



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2022/2023

- COURSE NAME : BIostatISTICS
- COURSE CODE : BWJ 20903
- PROGRAMME CODE : BWW
- EXAMINATION DATE : JULY/ AUGUST 2023
- DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES
- INSTRUCTIONS :
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
 2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS CONDUCTED VIA **CLOSED BOOK**.
 3. STUDENTS ARE **PROHIBITED** TO CONSULT THEIR OWN MATERIAL OR ANY EXTERNAL RESOURCES DURING THE EXAMINATION CONDUCTED VIA CLOSED BOOK

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF FOUR (4) PAGES

TERBUKA

CONFIDENTIAL

- Q1** (a) A random sample of 48 participants in jungle tracking shows an average of 38 victims in jungle tracking were treated in the emergency room due to an injury with a standard deviation of four. Calculate the 95% confidence interval of the mean number of victims in the emergency room. (6 marks)
- (b) A machine produces wood rods used to make fortresses. A random sample of ten blocks of wood was selected, and the diameter was measured. The resulting data in millimetre is shown in **Table Q1(b)**.

Table Q1(b)

23.3	22.8	23.0	22.5	23	23.1	22.9	22.7	23.1	23.2
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- (i) Construct a 98% confidence interval of the mean diameter of wood rods used to make fortresses. (7 marks)
- (ii) Construct a 98% confidence interval of the variance diameter of wood rods used to make fortresses. (6 marks)
- Q2** (a) Define the **Type I** and **Type II** error. (2 marks)
- (b) A researcher is interested to investigate whether the average age of lifeguards differs from 33 years. A sample of 14 lifeguards is randomly selected, and their ages are recorded. The mean age of the sample is found to be 32.1 years, with a sample standard deviation of two years. The researcher aims to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to support the claim using a significance level of 0.05. (10 marks)
- (c) Two different lighting techniques are compared by measuring the intensity of light at two selected locations. 11 measurements in the first area had a standard deviation of 2.7 foot-candles and nine measurements in the second area had a standard deviation of 4.2 foot-candles. Can it be concluded that the variance of lighting in the second area is greater than in the first area? Use a 0.05 level of significance. (12 marks)

- Q3** A researcher wanted to study the relationship between the calcium weight and the yield of paddy. A sample of eight plots of paddy was measured for the weight of calcium (x) and the weight of paddy (y). The results are shown in **Table Q3**.

Table Q3

Calcium (mg)	50	55	54	55	57	52	53	55
Paddy weight (kg/m ²)	2.2	3	2.5	2.7	3	2	2.5	2.8

- (a) Sketch a scatter plot of the data. (3 marks)
- (b) Construct a simple linear regression model and interpret the result. (13 marks)
- (c) Estimate the weight of the paddy when calcium is 51 mg. (2 marks)
- (d) Calculate the coefficient of correlation and coefficient of determination. What can you conclude from the result? (6 marks)
- Q4** The analysis of variance (ANOVA) for the length of three different species of fish is shown in **Table Q4**.

Table Q4

	DF	SS	MS	F
Treatment	2	192.2	B	D
Error	A	1100.6	C	
Total	26			

- (a) Calculate the **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** values. (4 marks)
- (b) Test the hypothesis that there is a difference between the length of species of fish at 0.01 level of significance. (9 marks)

-END OF QUESTIONS-

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FORMULAE

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t_{\alpha, n-1}$$

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \sim f_{\alpha, n_1-1, n_2-1}$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{\alpha, n-1} \qquad s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \right)$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t_{\alpha, n_1+n_2-2} \qquad S_p^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1+n_2-2}$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim t_{\alpha, \nu} \qquad \nu = \frac{(S_1^2/n_1 + S_2^2/n_2)^2}{\frac{(S_1^2/n_1)^2}{(n_1-1)} + \frac{(S_2^2/n_2)^2}{(n_2-1)}} \text{ or } \nu = 2(n-1)$$

$$\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x \qquad \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} \qquad \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}} \qquad \text{SSE} = S_y - \hat{\beta}_1 S_{xy} \qquad \text{MSE} = \frac{\text{SSE}}{n-2}$$

$$s_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2}{n} \qquad s_{yy} = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right)^2}{n} \qquad s_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n}$$