$.

- (b) Interpret the meaning of the slope of the least-squares regression line in context.
- (c) One wolf in the pack with a length of 1.4 meters had a residual of -9.67 kilograms. What was the weight of the wolf?

STATISTICS

SECTION II

Part B

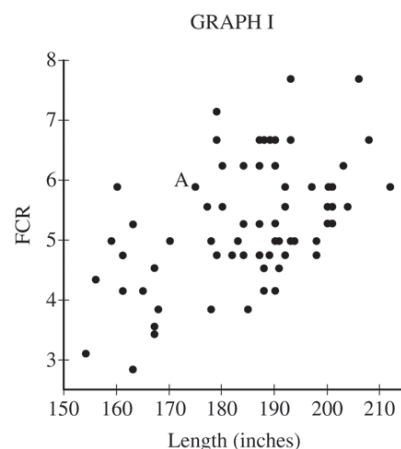
Question 6

Spend about 25 minutes on this part of the exam.

Percent of Section II score—25

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

6. Jamal is researching the characteristics of a car that might be useful in predicting the fuel consumption rate (FCR); that is, the number of gallons of gasoline that the car requires to travel 100 miles under conditions of typical city driving. The length of a car is one explanatory variable that can be used to predict FCR. Graph I is a scatterplot showing the lengths of 66 cars plotted with the corresponding FCR. One point on the graph is labeled A.



Jamal examined the scatterplot and determined that a linear model would be a reasonable way to express the relationship between FCR and length. A computer output from a linear regression is shown below.

Linear Fit

$$\text{FCR} = -1.595789 + 0.0372614 * \text{Length}$$

Summary of Fit

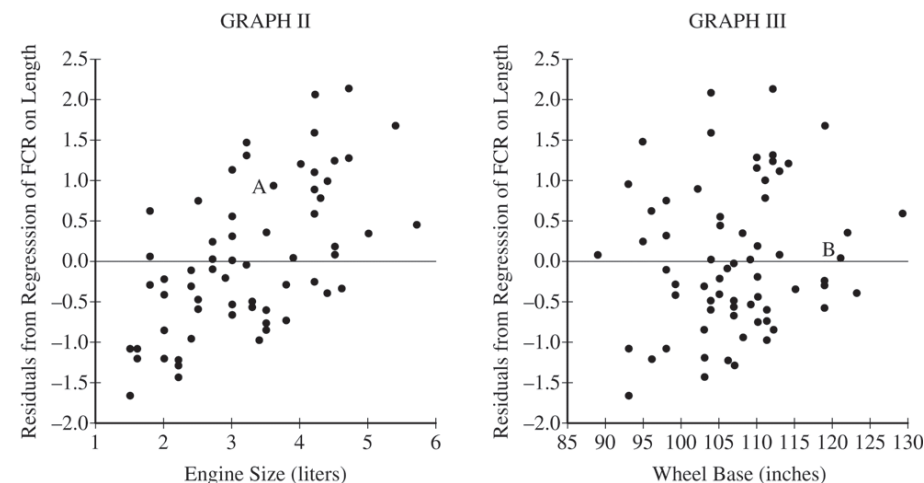
RSquare 0.250401

Root Mean Square Error 0.902382

Observations 66

- (a) The point on the graph labeled A represents one car of length 175 inches and an FCR of 5.88. Calculate and interpret the residual for the car relative to the least squares regression line.

Jamal knows that it is possible to predict a response variable using more than one explanatory variable. He wants to see if he can improve the original model of predicting FCR from length by including a second explanatory variable in addition to length. He is considering including engine size, in liters, or wheel base (the length between axles), in inches. Graph II is a scatterplot showing the engine size of the 66 cars plotted with the corresponding residuals from the regression of FCR on length. Graph III is a scatterplot showing the wheel base of the 66 cars plotted with the corresponding residuals from the regression of FCR on length.



- (b) In graph II, the point labeled A corresponds to the same car whose point was labeled A in graph I. The measurements for the car represented by point A are given below.

FCR	Length (inches)	Engine Size (liters)	Wheel Base (inches)
5.88	175	3.6	93

- (i) Circle the point on graph III that corresponds to the car represented by point A on graphs I and II.
- (ii) There is a point on graph III labeled B. It is very close to the horizontal line at 0. What does that indicate about the FCR of the car represented by point B?
- (c) Write a few sentences to compare the association between the variables in graph II with the association between the variables in graph III.
- (d) Jamal wants to predict FCR using length and one of the other variables, engine size or wheel base. Based on your response to part (c), which variable, engine size or wheel base, should Jamal use in addition to length if he wants to improve the prediction? Explain why you chose that variable.

