1.

A hypothesis test is to be performed for a population proportion. For the given sample data and null hypothesis, compute the value of the test statistic, z =



A drug company claims that over 90% of all physicians recommend their drug. 1200 physicians were asked if they recommend the drug to their patients. 46% said yes. H0: p = 0.9.

-50.80

-66.049

-45.726

-101.614

2.

Determine the standardized test statistic, z, to test the claim about the population proportion p < 0.850 given n=60 and ^P= 0.656 use α = 0.05

 -1.96

 -4.21

-1.76

-1.85

3.

Use the one-proportion z-test to perform the specified hypothesis test. Use the critical-value approach.

x = 7, n = 81, H0: p = 0.08, Ha: p ≠ 0.08, α = 0.10

 z = -0.41; critical values = ±1.28; do not reject H0

 z = 0.21; critical values = ±1.645; do not reject H0

 z = 0.21; critical values = ±1.28; do not reject H0

 z = 1.87; critical values = ±1.645; reject H0

 4. A hypothesis test is to be performed for a population proportion. For the given sample data and null hypothesis, compute the value of the test statistic, z = 

Out of 187 observations, 57% were successes. H0: p = 0.55.

1.723

0.550

1.291

0.001

5.

Determine the critical value, z0, to test the claim about the population proportion p ≠ 0.325 given n=42 and ^p= 0.247 use α = 0.05

±2.575

±2.33

±1.645

±1.96

Use the one-proportion z-test to perform the specified hypothesis test. Use the critical-value approach.

x = 29, n = 167, H0: p = 0.11, Ha: p ≠ 0.11, α = 0.05

z = 1.36.; critical values = ±1.645; do not reject H0

z = 1.36; critical values = ±1.96; do not reject H0

z = 2.63.; critical values = ±1.645; reject H0

z = 2.63.; critical values = ±1.96; reject H0