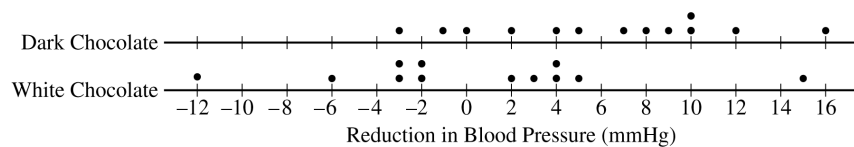


Studies have shown that foods rich in compounds known as flavonoids help lower blood pressure. Researchers conducted a study to investigate whether there was a greater reduction in blood pressure for people who consumed dark chocolate, which contains flavonoids, than people who consumed white chocolate, which does not contain flavonoids. Twenty-five healthy adults agreed to participate in the study and add 3.5 ounces of chocolate to their daily diets. Of the 25 participants, 13 were randomly assigned to the dark chocolate group and the rest were assigned to the white chocolate group. All participants had their blood pressure recorded, in millimeters of mercury (mmHg), before adding chocolate to their daily diets and again 30 days after adding chocolate to their daily diets.

The reduction in blood pressure (before minus after) for each of the participants in the two groups is shown in the dotplots below.



- (a) Determine and compare the medians of the reduction in blood pressure for the two groups.

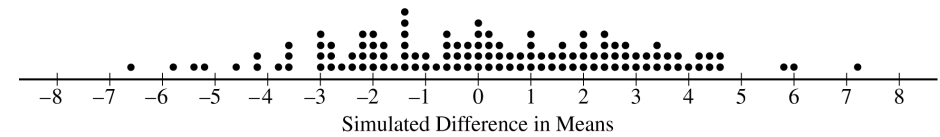
The researchers found the mean reduction in blood pressure for those who consumed dark chocolate is $\bar{x}_{dark} = 6.08$ mmHg and the mean reduction in blood pressure for those who consumed white chocolate is $\bar{x}_{white} = 0.42$ mmHg.

- (b) One researcher indicated that because the difference in sample means of 5.66 mmHg is greater than 0 there is convincing statistical evidence to conclude that the population mean blood pressure reduction for those who consume dark chocolate is greater than for those who consume white chocolate. Why might the researcher's conclusion, based only on the difference in sample means of 5.66 mmHg, not necessarily be true?

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

A simulation was conducted to investigate whether there is a greater reduction of blood pressure for those who consume dark chocolate than for those who consume white chocolate. The simulation was conducted under the assumption that no difference exists. The results of 120 trials of the simulation are shown in the following dotplot.



- (c) Use the results of the simulation to determine whether the results from the 25 participants in the study provide convincing statistical evidence, at a 5 percent level of significance, that adding dark chocolate to a daily diet will result in a greater reduction in blood pressure, on average, than adding white chocolate to a daily diet. Justify your answer.

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2. Nine sales representatives, 6 men and 3 women, at a small company wanted to attend a national convention. There were only enough travel funds to send 3 people. The manager selected 3 people to attend and stated that the people were selected at random. The 3 people selected were women. There were concerns that no men were selected to attend the convention.

- (a) Calculate the probability that randomly selecting 3 people from a group of 6 men and 3 women will result in selecting 3 women.
- (b) Based on your answer to part (a), is there reason to doubt the manager's claim that the 3 people were selected at random? Explain.
- (c) An alternative to calculating the exact probability is to conduct a simulation to estimate the probability. A proposed simulation process is described below.

Each trial in the simulation consists of rolling three fair, six-sided dice, one die for each of the convention attendees. For each die, rolling a 1, 2, 3, or 4 represents selecting a man; rolling a 5 or 6 represents selecting a woman. After 1,000 trials, the number of times the dice indicate selecting 3 women is recorded.

Does the proposed process correctly simulate the random selection of 3 women from a group of 9 people consisting of 6 men and 3 women? Explain why or why not.