STOP

END OF EXAM

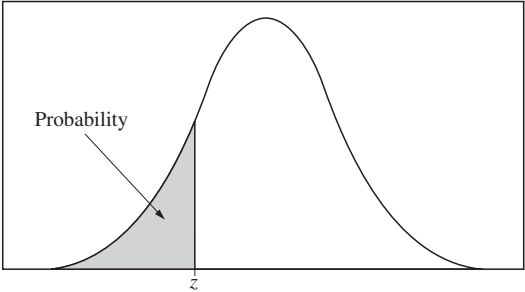


Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

Table A Standard normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

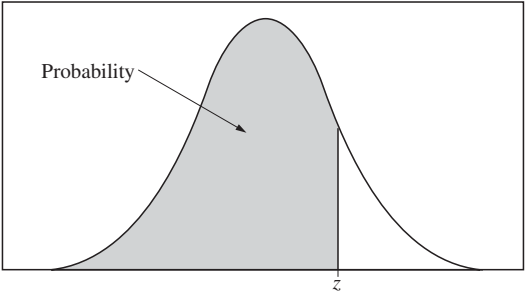


Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

Table A (Continued)

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

Table entry for p and C is the point t^* with probability p lying above it and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^* .

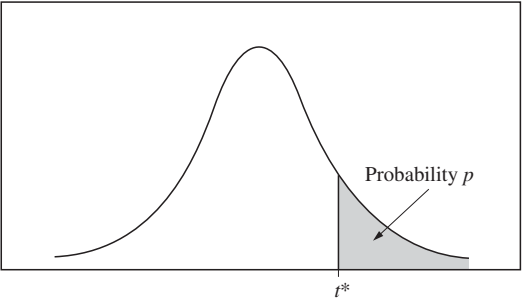


Table B t distribution critical values

df	Tail probability p											
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001	.0005
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3	318.3	636.6
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33	31.60
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21	12.92
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.611	3.922
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.768
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937	3.261	3.496
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887	3.195	3.416
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871	3.174	3.390
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813	3.098	3.300
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.091	3.291
50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 95% 96% 98% 99% 99.5% 99.8% 99.9%												
Confidence level C												

Table entry for p is the point (χ^2) with probability p lying above it.

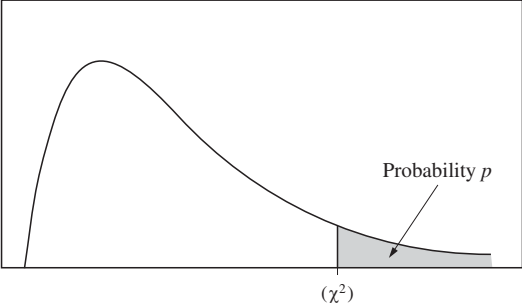


Table C χ^2 critical values

	Tail probability p											
df	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001	.0005
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83	12.12
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82	15.20
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27	17.73
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47	20.00
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51	22.11
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46	24.10
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32	26.02
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12	27.87
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88	29.67
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59	31.42
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26	33.14
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91	34.82
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53	36.48
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12	38.11
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70	39.72
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25	41.31
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79	42.88
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31	44.43
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82	45.97
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31	47.50
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80	49.01
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27	50.51
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73	52.00
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18	53.48
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62	54.95
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05	56.41
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48	57.86
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89	59.30
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30	60.73
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70	62.16
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40	76.09
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66	89.56
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61	102.7
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8	128.3
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4	153.2

2.8 Least Squares Regression

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Total: 9 marks

KEY WORDS coefficient of determination 决定系数 • residual 残差

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **least-squares regression**.

You must be able to:

- explain that the **least-squares line** minimises the sum of the **squared residuals**
- interpret the **coefficient of determination** 决定系数 r^2
- interpret the **standard deviation of the residuals** s

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ Least squares

The **least-squares line** is the line that makes the **sum of the squared residuals** as small as possible.

■ r^2 and s

- r^2 — the proportion of the variation in y that the model **explains** (between 0 and 1). It is the square of the correlation r .
- s — the standard deviation of the residuals, i.e. the **typical prediction error**.

2 Practice

2.1 State what the least-squares line minimises. [1]

2.2 State what r^2 represents. [1]

2.3 If $r = 0.8$, find r^2 . [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The least-squares line minimises the sum of the [1]

- A residuals
- B squared residuals
- C x -values
- D predictions

3.2 An r^2 of 0.64 means [1]

- A 64% of the variation in y is explained by the model
- B $r = 0.64$
- C there are 64 outliers
- D there is no relationship

3.3 A regression has $r = 0.9$.

(a) Find r^2 . [2]

(b) Interpret r^2 in context (the variation in y). [1]

Solutions

2.1 the sum of the squared residuals.

2.2 the proportion of the variation in y explained by the model.

2.3 $r^2 = 0.8^2 = 0.64$.

