

Ex 1 (sample)

1. population (universe) (B)
2. Countable value — Discrete (A)
3. ordered value. Ordinal (D)
4. Total number of obs: 25; 80 or above: 1 % Freq: $\frac{1}{25} \times 100\% = 4\%$ (D)
5. $P(A) = 0.9, P(B) = 0.7, P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$ (Independent events) $= 0.9 \times 0.7 = 0.63$ (C)
6. Empirical Rule: 99.7% of the obs. will be contained within 3σ about μ (A)
7. Binomial Distribution: $b(n=6, p=0.5)$
 "At least 1" $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - \frac{6!}{0!(6-0)!} \times 0.5^0 \times (1-0.5)^6 = 0.984$ (B)
8. Binomial Distribution: $b(n=8, p=0.5)$ mean $\mu = n \times p = 0.5 \times 8 = 4$ (C)
9. Mean $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \frac{7+4+9+0+7+3}{6} = 5$ (9B)

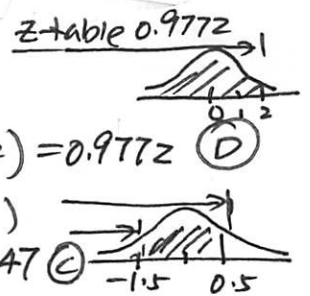
obs	$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$
7	$(7-5)^2 = 4$
4	$(4-5)^2 = 1$
9	$(9-5)^2 = 16$
0	$(0-5)^2 = 25$
7	$(7-5)^2 = 4$
3	$(3-5)^2 = 4$
$\Sigma = 54$	

10. mode: 7 (A)
11. standard deviation $S = \sqrt{\text{Var}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{54}{5}} = 3.29$ (C)

12. Step 1 order the data.
 $0, 3, 4, 7, 7, 9$
 $r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4, r_5, r_6$

For Q_1 : $L_{Q1} = \frac{25}{100}(6+1) = 1.75 \Rightarrow K=1, d=0.75$
 $Q_1 = r_1 + 0.75(r_2 - r_1) = 0 + 0.75 \times 3 = 2.25$
 For Q_2 : $L_{Q2} = \frac{50}{100}(6+1) = 3.5 \Rightarrow K=3, d=0.5$ $Q_2 = r_3 + 0.5[r_4 - r_3] = 5.5$
 For Q_3 : $L_{Q3} = \frac{75}{100}(6+1) = 5.25 \Rightarrow K=5, d=0.25$ $Q_3 = r_5 + 0.25[r_6 - r_5] = 7.5$
 5# summary: $0, 2.25, 5.5, 7.5, 9$ 12 (A) 13 (D)
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $2.25 \quad 5.5 \quad 7.5$ Left-skewed

14. Between 10 and 20: 20% (D)
15. Below 60 (left-tail): 90% (A)
- 16-18 $x: N(\mu=150, \sigma=10)$
16. Find $P(x < 170) = P(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} < \frac{170-150}{10}) = P(z < 2) = 0.9772$ (D)
17. Find $P(135 < x < 155) = P(\frac{135-150}{10} < \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} < \frac{155-150}{10}) = P(-1.5 < z < 0.5) = 0.6915 - 0.0668 = 0.6247$ (C)
18. Right-tail prob = 0.123
 step 1 z \uparrow
 $\leftarrow 1 - 0.123 = 0.877 \Rightarrow z = 1.16$
 step 2 $1.16 = \frac{x-150}{10} \Rightarrow x = 10 \times 1.16 + 150 = 161.6$ (A)



- 19-20 $P(\text{Yes} \cup 2 \text{ cars}) = P(\text{Yes}) + P(2 \text{ cars}) - P(\text{Yes} \cap 2 \text{ cars}) = \frac{170}{400} + \frac{275}{400} - \frac{100}{400} = \frac{345}{400}$ (C)
20. $P(\text{No} | 3 \text{ cars}) = \frac{P(\text{No} \cap 3 \text{ cars})}{P(3 \text{ cars})} = \frac{30/400}{50/400} = \frac{30}{50}$ (D)

21-23

21. $P(x \geq 2) = P(x=2) + P(x=3) + P(x=4) = 0.6$ (21B)

x	f(x)	$x \cdot f(x)$
0	0.1	$0 \times 0.1 = 0$
1	0.3	$1 \times 0.3 = 0.3$
2	0.3	$2 \times 0.3 = 0.6$
3	0.1	$3 \times 0.1 = 0.3$
4	0.2	$4 \times 0.2 = 0.8$

$\mu = \sum x \cdot f(x) = 2$ (C)

x	f(x)	$(x-\mu)^2 \cdot f(x)$
0	0.1	$(0-2)^2 \times 0.1 = 0.4$
1	0.3	$(1-2)^2 \times 0.3 = 0.3$
2	0.3	$(2-2)^2 \times 0.3 = 0$
3	0.1	$(3-2)^2 \times 0.1 = 0.1$
4	0.2	$(4-2)^2 \times 0.2 = 0.8$

$\sigma^2 = \Sigma = 1.6$
 $\sigma = \sqrt{1.6} = 1.27$ (B)

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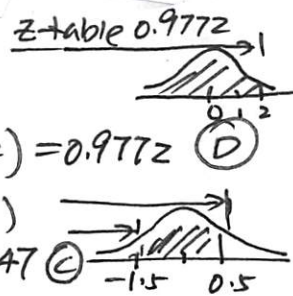
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x	f(x)	$x \cdot f(x)$	$\frac{x \cdot f(x)}{\sum x \cdot f(x)}$	$(x-\mu)^2 \cdot f(x)$
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1	0.3	0.3	0.3	$(1-2)^2 \times 0.3 = 0.3$
2	0.3	0.6	0.3	$(2-2)^2 \times 0.3 = 0$
3	0.1	0.3	0.1	$(3-2)^2 \times 0.1 = 0.1$
4	0.2	0.8	0.8	$(4-2)^2 \times 0.2 = 0.8$

$\mu = \sum x \cdot f(x) = 2$ (C)

$\sigma^2 = \sum (x-\mu)^2 \cdot f(x) = 1.6$
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