Math 140 Stats, Fa24, CoC, R Erickson

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TEST 2 Ch 2.1-3; 5.1-4

Name:

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Try to keep your work on these sheets. Show or explain ALL work for full credit. Staple extra work, <u>done on white paper</u>, to the back of these test sheets.

1. (10 pts) A company that manufactures batteries is testing a new type of battery designed for laptop computers. They measure the lifetimes, in hours, of six batteries, and the results are 3, 4, 6, 5, 4, and 2.

(a) Find the mean of the battery lifetimes:
$$\overline{\chi} = \frac{3+4+6+5+4+2}{6}$$

(b) Find the sample variance, $s^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}$, of the battery lifetimes. Populate the table below to assist you.

x	x - mean	(x - mean) ²				
3	3-4 = -1	1				
4	4-4 = 0	0		10	(0	
6	6-4 = 2	4	5 =	6-1	= 5	= 2.0
5	5-4=1	1				
4	4-4=0	0				
2	2-4=-2	() 4	_			
		(0				

(c) What is the sample standard deviation:

$$s = \sqrt{2.0} = 1.414$$

10

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number next to the histogram's letter.



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4. (10 pts) Answer the questions below the following passage. (Note that the following data is already ordered.) Show calculations for the outlier boundaries requested.

Weights of soap: As part of a quality control study aimed at improving a production line, the weights (in ounces) of 50 bars of soap are measured. The results are shown below, sorted from smallest to largest.





21-11=10

101

KEY

Procedure for Computing the Data Value Corresponding to a Given Percentile Step 1: Arrange the data in increasing order. Step 2: Let n be the number of values in the data set. For the pth percentile, compute the value $L = \frac{p}{100} \cdot n$ Step 3: If L is a whole number, then the pth percentile is the average of the number in position L and the number in position L + 1. If L is not a whole number, round it up to the next higher whole number. The pth percentile is the number in the position corresponding to the rounded-up value. Using the procedure above compute the 60th percentile of the the data below 5. (10 pts)68 80 38 83 73 98 75 95 93 88 85 60 80 85 78 85 90 100 98 75 70 62 93 65 100 88 93 95 65 95 85 88 68 90 100 38,60,62,65,65,68,68,70,73,75,75,78,80,80,83,85,85,85,85,88,88, 1. ordered: 10,90, 93, 93, 93, 95, 95, 95, 98, 98, 100, 100,000 55 15 19 3 2. Pointer = $\frac{60}{100} \cdot 3.5 = \frac{60}{4}$ 3 8 Heps me 3. L = 21 is (88^{-7}) L = 22 is (88^{-7}) 35850 0385055858 8530833555 10000 6. (5 pts) A population has mean $\mu = 30$ and standard deviation $\sigma = 6$. (a) Find the z-score for a population value of 21. $2 = \frac{21-30}{6} = \frac{-9}{6} = \frac{-1.5}{1.5}$ (b) Find the z-score for a population value of 42. $\frac{42-30}{16} = \frac{12}{6} = \frac{2.0}{12}$ What number has a z-score of 0.5? x = 30+ 6(0.5) $2 = 0.5 = \frac{x - 30}{6}$ 30+ 3.0 (0.5)G = x - 30

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TEST 2 Ch 2.1-3; 5.1-4

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9. (10 pts) The table below presents the results of a survey in which 1000 adults were asked whether they favored a law that would provide more government support for higher education. Each person was also asked whether he or she voted in the last election. Those who had voted were classified as "Likely to vote," and those who had not were classified as "Not likely to vote."

		F	Ø	u	
		Favor	Oppose	Undecided	
V	Likely to vote	372	262	87	1721
N	Not likely to vote	151	103	25	279
	i Guerra de la construir de la	523	365	112	1000

Answer the following questions, show the answer as fractions involving the numbers, or sums of the numbers, in the table:

(a) What is the probability that a randomly selected adult is likely to vote and favors the law?

$$P(Vand F) = \frac{372}{1000} = 0.372$$

(b) What is the probability that a randomly selected adult is likely to vote?

$$P(v) = \begin{bmatrix} 721 \\ 1000 \end{bmatrix} = 0.721$$

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(c) What is the probability that a randomly selected adult favors the law?

$$P(F) = \frac{523}{1000} = 0.523$$

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10. (15 pts) The following table presents the number of hospitalizations for myocardial infarction (heart attack) for men and women in various age groups. (e)

Answer the questions below. Give the answers in fractions using the values in the table, when possible, then divide.

	Age	Male	Female	Total
	18-44	26.828	9,265	36.093
-	45-64	166,340	68,666	235,006
-	65-84	155,707	124,289	279,996
	85 and up	35,524	57,785	93,309
	Total	384,399	260,005	644,404
			(5)	

KFY

2 (a) What is the probability that a randomly chosen patient is a woman?

$$P(W) = (260,005) (644,404) = 0.40348$$

(b) What is the probability that a randomly chosen patient is aged 45-64?

$$P(45-64) = 235,006 + 644,404 = 0.364688$$

What is the probability that a randomly chosen patient is a woman and aged 45–64?

 $P(W \& 45-64) = \frac{68,666}{644,404} = 0.10656$

3 (d) What is the probability that a randomly chosen patient is a woman or aged 45–64? P(W or 45-64) = P(W) + P(Y5-64) - P(W or 445-64)

$$= \frac{260,005}{644,404} + \frac{235,006}{644,404} - \frac{68,666}{644,404} = 0.40348 + 0.364688 - 0.10656$$

(e) What is the probability that a randomly chosen patient is a woman given that the patient is aged 45-64?

$$P(W | 45-64) = \begin{pmatrix} 68666 \\ 235,006 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,10656 \\ 235,006 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 68,666/644,404 \\ 235,006/644,404 \\ 235,006/644,404 \\ 0.36469 \end{pmatrix} = 0.292188$$

(f) What is the probability that a randomly chosen patient is aged 45–64 given that the patient is a woman?

$$P(45-64 | W) = \begin{bmatrix} 68,666 \\ 260,005 \end{bmatrix} \leq \lim_{w \to \infty} 1 \text{ for white a universe is non Wome } 0, 2640949 \\ 0.10656 \\ 0.10656 \\ 0.10656 \\ 0.10656 \\ 0.10656 \\ 0.10656 \\ 260,005 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 68,666 \\ 260,005 \\ 260,005 \end{bmatrix}$$

0.40348

15

11. (10 pts) Show all work for full credit. A group of eight people must choose a president, a vice president, and a secretary.