3.1 B.

3.2 A.

3.3 (a) $r^2 = 0.9^2 = 0.81$. (b) about 81% of the variation in y is explained by the model.

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Descriptive Statistics

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

$$r = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s_x} \right) \left(\frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{s_y} \right)$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$\bar{y} = a + b\bar{x}$$

$$b = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$$

**STATISTICS
SECTION II**

Part A

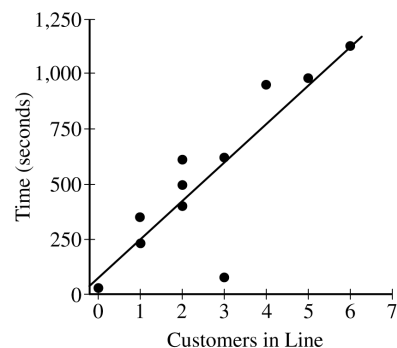
Questions 1-5

Spend about 1 hour and 5 minutes on this part of the exam.

Percent of Section II score—75

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

1. The manager of a grocery store selected a random sample of 11 customers to investigate the relationship between the number of customers in a checkout line and the time to finish checkout. As soon as the selected customer entered the end of a checkout line, data were collected on the number of customers in line who were in front of the selected customer and the time, in seconds, until the selected customer was finished with the checkout. The data are shown in the following scatterplot along with the corresponding least-squares regression line and computer output.



Predictor	Coef	SE Coef	T	P
Constant	72.95	110.36	0.66	0.525
Customers in line	174.40	35.06	4.97	0.001
S = 200.01		R-Sq = 73.33%		R-Sq (adj) = 70.37%

- (a) Identify and interpret in context the estimate of the intercept for the least-squares regression line.
- (b) Identify and interpret in context the coefficient of determination, r^2 .
- (c) One of the data points was determined to be an outlier. Circle the point on the scatterplot and explain why the point is considered an outlier.

**STATISTICS
SECTION II**

Part A

Questions 1-5

Spend about 65 minutes on this part of the exam.

Percent of Section II score—75

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

1. Researchers studying a pack of gray wolves in North America collected data on the length x , in meters, from nose to tip of tail, and the weight y , in kilograms, of the wolves. A scatterplot of weight versus length revealed a relationship between the two variables described as positive, linear, and strong.

(a) For the situation described above, explain what is meant by each of the following words.

(i) Positive:

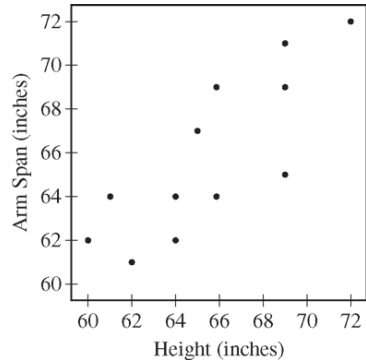
(ii) Linear:

(iii) Strong:

The data collected from the wolves were used to create the least-squares equation $\hat{y} = -16.46 + 35.02x$.

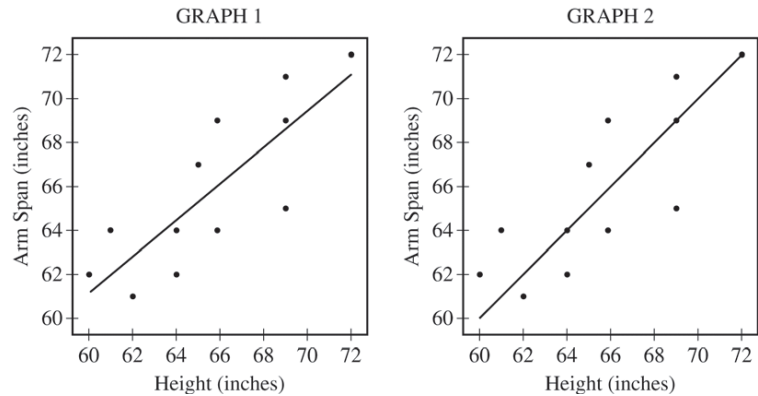
- (b) Interpret the meaning of the slope of the least-squares regression line in context.
- (c) One wolf in the pack with a length of 1.4 meters had a residual of -9.67 kilograms. What was the weight of the wolf?

5. A student measured the heights and the arm spans, rounded to the nearest inch, of each person in a random sample of 12 seniors at a high school. A scatterplot of arm span versus height for the 12 seniors is shown.



(a) Based on the scatterplot, describe the relationship between arm span and height for the sample of 12 seniors.

Let x represent height, in inches, and let y represent arm span, in inches. Two scatterplots of the same data are shown below. Graph 1 shows the data with the least squares regression line $\hat{y} = 11.74 + 0.8247x$, and graph 2 shows the data with the line $y = x$.



