

Hypothesis Testing Two Sample Difference in Means Matched Pairs Free Response

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Question 1

Qualification: AP Statistics
Areas: Hypothesis Testing
Subtopics: Matched Pairs T Test For A Difference In Means, Matched Pairs T Interval
Paper: Part-A / Series: 2001 / Difficulty: Medium / Question Number: 5



5. A growing number of employers are trying to hold down the costs that they pay for medical insurance for their employees. As part of this effort, many medical insurance companies are now requiring clients to use generic brand medicines when filling prescriptions. An independent consumer advocacy group wanted to determine if there was a difference, in milligrams, in the amount of active ingredient between a certain “name” brand drug and its generic counterpart. Pharmacies may store drugs under different conditions. Therefore, the consumer group randomly selected ten different pharmacies in a large city and filled two prescriptions at each of these pharmacies, one for the “name” brand and the other for the generic brand of the drug. The consumer group's laboratory then tested a randomly selected pill from each prescription to determine the amount of active ingredient in the pill. The results are given in the following table.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT
(in milligrams)

Pharmacy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name brand	245	244	240	250	243	246	246	246	247	250
Generic brand	246	240	235	237	243	239	241	238	238	234

Based on these results, what should the consumer group’s laboratory report about the difference in the active ingredient in the two brands of pills? Give appropriate statistical evidence to support your response.



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Question 2

Qualification: AP Statistics

Areas: Hypothesis Testing

Subtopics: Matched Pairs T Test For A Difference In Means, Hypothesis Testing - One Tailed

Paper: Part-A / Series: 2006-Form-B / Difficulty: Medium / Question Number: 4

4. The developers of a training program designed to improve manual dexterity claim that people who complete the 6-week program will increase their manual dexterity. A random sample of 12 people enrolled in the training program was selected. A measure of each person's dexterity on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest) was recorded just before the start of and just after the completion of the 6-week program. The data are shown in the table below.

Person	Before Program	After Program
A	6.7	7.8
B	5.4	5.9
C	7.0	7.6
D	6.6	6.6
E	6.9	7.6
F	7.2	7.7
G	5.5	6.0
H	7.1	7.0
I	7.9	7.8
J	5.9	6.4
K	8.4	8.7
L	6.5	6.5
Total	81.1	85.6

Can one conclude that the mean manual dexterity for people who have completed the 6-week training program has significantly increased? Support your conclusion with appropriate statistical evidence.

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Question 3

Qualification: AP Statistics

Areas: Hypothesis Testing

Subtopics: Matched Pairs T Test For A Difference In Means, Hypothesis Testing - Two Tailed

Paper: Part-A / Series: 2007 / Difficulty: Medium / Question Number: 4

4. Investigators at the U.S. Department of Agriculture wished to compare methods of determining the level of *E. coli* bacteria contamination in beef. Two different methods (A and B) of determining the level of contamination were used on each of ten randomly selected specimens of a certain type of beef. The data obtained, in millimicrobes/liter of ground beef, for each of the methods are shown in the table below.

		Specimen									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Method	A	22.7	23.6	24.0	27.1	27.4	27.8	34.4	35.2	40.4	46.8
	B	23.0	23.1	23.7	26.5	26.6	27.1	33.2	35.0	40.5	47.8

Is there a significant difference in the mean amount of *E. coli* bacteria detected by the two methods for this type of beef? Provide a statistical justification to support your answer.

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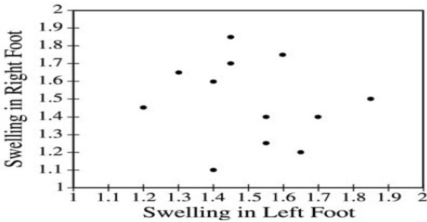
Question 4

Qualification: AP Statistics
Areas: Hypothesis Testing
Subtopics: Scatterplot, Matched Pairs T Test For A Difference In Means
Paper: Part-B / Series: 2008-Form-B / Difficulty: Hard / Question Number: 6

