



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2011/2012

**SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF SCIENCE (FOODS, NUTRITION & DIETETICS)**

HFN 304: INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS

DATE: FRIDAY 30TH MARCH 2012

TIME: 8.00 A.M. – 10.00 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ALL the questions.

1. The nutrition knowledge score for mother was assessed. The results are as shown:
19, 31, 42, 49, 60, 74, 14, 18, 54, 43, 20, 62, 70, 37, 32, 48, 55, 63, 72, 52, 45, 35, 10,
28, 12, 38, 31, 27, 68, 46, 61, 53, 9, 64, 47, 36, 33
 - i) Using 7 classes, draw a frequency distribution table. (6 marks)
 - ii) Calculate;
 - a) Mean (4 marks)
 - b) Medium (4 marks)
 - c) Mode (4 marks)
 - d) Standard deviation (6 marks)
2. The mean birth weight in Kenya is 2.9. A research was done in among 11 babies born in Nyeri district. The results revealed a mean of 3.2 with a standard deviation of 0.08.

Determine if there is a significant difference between the mean for the country and the mean for Nyeri district at 95% confidence level. (12 marks)

3. An experimental study was conducted to assess the efficacy of beta-carotene intake on serum retinol levels among under five children. The results are as shown.

Beta-carotene intake mg	Serum retinol levels
16	0.62
19	0.51
21	0.43
23	0.71
25	0.64

Calculate the product moment correlation coefficient (r) and describe the direction and magnitude of the relationship between beta-carotene intake and the serum retinol levels among the children (14 marks)

4. Two different methods were used to determine the amount of zinc in maize. The results are as shown below

Method 1	=	2.4	Method 2	=	1.7
SD	=	0.05	SD	=	0.07
n	=	8	n	=	9

Determine if there is a significant difference between the two means at 95% confidence level. (20 marks)

Table A.2. Critical values of F for a one-tailed test ($P = 0.05$)

ν_1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20
1	161.4	199.5	215.7	224.6	230.2	234.0	236.8	238.9	240.5	241.9	243.9	245.9	248.0
2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.40	19.41	19.43	19.45
3	10.13	9.552	9.277	9.117	9.013	8.941	8.887	8.845	8.812	8.786	8.745	8.703	8.660
4	7.709	6.941	6.591	6.388	6.236	6.163	6.094	6.041	5.999	5.964	5.912	5.858	5.803
5	6.608	5.786	5.409	5.192	5.050	4.950	4.876	4.818	4.772	4.735	4.678	4.619	4.558
6	5.987	5.143	4.757	4.534	4.387	4.284	4.207	4.147	4.099	4.060	4.000	3.938	3.874
7	5.591	4.737	4.347	4.120	3.972	3.866	3.782	3.726	3.677	3.637	3.575	3.511	3.443
8	5.318	4.459	4.066	3.838	3.687	3.581	3.500	3.438	3.388	3.347	3.284	3.218	3.150
9	5.117	4.256	3.853	3.633	3.482	3.374	3.293	3.230	3.179	3.137	3.073	3.006	2.936
10	4.965	4.103	3.708	3.478	3.326	3.217	3.135	3.072	3.020	2.978	2.913	2.845	2.774
11	4.844	3.982	3.587	3.357	3.204	3.095	3.012	2.948	2.896	2.854	2.788	2.719	2.646
12	4.747	3.885	3.490	3.259	3.106	2.996	2.913	2.849	2.796	2.753	2.687	2.617	2.544
13	4.667	3.806	3.411	3.179	3.025	2.915	2.832	2.767	2.714	2.671	2.604	2.533	2.459
14	4.600	3.739	3.344	3.112	2.958	2.848	2.764	2.699	2.646	2.602	2.534	2.463	2.388
15	4.543	3.682	3.287	3.056	2.901	2.790	2.707	2.641	2.588	2.544	2.475	2.403	2.328
16	4.494	3.634	3.239	3.007	2.852	2.741	2.657	2.591	2.538	2.494	2.425	2.352	2.276
17	4.451	3.592	3.197	2.965	2.810	2.699	2.614	2.548	2.494	2.450	2.381	2.308	2.230
18	4.414	3.555	3.160	2.928	2.773	2.661	2.577	2.510	2.456	2.412	2.342	2.269	2.191
19	4.381	3.522	3.127	2.895	2.740	2.628	2.544	2.477	2.423	2.378	2.308	2.234	2.155
20	4.351	3.493	3.098	2.866	2.711	2.599	2.514	2.447	2.393	2.348	2.278	2.203	2.124

ν_1 = number of degrees of freedom of the numerator and ν_2 = number of degrees of freedom of the denominator.