(b) The criteria described in the table below can be used to classify people into one of three body shape categories: square, tall rectangle, or short rectangle.

Square	Tall Rectangle	Short Rectangle
Arm span is equal to height.	Arm span is less than height.	Arm span is greater than height.

- (i) For which graph, 1 or 2, is the line helpful in classifying a student's body shape as square, tall rectangle, or short rectangle? Explain.
- (ii) Complete the table of classifications for the 12 seniors.

Classification	Square	Tall Rectangle	Short Rectangle
Frequency			

(c) Using the best model for prediction, calculate the predicted arm span for a senior with height 61 inches.

2.9 Analyzing Departures from Linearity

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Total: 9 marks

KEY WORDS influential 有影响的 • transformation 变换 • influential points 影响点
• residual 残差 • slope 斜率

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **analyzing departures from linearity**.

You must be able to:

- identify **influential points** 影响点, including outliers and **high-leverage** points
- describe how an influential point can change the **slope**, **intercept**, or **correlation**
- recognise when a **transformation** 变换 may straighten a curved pattern

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ Influential points

An **influential point** noticeably changes the regression results. **High-leverage** points (with extreme x -values) and **outliers** (with large residuals) are common culprits.

■ Their effect

An influential point can shift the **slope**, the **intercept**, or the **correlation** r .

■ Transformations

If the pattern is **curved**, a **transformation** of the data (e.g. taking logs) may straighten it so a linear model fits.

2 Practice

2.1 Define an influential point. [1]

2.2 State what an influential point can change in a regression. [2]

2.3 State one way to straighten a curved pattern. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A point that greatly changes the regression line is [1]

- **A** a residual
- **B** an influential point
- **C** the mean
- **D** the median

3.2 A curved relationship can sometimes be straightened by [1]

- **A** adding outliers
- **B** transforming the data
- **C** ignoring x
- **D** using a pie chart

3.3 A single far-off point pulls the regression line strongly toward it.

(a) Name this kind of point. [1]

(b) Name one thing it can change. [1]

(c) State what a transformation of the data aims to do. [1]

Solutions

2.1 a point that noticeably changes the regression results.

2.2 any two of: the slope, the intercept, the correlation.

2.3 transform the data (e.g. take logarithms).

3.1 B.

3.2 B.

3.3 (a) an influential (high-leverage) point. (b) the slope, intercept, or correlation (any one). (c) straighten the curved pattern so a linear model fits.

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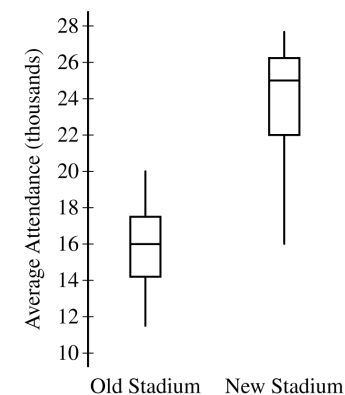
Part B

Question 6

Spend about 25 minutes on this part of the exam.

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

5. Attendance at games for a certain baseball team is being investigated by the team owner. The following boxplots summarize the attendance, measured as average number of attendees per game, for 47 years of the team's existence. The boxplots include the 30 years of games played in the old stadium and the 17 years played in the new stadium.

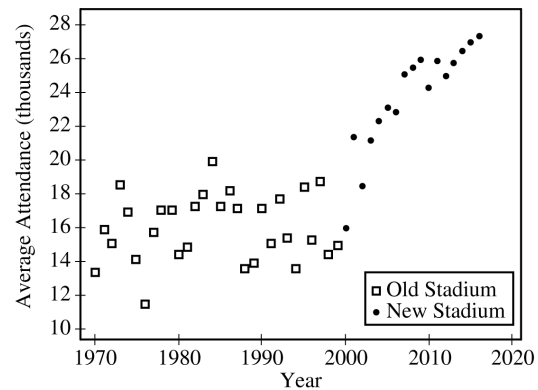


- (a) Compare the distributions of average attendance between the old and new stadiums.

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The following scatterplot shows average attendance versus year.

