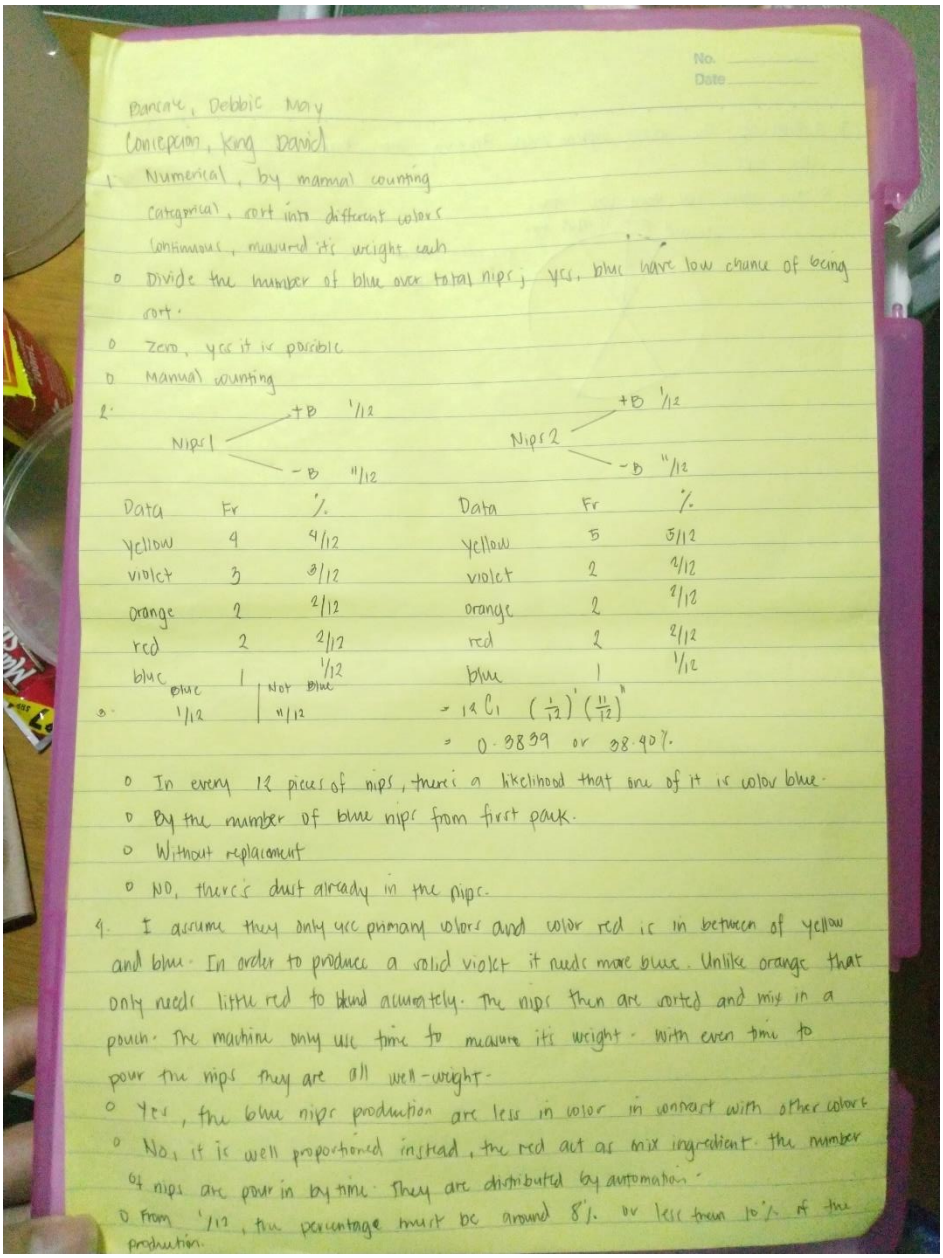
Bansale, Debbie May
Concepcion, King David



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1. Numerical, by manual counting
   Categorical, sort into different colors
   Continuous, measured its weight each
   - Divide the number of blue over total nips, yes, blue have low chance of being sort.
   - Zero, yes it is possible
   - Manual counting

2.

Nips 1: +B 1/12; −B 11/12

Data	Fr	%
yellow	4	4/12
violet	3	3/12
orange	2	2/12
red	2	2/12
blue	1	1/12

Nips 2: +B 1/12; −B 11/12

Data	Fr	%
yellow	5	5/12
violet	2	2/12
orange	2	2/12
red	2	2/12
blue	1	1/12

3. Blue 1/12 | Not Blue 11/12

$= {}_{12}C_1 \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^1 \left(\frac{11}{12}\right)^{11}$

$= 0.3839$ or 38.40%.

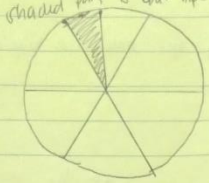
   - In every 12 pieces of nips, there's a likelihood that one of it is color blue.
   - By the number of blue nips from first pack.
   - Without replacement
   - NO, there's dust already in the nips.

4. I assume they only use primary colors and color red is in between of yellow and blue. In order to produce a valid violet it needs more blue. Unlike orange that only needs little red to blend accurately. The nips then are sorted and mix in a pouch. The machine only use time to measure its weight. With even time to pour the nips they are all well-weight.
   - Yes, the blue nips production are less in color in contrast with other colors
   - No, it is well proportioned instead, the red act as mix ingredient. the number of nips are pour in by time. They are distributed by automation.
   - From 1/12, the percentage must be around 8% or less than 10% of the production.

No.
Date

B. o Most of the yellow appear more drawing more than 33% or 1/3 of the nips

D The blue has very low space



The more shaded are non-blue