

AP Statistics  
Review Ch. 12 Chi-Square

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. Each fruit fly litter consists of 100 fruit flies. I expect half to have red eyes. I have four samples and here is the following number of fruit flies with red eyes: 60, 80, 20, and 10. What is my chi-squared value?

- a. 18      b. 32      c. 50      d. 70      e. 110

2. Which of the following is **not** true of the  $\chi^2$  probability density function?

- a. For small degrees of freedom, the curve has right skewness.  
b. As the degrees of freedom increase, the curve approaches a normal curve.  
c.  $\chi^2$  is defined only for positive values of any given variable.  
d. The total area under the  $\chi^2$  is equal to one.  
e. The  $\chi^2$  is only used for numerical data sets.

3. There are four surgical methods currently being used to place various medical implants in patients. Patients will be monitored and their pain level recorded as severe, moderate or mild for 1 week after the implant. What are the degrees of freedom for these four methods and pain levels?

- a. 2      b. 3      c. 4      d. 6      e. 12

Questions 4-7 refer to the following set of data.

A group of AP statistics students wanted to see if all bags of M&Ms had the same proportion of colors no matter which type of M&M product they purchased. To test this, the students randomly sampled king-size bags of each type and recorded their findings.

	Red	Blue	Yellow	Green	Orange	Brown
Plain	20	18	15	10	14	12
Peanut	8	6	8	25	5	7
Almond	7	11	10	12	10	9

4. How would the expected count for the number of green peanut M&Ms be determined?

- a.  $\frac{25}{47}$       b.  $\frac{25 \cdot 47}{47}$       c.  $\frac{59 \cdot 47}{59}$       d.  $\frac{59 \cdot 47}{217}$       e.  $\frac{25 \cdot 47}{217}$

5. What are the correct degrees of freedom for this table?

- a. 18      b. 12      c. 10      d. 8      e. 4

6. For this table of M&Ms what would be the appropriate set of hypotheses?
- a. Ho: There is no association between the type of M&M and colors in the bag.  
Ha: There is an association between the type of M&M and colors in the bag.
  - b. Ho: There is an association between the type of M&M and colors in the bag.  
Ha: There is no association between the type of M&M and colors in the bag.
  - c. Ho: The proportions of M&Ms are not the same for all colors.  
Ha: The proportions of M&Ms are the same for all colors.
  - d. Ho: The proportions of red M&Ms are the same no matter the type of M&M.  
Ha: The proportions of red M&Ms are not the same no matter the type of M&M.
  - e. Ho: There is no difference in the proportions of M&Ms by color.  
Ha: There is a difference in the proportions of M&Ms by color.

7. What would be a valid conclusion based on the table of M&M values?
- a. With a  $\chi^2 = 22.9$  and  $df = 10$ , there is insufficient evidence to reject the null claim that the proportion of M&Ms is the same for all colors.
  - b. With a  $\chi^2 = 22.9$  and  $df = 10$ , there is strong evidence to reject the claim that the proportion of M&Ms is different for each color and claim that the proportions are the same.
  - c. With a  $\chi^2 = 22.9$  and  $df = 10$ , there is strong evidence to reject the null. In other words, there is a difference in the proportion of M&Ms by color.
  - d. With a  $\chi^2 = 22.9$  and  $df = 10$ , there is strong evidence to reject the null. In other words, there is absolutely no association between the color and type of M&Ms.
  - e. With a  $\chi^2 = 22.9$  and  $df = 10$ , there is insufficient evidence to reject the null. In other words, there is no relationship between the colors and the type of M&Ms.

8. A cupcake store believes that half of the cupcakes sold are chocolate. The remaining half sold seems to be equally divided between vanilla and cherry. If an order has been placed for 300 cupcakes, how many should they expect to be requested in cherry?

- a. 300      b. 200      c. 150      d. 100      e. 75

9. A random sample of patrons of a local mall was surveyed regarding a public smoking area outside one of the mall entrances. The patrons were asked if they are agitated by the idea of a public smoking area for the mall and the mall management is curious if the smoking section equally agitates men and women. The results are recorded below. Given the table, what would be an appropriate set of hypotheses for this data?