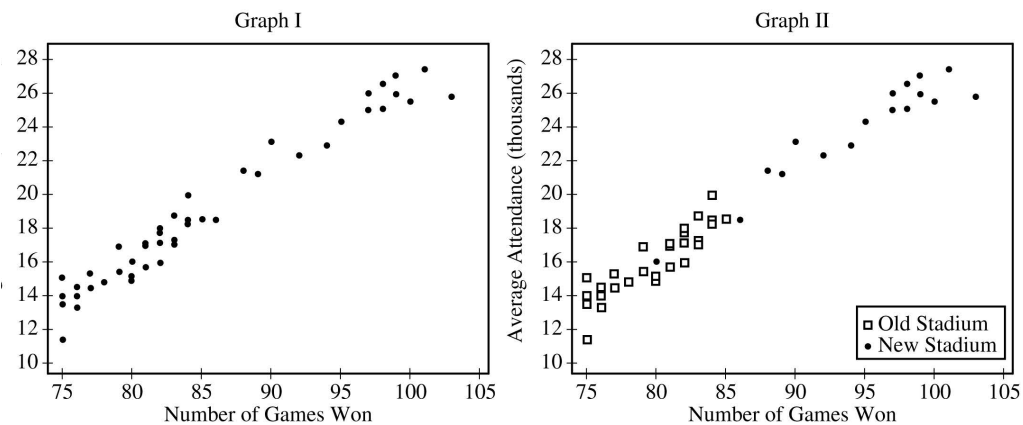


- (b) Compare the trends in average attendance over time between the old and new stadium.

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- (c) Consider the following scatterplots.



- (i) Graph I shows the average attendance versus number of games won for each year. Describe the relationship between the variables.
- (ii) Graph II shows the same information as Graph I, but also indicates the old and new stadiums. Does Graph II suggest that the rate at which attendance changes as number of games won increases is different in the new stadium compared to the old stadium? Explain your reasoning.

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- (d) Consider the three variables: number of games won, year, and stadium. Based on the graphs, explain how one of those variables could be a confounding variable in the relationship between average attendance and the other variables.

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STOP

END OF EXAM

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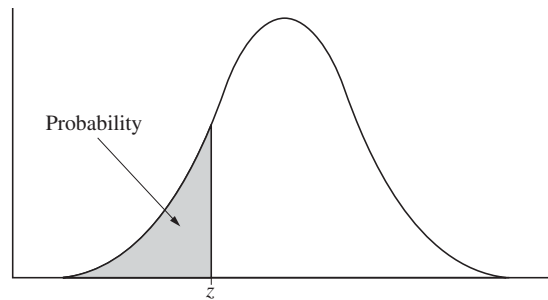


Table A Standard normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

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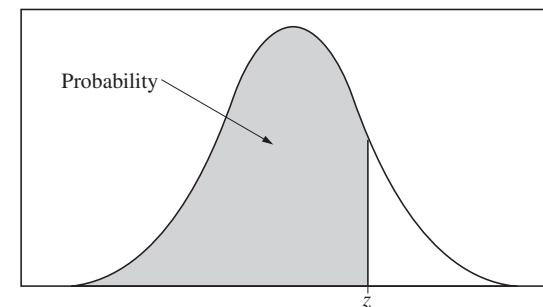


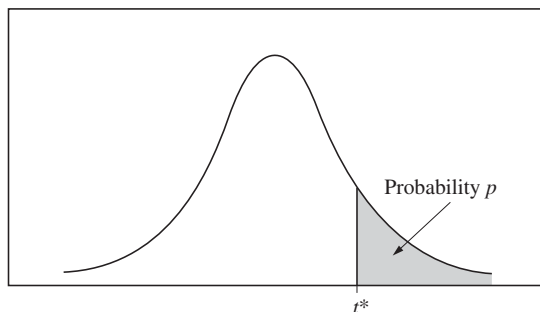
Table A (Continued)

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

Name:

AP Statistics: 2021

Table entry for p and C is the point t^* with probability p lying above it and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^* .

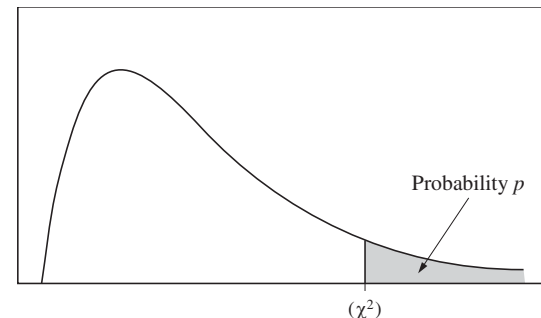
Table B t distribution critical values

df	Tail probability p										
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3	318.3
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.611
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937	3.261
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887	3.195
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871	3.174
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813	3.098
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.091

Confidence level C Name:

AP Statistics: 2021

Table entry for p is the point (χ^2) with probability p lying above it.

Table C χ^2 critical values

df	Tail probability p										
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4

**STATISTICS
SECTION II**

Part A

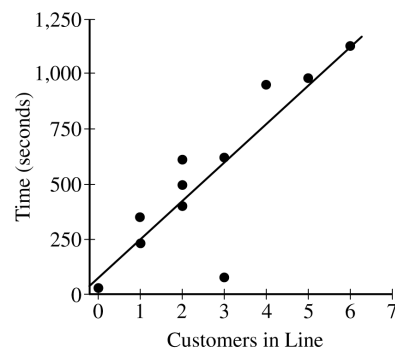
Questions 1-5

Spend about 1 hour and 5 minutes on this part of the exam.

