Problem 1: Construct a 95% confidence interval for the standard deviation, σ , of a population when a SRS of size n = 25 is taken from a normal distribution if the sample standard deviation is 13.1.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_R^2} &< \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_L^2} \\ \frac{24 \cdot 13.1^2}{39.364} &< \sigma^2 < \frac{24 \cdot 13.1^2}{12.401} \\ 104.63 &< \sigma^2 < 332.122 \\ \sqrt{104.63} &< \sqrt{\sigma^2} < \sqrt{332.122} \\ 10.23 &< \sigma < 18.22 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 2: In a weight loss program, 27 adults used a new drug that supposedly increases short term weight loss gains with exercise. After 6 weeks, their average weight loss was found to be 7.3 lb with a standard deviation of 0.8 lb. Construct a 90% confidence interval to estimate the standard deviation of weight loss for any person taking the drug with exercise.

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_R^2} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_L^2}$$
$$\frac{26 \cdot 0.8^2}{38.885} < \sigma^2 < \frac{26 \cdot 0.8^2}{15.379}$$
$$0.4279 < \sigma^2 < 1.0820$$
$$\sqrt{0.4279} < \sqrt{\sigma^2} < \sqrt{1.0820}$$
$$0.654 < \sigma < 1.040$$

Problem 3: Assume the following data values constitute a SRS from a normal distribution:

 $7, \ 9, \ 7, \ 2, \ 10, \ 6, \ 5, \ 5, \ 8, \ 8, \ 11$

Compute a 99% confidence interval to estimate the population standard deviation, σ .

| $n = 11$, $d.o.f. = 10$, $\overline{x} = \frac{7+9+7+2+10+6+5+5+8+8+11}{11} = \frac{78}{11} = 7.09$ | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------|
| n = 11, | u.0.j. = 10, | x = | | 11 | | - 1.09 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | _ 1 | $(-)^2$ | | |
| | | $\frac{x}{7}$ | $\frac{x - \overline{x}}{-0.0909}$ | $\frac{(x-\overline{x})^2}{0.0083}$ | | |
| | | 7 | | | | |
| | | 9 7 | 1.9091 | 3.6446 | | |
| | | 7 2 | $-0.0909 \\ -5.0909$ | 0.0083 | | |
| | | 2 10 | -5.0909 2.9091 | 25.9174. 8.4628 | | |
| | | 10 6 | -1.09091 | 1.1901 | | |
| | | 5 | -1.0909 -2.0909 | 4.3719 | | |
| | | 5 | -2.0909 | 4.3719 | | |
| | | 8 | 0.9091 | 0.8264 | | |
| | | 8 | 0.9091 | 0.8264 | | |
| | | 11 | 3.9091 | 15.2810 | | |
| | | | | Total: 64.9091 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n-1}\sum (x-\overline{x})^2$ | | | | | | |
| -2 1 <i>CA</i> 0001 | | | | | | |
| $\sigma^2 = rac{1}{10} \cdot 64.9091$ | | | | | | |
| $\sigma^2 = 6.49091$ | | | | | | |
| $\sigma \approx 2.55$ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| $\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_B^2} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_L^2}$ | | | | | | |
| χ^2_R χ^2_L | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| $\frac{10 \cdot 2.55^2}{25 188} < \sigma^2 < \frac{10 \cdot 2.55^2}{2 156}$ | | | | | | |
| $\overline{25.188} < \sigma < \overline{2.156}$ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| $2.5816 < \sigma^2 < 30.16$ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| $\sqrt{2.5816} < \sqrt{\sigma^2} < \sqrt{30.16}$ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| $1.61 < \sigma < 5.49$ | | | | | | |
| $1.01 < \sigma < 0.49$ | | | | | | |
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