

This exam paper is available in both Danish and English. The English version appears after the Danish version.

Exam question paper for:

Written examination: 26.06.2026

Course name and number: **02402 Statistics (Polytechnical Foundation)**

Duration: 4 hours

Aids allowed: All printed materials and a pocket calculator of type TI30XS or TI30XB

Weighting: The questions are weighted equally (see details below)

Final answers must be submitted by completing the separate “Answer Sheet”.

This examination consists of 30 multiple-choice questions distributed across 11 exercises.

Only the “Answer Sheet” must be submitted; do not hand in the exam paper itself.

Multiple choice questions: *The exam is 30 multiple choice questions, with possible answers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (where 6 always refers to the answer “Don’t know/No answer”). A correct answer gives 5 points, a wrong answer gives −1 point, and “Don’t know/No answer” (6) gives 0 points. It is not allowed to select more than one answer option for a single question. If this happens anyway, 0 points are given for the question.*

The use of Python code in this exam: *This examination includes Python code. Note that the following libraries and abbreviations are used:*

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import scipy.stats as stats
import statsmodels.api as sm
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
import statsmodels.stats.power as smp
import statsmodels.stats.proportion as smprop
```

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Exercise I

A student is taking a multiple choice exam with 30 questions. For each question there are five options where one and only one is correct. The student is wondering what the probability of answering at least 15 correctly if he answers every question completely at random.

Question I.1 (1)

Which of the following Python commands calculate the desired probability?

1 ☐ `1 - stats.hypergeom.cdf(14, 30, 6, 15)`

2 ☐ `1 - stats.hypergeom.cdf(15, 30, 5, 15)`

3 ☐ `1 - stats.binom.cdf(14, 30, 1/5)`

4 ☐ `1 - stats.hypergeom.pmf(15, 30, 6, 14)`

5 ☐ `1 - stats.binom.pmf(15, 30, 1/5)`

6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

In the exam students are awarded 5 points for a correct answer and -1 point for an incorrect answer.

Question I.2 (2)

Let the random variable Y be the total number of points achieved in the exam, still assuming that the student answer completely at random, what is the standard deviation of Y ?

1 ☐ $\sqrt{30 \left(\frac{4}{5} + 5^2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \right)} = \sqrt{174}$

2 ☐ $\sqrt{30 \left(1.2^2 \cdot \frac{4}{5} + 4.8^2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \right)} = \sqrt{172.8}$

3 ☐ $30\sqrt{\frac{4}{5} + 5^2 \cdot \frac{1}{5}} = 30\sqrt{5.8}$

4 ☐ $30\sqrt{\frac{4}{5^2}} = 30\sqrt{0.16}$

5 ☐ $\sqrt{30 \cdot \frac{4}{5^2}} = \sqrt{4.8}$

6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Exercise II

A researcher is planning to study the effect of a new drug that reduces the number of recovery days needed after a certain procedure. In a previous pilot study, it was found that patients who were given the drug needed, on average, 19 days to recover from the procedure. This result seems promising, as patients who are not given the drug need, on average, 23 days to recover. The estimated standard deviation of the number of recovery days is 12 days, and it is assumed that this standard deviation applies to both patients who are given the drug and those who are not.

Since the previous pilot study was based on only a small number of patients, the researcher plans to conduct a new study with a larger sample. The researcher will measure the number of recovery days in a sample of n patients and estimate the average number of recovery days, and it is assumed that the data are normally distributed. The researcher will then test whether this average is significantly different from 23 days (the null hypothesis). A significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ will be used, and the researcher wants the study to have a statistical power of 70% ($1 - \beta = 0.70$) under an alternative hypothesis where the mean and variance equal the values observed in the pilot study.

To answer the following question, we provide the following quantiles from a standard normal distribution:

$z_{0.50}$	$z_{0.60}$	$z_{0.70}$	$z_{0.80}$	$z_{0.90}$	$z_{0.95}$	$z_{0.975}$	$z_{0.99}$	$z_{0.995}$
0.00	0.25	0.52	0.84	1.28	1.64	1.96	2.33	2.58

Question II.1 (3)

How large should the sample size n be?

- 1 ☐ 5
- 2 ☐ 42
- 3 ☐ 44
- 4 ☐ 56
- 5 ☐ 71
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Question II.2 (4)

Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- 1 ☐ The risk of making a Type I error in the new study is 5%
- 2 ☐ The risk of making a Type II error in the new study is 70%
- 3 ☐ The significance level α is the same as the risk of making a Type I error
- 4 ☐ The statistical power is the same as *the probability of correctly rejecting the null hypothesis if the null hypothesis is false.*
- 5 ☐ If the true effect of the drug is smaller than hypothesized, then the statistical power of the study will also be smaller.
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Exercise III

In a study, a university wants to investigate whether the level of Generative AI declaration in student reports is associated with the type of academic project.

After introducing a compulsory library course on responsible use of Generative AI, students are required to explicitly state in the methods chapter whether they used Generative AI tools (such as ChatGPT, Claude, or Copilot) as part of their project or for writing their reports.

The level of AI declaration in the report is classified as: (1) Explicit declaration (clearly documented use), (2) Partial declaration (mentioned "what" but not "how"), and (3) No declaration.

The project type is classified as: (1) Bachelor project, (2) Master thesis, and (3) Other project report.

In a random sample of 240 student reports, the results are summarized in the table below:

Project Type:	AI Declaration Level:			Total
	Explicit	Partial	None	
Bachelor project	40	20	20	80
Master thesis	50	30	20	100
Other report	10	20	30	60
Total	100	70	70	240

The researcher wants to test the hypothesis of independence between Generative AI declarations and project type. The desired significance level α has been stored in Python in a variable called `alpha`.

Question III.1 (5)

Which of the following Python code lines correctly calculates the critical value for the relevant hypothesis test?

1 ☐ `critical_value = stats.chi2.ppf(1 - alpha/2, df = 239)`

2 ☐ `critical_value = stats.chi2.ppf(1 - alpha, df=4)`

3 ☐ `critical_value = stats.f.ppf(1 - alpha, dfn=2, dfd=4)`

4 ☐ `critical_value = stats.f.cdf(1 - alpha, dfn=2, dfd=6)`

5 ☐ `critical_value = stats.t.cdf(1 - alpha/2, df=8)`

6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

Question III.2 (6)

Continuing with the contingency table on Generative AI declaration in student reports (Bachelor projects, Master theses, and other reports), a researcher now wants to perform a test of independence between generative AI declaration and student report type, using Python.

The observed counts from the study are stored in Python as the following array:

```
observed = np.array([[40, 20, 20],  
                     [50, 30, 20],  
                     [10, 20, 30]])
```

Which of the following Python code lines correctly performs the test for this contingency table?

- 1 ☐ `stats.chi2.cdf(observed)`
- 2 ☐ `stats.chi2.ppf(observed)`
- 3 ☐ `stats.chi2_contingency(observed)`
- 4 ☐ `stats.ttest_ind(observed)`
- 5 ☐ `stats.chi2.pdf(observed)`
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Exercise IV

Researchers record test scores of three large language models (GPT, Claude, and Gemini) in three domains (Reasoning, Coding, and Mathematics). The scores of the models and across the domains are given below:

Point scores	GPT model	Claude model	Gemini model	Average
Reasoning	92.4	84.3	91.9	89.5
Coding	80.0	82.0	76.2	79.4
Mathematics	98.8	95.3	98.6	97.6
Average	90.4	87.2	88.9	88.8

The researchers fit a two-way ANOVA model

$$Y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \epsilon_{ij}; \quad \epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2),$$

with $\sum_i \alpha_i = 0$, $\sum_j \beta_j = 0$, to the data under the usual assumptions. For the next two questions, we simply assume that the model assumptions are satisfied (although this is probably not the case).

Question IV.1 (7)

What is the estimated effect of the GPT model according to the model?

- 1 ☐ 90.40
- 2 ☐ 30.1
- 3 ☐ 10.0
- 4 ☐ 9.5
- 5 ☐ 1.6
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Question IV.2 (8)

What is the domain sum of squares, $SS(\text{domain})$, according to the model?

- 1 ☐ 71520
- 2 ☐ 499
- 3 ☐ 166
- 4 ☐ 15
- 5 ☐ This cannot be determined without further information.
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Exercise V

Let Y_1 and Y_2 be independent and normally distributed random variables with mean $\mu = 0$ and variance $\sigma^2 = 3^2$. Further, let $Y = Y_1 - Y_2$ be the difference between Y_1 and Y_2 .

Question V.1 (9)

Let z_α be the α -quantile of the standard normal distribution. Which of the following intervals covers 90% of all outcomes of Y ?

- 1 ☐ $[z_{0.025}2 \cdot 3^2; z_{0.975}2 \cdot 3^2]$
- 2 ☐ $[z_{0.05}6; z_{0.95}6]$
- 3 ☐ $[z_{0.05}\sqrt{2} \cdot 3; z_{0.95}\sqrt{2} \cdot 3]$
- 4 ☐ $[z_{0.05}\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}; z_{0.95}\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}]$
- 5 ☐ $[z_{0.025}3; z_{0.975}3]$
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

Now consider the random variable $R = \sqrt{Y_1^2 + Y_2^2}$ (you may think of R as the distance from a center, e.g. a shooter is trying to hit a target and Y_1 and Y_2 represent the deviation in the horizontal and vertical axis). Let μ_{R^2} and $\sigma_{R^2}^2$ denote the mean and variance of R^2 .

Question V.2 (10)

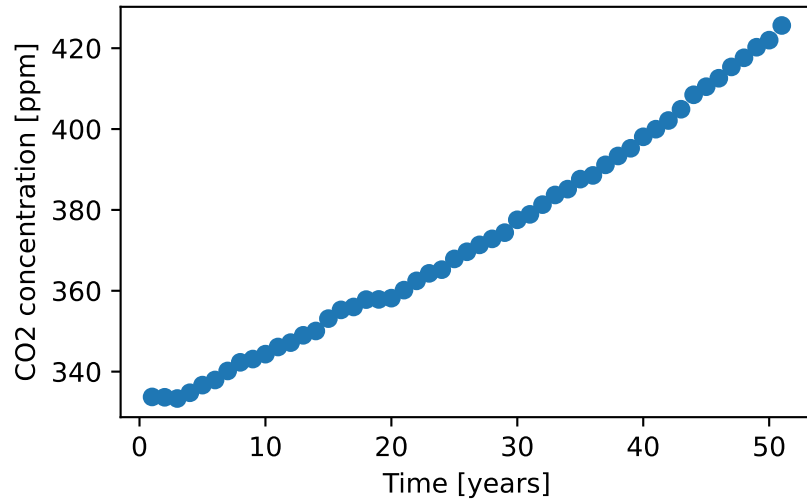
According to the approximate non-linear error propagation rule, what is the variance of $R = \sqrt{R^2}$?

- 1 ☐ $V(R) \approx \frac{\sigma_{R^2}^2}{4\mu_{R^2}}$
- 2 ☐ $V(R) \approx \frac{\sigma_{R^2}^2}{4(\mu_{R^2})^2}$
- 3 ☐ $V(R) \approx \frac{\sigma_{R^2}^2}{2\mu_{R^2}}$
- 4 ☐ $V(R) \approx \frac{\sigma_{R^2}^2}{2(\mu_{R^2})^2}$
- 5 ☐ $V(R) \approx \frac{\sigma_{R^2}^2}{(\mu_{R^2})^2}$
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Exercise VI

The plot below shows average yearly CO₂-concentrations as a function of time since 1973 (i.e. the last observation is 2024) at a specific measurement station.



Question VI.1 (11)

Let r denote the empirical correlation coefficient between "Time" and CO₂-concentration. Which of the following statements about r could be correct?

- 1 ☐ $r \approx 0.8$
- 2 ☐ $r \approx 0$
- 3 ☐ $r \approx 0.99$
- 4 ☐ $r \approx -0.5$
- 5 ☐ $r \approx 0.5$
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

In order to explore the development in CO₂-concentration as a function of time, the following analysis have been performed in Python (`value` denotes the CO₂-concentration, and `co2` is a data-frame containing the data shown above). Some values have been replaced by letters.

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```
fit1 = smf.ols(formula = "value ~ time", data = co2).fit()
print(fit1.summary(slim=True))
```