Percent of Section II score—75

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

1. The manager of a grocery store selected a random sample of 11 customers to investigate the relationship between the number of customers in a checkout line and the time to finish checkout. As soon as the selected customer entered the end of a checkout line, data were collected on the number of customers in line who were in front of the selected customer and the time, in seconds, until the selected customer was finished with the checkout. The data are shown in the following scatterplot along with the corresponding least-squares regression line and computer output.



Predictor	Coef	SE Coef	T	P
Constant	72.95	110.36	0.66	0.525
Customers in line	174.40	35.06	4.97	0.001

$S = 200.01$
 $R\text{-Sq} = 73.33\%$
 $R\text{-Sq (adj)} = 70.37\%$

- (a) Identify and interpret in context the estimate of the intercept for the least-squares regression line.
- (b) Identify and interpret in context the coefficient of determination, r^2 .
- (c) One of the data points was determined to be an outlier. Circle the point on the scatterplot and explain why the point is considered an outlier.

**STATISTICS
SECTION II**

Part B

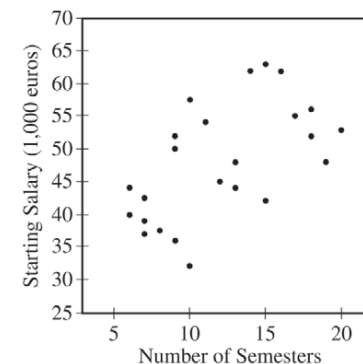
Question 6

Spend about 25 minutes on this part of the exam.

Percent of Section II score—25

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

6. A newspaper in Germany reported that the more semesters needed to complete an academic program at the university, the greater the starting salary in the first year of a job. The report was based on a study that used a random sample of 24 people who had recently completed an academic program. Information was collected on the number of semesters each person in the sample needed to complete the program and the starting salary, in thousands of euros, for the first year of a job. The data are shown in the scatterplot below.



- (a) Does the scatterplot support the newspaper report about number of semesters and starting salary? Justify your answer.

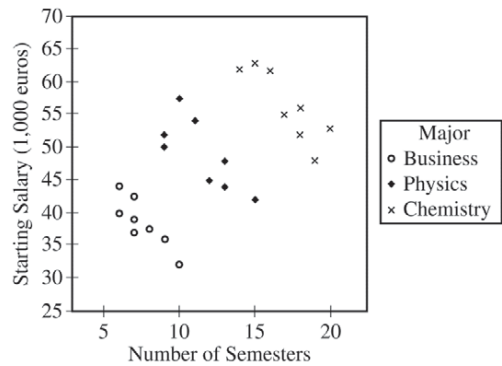
The table below shows computer output from a linear regression analysis on the data.

Predictor	Coef	SE Coef	T	P
Constant	34.018	4.455	7.64	0.000
Semesters	1.1594	0.3482	3.33	0.003

$S = 7.37702$
 $R\text{-Sq} = 33.5\%$
 $R\text{-Sq(adj)} = 30.5\%$

- (b) Identify the slope of the least-squares regression line, and interpret the slope in context.

An independent researcher received the data from the newspaper and conducted a new analysis by separating the data into three groups based on the major of each person. A revised scatterplot identifying the major of each person is shown below.



- (c) Based on the people in the sample, describe the association between starting salary and number of semesters for the business majors.
- (d) Based on the people in the sample, compare the median starting salaries for the three majors.
- (e) Based on the analysis conducted by the independent researcher, how could the newspaper report be modified to give a better description of the relationship between the number of semesters and the starting salary for the people in the sample?

STOP
END OF EXAM

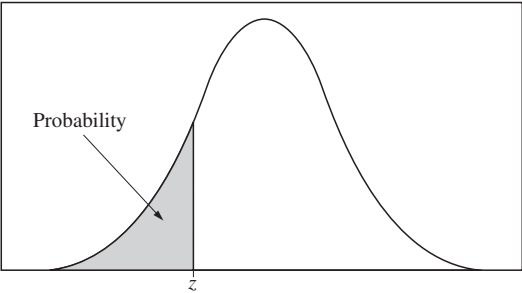


Table A Standard normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

Name:

AP Statistics: 2016

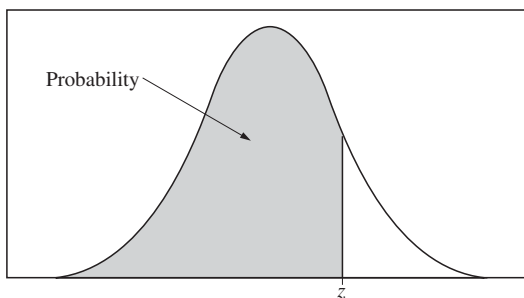


Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

Table A (Continued)