6. The nerves that supply sensation to the front portion of a person’s foot run between the long bones of the foot. Tight-fitting shoes can squeeze these nerves between the bones, causing pain when the nerves swell. This condition is called Morton’s neuroma. Because most people have a dominant foot, muscular development is not the same in both feet. People who have Morton’s neuroma may have the condition in only one foot or they may have it in both feet.
- Investigators selected a random sample of 12 adult female patients with Morton’s neuroma to study this disease further. The data below are measurements of nerve swelling as recorded by a physician. A value of 1.0 is considered “normal,” and 2.0 is considered extreme swelling. The population distribution of the swelling measurements is approximately normal for adult females who have Morton’s neuroma.

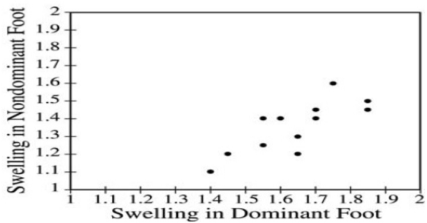
Dominant Foot	Swelling in Dominant Foot	Swelling in Nondominant Foot	Foot with Neuroma
Left	1.40	1.10	Left
Left	1.55	1.25	Left
Left	1.65	1.20	Left
Left	1.55	1.40	Both
Left	1.70	1.40	Left
Left	1.85	1.50	Both
Right	1.45	1.20	Right
Right	1.65	1.30	Right
Right	1.60	1.40	Right
Right	1.70	1.45	Both
Right	1.85	1.45	Both
Right	1.75	1.60	Both

- (a) A scatterplot of the ordered pairs (swelling in left foot, swelling in right foot), is shown below.



The scatterplot suggests there are two distinct groups of patients. Patients within each group share a common trait. Use the scatterplot above and the table on page 10 to determine the common trait and explain how this trait differs for the two groups.

- (b) A scatterplot of the ordered pairs (swelling in dominant foot, swelling in nondominant foot), is shown below.



What conclusion can be drawn from this scatterplot that is not apparent from the scatterplot in part (a) ?

- (c) Can you conclude that there is a difference between the mean swelling in the dominant foot and the mean swelling in the nondominant foot for adult females who have Morton’s neuroma in at least one foot? Give a statistical justification to support your answer.
- (For easy reference, the table of data from page 10 also appears at the bottom of page 12.)
- (d) The nerve swelling measurement is used to indicate whether a foot has Morton’s neuroma. Use the 24 measurements of nerve swelling to suggest a criterion for diagnosing Morton’s neuroma. Justify your suggestion graphically.

(For easy reference, the table of data from page 10 also appears below.)

Dominant Foot	Swelling in Dominant Foot	Swelling in Nondominant Foot	Foot with Neuroma
Left	1.40	1.10	Left
Left	1.55	1.25	Left
Left	1.65	1.20	Left
Left	1.55	1.40	Both
Left	1.70	1.40	Left
Left	1.85	1.50	Both
Right	1.45	1.20	Right
Right	1.65	1.30	Right
Right	1.60	1.40	Right
Right	1.70	1.45	Both
Right	1.85	1.45	Both
Right	1.75	1.60	Both



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Question 5

Qualification: AP Statistics

Areas: Hypothesis Testing

Subtopics: Matched Pairs T Test For A Difference In Means, Perform Test, Dotplots, Hypothesis Testing - One Tailed

Paper: Part-A / Series: 2014 / Difficulty: Medium / Question Number: 5

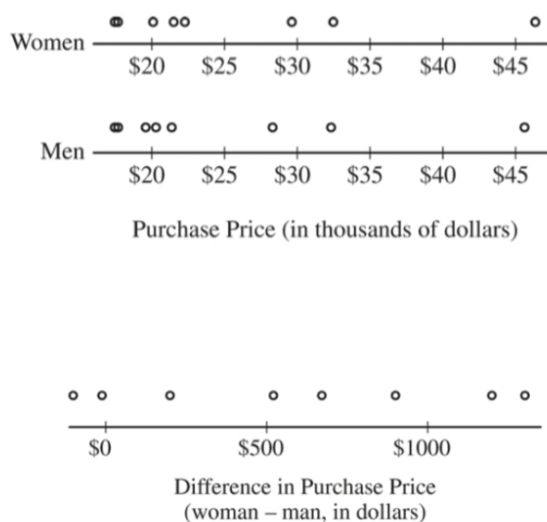
5. A researcher conducted a study to investigate whether local car dealers tend to charge women more than men for the same car model. Using information from the county tax collector's records, the researcher randomly selected one man and one woman from among everyone who had purchased the same model of an identically equipped car from the same dealer. The process was repeated for a total of 8 randomly selected car models.