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
```

Dep. Variable:	value	R-squared:	R2			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	R2a			
No. Observations:	51	F-statistic:	4128.			
Covariance Type:	nonrobust	Prob (F-statistic):	5.68e-49			

```
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	325.14	0.86	t1	p1	l1	u1
time	1.84	0.03	t2	p2	l2	u2

```
=====
```

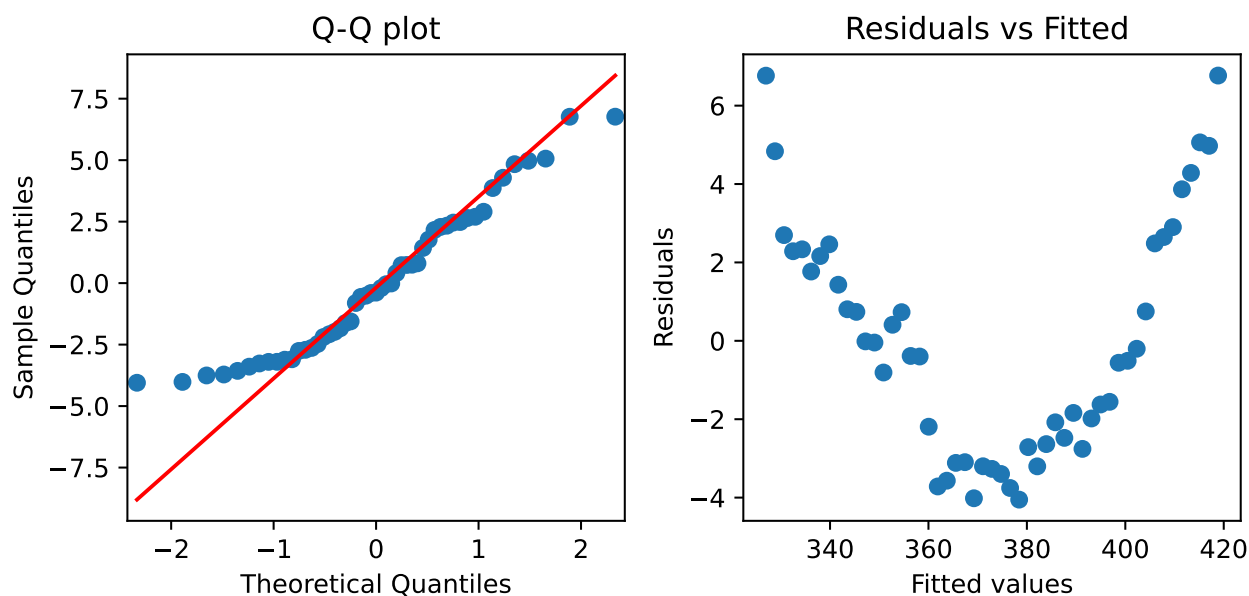
```
print(np.sqrt(fit1.scale))
3.00
```

Question VI.2 (12)

What is the approximate values of l2 and u2?

- 1 ☐ l2 $\approx$ 1.42, u2 $\approx$ 2.26
- 2 ☐ l2 $\approx$ 1.78, u2 $\approx$ 1.90
- 3 ☐ l2 $\approx$ 1.00, u2 $\approx$ 2.68
- 4 ☐ l2 $\approx$ 1.83, u2 $\approx$ 1.85
- 5 ☐ l2 $\approx$ 0.16, u2 $\approx$ 3.52
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

In order to validate the model assumptions the diagnostic plots (based on the model presented above) below have been created.



Question VI.3 (13)

Based on the diagnostic plots, which of the following statements is correct (all parts of the answer must be correct)?

- 1 ☐ The independence assumption is clearly violated (Q-Q plot), and the variance of the residuals depends on the level (Residuals vs. Fitted).
- 2 ☐ A data transformation should be considered (Q-Q plot), and "Residual vs. Fitted" suggest a log-transformation.
- 3 ☐ The "Q-Q plot" suggests that the normality assumption is fulfilled (most dots are on the straight line), further it seems that the correlation between fitted values and residuals is close to zero, and hence all assumptions seems to be fulfilled.
- 4 ☐ The "Q-Q plot" suggest that systematic effects are missing in the model, and further "Residuals vs. fitted" suggest that the residual variance is a function of fitted values.
- 5 ☐ The normality assumption seems to be violated (Q-Q plot), and there are clearly systematic effects which are not included in the model (Residual vs. Fitted).
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Exercise VII

In this exercise, we consider the quarterly m^2 -prices for apartments in Copenhagen from the first quarter of 2010 to the fourth quarter of 2025. Some rows of the dataset are given below:

Observation	Quarter	Price (DKK)	t
1	Q1 2010	22,735	0
2	Q2 2010	23,654	1
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
63	Q3 2025	64,719	62
64	Q4 2025	69,192	63

The variable t indicates the number of quarters since Q1 2010 and will serve as the independent variable in the simple linear regression model:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t_i + \varepsilon_i,$$