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

Name:

AP Statistics: 2016

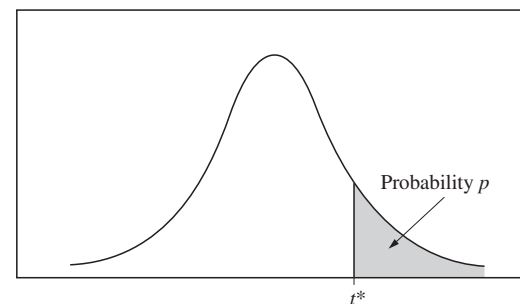


Table entry for p and C is the point t^* with probability p lying above it and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^* .

Table B t distribution critical values

df	Tail probability p									
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.393	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807

50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 95% 96% 98% 99% 99.5% 99.8% 99.9%

Confidence level C

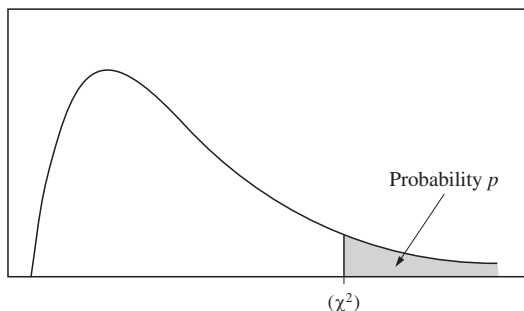


Table entry for p is the point (χ^2) with probability p lying above it.

Table C χ^2 critical values

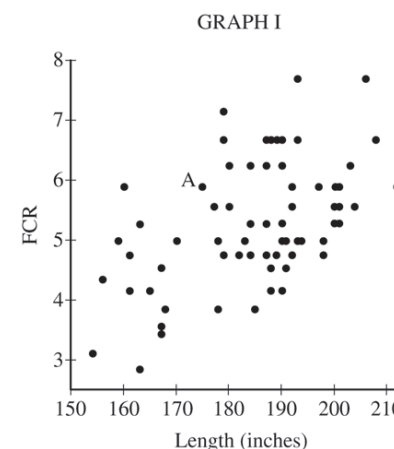
df	Tail probability p										
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4

STATISTICS
SECTION II
Part B
Question 6

Spend about 25 minutes on this part of the exam.
 Percent of Section II score—25

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

6. Jamal is researching the characteristics of a car that might be useful in predicting the fuel consumption rate (FCR); that is, the number of gallons of gasoline that the car requires to travel 100 miles under conditions of typical city driving. The length of a car is one explanatory variable that can be used to predict FCR. Graph I is a scatterplot showing the lengths of 66 cars plotted with the corresponding FCR. One point on the graph is labeled A.



Jamal examined the scatterplot and determined that a linear model would be a reasonable way to express the relationship between FCR and length. A computer output from a linear regression is shown below.

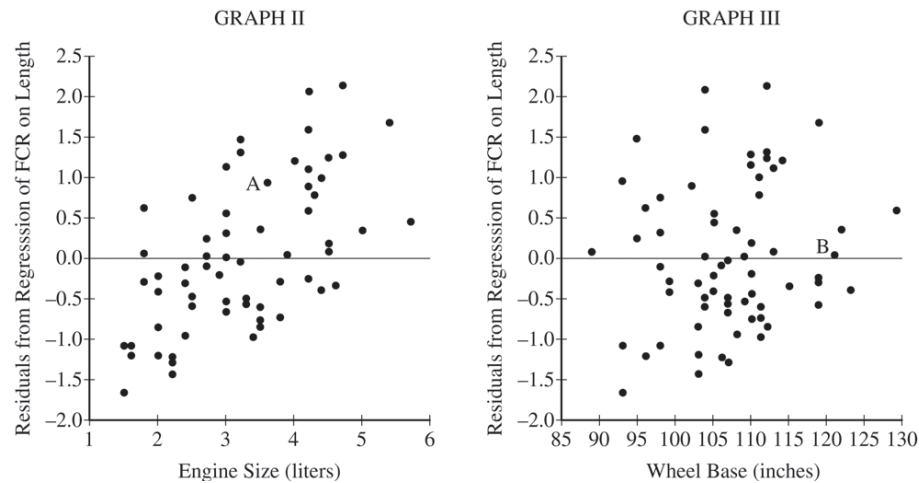
Linear Fit

$$\text{FCR} = -1.595789 + 0.0372614 * \text{Length}$$

Summary of Fit
 RSquare 0.250401
 Root Mean Square Error 0.902382
 Observations 66

- (a) The point on the graph labeled A represents one car of length 175 inches and an FCR of 5.88. Calculate and interpret the residual for the car relative to the least squares regression line.

