**BUS 204 F21**

**Quiz 4**

**(Optional)**

**11/30/21**

00:30:00

Last Name



First Name



Email address



When you click the next button, the quiz will begin. Do your best to answer each question correctly. You have 30 minutes to complete this quiz. Good Luck!

**Question 1 of 25**

One-way Analysis of Variance:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* is an analysis of variance design in which independent samples are



* obtained from two or more levels of single factors
* has the purpose of testing whether the levels have equal means



**Question 2 of 25**

ANOVA assumptions include:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* the population follows the normal distribution



* the population has equal standard deviations



* the populations are independent



**Question 3 of 25**

The F-distribution is:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* used to test whether two samples are from populations having equal



* variances
* used when an analyst wants to compare several populations means



* simultaneously
* samples can be randomly selected



**Question 4 of 25**

Chi-square distribution is:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* based on the random sample from a normally distributed population



* applied to test the standardized sample variances



**Question 5 of 25**

Decision theory is:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* an analytic and systematic way to tackle problems



* seeks good decisions based on logic



* does not depend on intuition



* process and fact-based



**Question 6 of 25**

Seven steps of decision-making include:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* clearly define the problem at hand



* list the possible alternatives



* identify the possible outcomes or states of nature



* list the payoff or profit of each combination of alternatives and



* outcomes
* select one of the mathematical decision theory models



* apply the model



* decide



**Question 7 of 25**

Decision making under certainty is:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* a decision-making environment in which the future outcomes or



* states of nature are known
* applied in GAP analysis



* assumes that the future will look like the past



**Question 8 of 25**

Decision-making under risk is:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* a decision-making environment in which several outcomes may



* occur as a result of a decision or an alternative
* the probabilities of these outcomes are known



* assumes that the future will look like the past



**Question 9 of 25**

Decision-making under uncertainty is:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* a decision-making environment in which several outcomes occur



* the probabilities of the outcomes are not known



* most people are uncomfortable with this environment



**Question 10 of 25**

Criterion of Realism:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* used the weighted average



* utilizes (alpha), which is a symbol for the coefficient of realism



* is expressed as a number from 0 to 1



* when it is closer to 1, the decision criterion is optimistic



* when it is closer to 0, the decision criterion is pessimistic



**Question 11 of 25**

LaPlace is:

* all of these



* none of these



* applied when the future states of nature do not matter



* a decision criterion that places equal weights on all states of nature



* used as a decision-making tool under conditions of uncertainty



**Question 12 of 25**

Minimax regret is:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* based on the opportunity loss



* the cost of not picking the best solution



* used when solving problems with uncertainty



**Question 13 of 25**

Decision tree:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* is a graphical representation of information



* it contains the same information as a decision table



* is built from the left and then solved from the right



**Question 14 of 25**

Expected Monetary Value:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* is the weighted sum of possible payoffs for each alternative



* is the weighted sum of possible payoffs for some alternatives



* is the possible payoff for one alternative



**Question 15 of 25**

Expected Value of Perfect Information:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* places an upper bound on what to pay for information



* is the expected value with perfect information minus the maximum



* EMV
* is applicable to analysis under conditions of uncertainty



**Question 16 of 25**

Which are the steps in the Decision Tree Analysis:

* all of these.



* none of these.



* define the problem



* structure or draw the decision tree



* assign probabilities to the states of nature



* estimate payoffs for each possible combination of alternatives



* and states of nature
* solve the problem by computing the expected monetary value



* for each state of nature

**Question 17 of 25**

Conditional Value of Payoff is a consequence that occurs as a result of a particular alternative and state of nature:

* True



* False



**Question 18 of 25**

In a decision tree, a decision node is a point where the best (the highest EMV) from the available alternatives is chosen:

* True



* False



**Question 19 of 25**

The shape of a person's utility curve depends on many factors:

* True



* False



**Question 20 of 25**

An alternative is a course of action or a strategy that must be chosen by a decision-maker:

* True



* False



**Question 21 of 25**

Risk-seeker is a person for whom taking a greater risk with a higher potential return has higher utility:

* True



* False



**Question 22 of 25**

Risk-avoider is a person who gets less utility from a greater risk and higher potential return:

* True



* False



**Question 23 of 25**

Utility theory is a theory that allows the decision-maker to incorporate their risk preference and other factors into the decision-making process:

* True



* False



**Question 24 of 25**

Sensitivity analysis investigates how your decision might change with different input data:

* True



* False



**Question 25 of 25**

Criteria for making decisions under uncertainty include:

* Maximax



* Maximin



* Hurwicz criterion



* LaPlace method



* Minimax regret



* All of these



* None of these



You have reached the end of the quiz. Please click next to submit your work for grading.