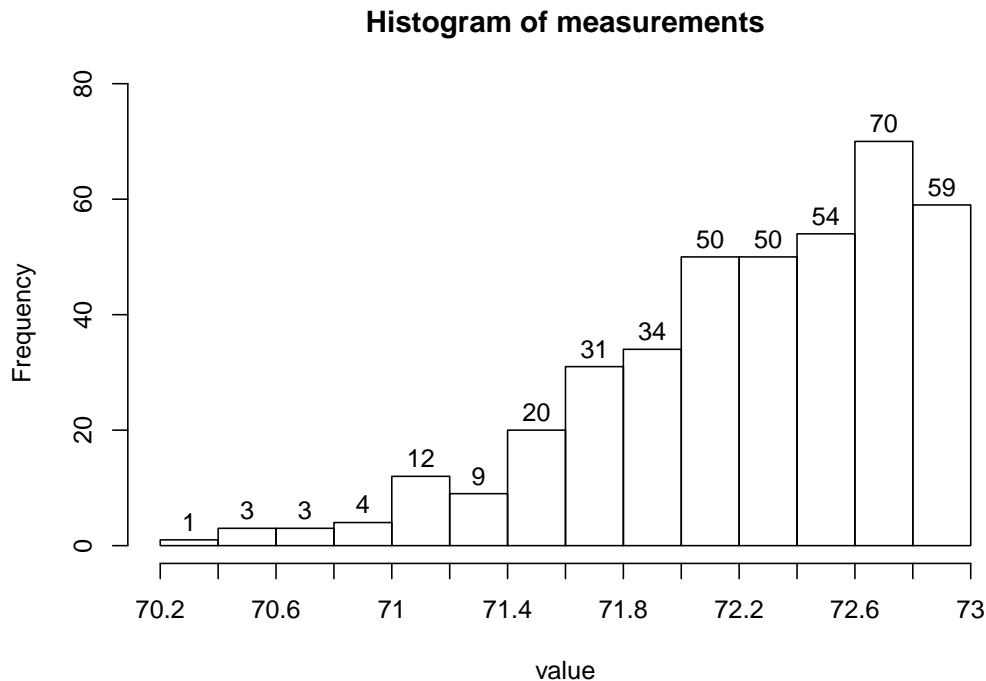


1. Problem

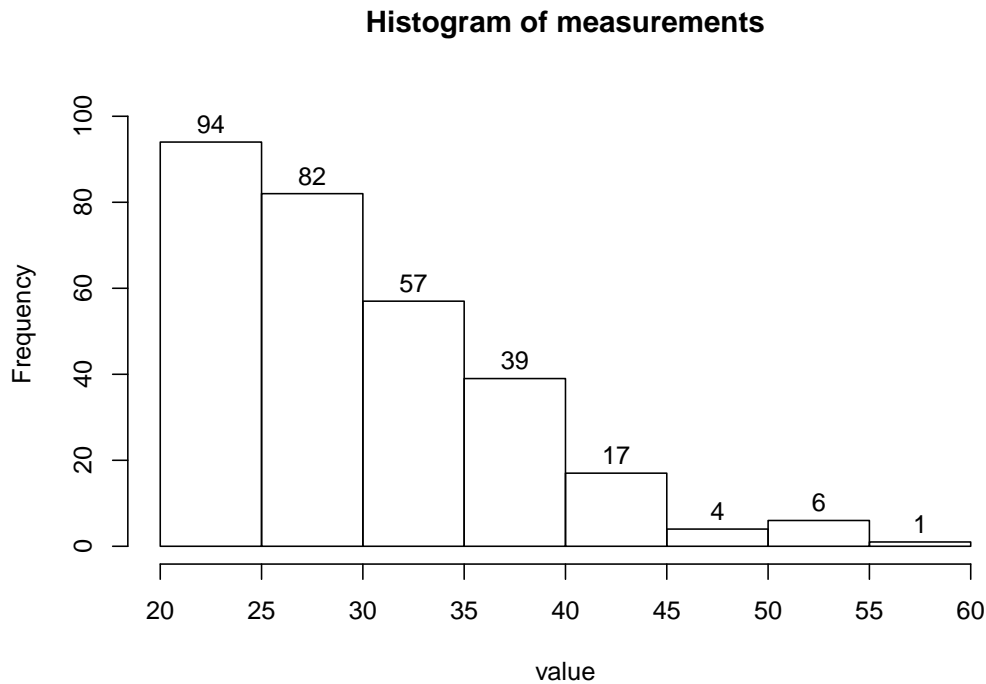
A continuous random variable was measured 400 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are less than 72.2?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 72?
- (e) Of the measurements less than 72.2, what percent are greater than 72?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 67.75th percentile.

2. Problem

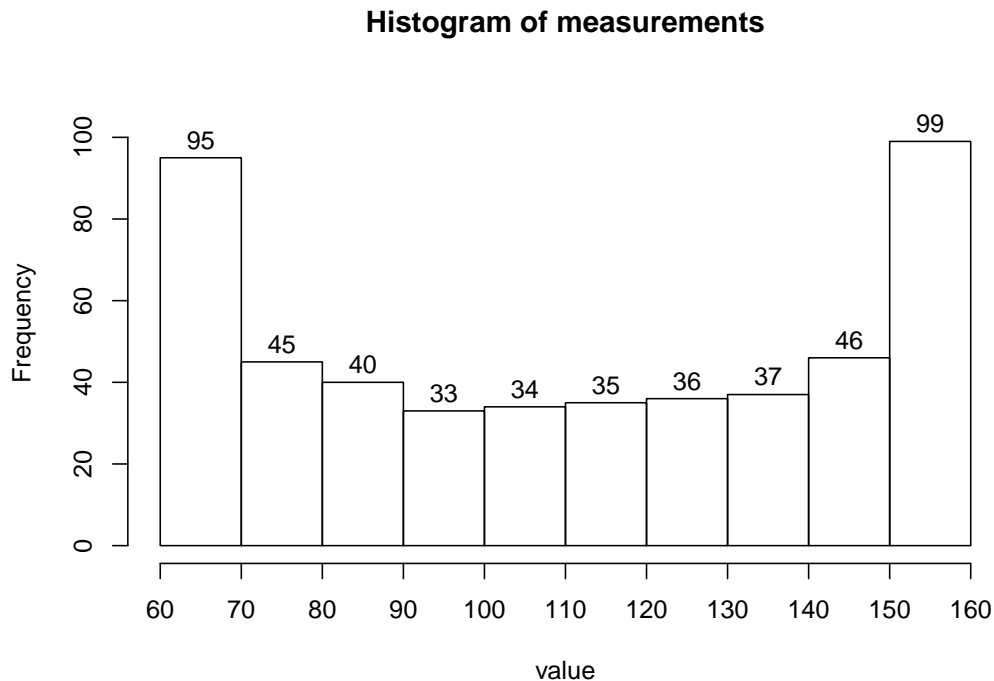
A continuous random variable was measured 300 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 30?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are less than 55?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 30, what percent are less than 55?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 96.33th percentile.

1. Problem

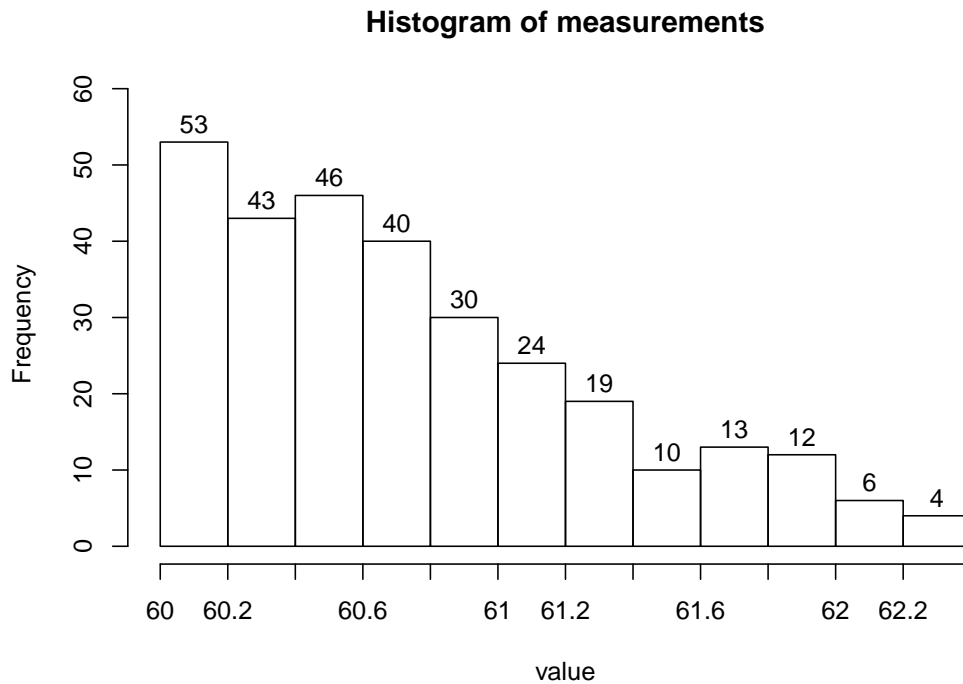
A continuous random variable was measured 500 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 130?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 150?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 130, what percent are greater than 150?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 71th percentile.