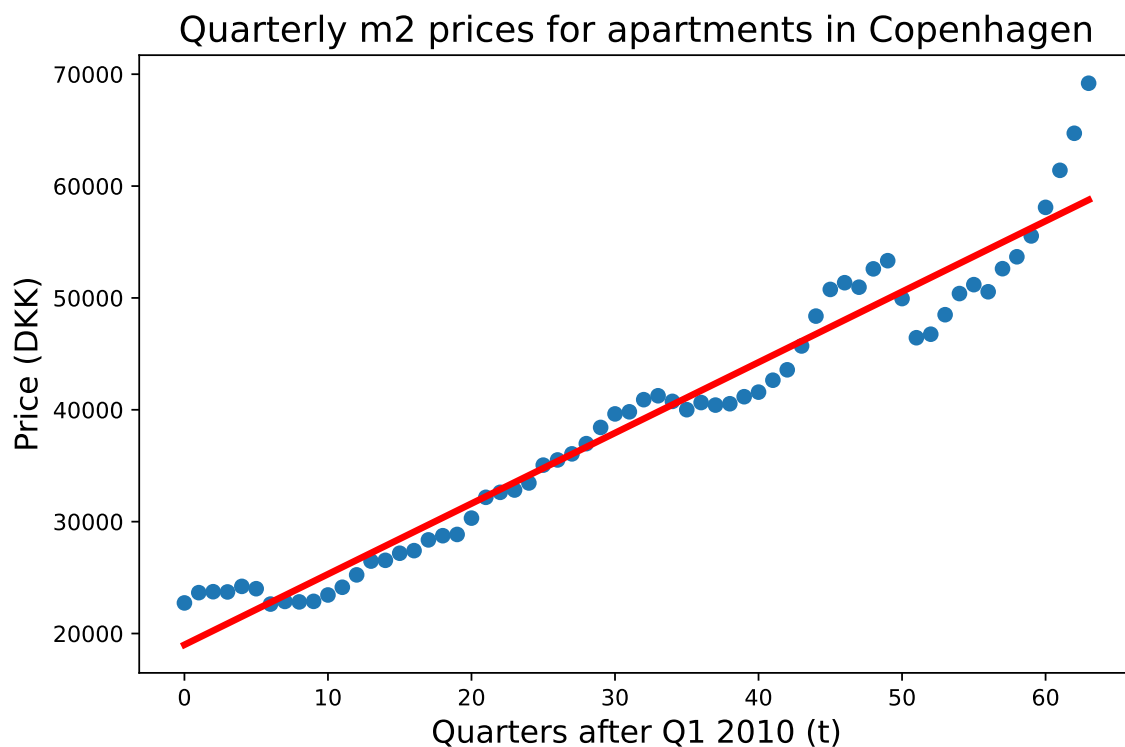
where Y_i is the price for observation i , and the errors $\varepsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ are independent and identically distributed.

The linear regression is fitted in Python using the least squares method, and the output from Python is shown below:

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:		price_m2	R-squared:		0.950	
Model:		OLS	Adj. R-squared:		0.949	
No. Observations:		64	F-statistic:		1169.	
Covariance Type:		nonrobust	Prob (F-statistic):		5.98e-42	
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]

Intercept	1.899e+04	674.150	28.170	0.000	1.76e+04	2.03e+04
t	631.3005	18.461	34.196	0.000	594.397	668.204
=====						

The fitted regression line is depicted along with the data points in the below plot.



Question VII.1 (14)

What is the observed test statistic for the test of the null hypothesis $\mathcal{H}_0 : \beta_1 = 600$?

- 1 ☐ $t_{\text{obs}} = 0.950$
- 2 ☐ $t_{\text{obs}} = 1.695$
- 3 ☐ $t_{\text{obs}} = 4.017$
- 4 ☐ $t_{\text{obs}} = 28.170$
- 5 ☐ $t_{\text{obs}} = 34.196$
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Question VII.2 (15)

Which statement is inconsistent with the plot of the fitted regression model?