**Public Smokers**

	Agitated	Not Agitated
Males	28	57
Females	39	31

- a. Ho: Gender and agitation due to public smoking are not independent.  
Ha: Gender and agitation due to public smoking are independent.
- b. Ho: Gender and agitation due to public smoking are independent.  
Ha: Gender and agitation due to public smoking are not independent.
- c. Ho: Knowing people are agitated by smoking indicates their gender.  
Ha: Knowing people are agitated by smoking gives no indication of their gender.
- d. Ho: There is no difference in gender and agitation by public smoking.  
Ha: There is a difference in gender and agitation by public smoking.
- e. Ho: There is an association between gender and agitation by public smoking.  
Ha: There is no association between gender and agitation by public smoking.

10. A local bagel shop makes six types of bagels and eight types of cream cheese toppings. Assuming all the types of bagels and cream cheese are part of a study, how many degrees of freedom would this table have?

- a. 7
- b. 12
- c. 14
- d. 35
- e. 48

11. In a recent opinion poll, likely voters were asked if they would continue to support health care reform if the cost per taxpaying citizen were increased by \$800 per year. They also recorded the person's political preference.

	Democrat	Republican	Independent	Libertarian
Support	125	87	99	48
Don't Support	75	113	101	52

Is there evidence at a significance level of 0.01 that political preference is independent of one's support for the proposed increase?

- a. Since  $P = 0.001$ , there is strong evidence that political preference and support are independent of each other. In other words, knowing their political preference gives no insight into their support of the increase.
- b. Since  $P = 0.001$ , there is strong evidence that political preference and support are not independent of each other. In other words, knowing their political preference gives insight into their support of the increase.
- c. Since  $P = 0.001$ , there is strong evidence that political preference and support are independent of each other. Since they are independent, there is no association between the two categories.
- d. Since  $P = 0.001$ , there is insufficient evidence that political preference and support are independent of each other. Since they are not independent, there is no association between the two categories.
- e. Since  $P = 0.001$ , there is insufficient evidence that political preference and support are not independent of each other. In this case, knowing their political preference would not help in knowing their support.

12. Which is not true for a chi-square homogeneity test?

- I. Data is categorical in nature.
- II.  $df$  is calculated using  $k-1$ , where  $k$  = the number of categories.
- III. Chi-square distribution is right skewed.

- a. I, II and III
- b. I and II
- c. II and III
- d. I only
- e. II only

13. Two different cereal companies are competing for the larger market share of three types of specialty cereals. A random sample of 300 potential customers sampled the cereals and selected their favorite and the results were recorded. Based on the data shown, what is the appropriate null hypothesis and is there a difference in selection by brand at  $\alpha = 0.05$ ?

	Cereal 1	Cereal 2	Cereal 3
Company A	51	48	47
Company B	43	65	46

- Ho: There is no difference in cereals liked for either company brand. There is no difference in cereal chosen by brands as  $P > \alpha$ . ( $0.22 > 0.05$ )
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- Ho: There is no difference in cereals liked for either company brand. There is no difference in cereal chosen by brands as  $P < \alpha$ . ( $0.22 < 0.05$ )
- Ho: There is a difference in cereals liked for either company brand. There is no difference in cereal chosen by brands as  $P > \alpha$ . ( $0.22 > 0.05$ )
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Questions 14 – 15 refer to the following set of data.

A movie theater recorded the number of items sold for different types of films on family night.

	Soda	Popcorn	Candy
Children's Movie	70	83	47
Action Movie	61	49	20

14. If the manager wanted to see if there might be an association between the type of movie and snacks sold, which type test would be appropriate?

- Chi-square goodness of fit
- Chi-square test for homogeneity
- Chi-square test for independence
- Two-sample proportions test
- Multiple sample proportions test

15. Is there evidence that the type of movie and snacks are not independent?

- With  $\chi^2 = 5.67$ ,  $df = 2$ , there is strong evidence at  $\alpha = 0.10$  but not at  $\alpha = 0.05$ .
- With  $\chi^2 = 5.67$ ,  $df = 2$ , there is insufficient evidence at  $\alpha = 0.10$ .
- With  $\chi^2 = 5.67$ ,  $df = 2$ , there is strong evidence at  $\alpha = 0.05$  but not at  $\alpha = 0.10$ .
- With  $\chi^2 = 5.67$ ,  $df = 5$ , there is insufficient evidence at  $\alpha = 0.10$ .
- With  $\chi^2 = 5.67$ ,  $df = 5$ , there is strong evidence at  $\alpha = 0.10$  but not at  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

16. A geneticist hypothesizes that half of a given population will have brown eyes and the remaining half will be split evenly between blue and green-eyed people. In a random sample of 60 people from this population, the individuals are distributed as shown in the table above. What is the value of the  $\chi^2$  statistic for the goodness of fit test on these data?