2. Problem

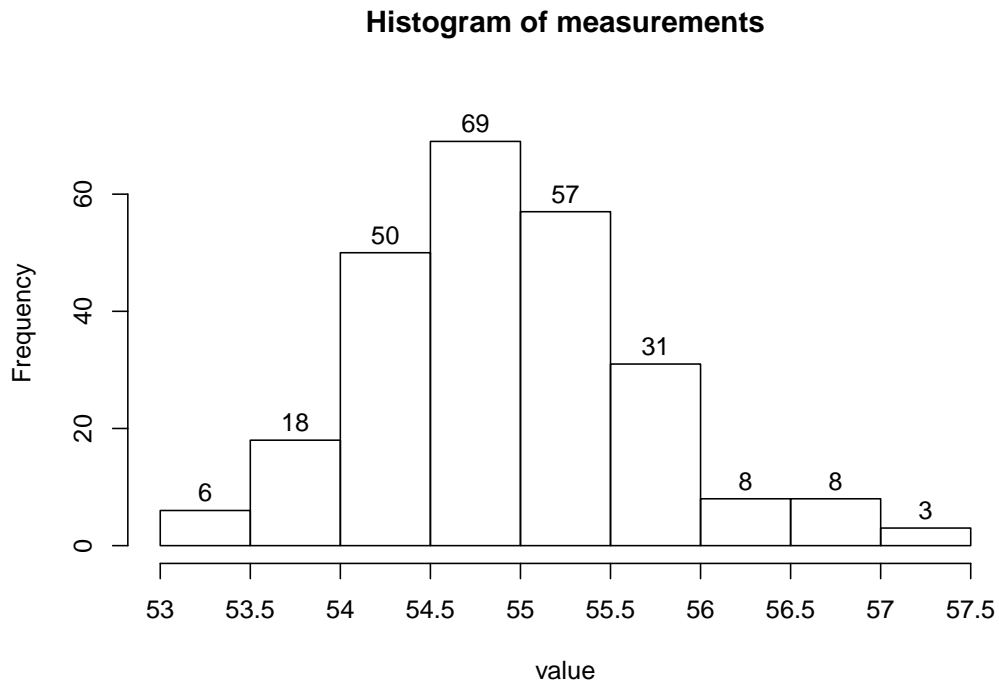
A continuous random variable was measured 300 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 61.2?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 61.6?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 61.2, what percent are greater than 61.6?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 32th percentile.

1. Problem

A continuous random variable was measured 250 times. The histogram is shown below.

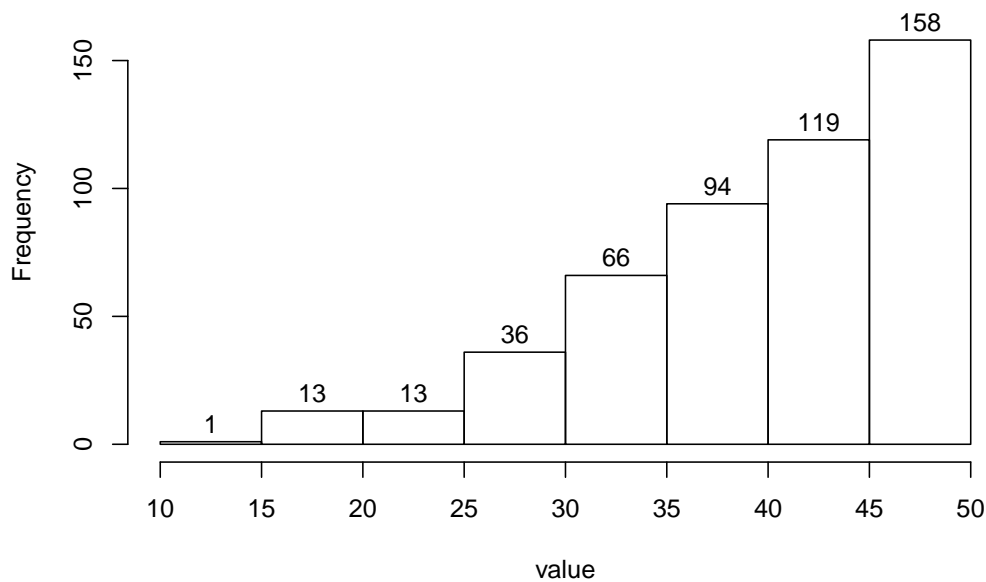


- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 54.5?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are less than 55.5?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 54.5, what percent are less than 55.5?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 95.6th percentile.

2. Problem

A continuous random variable was measured 500 times. The histogram is shown below.

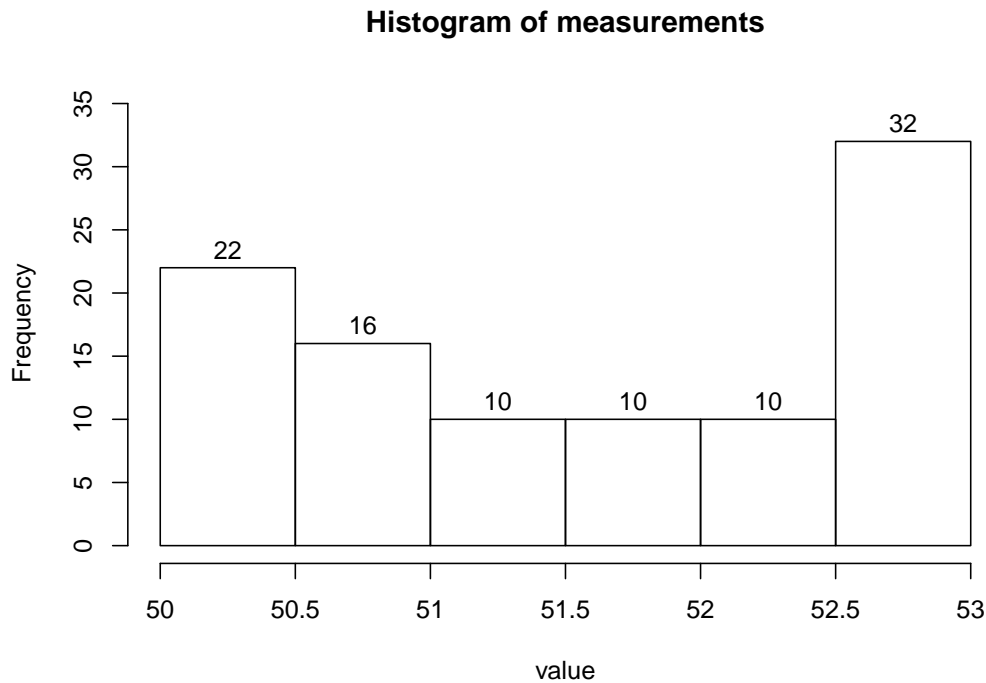
Histogram of measurements



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 30?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 40?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 30, what percent are greater than 40?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 25.8th percentile.