- 1 ☐ The observation in Q1 2026 will most likely result in a large negative residual.
- 2 ☐ The residual variance could vary over time (t).
- 3 ☐ The residuals could depend on time (t).
- 4 ☐ The sample mean of the residuals could be zero.
- 5 ☐ Some residuals could be dependent on each other.
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

Question VII.3 (16)

Assuming the model assumptions are satisfied, which of the following statements is correct?

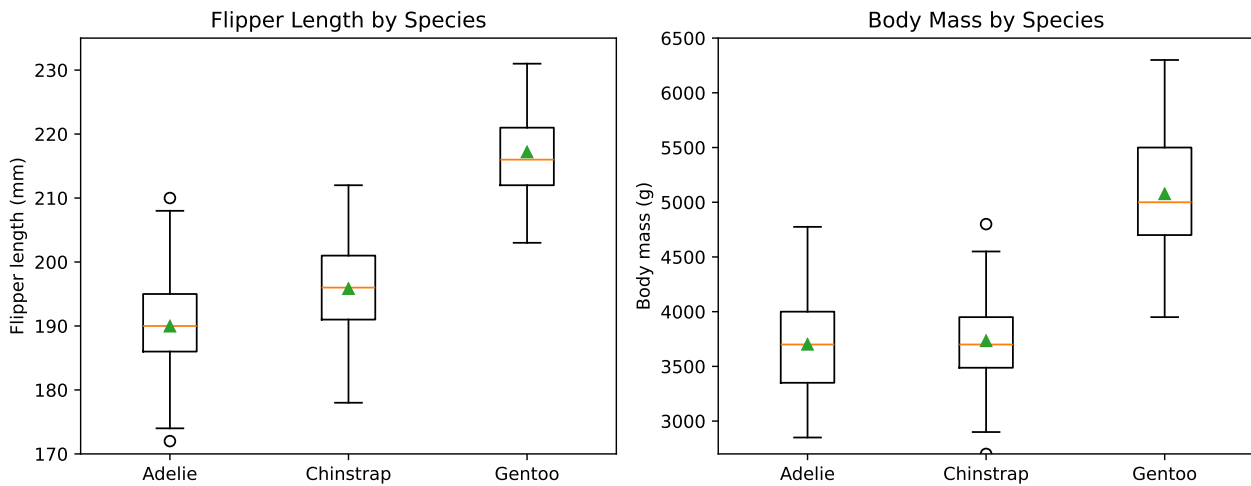
- 1 ☐ The model explains 95% of the variation in the quarterly prices, and the correlation between price and time (t) is 0.95.
- 2 ☐ The model explains 97.5% of the variation in the quarterly prices, and the correlation between price and time (t) is 0.95.
- 3 ☐ The model explains 95% of the variation in the quarterly prices, and the correlation between price and time (t) is 0.975.
- 4 ☐ The model explains 97.5% of the variation in the quarterly prices, and the correlation between price and time (t) is 0.975.
- 5 ☐ The model explains 95% of the variation in the quarterly prices, but the correlation between price and time (t) cannot be determined without further information.
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Exercise VIII

