210 Final B KET

Part I:

1. What is the 5-number summary of Age? (6 points)

Min = 21 Median = 40

Max = 65

Q1 = 35.5 Q3 = 48.75

2. What is the mean and standard deviation of Salary? (6 points)

 $\bar{X} = 52,263$ 5= 11,492,65

- 3. Answer the following questions based on your pivot table. Suppose a survey respondent is randomly selected from the pool.
 - a. What is the probability the person is a male? (6 points)

18/30 = 3/5

b. What is the probability that the person is has opinion 4? (6 points)

7/30

c. What is the probability that the person is both male and has opinion 4? (6 points)

4/30 = 2/15

d. What is the probability that the person is male given that they have opinion 4? (6 points)

e. What is the probability the person has opinion 4 given that they are male? (6 points)

$$4/18 = 2/9$$

f. What is the probability that the person either is male or has opinion 4? (6 points)

g. Are the variables Gender and Opinion independent? Why or why not? Show math to support your conclusion. (10 points)

4. Use the bar graph to describe something about how the opinions of men and women differ in this survey. (6 points)

5. Using your histogram of age, describe the shape of the distribution. (5 points)

Looking at the box plot (and descriptive stats) of salary, is th you describe that evidence as strong or weak? (6 points)	ere any evidence of a skew? Would
very slight. The top bar is long	er than Gothon one,
median, but not drama	pulled a bit above tically so.
7. From your pie graph of opinions, which opinion ranking apperent of the survey takers reported that opinion? (6 points	are to ho the least some - 2 will
Openion 2 is Ceast Common 13%	
(3%	
8. Looking at the scatterplot of Smoking vs. Blood pressure, reportant \mathbb{R}^2 value. (8 points)	ort the linear regression equation
Y= 0.4632x+26.217	* * *
$R^2 = 0.4083$	*
 Which relationship appears to be stronger? The relationship I pressure, or smoking and blood pressure? (6 points) 	petween alcohol use and blood
Smoking & BP are show	Ser
•	
10. What is the \mathbb{R}^2 value of the weaker relationship? Interpret who f the data. (8 points)	at this value means in the context
0.2550	,
only about 26% of The variability	y in BP can
be and by the notation of	is & classical un

11. What is the mean and standard deviation of the probability distribution provided? (8 points)

12. Were you able to find a p value that creates a binomial distribution identical to this data? Report the p value here. (6 points)

Calculations in Excel: (1) 40 points, (2) 28 points, (3) 15 points.

Part II:

- 3. Suppose that the annual return on XYZ stock follows a normal distribution with mean 14% and standard deviation 2.1%.
 - a. What is the probability that XYZ's value will decrease during the following year? (i.e. percent return will be less than 0%) (8 points)

b. What is the probability that XYZ's return will be greater than 15%? (8 points)

c. For what percent return value does XYZ stock have only a \$% chance of exceeding that value? (8 points)

d. What is the probability of XYZ's rate of return will fall between 10% and 18%? (8 points)

94.32%

- Suppose that Comdell Computer receives its hard drives from Diskco. On average, 3% of all hard disk drives received by Comdell are defective.
 - a. Comdell has adopted the following policy: It samples 50 hard drives in each shipment and accepts the shipment if all hard drives in the shipment are not defective. What fraction of shipments will Comdell accept? (8 points)

21.8%

b. Suppose instead that the shipment is accepted if at most one hard drive in the sample is defective. What fraction of shipment will Comdell accept? (8 points)

55.5%

c. What is the probability that a sample size of 50 will contain at least 10 defectives? (8 points)

2.02 × 10-6 or ,00000202

Upload your completed Excel files to the Final Exam (to be graded) submission box in Blackboard, and submit your completed paper exam to your instructor. You may not modify anything once the exam is submitted.

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \text{ and } B)}{P(B)}$$

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$$\mu = E(X) = \sum x_i p(x_i)$$

$$\sigma^2 = Var(X) = \sum (x_i - \mu)^2 p(x_i)$$

$$\sigma_{binomial}^2 = np$$

$$\sigma_{binomial}^2 = np(1 - p)$$