1. Problem

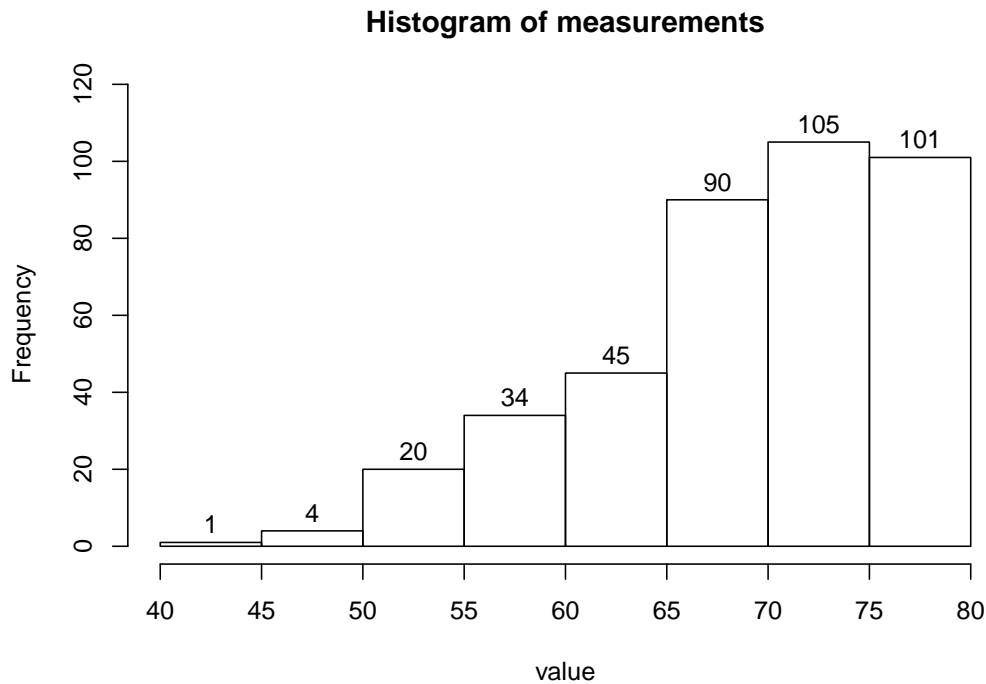
A continuous random variable was measured 100 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 51?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 51.5?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 51, what percent are greater than 51.5?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 58th percentile.

2. Problem

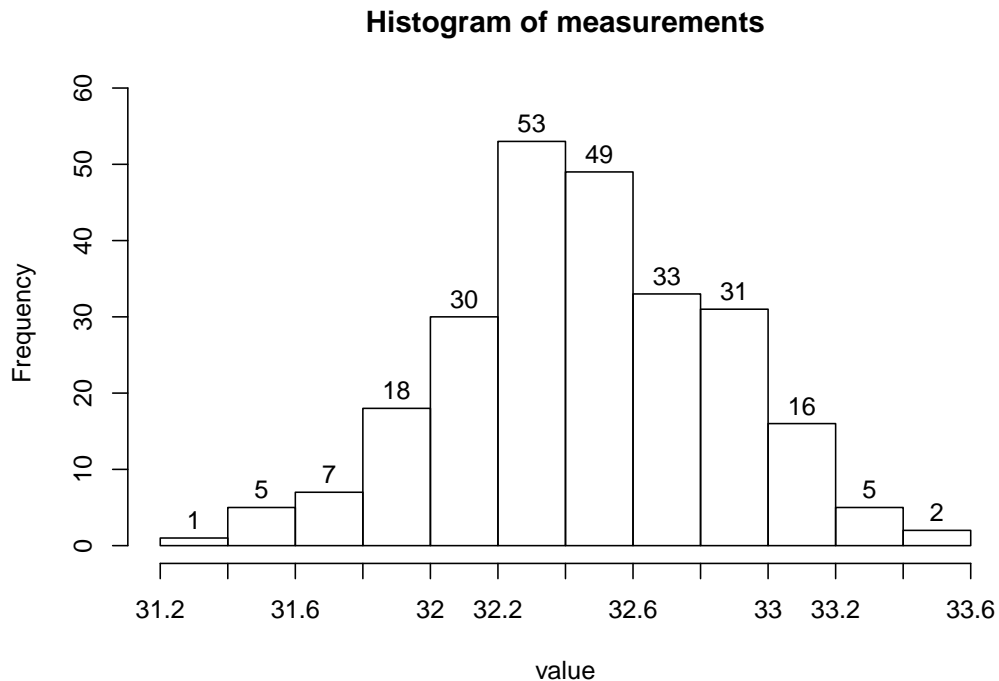
A continuous random variable was measured 400 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 65?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 75?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 65, what percent are greater than 75?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 14.75th percentile.

1. Problem

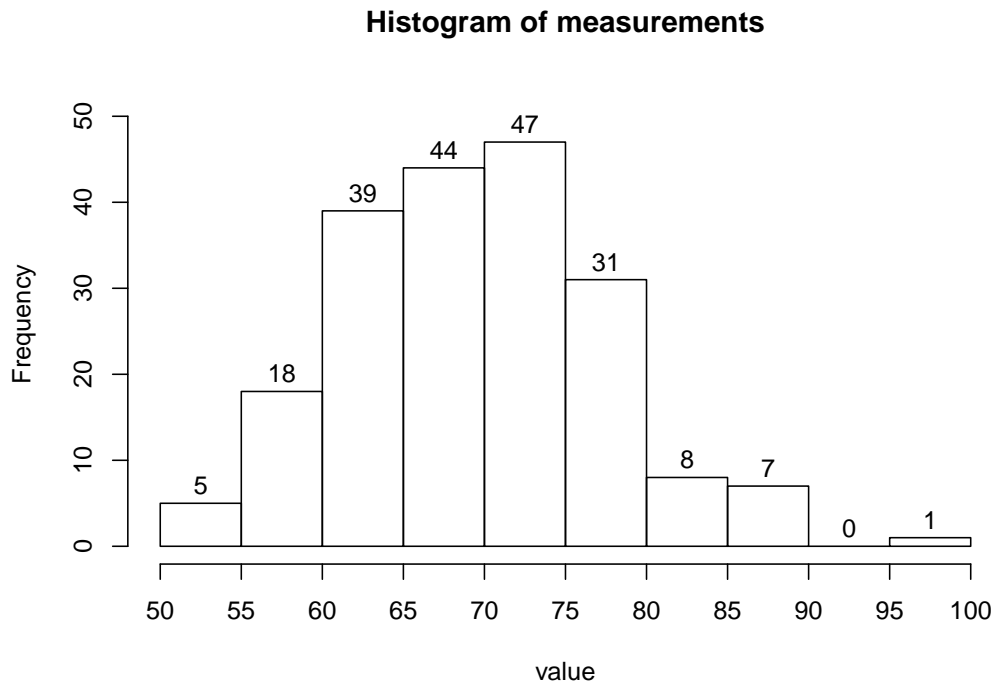
A continuous random variable was measured 250 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 32?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 32.8?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 32, what percent are greater than 32.8?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 45.6th percentile.

2. Problem

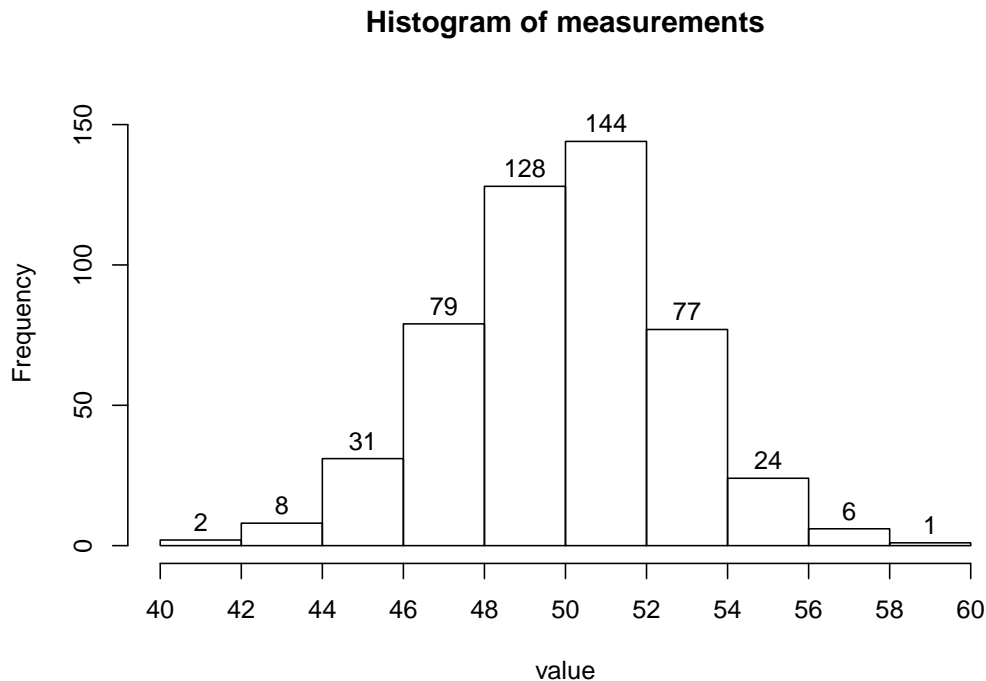
A continuous random variable was measured 200 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are less than 75?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are less than 70?
- (e) Of the measurements less than 75, what percent are less than 70?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 11.5th percentile.