We consider data on penguins from three different species: **Adelie**, **Chinstrap**, and **Gentoo**. The data are stored in a Pandas DataFrame named `penguins` and include the variables: `species`, `flipper_length_mm`, and `body_mass_g`.

The data are visualized in the plots below:



Summary statistics for each species are:

Species	n	Flipper length (mm)		Body mass (g)	
		Mean	Std. dev.	Mean	Std. dev.
Adelie	151	189.95	6.54	3700.7	458.6
Chinstrap	68	195.82	7.13	3733.1	384.3
Gentoo	123	217.19	6.48	5076.0	504.1

Assume that both flipper length and body mass within each species is approximately normally distributed.

To answer the following questions, you may need one or more of the following quantiles ($t_{1-\alpha,\nu}$ is the $1 - \alpha$ quantile in a t -distribution with ν degrees of freedom):

Degrees of freedom	$t_{0.95,\nu}$	$t_{0.975,\nu}$	$t_{0.995,\nu}$
$\nu = 67$	1.668	1.996	2.651
$\nu = 120$	1.658	1.980	2.617
$\nu = 122$	1.657	1.980	2.617
$\nu = 150$	1.655	1.976	2.609
$\nu = 200$	1.653	1.972	2.601
$\nu = 250$	1.651	1.969	2.596
$\nu = 300$	1.650	1.968	2.592

Question VIII.1 (17)

What is the usual 95% confidence interval for the mean flipper length of Chinstrap penguins?

- 1 ☐ [195.7; 195.9]
- 2 ☐ [176.9; 214.7]
- 3 ☐ [183.9; 207.7]
- 4 ☐ [194.1; 197.5]
- 5 ☐ [181.5; 210.1]
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

An older source reports that the mean flipper length of Chinstrap penguins is $\mu_0 = 190$ mm. Use the sample data from the current study to test

$$H_0 : \mu = 190 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1 : \mu \neq 190.$$

Question VIII.2 (18)

At significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, what are the correct test statistic and conclusion of the test?

- 1 ☐ The test statistic becomes $t \approx 0.816$, and the conclusion is that the observed mean flipper length in the Chinstrap penguins is NOT significantly different from 190 mm (since 0.816 is smaller than 1.996).
- 2 ☐ The test statistic becomes $t \approx 0.816$, and the conclusion is that the observed mean flipper length in the Chinstrap penguins IS significantly different from 190 mm (since 0.816 is larger than 0.05).
- 3 ☐ The test statistic becomes $t \approx 6.73$, and the conclusion is that the observed mean flipper length in the Chinstrap penguins IS significantly different from 190 mm (since 6.73 is larger than 1.996).
- 4 ☐ The test statistic becomes $t \approx 6.73$, and the conclusion is that the observed mean flipper length in the Chinstrap penguins is NOT significantly different from 190 mm (since 6.73% is larger than 5%).
- 5 ☐ The test statistic becomes $t \approx 5.45$, and the conclusion is that the observed mean flipper length in the Chinstrap penguins is NOT significantly different from 190 mm (since 5.45% is larger than 5%).
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

We wish to investigate whether there is a significant difference in mean body mass between **Adelie** and **Chinstrap** penguins, which corresponds to testing

$$H_0 : \mu_A = \mu_C \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1 : \mu_A \neq \mu_C.$$