Brown Eyes	Green Eyes	Blue Eyes
34	15	11

- (A) Less than 1
- (B) At least 1, but less than 10
- (C) At least 10, but less than 20
- (D) At least 20, but less than 50
- (E) At least 50

17. In an experiment, two different species of flowers were crossbred. The resulting flowers from this crossbreeding experiment were classified, by color of flower and stigma, into one of four groups, as shown in the table below.

Flower Type Resulting from Crossbreeding	Number of Flowers Observed with These Colors
I: Magenta lower with green stigma	115
II: Magenta flower with red stigma	49
III: Red flower with green stigma	32
IV: Red flower with red stigma	21

A biologist expected that the ratio of 9:3:3:1 for the flower types I:II:III:IV, respectively, would result from this crossbreeding experiment. From the data above, a  $\chi^2$  value of approximately 8.04 was computed. Are the observed results inconsistent with the expected ratio at the 5 percent level of significance?

- (A) Yes, because the computed  $\chi^2$  value is greater than the critical value.
- (B) Yes, because the computed  $\chi^2$  value is less than the critical value.
- (C) No, because the computed  $\chi^2$  value is less than the critical value.
- (D) No, because the computed  $\chi^2$  value is greater than the critical value.
- (E) It cannot be determined because some of the expected counts are not large enough to use the  $\chi^2$  test.

18. Sophomore, junior and senior students at a high school will be surveyed regarding a potential increase in the extracurricular student activities fee. There are three possible responses to the survey question – agree with the increase, do not agree with the increase, or no opinion. A chi-square test will be conducted to determine whether the response to the question is independent of the class in which the student is a member. How many degrees of freedom should the chi-square test have?

- (A) 9            (B) 6            (C) 4            (D) 2            (E) 1

19. Each person in a random sample of adults indicated his or her favorite color. The results, shown in the table below, are reported by age group of the respondents.

	Red	Green	Blue	Other	Total
Under 30	20	42	16	36	114
30-50	24	35	24	25	108
Over 50	25	22	35	10	92
Total	69	99	75	71	314

If choice of color is independent of age group, which of the following expressions is equal to the expected number of respondents who are aged 30 to 50, inclusive, and prefer green?

- (A)  $\frac{(99)(108)}{314}$     (B)  $\frac{(69)(108)}{314}$     (C)  $\frac{(35)(99)}{108}$     (D)  $\frac{(35)(108)}{314}$     (E)  $\frac{(99)(35)}{314}$

20. In order to plan its next advertising campaign, the Trendy Motor Vehicle Company is investigating whether the type of vehicle and the color of vehicle are related. Each person in a random sample of size 275 selected from the company’s mailing list was classified according to the type (car or truck) and the color of vehicle he or she drove. The data are shown in the table below.

		Vehicle Color				
		Red	Black	White	Tan	Green
Vehicle	Car	35	23	41	21	12
Type	Truck	27	55	39	12	10

Which of the following procedures would be most appropriate to use for investigating whether there is a relationship between vehicle type and color?

- (A) A two-sample t-test  
 (B) A two-sample z-test  
 (C) A matched pairs t-test  
 (D) A chi-square goodness-of-fit test  
 (E) A chi-square test of independence

### Free Response

21. After getting trounced by your little brother in a children's game, you suspect the die he gave you to roll, may be unfair. To check, you roll it 60 times, recording the number of times each face appears. Do these results cast doubt on the die's fairness?

Face	1	2	3	4	5	6
Count	11	7	9	15	12	6

Run the appropriate Chi-Square Test at the  $\alpha = 0.05$  level.

22. Many popular businesses are franchises – think McDonald's. The owner of a local franchise benefits from the brand recognition, national advertising, and detailed guidelines provided by the franchise chain. In return, he or she pays fees to the franchise firm and agrees to follow its policies. The relationship between the local owner and the franchise firm is spelled out in a detailed contract.

One clause that the contract may or may not contain is the entrepreneur's right to an exclusive territory. This means that the new outlet will be the only representative of the same chain in a specified territory and will not have to compete with other outlets of the same chain. How does the presence of an exclusive-territory clause in the contract relate to the survival of the business?