1. Problem

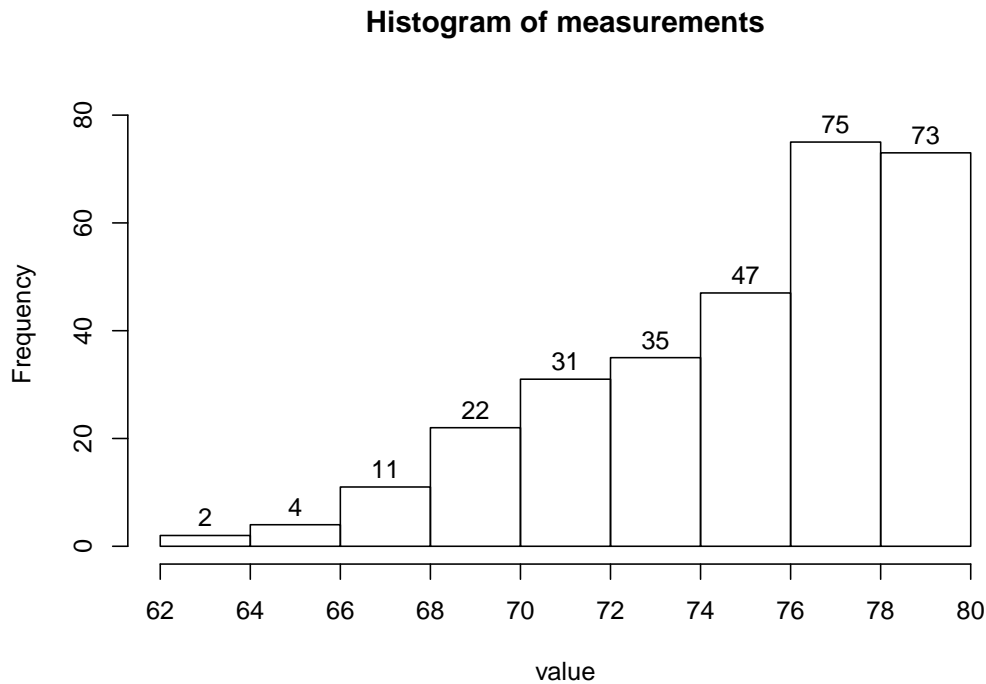
A continuous random variable was measured 500 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 46?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are less than 50?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 46, what percent are less than 50?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 93.8th percentile.

2. Problem

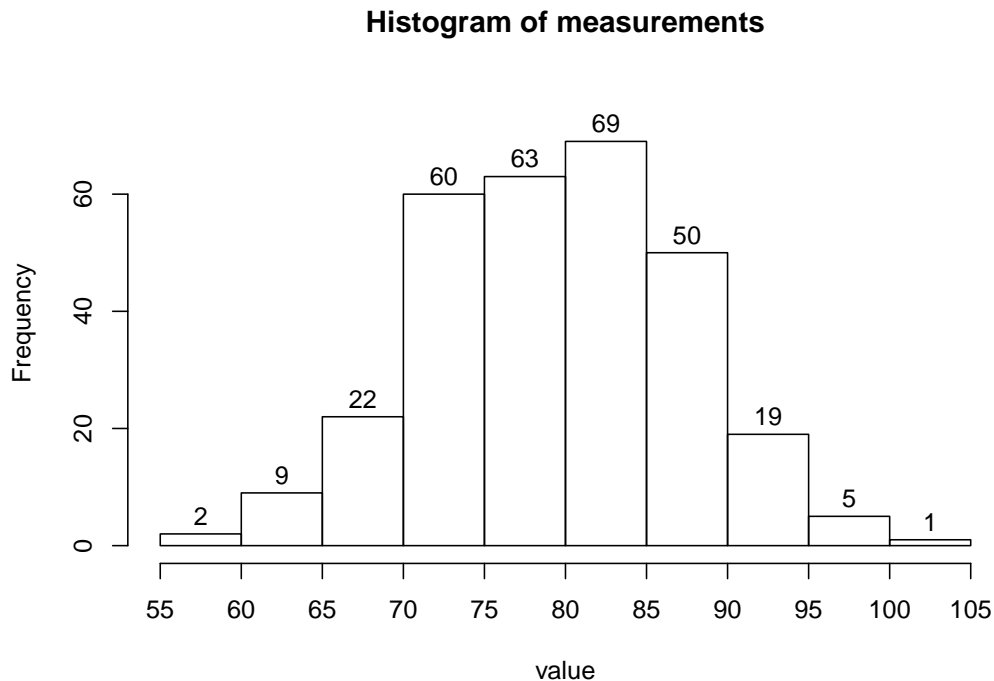
A continuous random variable was measured 300 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 70?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are less than 78?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 70, what percent are less than 78?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 5.667th percentile.

1. Problem

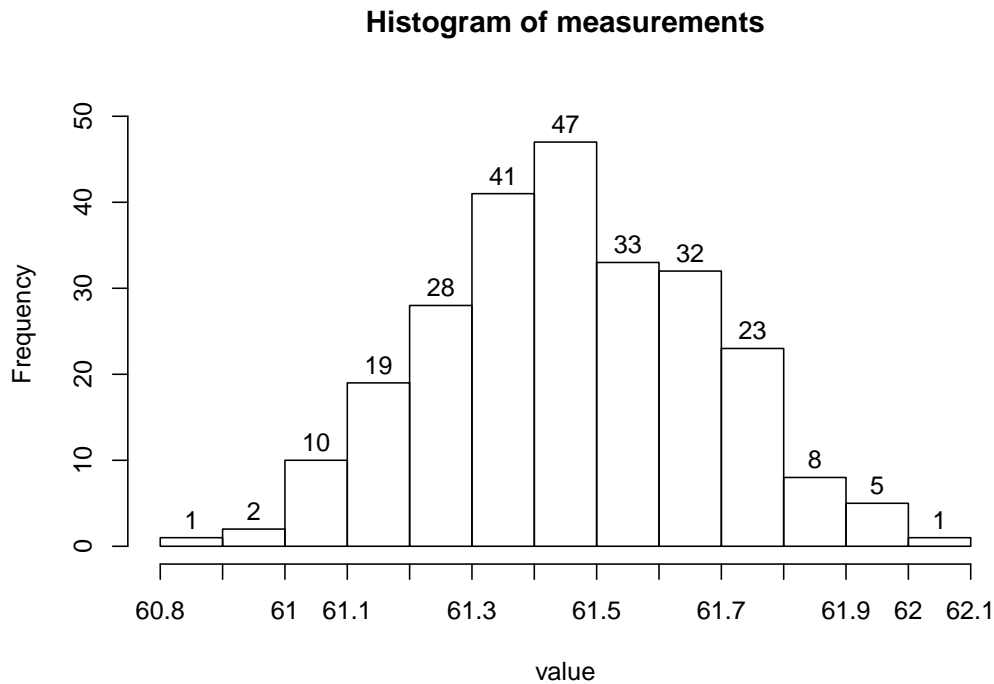
A continuous random variable was measured 300 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 80?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are less than 100?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 80, what percent are less than 100?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 75th percentile.