We will use a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ and apply a two-sample t -test that assumes equal variances in the two groups. For this purpose, you may use the pooled two-sample estimate of the variance (estimated from the Adelie and Chinstrap samples):

$$s_p^2 = \frac{(n_A - 1)s_A^2 + (n_C - 1)s_C^2}{n_A + n_C - 2} = 190977 = 437^2.$$

Question VIII.3 (19)

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- 1 ☐ The estimated difference $\hat{\mu}_A - \hat{\mu}_C$ is -32.4 grams, which is a significant difference, since it is smaller than 0.05% of the average body mass of both Adelie and Chinstrap penguins.
- 2 ☐ The relevant test statistic is approximately $t = -0.07$, and the final conclusion is that there is a significant difference in body mass between the Adelie and the Chinstrap species, since $|-0.07| = 0.07$ is greater than 0.05 .
- 3 ☐ The relevant test statistic is approximately $t = -0.5$, and the final conclusion is that we do NOT find a statistically significant difference in mean body mass between the Adelie and the Chinstrap species.
- 4 ☐ The relevant test statistic is approximately $t = -0.5$, but given the information in the exercise, we are not able to determine if the difference is significant or not.
- 5 ☐ The relevant test statistic is approximately $t = -0.07$, and the final conclusion is that we do NOT find a significant difference in body mass between the Adelie and the Chinstrap species, since $|-0.07| = 0.07$ is greater than 0.05 .
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Question VIII.4 (20)

Which statement is TRUE regarding the pooled two-sample t -test?

- 1 ☐ The method assumes that the two populations have equal variances.
- 2 ☐ The method requires equal sample sizes in the two groups.
- 3 ☐ The method is inappropriate because the sample sizes are larger than 30.
- 4 ☐ The method allows the two populations to have different variances and adjusts the degrees of freedom accordingly.
- 5 ☐ The method tests whether the two sample variances are equal.
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

The model can be written as a general linear model

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}; \quad \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}),$$

where $\mathbf{Y}$ is the collection of all responses (first those from Adelie, then those from Chinstrap). The design matrix is now chosen as

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1}_{151} & \frac{68}{151+68} \mathbf{1}_{151} \\ \mathbf{1}_{68} & -\frac{151}{151+68} \mathbf{1}_{68} \end{bmatrix},$$

where $\mathbf{1}_n$ is a column vector of ones with n -elements, and $\boldsymbol{\beta} = [\beta_1, \beta_2]$.

Question VIII.5 (21)

Let $\hat{\sigma}^2$ denote estimate of σ^2 . What are the standard errors of $\hat{\beta}_1$ and $\hat{\beta}_2$ (denoted se_{β_1} and se_{β_2})?

- 1 ☐ $se_{\beta_1} = \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{68+151}}$ and $se_{\beta_2} = \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{68+151}{68 \cdot 151}}$
- 2 ☐ $se_{\beta_1} = \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{151}}$ and $se_{\beta_2} = \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{68}}$
- 3 ☐ $se_{\beta_1} = \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{68}{151}}$ and $se_{\beta_2} = \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{151}{68}}$
- 4 ☐ $se_{\beta_1} = \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{68}{68+151}}$ and $se_{\beta_2} = \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{151}{151+68}}$
- 5 ☐ $se_{\beta_1} = \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{151}{68+151}}$ and $se_{\beta_2} = \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{68}{151+68}}$
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Exercise IX

A transportation researcher is studying whether the adoption rate of electric cars (EVs) increased after a government introduced incentives such as free municipal parking and expanded charging station infrastructure.

In a small pilot survey conducted before the incentives, it was found that about 15% of households owned an electric car. Since the pilot study was relatively small ($n = 20$ households), the estimate of 15% has considerable uncertainty.

To plan a larger follow-up study, the researcher wants to estimate the true proportion of households owning an electric car after the incentives. The researcher wishes to construct a 95% confidence interval with a *Margin of Error* (ME) of only 6%.

Question IX.1 (22)

What minimum sample size n is required for the follow-up study, assuming the true proportion is equal the proportion found in the pilot study?

- 1 ☐ $n = 120$
- 2 ☐ $n = 137$
- 3 ☐ $n = 210$
- 4 ☐ $n = 260$
- 5 ☐ $n = 310$
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

The researcher later conducts a survey of 300 households. With the result

- Before the incentives: 36 out of 150 households owned an electric car.
- After the incentives: 51 out of 150 households owned an electric car.

The researcher wants to test whether the proportion of EV ownership changed after the incentives using a significance level $\alpha = 0.05$.

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Question IX.2 (23)

Which of the following conclusions is correct?