The purchase prices and the differences (woman – man) are shown in the table below. Summary statistics are also shown.

Car model	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Women	\$20,100	\$17,400	\$22,300	\$32,500	\$17,710	\$21,500	\$29,600	\$46,300
Men	\$19,580	\$17,500	\$21,400	\$32,300	\$17,720	\$20,300	\$28,300	\$45,630
Difference	\$520	–\$100	\$900	\$200	–\$10	\$1,200	\$1,300	\$670

	Mean	Standard Deviation
Women	\$25,926.25	\$9,846.61
Men	\$25,341.25	\$9,728.60
Difference	\$585.00	\$530.71

Dotplots of the data and the differences are shown below.



Do the data provide convincing evidence that, on average, women pay more than men in the county for the same car model?

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Question 6

Qualification: AP Statistics

Areas: Hypothesis Testing

Subtopics: Matched Pairs T Test For A Difference In Means

Paper: Part-A / Series: 2023 / Difficulty: Medium / Question Number: 4

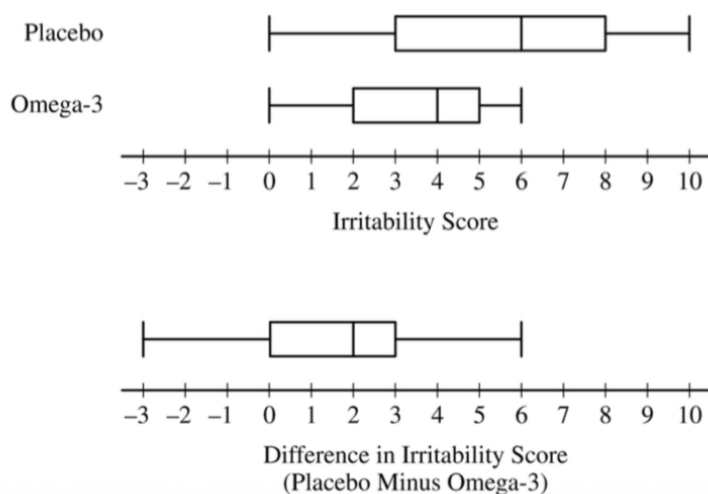
4. A medical researcher completed a study comparing an omega-3 fatty acids supplement to a placebo in the treatment of irritability in patients with a certain medical condition. Nineteen patients with the medical condition volunteered to participate in the study. The study was conducted using the following weekly schedule.

- Week 1: Each patient took a randomly assigned treatment, omega-3 supplement or placebo.
- Week 2: The patients did not take either the omega-3 supplement or the placebo. This was necessary to reduce the possibility of any carryover effect from the assigned treatment taken during week 1.
- Week 3: Each patient took the treatment, omega-3 supplement or placebo, that they did not take during week 1.

At the end of week 1 and week 3, each patient's irritability was given a score on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 representing no irritability and 10 representing the highest level of irritability.

For each patient, the two irritability scores and the difference in their scores (placebo minus omega-3) were recorded. The results are summarized in the table and boxplots.

	n	Mean	Standard Deviation
Placebo	19	5.421	2.987
Omega-3	19	3.632	1.739
Difference (placebo minus omega-3)	19	1.789	2.485



The researcher claims the omega-3 supplement will decrease the mean irritability score of all patients with the medical condition similar to the volunteers who participated in the study. Is there convincing statistical evidence to support the researcher's claim at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$? Complete the appropriate inference procedure to support your answer.

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