

Perform the indicated goodness-of-fit test.

- 1) You roll a die 48 times with the following results.

|           |    |   |   |   |    |    |
|-----------|----|---|---|---|----|----|
| Number    | 1  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
| Frequency | 14 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 15 |

Use a significance level of 0.05 to test the claim that the die is fair.

Solve the problem.

- 2) A study about determining the confidence that people had in the police ask respondents to say whether they had a great deal of confidence, some confidence or little or no confidence in police. The following table shows the responses split by Gender. Does the evidence suggest that the genders have different levels of confidence in the police.

|       | Great Deal | Some | little or none |
|-------|------------|------|----------------|
| Men   | 115        | 56   | 29             |
| Women | 175        | 94   | 31             |

Use a 0.05 significance level to test the claim that confidence in police is independent of gender.

- a) State the null and alternate hypothesis. Graph and shade the critical region and find the critical value.

- b) Add the Matrix expected values above and find the Test Statistic

- c) State the conclusion of this hypothesis test.

- 3) Recent evidence suggest that obesity rates are dependent on the number of sugar or juice sweetend drinks that are consumed each day. A researcher wishes to test this claim and finds the results are shown below.

|           | < 1 | 2  | > 3 |
|-----------|-----|----|-----|
| Not obese | 98  | 49 | 101 |
| Obese     | 22  | 87 | 179 |

Use a 0.05 significance level to test the claim that the proportion of children who are obese is the same for all three categories.

- State the null and alternate hypothesis.
- Graph and shade the critical region.
- Find the Matrix expected values, the Test Statistic, the Critical Value.
- State the conclusion of this hypothesis test.