

**True/False** - No explanation needed. (2pts)

1. The Mendelian traits "color" and "height" in pea plants were shown in class to be independent using, among other things, the formula  $M_{ij} = \frac{K_i L_j}{n}$  for the expected #occurrences of the traits. **True/False**

*sol.* We can't say that we *show* or *prove* something by using the hypothesis testing. We can only fail to reject the null hypothesis, or accept it.

2. All the students should finish course evaluations. **True/False**

*sol.* You should!

**Problems** - Need justification. No justification means **zero!**

Thanos claims that the infinite gauntlet is biased so that the probability of disintegrating a creature is  $2/3$ . He made an infinite-gauntlet-simulator to test his claim, and  $m$  of 300 creatures disintegrated when he snapped his finger. We want to test whether his claim is true or not by  $\chi^2$ -test.

1. Set a null hypothesis  $H_0$  and an alternative hypothesis  $H_1$ . (4pts)

*sol.*

$$\begin{cases} H_0 : & \text{The disintegrating probability } p \text{ is } \frac{2}{3} \\ H_1 : & \text{The disintegrating probability } p \text{ is not } \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

2. By using  $\chi^2$ -test, find the rejection region for  $H_0$ , i.e. find a region of  $m$  that we reject  $H_0$  under  $\alpha = 0.05$ . You may use  $\chi_{k=1}^2(r = 3.84) = 0.95$  or  $\chi_{k=1}^2(r = 0.004) = 0.05$ . Also, note that  $256 = 16^2$ . (6pts)

*sol.* The expected number of disintegrated creatures (under the null hypothesis) is 200. Then the  $\chi^2$ -statistic is

$$\frac{(m - 200)^2}{200} + \frac{((300 - m) - 100)^2}{100} = \frac{(m - 200)^2}{200} + \frac{(200 - m)^2}{100} = \frac{3(m - 200)^2}{200}$$

and we reject  $H_0$  when this value is bigger than 3.84. So we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3(m - 200)^2}{200} > 3.84 &\Leftrightarrow (m - 200)^2 > \frac{3.84 \cdot 200}{3} = 256 \\ &\Leftrightarrow m - 200 > 16 \text{ or } m - 200 < -16 \\ &\Leftrightarrow m > 216 \text{ or } m < 184. \end{aligned}$$