2. Problem

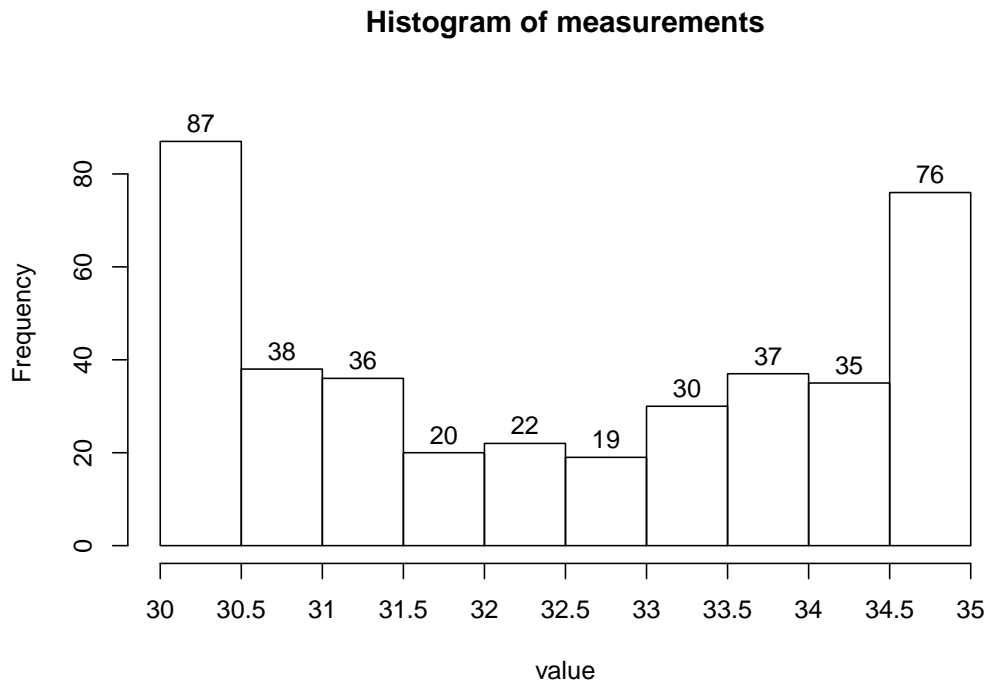
A continuous random variable was measured 250 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 61.7?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are less than 61.8?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 61.7, what percent are less than 61.8?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 0.4th percentile.

1. Problem

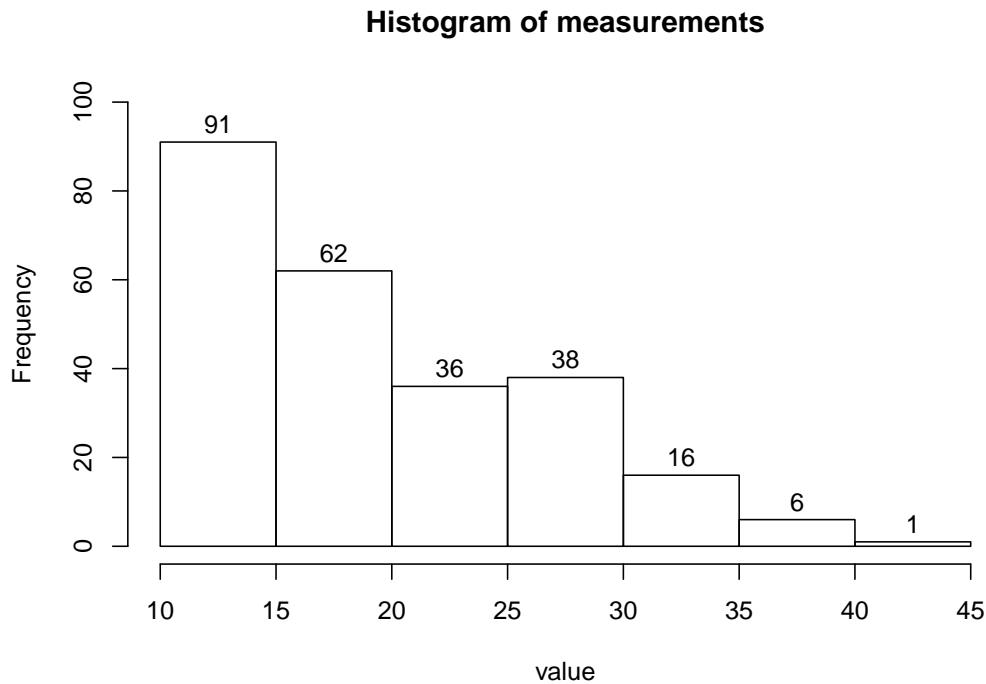
A continuous random variable was measured 400 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 31?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 33.5?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 31, what percent are greater than 33.5?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 40.25th percentile.

2. Problem

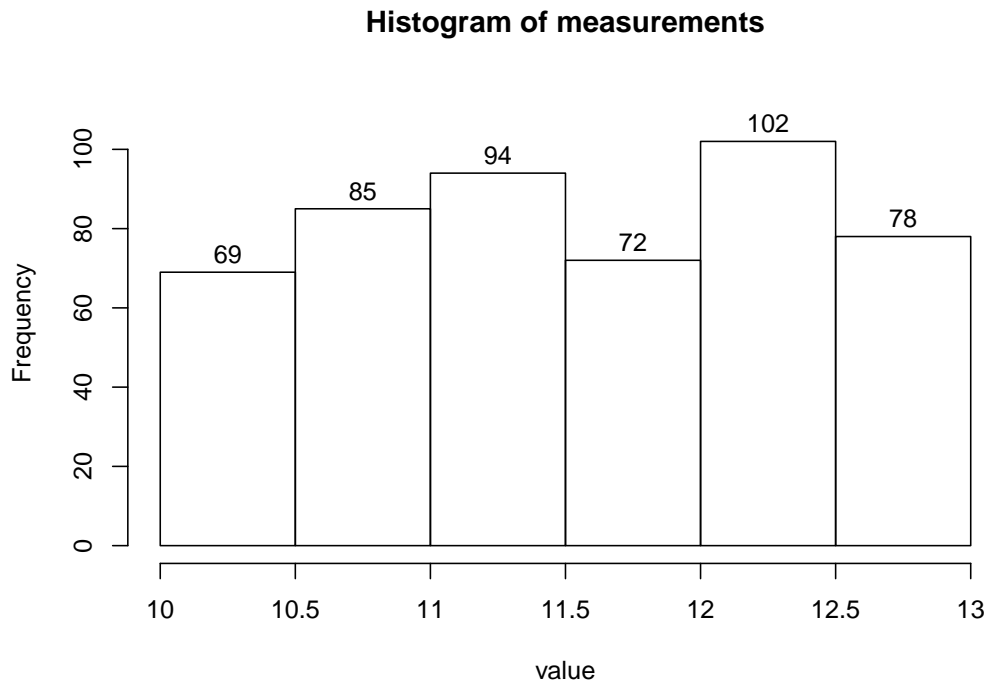
A continuous random variable was measured 250 times. The histogram is shown below.



- Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- What percent of the measurements are greater than 20?
- What percent of the measurements are greater than 35?
- Of the measurements greater than 20, what percent are greater than 35?
- Estimate the value of the 36.4th percentile.

1. Problem

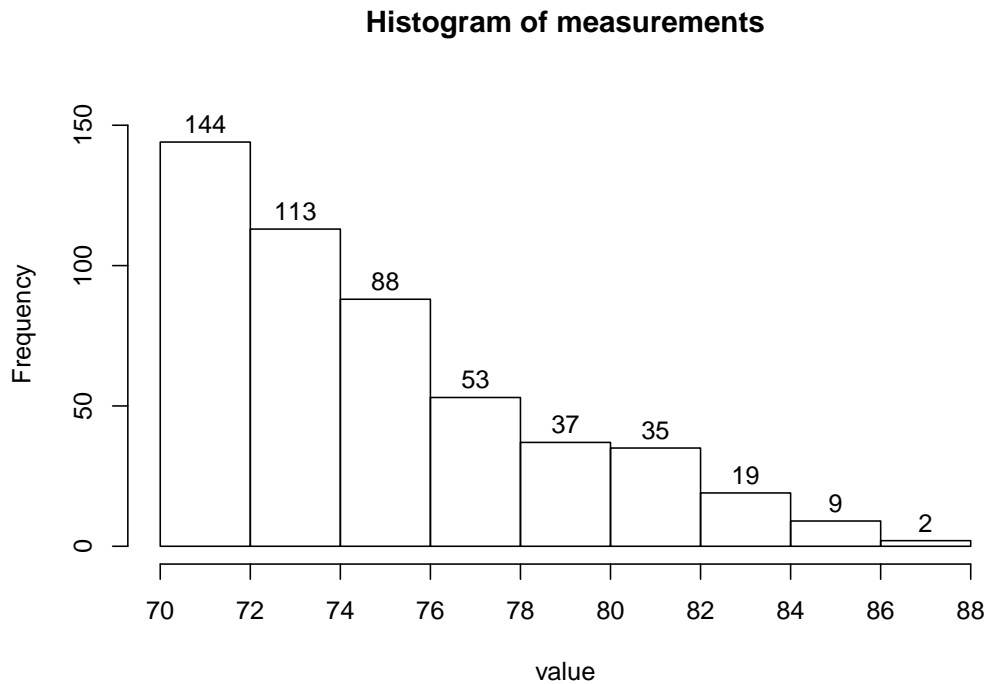
A continuous random variable was measured 500 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 11.5?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are less than 12.5?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 11.5, what percent are less than 12.5?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 64th percentile.

