1. The cholesterol levels in (10 year old) children has a distribution that is skewed to the right with population median Q_2 . A random sample of 12 children yielded the following cholesterol levels.

 $154 \ 139 \ 194 \ 145 \ 133 \ 172 \ 135 \ 149 \ 142 \ 150 \ 186 \ 155$

- (a) Test H₀: Q₂ = 180 versus H_a: Q₂ < 180 at the α = 0.05 significance level using the sign test. You must find the test statistic and p-value, and state your decision and final conclusion.
 x^{*} = n₋ = 10, X ~ Bin(n = 12, p = 0.5), p value = P(X ≥ 10) = 0.019, Reject H₀, evidence that Q₂ < 180
- (b) Test $H_0: Q_2 = 140$ versus $H_a: Q_2 > 140$ at the $\alpha = 0.05$ significance level using the sign test. You must find the test statistic and p-value, and state your decision and final conclusion.

 $x^* = n_+ = 10, X \sim Bin(n = 12, p = 0.5), p - value = P(X \ge 9) = 0.073, Do not reject H_0, no evidence that Q_2 > 140$

(c) Test $H_0: Q_2 = 160$ versus $H_a: Q_2 \neq 160$ at the $\alpha = 0.05$ significance level using the sign test. You must find the test statistic and p-value, and state your decision and final conclusion.

 $x^* = Max(n_-, n_+) = Max(9,3) = 9, X \sim Bin(n = 12, p = 0.5), p - value = 2P(X \ge 9) = 0.146, Do not reject H_0, no evidence that <math>Q_2 \ne 160$