Math-009-01 (Introduction to Statistics) FINAL

Maximum Score-200 Points

TO GET FULL CREDIT, SHOW ALL YOUR WORK. EACH PROBLEM IS WORTH 20 POINTS.

1. The following data represents the number of miles per gallon that 30 selected 4—Wheel Drive Sports Utility vehicles obtained in city driving.

- a) Construct a frequency distribution, using eight classes
- b) Construct a histogram for the data
- 2. The calories per serving of 11 fruit juices are as shown below

150, 110, 100, 35, 60, 130, 40, 140, 120, 160, 110.

Find the mean, median and mode.

3. In a class of 29 students, the following distribution of quiz scores were recorded.

Grade	Frequency
0 - 2	1
3 - 5	3
6 - 8	5
9 - 11	14
12 - 14	6

- a) What proportions of students scored 8 or less?
- b) Find the mean, variance and standard deviation of the distribution.

- 4. a) How many different ways can a chair person and an assistant chair person be selected for a research project if there are seven scientists available?b) One company's ID cards consists of 5 digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. How many cards can be made if repetitions are allowed?
- 5. A sample of hourly wages of employees who work in a restaurant in a large city has a mean of \$5 and a standard deviation of \$1. Using Chebychef's theorem
 - a) Find the range in which 75% of the data values will fall.
- b) Find the minimum percentage of data values that will fall between 2 and 8.
- 6. In a shopping mall, a marketing agency conducted a survey on credit cards. The results are shown in the following table.

Employment status Own a credit card Does not own a credit card

Employed	18	29	
Unemployed	28	34	
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- a) that the person owns a credit card given that the person is employed
 - a) that the person owns a credit card given that the person is employed.b) that the person is employed or owned a credit card.
- 7. A die is rolled 6 times. Let X denote the number of 2's that appear on the die.
 - a) Show that X is binomial.
 - b) What is the probability of getting at least one 2.
 - c) Find the mean and the standard deviation of X.

If a person is selected at random, find the probability,

- 3. A student randomly guesses 5 multiple choice questions. Let X denote the number of correct answers the student gets.
 - a) Give reasons why X is binomial.
 - b) Find the probability that the student gets exactly 3 correct answers.
 - c) Find the probability that the student gets at least 3 correct answers.
- 9. Using the standard normal distribution, find each probability
 - a) $P\{-1.75 \prec z \prec 2.15\}$
 - b) $P\{z \succ 1.79\}$
-). The average height of a certain group of people is 53 inches. The standard deviation is 4 inches. If the variable is normally distributed, find the probability that the selected individual's height is
 - a) less than 51 inches.
 - b) between 51 and 56 inches.
 - [Show work, draw pictures, corresponding to each case]

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Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.0000	.0040	.0080	.0120	.0160	.0199	.0239	.0279	.0319	.0359
0.1	.0398	.0438	.0478	.0517	.0557	.0596	.0636	.0675	.0714	.0753
0.2	.0793	.0832	.0871	.0910	.0948	.0987	.1026	.1064	.1103	.1141
0.3	.1179	.1217	.1255	.1293	.1331	.1368	.1406 . :	.1443	.1480	.1517
0.4	.1554	.1591	,1628	.1664	.1700	.1736	.1772	.1808	.1844	.1879
0.5	.1915	.1950	.1985	.2019	.2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	.2224
0.6	.2257	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	2454	.2486	.2517	.2549
0.7	.2580	:2611	.2642	.2673	.2704	.2734	.2764	.2794	.2823	.2852
8.0	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2995	.3023	3051	.3078	.3106	.3133
0.9	.3159	.3186	.3212	.3238	.3264	.3289	.3315	.3340	.3365	.3389
1.0	.3413	.3438	.3461	.3485	.3508	.3531	3554	.3577	3599	.3621
1.1	.3643	.3665	.3686	.3708	.3729	: :3749	3770	.3790	:3810	.3830
1.2	.3849	.3869	.3888	.3907	.3925	3944	3962	.3980	3997	.401
1.3	.4032	.4049	4066	.4082 :	4099	4115	4131	.4147	4162	.417
1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4236	4251	4265	4279	4292	4306	.4319
1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	4382	4394	4406	4418	4429	444
1.6	.4452	.4463	4474	.4484	4495	.4505	4515	.4525	4535	.454
1.7	4554	. 4564	4573	.4582	4591	.4599	.4608	.4616	4625	.463
1.8	.4641	4649	. 4656	.4664	4671	4678	.4686	4693	.4699	.470
1.9	.4713	4719	.4726	4732	4738	4744	.4750	4756	4761	.476
2.0	4772	4778	4783	4788	4793	4798	.4803	4808	4812	.481
2.1	.4821	4826	4830	4834	4838	4842	.4846	4850	4854	.485
2.2	.4861	.4864	4868	4871	.4875	.4878	4881	4884	4887	.4890
2.3	.4893	.4896	4898	4901	.4904	-4906	4909	4911	4913	.491
2.4	4918	4920	4922	4925	4927	4929	.4931	:4932	4934	493
2.5	4938	4940	4941	4943	4945	4946	4948	4949	4951	495
2.6	4953	.4955	4956	4957	4959	.4960	4961	4962	4963	4964
2.7	.4965	. 4966	.4967	4968	.4969	.4970	4971	4972	4973	.4974
2.8	4974	4975	.4976	4977	4977	4978	.4979	4979	.4980	498
2,9	.4981	:4982	.4982	4983	4984	4984	4985	4985	4986	4980
3.0	.4987.	4987	4987	4988	4988	4989	4989	4989	4990	4990

Note: Use 0.4999 for z values above 3.09.

Source: Frederick Mosteller and Robert E. K. Rourke, Sturdy Statistics, Table A-1 (Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1973). Reprinted with permission of the copyright owners.

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