2. Problem

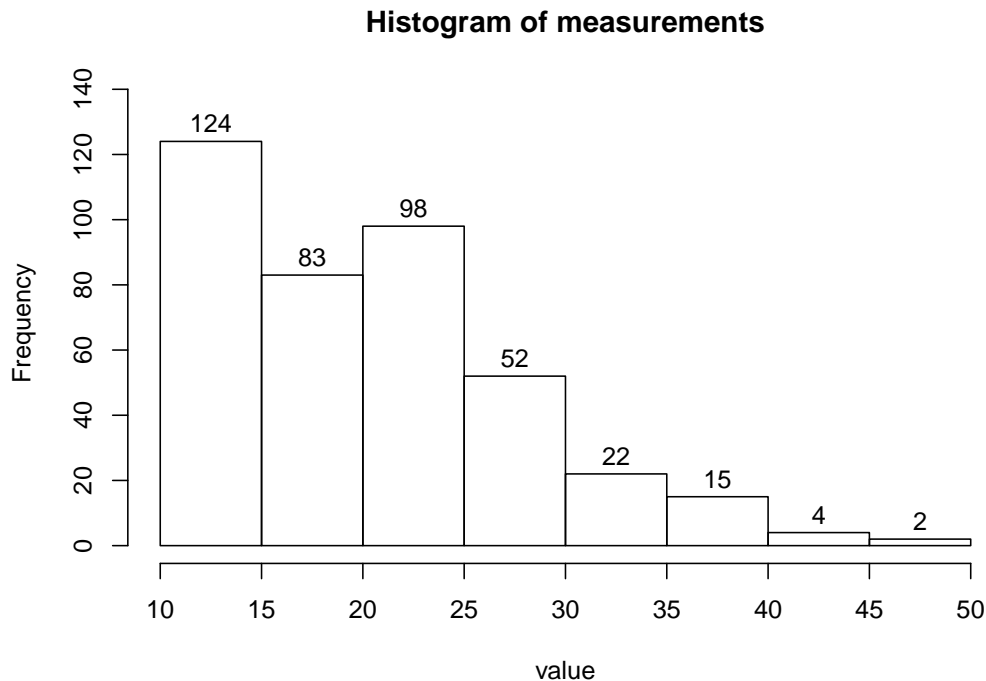
A continuous random variable was measured 500 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are less than 74?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 70?
- (e) Of the measurements less than 74, what percent are greater than 70?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 69th percentile.

1. Problem

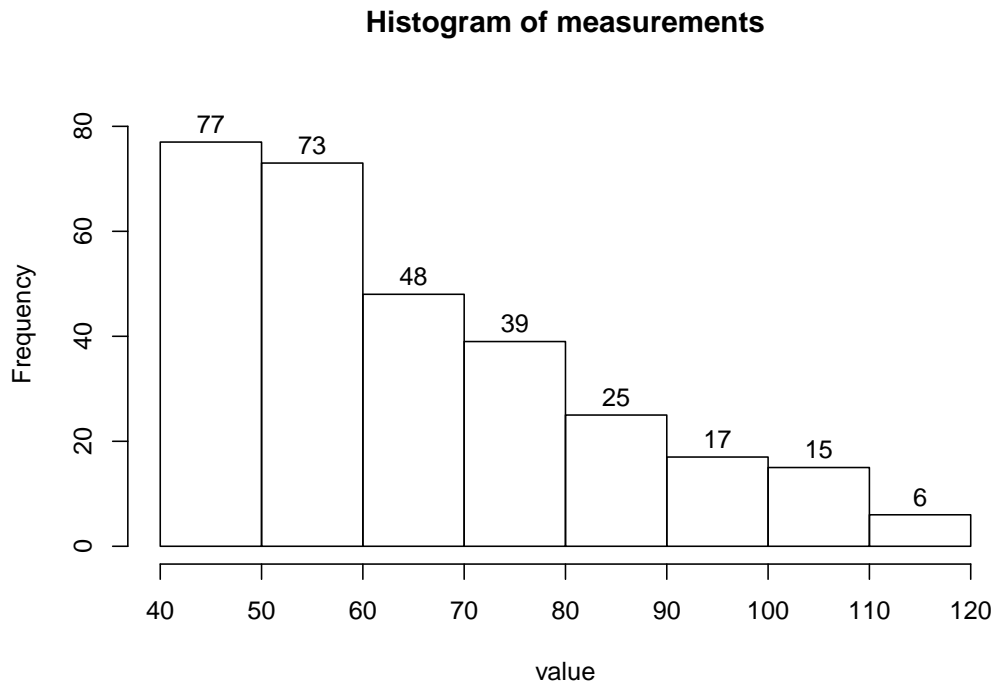
A continuous random variable was measured 400 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 35?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 45?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 35, what percent are greater than 45?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 98.5th percentile.

2. Problem

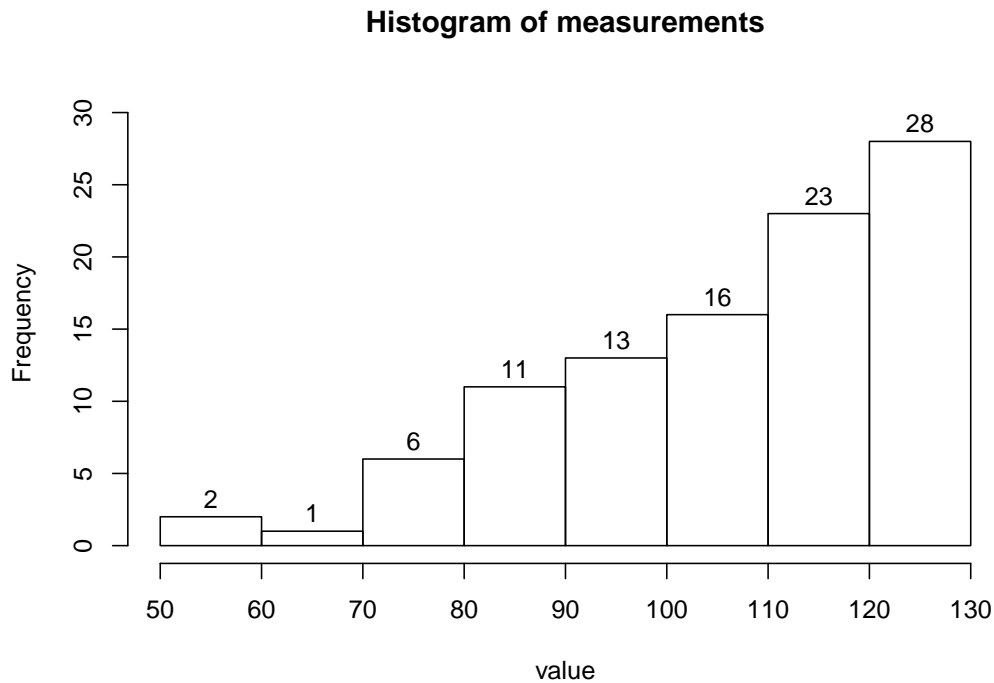
A continuous random variable was measured 300 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 80?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 100?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 80, what percent are greater than 100?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 50th percentile.