A study designed to address this question collected data from a random sample of 170 new franchise firms. Two categorical variables were measured for each franchisor. First, the franchisor was classified as successful or not based on whether or not it was still offering franchises as of a certain date. Second, the contract each franchisor offered to franchisees was classified according to whether or not there was an exclusive-territory clause. Here are the count data, arranged in a two-way table.

**Exclusive Territory**

<b>Success</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	108	15	123
No	34	13	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>170</b>

Do these data provide convincing evidence of an association between an exclusive territory clause and business survival? Carry out an appropriate test at the  $\alpha = 0.01$  level.



23. A paper in the *American Journal of Sports Medicine* compared collegiate soccer player, athletes in sports other than soccer, and a group of students who were not involved in collegiate sports with respect to history of head injuries. The following table is the result of classifying each student in independently selected samples of 91 soccer players, 96 non-soccer athletes and 53 non-athletes according to the number of previous concussions the student reported on a medical history questionnaire.

Number of Concussions

	0 concussions	1 concussion	2 concussions	3 or more concussions	Total
Soccer Players	45	25	11	10	91
Non-Soccer Athletes	68	15	8	5	96
Non-Athletes	45	5	3	0	53
Total	158	45	22	15	240

Does there appear to be a difference in the number of concussions for the three different groups of students? At the 0.05 significance level, perform the appropriate test.

Answers

1. d      2. e      3. d      4. d      5. c      6. e  
7. c      8. e      9. b      10. d      11. b      12. e  
13. a      14. c      15. A      16. b      17. b      18. c  
19. a      20. e

21. **State:**

Ho: All faces of the die have  $p = 1/6$  or the die is fair.

Ha: At least one face of the die  $p \neq 1/6$  or the die is not fair.

$\alpha = 0.05$

**Plan:** Run a chi-square goodness of fit test.

Random: Each roll of a die is random.

10%:  $60 < .1$ (all die rolls)

Large Counts: The expected count for each face of the die is 10, which is at least 5.

**Do:**  $\chi^2 = 5.6$ ,  $df = 5$ . P-value is greater than .25, with technology  $P = .347$

**Conclude:** Since  $P > .05$ , we fail to reject the null. We do not have enough evidence to say the die is not fair (or not enough evidence to say that at least one  $p \neq 1/6$ )

22. **State:**

Ho: There is no association between territory type and success or not in the population of franchises

Ha: There is an association between territory type and success or not in the population of franchises

$\alpha = 0.01$

**Plan:** Run a chi-square test for association

Random: This is a random sample of franchises.

10%: 170 is less than 10% of all franchises in United States.

Large Counts: The lowest expected count is 7.74, which is at least 5.

**Do:**  $\chi^2 = 5.911$ ,  $df = 1$  and P-value is  $.01 < P < .02$  or with technology  $P = .0150$

**Conclude:** Since  $P > .01$ , we fail to reject the null hypothesis. We do not have enough evidence to conclude that there is an association between whether franchises have an exclusive territory on not and whether they are successful or not.

**23. State:**

Ho: The distribution of concussions is the same for the three different groups of students.

Ha: The distribution of concussions is different for the three different groups of students.

$\alpha = 0.05$

**Plan:** Run a chi-square test for homogeneity

Random: Three independent randomly selected samples.

10%: 91 < .1 (all soccer players), 96 < .1 (all non-soccer athletes), 53 < .1 (all non-athletes)

Large Counts: All expected counts are NOT at least 5. Proceed with caution.

**Do:**  $\chi^2 = 22.029$ ,  $df = 6$ , and P-value is  $.0025 < P < .001$  or with technology  $P = .0012$

**Conclude:** Since  $P\text{-value} < \alpha$  ( $.0012 < 0.05$ ) we reject Ho. We have convincing evidence to say that the distribution of concussions is different for the three different groups of students.

Follow Up Analysis: (You don't have to do this unless asked) The four cells that contributed most to  $\chi^2$  were Soccer, no concussions, Soccer, 1 concussion, Non-athlete, 3 or more concussions and Soccer, 3 or more concussions. Soccer, no concussions and Non-athlete, 3 or more concussions were less than expected. Soccer, 1 concussion and Soccer 3 or more concussions, were both more than expected.