GENERAL

ap statistics chapter 6 test answers umamixlutions

Published: September 19, 2026 | Index ID: #-

Mastering AP Statistics Chapter 6: A Complete Guide to Test Answers and Study Strategies

For students preparing for the AP Statistics exam, Chapter 6 is a pivotal section that covers hypothesis testing, p values, confidence intervals, and the relationship between sample data and population parameters. Whether you're tackling multiple choice questions or free response problems, having a clear grasp of these concepts—and knowing how to apply them—can make a significant difference in your score. This article offers a comprehensive, step by step walkthrough of Chapter 6, complete with sample test answers from *umamixlutions*, practical tips, and proven study techniques to help you master this critical portion of the AP Statistics curriculum.

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Chapter 6 Overview

Chapter 6 of the AP Statistics course focuses on **Inference**—the process of making conclusions about a population based on a sample. The chapter is divided into several interconnected topics:

- Hypothesis Testing
- p Values
- Confidence Intervals
- Testing Mean and Proportion
- Testing Variance and Standard Deviation
- Comparing Two Populations

These concepts form the backbone of the AP Statistics exam's multiple choice and free response questions. Understanding how to construct and interpret hypotheses, calculate p values, and build confidence intervals is essential for success.

Key Statistical Concepts

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is a systematic method for deciding whether evidence in a sample supports a particular claim about a population parameter. The process involves:

1. State the null hypothesis (H0)—a claim that there is no effect or no difference.
2. State the alternative hypothesis (Ha)—the claim you are testing against the null.

3. Choose a significance level (; ’Â 6öÖÖöæÇ’ ã R ÷" ã à
4. Collect data and compute a test statistic.
5. Determine the p value or critical value.
6. Make a decision: reject or fail to reject H0.

p Values

The p value measures the probability of observing a test statistic as extreme as, or more extreme than, the one calculated from your sample, assuming the null hypothesis is true. A small p value (typically "d ; • indicates that such an extreme result would be unlikely under H0, leading you to reject the null hypothesis.

Confidence Intervals

A confidence interval provides a range of plausible values for a population parameter, based on a sample statistic and a chosen confidence level (commonly 90%, 95%, or 99%). The general form is:

Parameter estimate ± Margin of error

For a mean, the margin of error is calculated using the standard error of the mean and a critical value from the t or z distribution, depending on sample size and whether the population standard deviation is known.

Testing Means and Proportions

When testing a population mean, you typically use a t test (if <2 —2 Væ¶æðwn and n

Testing Variance and Standard Deviation

To test a population variance or standard deviation, the chi square (<{"• distribution is employed. This is especially important for questions involving the assumption of normality or when comparing variances between two groups.

Comparing Two Populations

Comparisons can involve means (two sample t tests or z tests), proportions (two sample z tests), or variances (F tests). The choice of test depends on sample sizes, variance equality assumptions, and whether the data are paired or independent.

Sample Problems with Answers (umamixlutions)

Below are representative problems from AP Statistics Chapter 6, complete with solutions sourced from *umamixlutions*. These examples illustrate common question types and the reasoning behind each answer.

Problem 1: One Sample t Test

Question: A manufacturer claims that the average lifetime of its batteries is 500 hours. A sample of 25 batteries has a mean lifetime of 485 hours with a standard deviation of 30 hours. Test the claim at the 0.05 significance level.

Solution:

1. H0: ;Â Ò S †÷W'2 †Ö àufacturer’s claim)
2. Ha: ;À
3. ; Ò ã R †öæR F –ÆVB FW7B•
4. Test statistic: t = (485 – 500) / (30 / " 25) = –15 / 6 = –2.50
5. Degrees of freedom: df = 24. Critical t-value (one tailed, ; Ò ã R’ $, c ãs à
6. Decision: t = –2.50 0.
7. Interpretation: There is sufficient evidence to conclude that the average battery life is less than 500 hours.

Problem 2: Two Sample z Test for Proportions

Question: In a survey, 60% of 200 students prefer online learning, while 55% of 300 students in another school prefer online learning. Test whether the proportion of students who prefer online learning is the same in both schools at the 0.01 significance level.

Solution:

1. H0: p1 = p2
2. Ha: p1 "` p2
3. ; Ò ã ‡Gpo tailed test)
4. p0# Ò ãc Â 2 = 0.55, n1 = 200, n2 = 300
5. Pooled proportion: p0" Ò ƒ ãc s# ² ãS]s3 ’ ò ƒ# ² 3 ’ Ò ƒ # ² cR’ ò S Ò ãSƒP
6. Standard error: SE = " [p0"ƒ g)(1/200 + 1/300)] = " [0.585×0.415×(0.005 + 0.00333)] "H 0.059
7. z = (0.60 – 0.55) / 0.059 "H 0.847
8. Critical z-value (two tailed, ; Ò ã ’ $, "ãSsbà
9. Decision: |z| = 0.847 0.
10. Interpretation: There is insufficient evidence to conclude that the proportions differ.

Problem 3: Confidence Interval for a Mean

Question:A sample of 40 students shows a mean test score of 78 with a standard deviation of 10. Construct a 95% confidence interval for the population mean.

Solution:

1. Since n = 40 > 30, we can use the z distribution.
2. Standard error: SE = <2 ò !¡â Ò ò !£C $, ãSƒ à
3. Critical z-value for 95% confidence: 1.96.
4. Margin of error: 1.96 × 1.581 "H 3.10.
5. Confidence interval: 78 ± 3.10 !’ (74.90, 81.10).
6. Interpretation: We are 95% confident that the true population mean lies between 74.90 and 81.10.

Problem 4: Chi Square Test for Variance

Question:A factory produces metal rods with a mean length of 50 cm and a standard deviation of 2 cm. A quality control inspector selects 20 rods and finds a sample standard deviation of 2.5 cm. Test whether the variance has increased at the 0.05 significance level.

Solution:

1. H0: <;" Ò B ‡6–æ6R Ã = 2, <;" Ò B•
2. Ha: <;" â B ‡`ariance has increased)
3. ; Ò ã R †öæR F –ÆVB FW7B•
4. Test statistic: <{" Ò †â b —;" ò Ã €² = (20 – 1)(2.5)² / 4 = 19 × 6.25 / 4 = 29.69.
5. Degrees of freedom: df = 19. Critical <{"×`alue (one tailed, ; Ò ã R’ $, 3 ã Bà
6. Decision: <{" Ò #’ãc’ à
7. Interpretation: There is insufficient evidence to conclude that the variance has increased.

Problem 5: Two Sample t Test for Means (Unequal Variances)

Question: Two teaching methods were compared. Method A had a mean score of 82 with a standard deviation of 5 on a sample of 15 students. Method B had a mean score of 78 with a standard deviation of 6 on a sample of 18 students. Test whether the difference in means is significant at ; Ò ã RÂ 77VÖ–ær VæW V Â `ariances.

Solution:

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