

16. The implicit hypotheses are $H_0: \mu = 30$ and $H_a: \mu \neq 30$ ("whether μ differs from the target value"). So, in each case, the P -value is $2 \cdot P(Z \geq |z|) = 2 \cdot [1 - \Phi(|z|)]$.

a. $P\text{-value} = 2 \cdot [1 - \Phi(2.10)] = .0358$.

b. $P\text{-value} = 2 \cdot [1 - \Phi(-1.75)] = .0802$.

c. $P\text{-value} = 2 \cdot [1 - \Phi(-0.55)] = .5824$.

d. $P\text{-value} = 2 \cdot [1 - \Phi(1.41)] = .1586$.

e. $P\text{-value} = 2 \cdot [1 - \Phi(-5.3)] \approx 0$.

19.

a. Since the alternative hypothesis is two-sided, $P\text{-value} = 2 \cdot \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{94.32 - 95}{1.20 / \sqrt{16}}\right) \right] = 2 \cdot [1 - \Phi(2.27)] = 2(0.116) = .232$. Since $.232 > \alpha = .01$, we do not reject H_0 at the .01 significance level.

b. $z_{\alpha/2} = z_{.005} = 2.58$, so $\beta(94) = \Phi\left(2.58 + \frac{95 - 94}{1.20 / \sqrt{16}}\right) - \Phi\left(-2.58 + \frac{95 - 94}{1.20 / \sqrt{16}}\right) = \Phi(5.91) - \Phi(0.75) = .2266$.

c. $z_\beta = z_{.1} = 1.28$. Hence, $n = \left[\frac{1.20(2.58 + 1.28)}{95 - 94} \right]^2 = 21.46$, so use $n = 22$.

21. The hypotheses are $H_0: \mu = 5.5$ v. $H_a: \mu \neq 5.5$.

a. The P -value is $2 \cdot \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5.25 - 5.5}{.3 / \sqrt{16}}\right) \right] = 2 \cdot [1 - \Phi(3.33)] = .0008$. Since the P -value is smaller than any reasonable significance level (.1, .05, .01, .001), we reject H_0 .

b. The chance of detecting that H_0 is false is the complement of the chance of a type II error. With $z_{\alpha/2} = z_{.005} = 2.58$, $1 - \beta(5.6) = 1 - \left[\Phi\left(2.58 + \frac{5.5 - 5.6}{.3 / \sqrt{16}}\right) - \Phi\left(-2.58 + \frac{5.5 - 5.6}{.3 / \sqrt{16}}\right) \right] = 1 - \Phi(1.25) + \Phi(3.91) = .1056$.

c. $n = \left[\frac{.3(2.58 + 2.33)}{5.5 - 5.6} \right]^2 = 216.97$, so use $n = 217$.

30. The hypotheses are $H_0: \mu = 7.0$ versus $H_a: \mu < 7.0$. In each case, we want the one-tail area to the left of the observed test statistic.

- a. $n = 6 \Rightarrow df = 6 - 1 = 5$. From Table A.8, $P(T \leq -2.3 \text{ when } T \sim t_5) = P(T \geq 2.3 \text{ when } T \sim t_5) = .035$. Since $.035 \leq .05$, we reject H_0 at the $\alpha = .05$ level.
- b. Similarly, $P\text{-value} = P(T \geq 3.1 \text{ when } T \sim t_{14}) = .004$. Since $.004 < .01$, reject H_0 .
- c. Similarly, $P\text{-value} = P(T \geq 1.3 \text{ when } T \sim t_{11}) = .110$. Since $.110 \geq .05$, do not reject H_0 .
- d. Here, $P\text{-value} = P(T \leq .7 \text{ when } T \sim t_5)$ because it's a lower tailed test, and this is $1 - P(T > .7 \text{ when } T \sim t_5) = 1 - .258 = .742$. Since $.742 > .05$, do not reject H_0 . (Note: since the sign of the t -statistic contradicted H_a , we know immediately not to reject H_0 .)
- e. The observed value of the test statistic is $t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{6.68 - 7.0}{.0820} = -3.90$. From this, similar to parts (a)-(c), $P\text{-value} = P(T \geq 3.90 \text{ when } T \sim t_5) = .006$ according to Table A.8. We would reject H_0 for any significance level at or above .006.

35.

- a. The hypotheses are $H_0: \mu = 200$ versus $H_a: \mu > 200$. With the data provided,

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{249.7 - 200}{145.1 / \sqrt{12}} = 1.2$$
; at $df = 12 - 1 = 11$, $P\text{-value} = .128$. Since $.128 > .05$, H_0 is not rejected at the $\alpha = .05$ level. We have insufficient evidence to conclude that the true average repair time exceeds 200 minutes.
- b. With $d = \frac{|\mu_0 - \mu|}{\sigma} = \frac{|200 - 300|}{150} = 0.67$, $df = 11$, and $\alpha = .05$, software calculates power $\approx .70$, so $\beta(300) \approx .30$.

38. μ = the true average percentage of organic matter in this type of soil, and the hypotheses are $H_0: \mu = 3$ versus $H_a: \mu \neq 3$. With $n = 30$, and assuming normality, we use the t test:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - 3}{s / \sqrt{n}} = \frac{2.481 - 3}{.295} = \frac{-.519}{.295} = -1.759. \text{ At } df = 30 - 1 = 29, P\text{-value} = 2P(T > 1.759) = 2(.041) = .082.$$

At significance level .10, since $.082 \leq .10$, we would reject H_0 and conclude that the true average percentage of organic matter in this type of soil is something other than 3. At significance level .05, we would not have rejected H_0 .