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Which of the following is a valid null hypothesis?

A. p > 1/8
B. < 98
C. The mean of population A is not equal to the mean of population B
D. mu = 110

Answer: D

A two-way analysis of variance has r levels for one variable and c levels for the second variable with 2 observations per cell. The degree of freedom for interaction is

A. 2(r)(c)
B. (r-1)(c-1)
C. rc-1
D. 2(r-1)(c-1)

Answer: B

One-way analysis of variance is MOST similar in its objectives to

A. A test of a population mean.
B. A test for equality of two sample proportions.
C. A test for equality of two population means.
D. A chi-square test for independence.

Answer: C

The difference between setting alpha equal to 0.05 and alpha equal to 0.01 in hypothesis testing is

A. With alpha equal to 0.05, we are more willing to risk a type I error.
B. With alpha equal to 0.05, we are more willing to risk a type II error.
C. Alpha equal to 0.05 is a more "conservative" test of the null hypothesis.
D. With alpha equal to 0.05, we are less willing to risk a type I error.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 155
In nonparametric statistics:
. No assumptions are made concerning the distribution from which the samples are taken.
. The parameters of the distribution do not relate to the parameters of the sample.
. The sample and the distribution must have no parameters in common.

A. I only
B. IIonly
C. IIIonly
D. IIandIIIonly

Answer: A

QUESTION: 156
The value for t, when making a two-tailed paired t test, with samples of 13 and alpha =0.05, is

A. 1.782
B. 2.179
C. 2.064
D. 1.711

Answer: B

QUESTION: 157
The "least squares method" is used in

A. The central limit theorem
B. Calculating 2

C. Calculating σ^2 and s^2
D. Calculating a best fit regression line.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 158
The primary advantage of the Latin square design, compared to the factorial design, is that

A. In most circumstances, it requires less data.
B. It eliminates the need for interaction analysis.
C. It allows higher significance levels.
D. It does not require homogeneity of variance.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 159
An experiment with two factors, in which all levels of one variable are run at each level of the second variable, is called a

A. One-way experiment.
B. Latin square experiment.
C. Factorial experiment.
D. Fractional factorial experiment.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 160
Given the data below, what is the 90% confidence interval for the variance?
22, 23, 19, 17, 29, 25

A. 4.21 - 99.07
B. 15.32 - 28.66
C. 8.27 - 79.88
D. 16.87 - 56.52

Answer: C

SAMPLE QUESTIONS