

**Name:**

**1)** Time to respond for 911 calls was measured for 75 calls in two cities,  $C1$  and  $C2$ . The results of the study were:

Measure	C1	C2
Sample size	75	75
Sample mean	5.4	6.1
Sample variance	1.57	2.54

**a)** Estimate the difference in the mean response time for the two cities.

**b)** Find a bound for the error of estimation.

**2)** An exit poll of 1,000 voters finds that 530 supported a certain candidate.

**a)** Estimate the proportion of the voting population that supports the candidate.

**b)** Find a bound for the error of estimation.

**3)** Suppose  $Y$  is a single observation from an exponential distribution with unknown mean  $\theta$ .

**a)** Use the method of moment-generating functions to show that  $2Y/\theta$  is a pivotal quantity having a  $\chi^2$  distribution with two degrees of freedom.

**b)** Use the pivotal quantity from part a) to derive a 90% confidence interval for  $\theta$ . Compare your result with Example 8.4 in the text.

4) Now suppose  $(Y_1, \dots, Y_9)$  is a sample of size  $n = 9$  from an exponential distribution with mean  $\theta$ .

a) Use the method of moment-generating functions to show that

$$\frac{2}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^9 Y_i$$

is a pivotal quantity having a  $\chi^2$  distribution with 18 degrees of freedom.

b) Use the pivotal quantity from part a) to derive a 95% confidence interval for  $\theta$ .

**5)** Let  $(Y_1, \dots, Y_5)$  be a sample of size  $n = 5$  from a gamma distribution with  $\alpha = 2$  and  $\beta$  unknown.

**a)** Use the method of moment-generating functions to show that

$$\frac{2}{\beta} \sum_{i=1}^5 Y_i$$

is a pivotal quantity having a  $\chi^2$  distribution with 20 degrees of freedom.

**b)** Use the pivotal quantity from part a) to derive a 95% confidence interval for  $\theta$ .