

1. Construct both cumulative frequency distributions from the following frequency distribution of ages of mothers of students in the quant. course in 1998.

T = age in years. n = number of students. $F(T = k)$ is the frequency with which the quantity T is equal to the fixed value k , where k is the midpoint of each class.

	1998					
<u>Age</u>	<u>k</u>	$F(T = k)$	$F(T \leq k)$	$F(T \leq k)/n$	$F(T = k)$ in 2003	
15-20	17.5	11	<u>11</u>	<u>11/55</u>	2	
21-25	23.5	19	<u>30</u>	<u>30/55</u>	7	
26-30	28.5	18	<u>48</u>	<u>48/55</u>	12	
31-35	33.5	7	<u>55</u>	<u>55/55</u>	4	
36-40	38.5	0	<u>55</u>	<u>55/55</u>	2	
41-45	43.5	0	<u>55</u>	<u>55/55</u>	0	

2. Identify two differences between the distribution in 1998 and 2003.

Average: average age lower in 1998

Dispersion: dispersion in age less in 2003 (nearly half in one age group)

Quantiles: smaller percentage under age 21 in 2003 (2/27)
 than 1998 (11/55)

3. Identify whether the following are Type I or Type II errors by circling (or underlining) the correct type.

a. A drug company fails to control for placebo effects and concludes
 that a new drug cures the common cold I II

b. An agency mistakenly concludes that low level jet training has no
 environmental impact. I II

c. By mistake an aquaculture researcher adds the same food to treatment and control groups, then concludes that the food assigned to the treatment group increases growth.

