Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: MAKE SURE TO COPY YOUR AN-SWERS TO A SEPARATE SHEET FOR SENDING ME AN ELECTRONIC COPY LATER.

**Important note:** Remember that in problems calling for R code, you are allowed to use any built-in R function, e.g. **choose()**, **sum()**, **integrate()**etc.

1. (15) Consider the marble example, Section 11.5. Find Var(Y | B = 2).

**2.** (15) Suppose in Equation (8.22) I wish to form an 88% confidence interval, instead of a 95% one. Give an expression, which must involve a call to one of the R functions we've used, to calculate the number I'll use instead of 1.96.

**3.** Consider the "new, improved light bulbs" example in Section 9.6.2. Note: Each of the parts here is independent of the others.

- (a) (10) If we wished to have significance level  $\alpha = 0.10$ , sampling 50 bulbs, what should be our threshhold for rejection, like the w in the example?
- (b) (15) Suppose we have 15 people test batches of 10 light bulbs, each performing a significance test as in the example. Suppose also that actually  $H_0$  is true. Find the probability that at least 3 of the people reject  $H_0$ .
- (c) (15) Suppose it turns out that  $\overline{X} = 1624.2$ . Find the p-value.

4. In the baseball data, Section 11.7, I wanted to run separate regression analyses for catchers and starting pitchers.

- (a) (15) I extracted the two subsets of my original data frame players, naming them catch and pitch. Give one line of R code that creates catch.
- (b) (15) I ran regressions of weight on height in the two groups, with these results:

```
> summary(lm(catch$Weight ~ catch$Height))
Call:
lm(formula = catch$Weight ~ catch$Height)
Residuals:
            1Q Median
   Min
                            3Q
                                   Max
-31.505 -7.603
                         8.495
                               31.789
               -1.603
Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) -79.4301
                        67.9087
                                  -1.17
                                           0.246
catch$Height 3.9019
                         0.9335
                                   4.18 7.91e-05 ***
> summary(lm(pitch$Weight ~ pitch$Height))
Call:
lm(formula = pitch$Weight ~ pitch$Height)
Residuals:
   Min
            10 Median
                            30
                                   Max
-45.236 -15.236 -0.193 12.527 65.883
```

Coefficients:					
	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	
(Intercept)	-126.6988	44.4338	-2.851	0.00477	**
pitch\$Height	4.4407	0.5943	7.472	1.89e-12	***

Find an approximate 95% confidence interval for the difference (catchers minus pitchers) between the slopes for the Height variables for the two groups.

## Solutions:

1.

 $0^2 \cdot 0.036/0.090 + 1^2 \cdot 0.048/0.090 + 2^2 \cdot 0.006/0.090 - 0.667^2$ 

# 2.

-qnorm(0.06)

#### **3.**a

qgamma(0.90, 50, 0.001) / 50

#### $\mathbf{3.b}$

1 - pbinom(2, 15, 0.05)

## **3.**c

1 - pgamma(16242, 10, 0.001)

### **4.a**

```
catch <- subset(players, Position == "Catcher")</pre>
```

### or

catch <- players[players\$Position == "Catcher",]</pre>

### 4.b

 $(3.9019 - 4.4407) \pm 1.96\sqrt{0.9335^2 + 0.5943^2}$