Jamal knows that it is possible to predict a response variable using more than one explanatory variable. He wants to see if he can improve the original model of predicting FCR from length by including a second explanatory variable in addition to length. He is considering including engine size, in liters, or wheel base (the length between axles), in inches. Graph II is a scatterplot showing the engine size of the 66 cars plotted with the corresponding residuals from the regression of FCR on length. Graph III is a scatterplot showing the wheel base of the 66 cars plotted with the corresponding residuals from the regression of FCR on length.



- (b) In graph II, the point labeled A corresponds to the same car whose point was labeled A in graph I. The measurements for the car represented by point A are given below.

FCR	Length (inches)	Engine Size (liters)	Wheel Base (inches)
5.88	175	3.6	93

- (i) Circle the point on graph III that corresponds to the car represented by point A on graphs I and II.
- (ii) There is a point on graph III labeled B. It is very close to the horizontal line at 0. What does that indicate about the FCR of the car represented by point B?
- (c) Write a few sentences to compare the association between the variables in graph II with the association between the variables in graph III.
- (d) Jamal wants to predict FCR using length and one of the other variables, engine size or wheel base. Based on your response to part (c), which variable, engine size or wheel base, should Jamal use in addition to length if he wants to improve the prediction? Explain why you chose that variable.

STOP

END OF EXAM

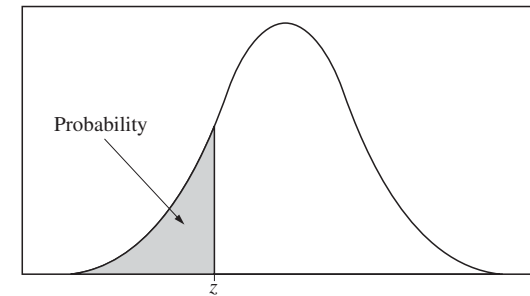


Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

Table A Standard normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

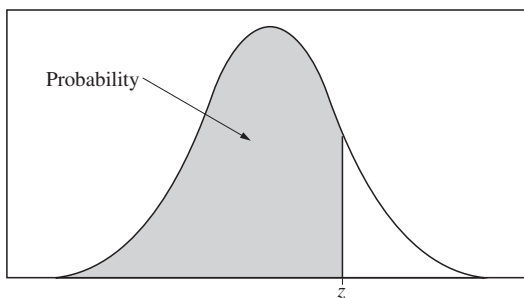
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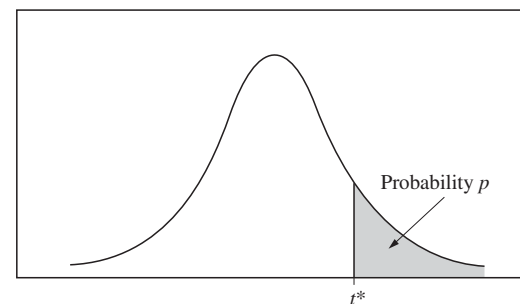
Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

Table A (Continued)

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

Name:

Table entry for p and C is the point t^* with probability p lying above it and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^* .

Table B t distribution critical values

df	Tail probability p									
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807

50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 95% 96% 98% 99% 99.5% 99.8% 99.9%

Confidence level C

Table entry for p is the point (χ^2) with probability p lying above it.

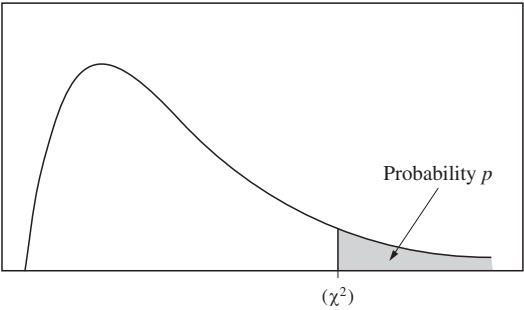


Table C χ^2 critical values

df	Tail probability p											
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001	.0005
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83	12.12
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82	15.20
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27	17.73
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47	20.00
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51	22.11
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46	24.10
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32	26.02
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12	27.87
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88	29.67
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59	31.42
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26	33.14
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91	34.82
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53	36.48
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12	38.11
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70	39.72
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25	41.31
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79	42.88
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31	44.43
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82	45.97
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31	47.50
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80	49.01
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27	50.51
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73	52.00
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18	53.48
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62	54.95
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05	56.41
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48	57.86
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89	59.30
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30	60.73
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70	62.16
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40	76.09
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66	89.56
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61	102.7
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8	128.3
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4	153.2