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Question 1

Given the data below, what is the 90% confidence interval for the variance?

22, 23, 19, 17, 29, 25

Options:

A- 4.21 - 99.07

B- 15.32 - 28.66

C- 8.27 - 79.88

D- 16.87 - 56.52

Answer:

C

Question 2

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

Options:

A- One-way experiment.

B- Latin square experiment.

C- Factorial experiment.

D- Fractional factorial experiment.

Answer:

C

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

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

Options:

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

Question 5

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

Options:

A- 2(r)(c)

B- (r-1)(c-1)

C- rc-1

D- 2(r-1)(c-1)

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which of the following is a valid null hypothesis?

Options:

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

Question 7

How many outcomes are possible when performing a single trial of a binomial experiment?

Options:

A- 1

B- 2

C- 3

D- 4

Answer:

B

Question 8

Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

Options:

A- The higher the correlation, the better the regression estimate.

B- Regression estimates are better made with positive correlation than with negative correlation.

C- The lower the correlation, the greater the likelihood that homoscedasticity exists with respect to the predicted variable.

D- The better the regression estimate, the greater the likelihood that homoscedasticity exists with the respect to the predicted variable.

Answer:

A

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