Table A.3. Critical values of F for a two-tailed test ($P = 0.05$)

ν_1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20
1	647.8	799.5	864.2	899.6	921.8	937.1	948.2	956.7	963.3	968.6	976.7	984.9	993.1
2	38.51	39.00	39.17	39.25	39.30	39.33	39.36	39.37	39.39	39.40	39.41	39.43	39.45
3	17.44	16.04	15.44	15.10	14.88	14.73	14.62	14.54	14.47	14.42	14.34	14.25	14.17
4	12.22	10.65	9.979	9.605	9.364	9.197	9.074	8.980	8.905	8.844	8.751	8.657	8.560
5	10.01	8.434	7.764	7.388	7.146	6.978	6.853	6.757	6.681	6.619	6.525	6.428	6.329
6	8.813	7.260	6.599	6.227	5.988	5.820	5.695	5.600	5.523	5.461	5.366	5.269	5.168
7	8.073	6.542	5.890	5.523	5.285	5.119	4.995	4.899	4.823	4.761	4.666	4.568	4.467
8	7.571	6.059	5.416	5.053	4.817	4.652	4.529	4.433	4.357	4.295	4.200	4.101	3.999
9	7.209	5.715	5.078	4.718	4.484	4.320	4.197	4.102	4.026	3.964	3.868	3.769	3.667
10	6.937	5.456	4.825	4.468	4.236	4.072	3.950	3.855	3.779	3.717	3.621	3.522	3.419
11	6.724	5.256	4.630	4.275	4.044	3.881	3.759	3.664	3.588	3.526	3.430	3.330	3.226
12	6.554	5.096	4.474	4.121	3.891	3.728	3.607	3.512	3.436	3.374	3.277	3.177	3.073
13	6.414	4.965	4.347	3.996	3.767	3.604	3.483	3.388	3.312	3.250	3.153	3.053	2.948
14	6.298	4.857	4.242	3.892	3.663	3.501	3.380	3.285	3.209	3.147	3.050	2.949	2.844
15	6.200	4.765	4.153	3.804	3.576	3.415	3.293	3.199	3.123	3.060	2.963	2.862	2.756
16	6.115	4.687	4.077	3.729	3.502	3.341	3.219	3.125	3.049	2.986	2.889	2.788	2.681
17	6.042	4.619	4.011	3.665	3.438	3.277	3.156	3.061	2.985	2.922	2.825	2.723	2.616
18	5.976	4.560	3.954	3.608	3.382	3.221	3.100	3.005	2.929	2.866	2.769	2.667	2.559
19	5.922	4.508	3.903	3.559	3.333	3.172	3.051	2.956	2.880	2.817	2.720	2.617	2.509
20	5.871	4.461	3.857	3.515	3.289	3.128	3.007	2.913	2.837	2.774	2.676	2.573	2.464

ν_1 = number of degrees of freedom of the numerator and ν_2 = number of degrees of freedom of the denominator.

Table A.4. Critical values of Q ($P = 0.05$) for a two-sided test

Sample size	Critical value
3	0.831
5	0.717
6	0.621
7	0.570
8	0.524
9	0.492
10	0.464

Table A.12 - Wilcoxon signed rank test
Critical values for the test statistic at $P = 0.05$.

n	One-tailed test	Two-tailed test
5	0	NA
6	2	0
7	3	2
8	5	3
9	8	5
10	10	8
11	13	10
12	17	13
13	21	17
14	25	21
15	30	25

The null hypothesis can be rejected when the test statistic is $<$ the tabulated value. NA indicates that the test cannot be applied.

Table A.1 - The t -distribution

Value of t for a confidence interval of	90%	95%	98%	99%
Critical value of $ t $ for P values of	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01
Number of degrees of freedom				
1	6.31	12.71	31.82	63.66
2	2.92	4.30	6.96	9.92
3	2.35	3.18	4.54	5.84
4	2.13	2.78	3.75	4.60
5	2.02	2.57	3.36	4.03
6	1.94	2.45	3.14	3.71
7	1.89	2.36	3.00	3.50
8	1.86	2.31	2.90	3.36
9	1.83	2.26	2.82	3.25
10	1.81	2.23	2.76	3.17
12	1.78	2.18	2.68	3.05
14	1.76	2.14	2.62	2.98
16	1.75	2.12	2.58	2.92
18	1.73	2.10	2.55	2.88
20	1.72	2.09	2.53	2.85
30	1.70	2.04	2.46	2.75
50	1.68	2.01	2.40	2.68
∞	1.64	1.96	2.33	2.53

The critical values of $|t|$ are appropriate for a two-tailed test. For a one-tailed test the value is taken from the column for twice the desired P -value, e.g. for a one-tailed test, $P = 0.05$, 5 degrees of freedom, the critical value is read from the $P = 0.10$ column and is equal to 2.02.