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UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

## Quiz # 9

Comparing two population means.  $F$ -test.

Provide your **complete solution** for the following problem(s).

**Problem 9.1.** (7 points) *Source: “Probability and Statistics for Engineers and Scientists” by Walpole, Myers, Myers, and Ye.*

A study was conducted in which two types of engines: *Awesome* ( $A$ ) and *Beautiful* ( $B$ ) were compared. Gas mileage, in mpg, was measured. Fifty experiments were conducted using engine type  $A$  and seventy-five experiments were done with engine type  $B$ . The type of gasoline used and all other conditions were kept constant.

The observed average gas mileage for engine type  $A$  was 36 mpg and for engine type  $B$  it was 42 mpg.

Let  $\mu_A$  and  $\mu_B$  denote the population mean gas mileages for engine  $A$  and  $B$ , respectively. Assume that the **population** standard deviations are 6 and 8 for engines  $A$  and  $B$ , respectively.

Find the 96%-confidence interval for  $\mu_B - \mu_A$ .

*Hint:* The  $z$ -procedure works just as well with known population standard deviations.

**Problem 9.2.** (8 points) *Source: “Probability and Statistics for Engineers and Scientists” by Walpole, Myers, Myers, and Ye.*

An experiment was performed to compare the abrasive wear of two different laminated materials. Twelve pieces of material #1 were tested and ten pieces of material #2 were tested. In each case, the depth of wear was recorded.

The sample of #1 resulted in an average (coded) wear of 85 with a **sample** standard deviation of 4, while the sample of #2 resulted in an average (coded) wear of 81 with a **sample** standard deviation of 5.

You want to use the  $F$ -test to see if you can “pool” the two samples, i.e., you want to test if the population variances of the two materials’ wears are equal.

- (i) (2 points) Formulate the null and the alternative hypotheses.
- (ii) (4 points) Find the distribution of your test-statistic and the rejection region with the significance level of 0.05.
- (iii) (2 points) Calculate the observed value of the test-statistic, and state the result of your test.