

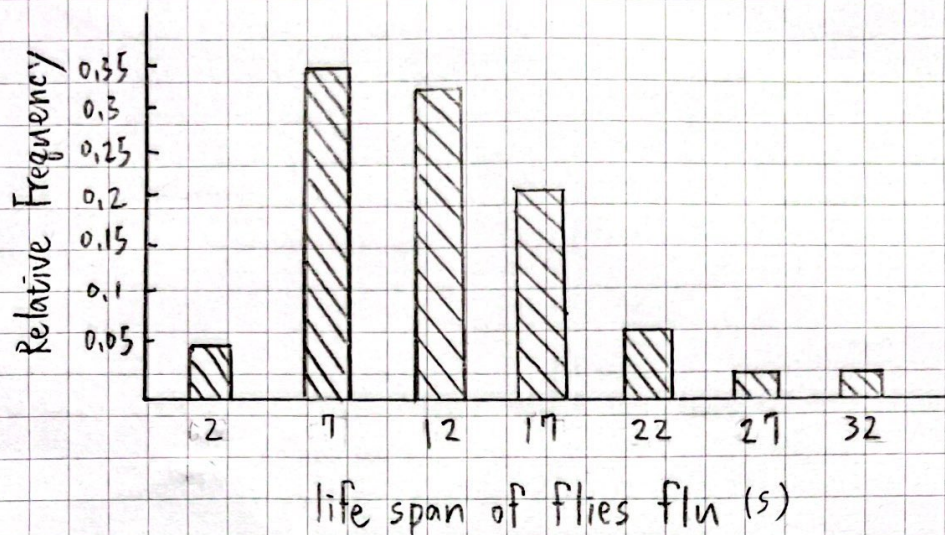
1,20
10)

Table Double-Stem and Leaf Plot for life span of flute flies		
Stem	Leaf	Frequency
0*	34	2
0.	5666777777889999	17
1*	0000001223333344	16
1.	5566788899	10
2*	034	3
2.	7	1
3*	2	1

(b)

Table Relative Frequency Distribution of life span of flute flies			
Class interval	Class midpoint	Frequency	Relative Frequency
0-4	2	2	0,04
5-9	7	17	0,34
10-14	12	16	0,32
15-19	17	10	0,2
20-24	22	3	0,06
25-29	27	1	0,02
30-34	32	1	0,02

1,20 (c)



1,20 (d)

median = 10,5 *

2,10 (a)

$$S = \{FFF, FFN, FNF, NFF, FNN, NFN, NNF, NNN\}$$

(b)

$$S = \{FFF, FFN, FNF, NFF\}$$

(for E)

(c)

the possible situation as the second river is safe

2,20

(a) 6

(b) 2

(c) 5, 6

(d) 4, 5, 7, 8

2,38

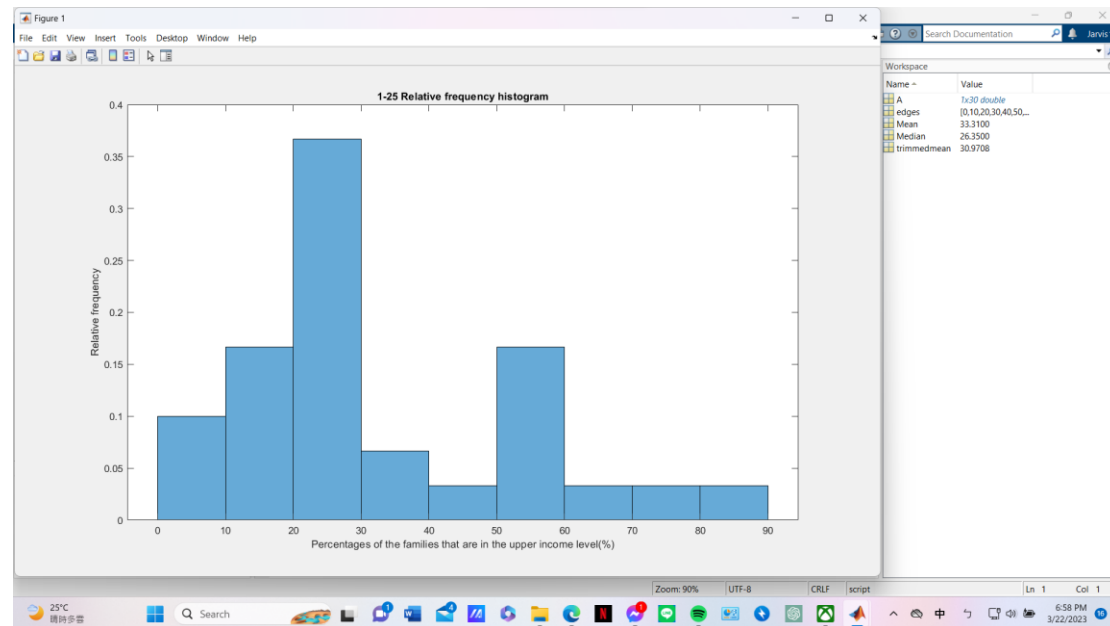
(a) $6! = 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 720$ ✖

(b) $3! \times 2! \times 2! \times 2! = 6 \times 8 = 48$ ✖

(c) $3! \times 3! = 36$ ✖

MATLAB code homework

1.25



- (a) the sample mean is **33.31**
- (b) the sample median is **26.35**
- (c) as showed above
- (d) the 10% trimmed mean is **30.9708**, it is smaller compared to (a) which means the 10% biggest data in this sample is much bigger to average, as compared to (b), we could find that even if the 20% of data has been neglected, there are still some big value to level up the trimmed mean

1.30

