

5. According to a 2017 national survey in Country B, the mean number of bedrooms in newly built houses was 2.9. Rodney, a researcher, believes the mean number of bedrooms in newly built houses in the country was different in 2024 than it was in 2017. To investigate his belief, he took a large random sample of newly built houses in Country B in 2024 and recorded the number of bedrooms in each house. The distribution of the number of bedrooms for the sampled houses is summarized in the table.

Distribution of the Number of Bedrooms for the Houses Sampled in 2024

Number of Bedrooms	1	2	3	4	5	6
Proportion of Houses	0.12	0.22	0.28	0.22	0.14	0.02

- A.
- i. A house from the sample will be selected at random. What is the probability that the house had fewer than 3 bedrooms? Show your work.
 - ii. What is the mean number of bedrooms for the sample of newly built houses in 2024? Show your work.
- B. Rodney will use a one-sample t -test for a population mean to test his belief.
- i. In the context of Rodney's investigation, state the hypotheses for the test.
 - ii. Explain, in context, what a Type I error would be for Rodney's hypothesis test.
- C. A different researcher, Keisha, suggests using a confidence interval to investigate whether the mean number of bedrooms in newly built houses in 2024 in Country B was different from 2.9.
- Assume the conditions for inference have been met. Using Rodney's data, Keisha calculated a one-sample 97 percent confidence interval to estimate the population mean as $(3.01, 3.19)$. Based on the confidence interval, what conclusion can be made for Rodney's hypothesis test in part B at $\alpha = 0.03$? Justify your answer.

Descriptive Statistics

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

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

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 $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$	$\mu_X = \frac{1}{p}$	$\sigma_X = \frac{\sqrt{1-p}}{p}$

Sampling Distributions and Inferential Statistics

Standardized test statistic: $\frac{\text{statistic} - \text{parameter}}{\text{standard error of the statistic}}$
Confidence interval: $\text{statistic} \pm (\text{critical value})(\text{standard error of statistic})$

Chi-square statistic: $\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(\text{observed} - \text{expected})^2}{\text{expected}}$

Sampling distributions for proportions:

Random Variable	Parameters of Sampling Distribution		Standard Error* of Sample Statistic
For one population: $\hat{p}$	$\mu_{\hat{p}} = p$	$\sigma_{\hat{p}} = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$	$s_{\hat{p}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$
For two populations: $\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2$	$\mu_{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2} = p_1 - p_2$	$\sigma_{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{p_1(1-p_1)}{n_1} + \frac{p_2(1-p_2)}{n_2}}$	$s_{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}$ When $p_1 = p_2$ is assumed: $s_{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2} = \sqrt{\hat{p}_c(1-\hat{p}_c)\left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}$ where $\hat{p}_c = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{n_1 + n_2}$

Sampling distributions for means:

Random Variable	Parameters of Sampling Distribution		Standard Error* of Sample Statistic
For one population: $\bar{X}$	$\mu_{\bar{X}} = \mu$	$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$	$s_{\bar{X}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$
For two populations: $\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2$	$\mu_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = \mu_1 - \mu_2$	$\sigma_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}$	$s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$

Sampling distributions for simple linear regression:

Random Variable	Parameters of Sampling Distribution		Standard Error* of Sample Statistic
For slope: b	$\mu_b = \beta$	$\sigma_b = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_x \sqrt{n}}$ where $\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$	$s_b = \frac{s}{s_x \sqrt{n-1}},$ where $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{n-2}}$ and $s_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$

Standard deviation is a measurement of variability from the theoretical population. Standard error is the estimate of the standard deviation. If the standard deviation of the statistic is assumed to be known, then the standard deviation should be used instead of the standard error.

3. A shopping mall has three automated teller machines (ATMs). Because the machines receive heavy use, they sometimes stop working and need to be repaired. Let the random variable X represent the number of ATMs that are working when the mall opens on a randomly selected day. The table shows the probability distribution of X .

Number of ATMs working when the mall opens	0	1	2	3
Probability	0.15	0.21	0.40	0.24

- What is the probability that at least one ATM is working when the mall opens?
- What is the expected value of the number of ATMs that are working when the mall opens?
- What is the probability that all three ATMs are working when the mall opens, given that at least one ATM is working?
- Given that at least one ATM is working when the mall opens, would the expected value of the number of ATMs that are working be less than, equal to, or greater than the expected value from part (b) ? Explain.