
KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS
DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA

STAT 319: Probability & Statistics for Engineers & Scientists

Final Exam Semester 151
Thursday Dec 24, 2015
12:30 pm to 2:30 pm.

Please encircle your instructor name:

Abbas

Al-Sawi

Anabosi

Malik

Riaz

Samouh

Name:

ID#:

Section #:

Question No	Full Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	20	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
Total	70	

e. Is there evidence that older pipes need less load until they crack?

f. Using a 99% confidence interval, estimate the mean load (in pounds per foot) until the first crack, if the age of the pipe (in days) is 30.

Q.3:- (5+1+2+2 = 10 points)

A manufacturer of video display units is testing two microcircuit designs to determine whether they produce equivalent current flow. Development engineering has obtained the following data:

Design 1	$n_1 = 25$	$\bar{x}_1 = 23.5$	$s_1^2 = 12$
Design 2	$n_2 = 20$	$\bar{x}_2 = 24.4$	$s_2^2 = 18$

(Assume that the $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$ and the data are drawn from normal populations.)

- a. Calculate a 96% confidence interval for the difference between means of these two designs. Also interpret your results.

- b. Write the value of the standard error used in part (a).

- c. What is the value for the margin of error in part (a).

- d. Determine whether there is any difference in the mean current flow between the two designs. Use the interval obtained in part (a) to answer this part.

Q.4:- (6+3+1= 10 points)

Two suppliers manufacture a plastic gear used in a laser printer. The impact strength of these gears measured in foot-pounds is an important characteristic. A random sample of $n_1 = 32$ gears from the first supplier results in $\bar{x}_1 = 290$ and $S_1 = 12$, while another random sample of $n_2 = 36$ gears from the second supplier results in $\bar{x}_2 = 321$ and $S_2 = 22$.

- Test the claim that the mean impact strength of gears from supplier 2 is more than 23 foot-pounds higher than that of supplier 1. Clearly state your hypotheses, test statistics, critical values and your final conclusions. Use 4% level of significance to test the hypothesis (using critical-value approach).

- Compute the p-value for part (a) and verify your conclusions using p-value approach.

- What assumptions do you need to perform testing in part (a)?

Q.5:- (3+3+4= 10 points)**a.** Interpret the following numbers.

i. $r = -0.87$

ii. $\beta_1 = 0.94$

iii. $\sigma = 2.4$

b. Write T if the statement is true and F if it is false.

- i. A parameter, like μ , is constant that describes certain characteristic of a sample.
- ii. The median is highly affected by extreme values.
- iii. The mode is a measure of variability.
- iv. If the original units in a data set are (linear) inches, then the standard deviation of the set is expressed in square inches.
- v. According to the "Empirical rule", which applies to bell-shaped distributions, at least 90 percent of the observations in a data set fall within two standard deviations of the mean.
- vi. The third quartile of a population or distribution corresponds to the 30th percentile of the distribution.

c. Write "Free" if the measure is free from the units of measurement, otherwise write "Not-Free"

Measures	Free/Not-Free
Mean	
Standard Deviation	
Percentiles	
Slope Coefficient (β_1)	
Z-Score	
Co-efficient of Determination	
Coefficient of correlation	
Co-efficient of Variation	

Q.6:- (4+6= 10 points)

A company manufactures tube light rods for household use. The length of the tube rods (in meters) is assumed to follow $N(\mu = 1, \sigma^2 = 0.01^2)$. Any manufactured tube rod is declared defective if its length is less than 0.98 m or greater than 1.02 m.

- a. If a random sample of size 10 rods is selected, what is the probability that the mean length is less than 1.01 meter?

- b. Suppose KFUPM bought a shipment of 1000 tube rods, what is the probability that at least 940 rods are non-defective?