- 1 ☐ $z_{obs} = 1.91 < 1.96$, so we fail to reject H_0 and CANNOT conclude that EV adoption increased significantly.
- 2 ☐ $z_{obs} = 1.45 < 1.96$, so we fail to reject H_0 and conclude that EV adoption did not increase significantly.
- 3 ☐ $z_{obs} = 0.87 < 1.96$, so we fail to reject H_0 and conclude that EV adoption did not increase significantly.
- 4 ☐ $z_{obs} = 1.91 < 1.96$, so we fail to reject H_0 and conclude that EV adoption increased significantly.
- 5 ☐ $z_{obs} = 3.02 > 1.96$, so we reject H_0 and conclude that EV adoption increased significantly.
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Exercise X

A researcher assesses the toxicity of various drugs against a cardiovascular disease using a one-way ANOVA model, which yields the following entries in the ANOVA table:

Source	DF	SS
Drug	3	33.66
Residual	36	220.20
Total	39	253.86

Question X.1 (24)

Given the model assumptions are satisfied, what is the observed F -statistic for the null hypothesis that the mean toxicity (mean effect) is the same for all the drugs against the usual alternative hypothesis?

- 1 ☐ $F_{\text{obs}} = 11.22$
- 2 ☐ $F_{\text{obs}} = 6.12$
- 3 ☐ $F_{\text{obs}} = 1.83$
- 4 ☐ $F_{\text{obs}} = 0.55$
- 5 ☐ $F_{\text{obs}} = 0.15$
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

Question X.2 (25)

The observed F -statistic should be compared to a quantile from which distribution when testing the null hypothesis that the mean toxicity (mean effect) is the same for all the drugs against the usual alternative hypothesis?

- 1 ☐ An F -distribution with $\nu_1 = 3$ and $\nu_2 = 36$ degrees of freedom.
- 2 ☐ An F -distribution with $\nu_1 = 4$ and $\nu_2 = 39$ degrees of freedom.
- 3 ☐ An F -distribution with $\nu_1 = 36$ and $\nu_2 = 39$ degrees of freedom.
- 4 ☐ A t -distribution with $\nu = 36$ degrees of freedom.
- 5 ☐ A t -distribution with $\nu = 39$ degrees of freedom.
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

Question X.3 (26)

What is the estimated standard deviation of the residuals in the one-way ANOVA model?

- 1 ☐ 220.20
- 2 ☐ 14.84
- 3 ☐ 6.12
- 4 ☐ 3.35
- 5 ☐ 2.47
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

Question X.4 (27)

The Bonferroni correction is used to correct the significance level (α) when multiple tests are conducted. Which of the following statements about the effect on the risk of Type I and Type II errors is correct for the Bonferroni correction?

- 1 ☐ The Bonferroni correction increases the Type I risk but decreases the Type II risk of the individual hypothesis tests.
- 2 ☐ The Bonferroni correction decreases the Type I risk but increases the Type II risk of the individual hypothesis tests.
- 3 ☐ The Bonferroni correction increases the Type I risk and decreases the power of the individual hypothesis tests.
- 4 ☐ The Bonferroni correction decreases the Type I risk and increases the power of the individual hypothesis tests.
- 5 ☐ The Bonferroni correction increases the Type I risk of the individual hypothesis tests but decreases the family-wise Type I risk.
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Exercise XI

Let X be a discrete random variable taking values in the non-negative integers. We denote the probability density function (pdf) by f and the cumulative distribution function (cdf) by F . The below table shows some values of F :

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$F(x)$	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.24	0.25	0.48	0.68	0.80	0.89	0.97	1.00

Question XI.1 (28)

What is the most probable outcome of X ?

- 1 ☐ The most probable outcome of X is 3.
- 2 ☐ The most probable outcome of X is 4.
- 3 ☐ The most probable outcome of X is 5.
- 4 ☐ The most probable outcome of X is 6.
- 5 ☐ The most probable outcome of X is 10.
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

Question XI.2 (29)

What is the probability $\mathbb{P}(3 \leq X \leq 8)$?

- 1 ☐ 0.83
- 2 ☐ 0.75
- 3 ☐ 0.73
- 4 ☐ 0.66
- 5 ☐ 0.65
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

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Question XI.3 (30)

We will define the q -quantile as the smallest value x that satisfies $\mathbb{P}(X \leq x) \geq q$. What is the 15%-quantile in the distribution of X ?

- 1 ☐ The 15%-quantile in the distribution of X is 2.0.
- 2 ☐ The 15%-quantile in the distribution of X is 2.1.
- 3 ☐ The 15%-quantile in the distribution of X is 2.5.
- 4 ☐ The 15%-quantile in the distribution of X is 3.0.
- 5 ☐ The 15%-quantile in the distribution of X is 8.0.
- 6 ☐ Don't know / No answer

The exam is finished.