

Answers to Practice Final

Math 125 (Introductory Statistics) *Kovitz* Fall 2023

- | | |
|--------|----------------|
| 1. B. | 26. D. |
| 2. C. | 27. B. |
| 3. B. | 28. C. |
| 4. B. | 29. B. |
| 5. C. | 30. B. |
| 6. C | 31. B. |
| 7. D. | 32. C. |
| 8. D. | 33. E. |
| 9. E. | 34. B. |
| 10. D. | 35. E. |
| 11. C. | 36. A. |
| 12. D. | 37. C. |
| 13. B. | 38. F. |
| 14. D. | 39. C. |
| 15. A. | 40. B. |
| 16. D. | 41. A. |
| 17. B. | 42. C. |
| 18. C. | 43. A. |
| 19. B. | 44. C. |
| 20. C. | 45. C. |
| 21. A. | 46. A. |
| 22. D. | 47. B. |
| 23. D. | 48. (a) False. |
| 24. C. | (b) True. |
| 25. E. | (c) True. |
| | (d) True. |
| | (e) False. |
| | (f) False. |
| | (g) True. |
| | (h) False. |
| | (i) False. |
49. Because the sample was random and rather large, it is *representative* of the population as a whole. That's the theory of inferential statistics, based on the Central Limit Theorem, the square root law, the bootstrap, and the fact that a percentage works like the sum of the draws, when put into standard units. We can be confident in that sample and its associated interval, knowing that chance errors for the sample percentage are normally distributed.