1. Problem

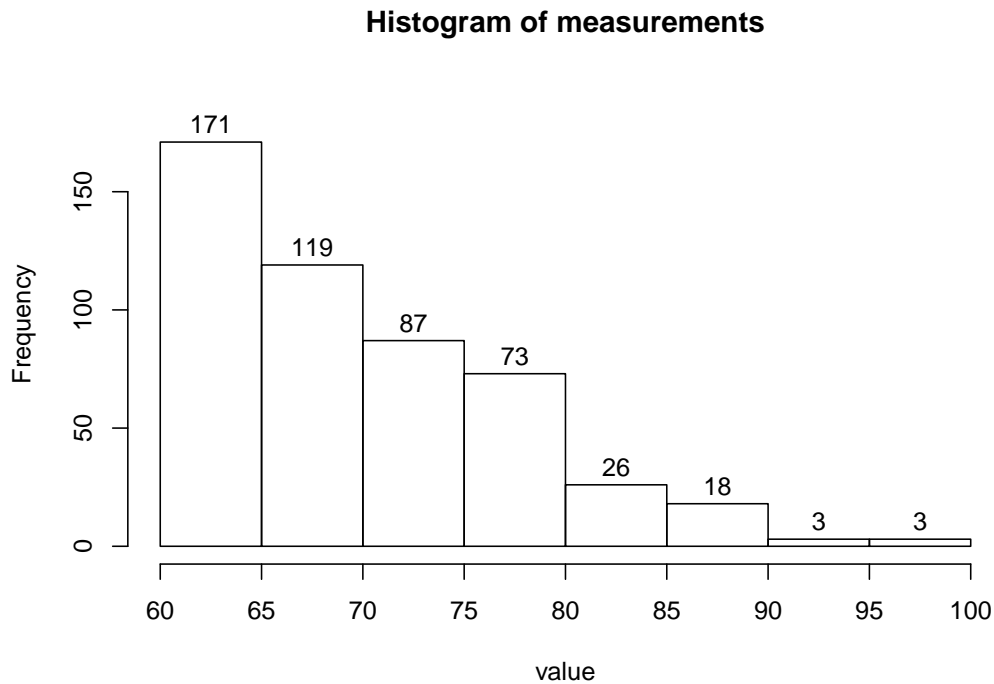
A continuous random variable was measured 100 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 70?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are less than 90?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 70, what percent are less than 90?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 49th percentile.

2. Problem

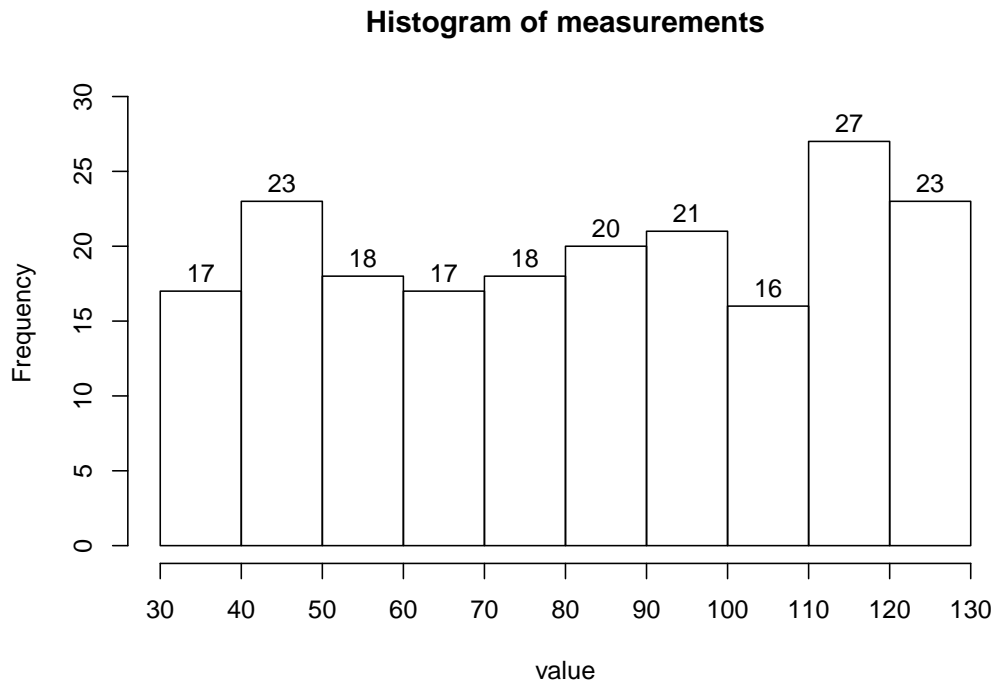
A continuous random variable was measured 500 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are less than 70?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 65?
- (e) Of the measurements less than 70, what percent are greater than 65?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 95.2th percentile.

1. Problem

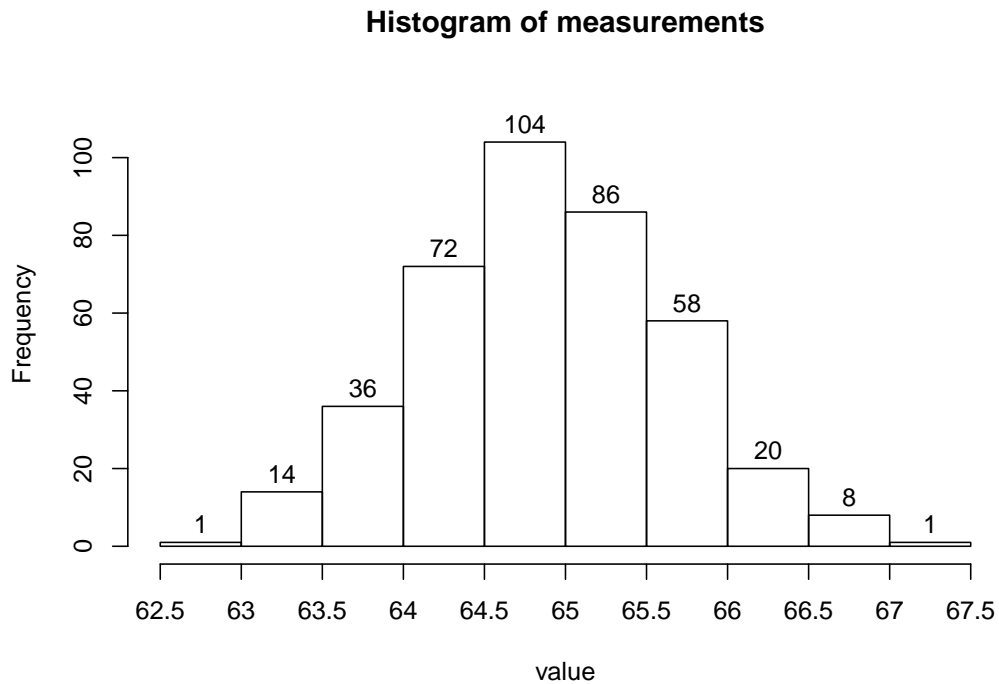
A continuous random variable was measured 200 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are less than 60?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 40?
- (e) Of the measurements less than 60, what percent are greater than 40?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 20th percentile.

2. Problem

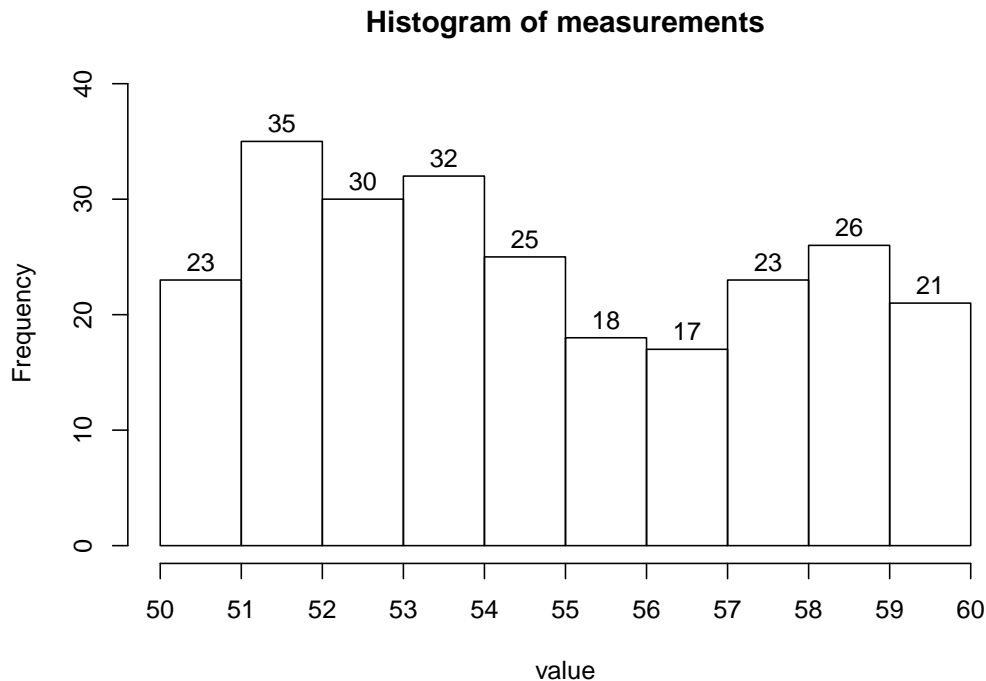
A continuous random variable was measured 400 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 66?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 66.5?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 66, what percent are greater than 66.5?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 0.25th percentile.

1. Problem

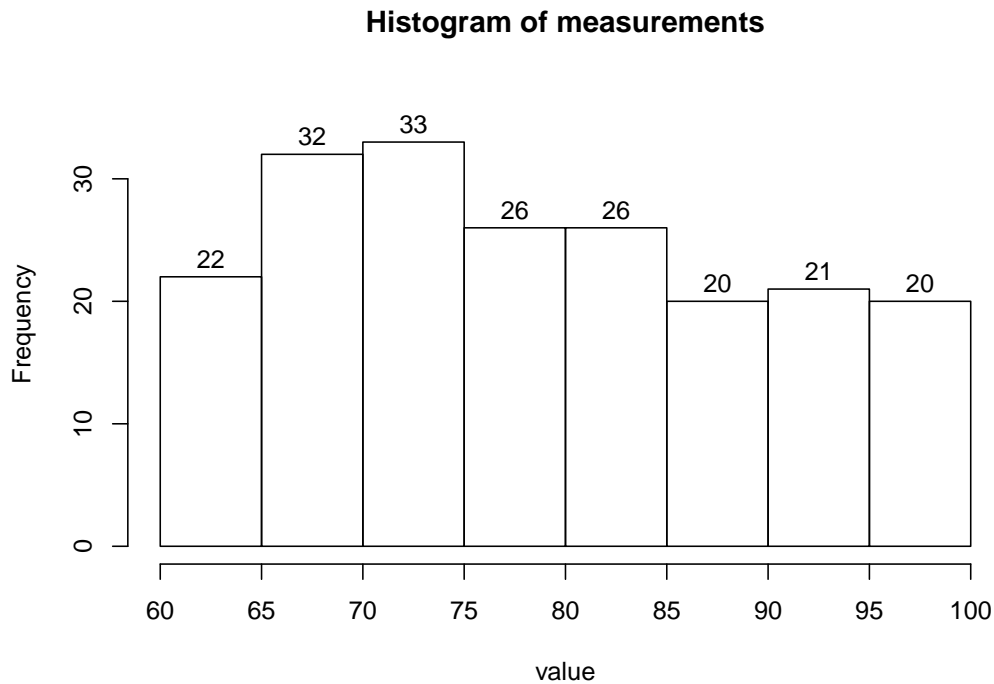
A continuous random variable was measured 250 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are less than 52?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are less than 50?
- (e) Of the measurements less than 52, what percent are less than 50?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 48th percentile.

2. Problem

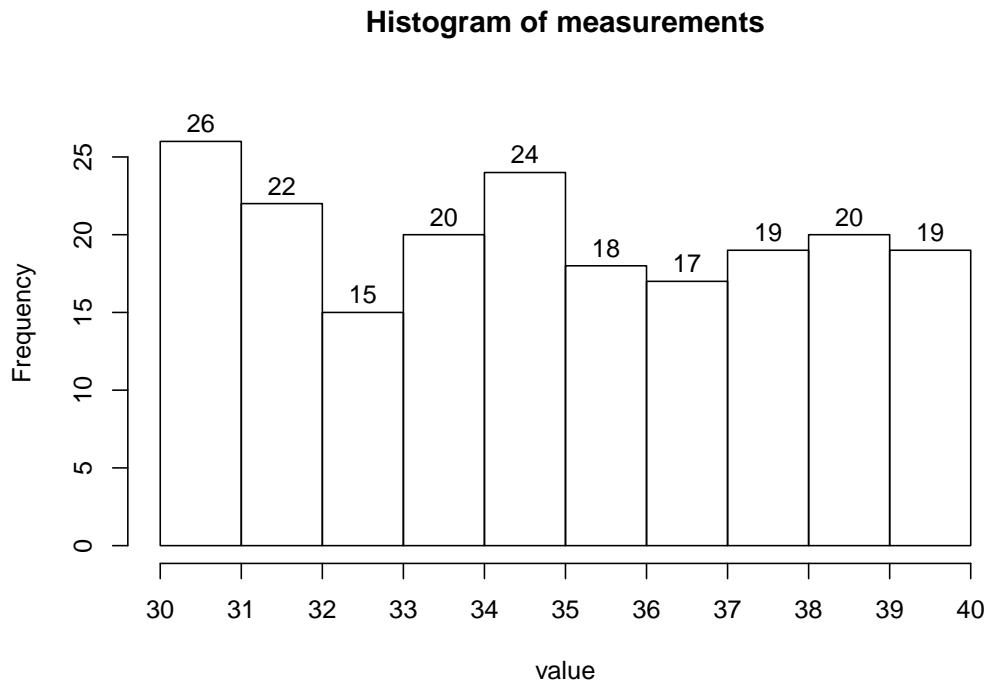
A continuous random variable was measured 200 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are less than 85?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are less than 80?
- (e) Of the measurements less than 85, what percent are less than 80?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 11th percentile.

1. Problem

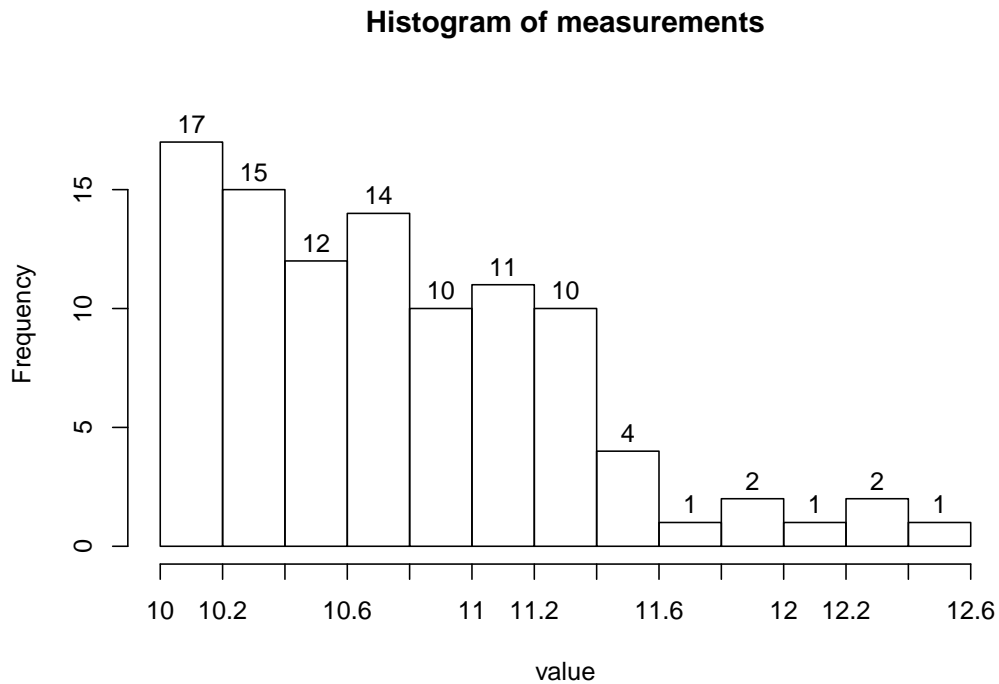
A continuous random variable was measured 200 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are less than 33?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 32?
- (e) Of the measurements less than 33, what percent are greater than 32?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 62.5th percentile.

2. Problem

A continuous random variable was measured 100 times. The histogram is shown below.



- (a) Describe the overall shape of the distribution. (symmetric mound, skew left, skew right, uniform, or bimodal)
- (b) Estimate the range of the distribution (range = max-min).
- (c) What percent of the measurements are greater than 11.4?
- (d) What percent of the measurements are greater than 11.6?
- (e) Of the measurements greater than 11.4, what percent are greater than 11.6?
- (f) Estimate the value of the 79th percentile.