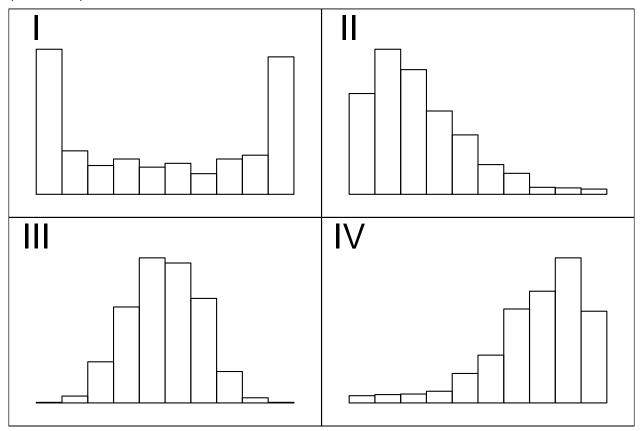
NAME: Final version 030

MAT-181 FINAL TAKE-HOME EXAM

This exam is to be taken without discussion or correspondance with any human. Please show work!

| question | available points | earned points |
|----------|------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 15 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 15 | |
| 8 | 20 | |
| EC | 5 | |
| EC | 5 | |
| Total | 100 | |

1. (10 Points)



For each description below, choose which histogram best fits (I, II, III, or IV). Each histogram should be used once.

- (a) The distribution of annual income for NBA basketball players where only a few are high-paid superstars.
- (b) The distribution of heights of adult women
- (c) The distribution of hours spent per week reading by adults. In this distribution, many people do not read much, and a similar number of people read a lot.
- (d) The distribution of ages at a skilled nursing facility, where most of the patients are elderly but a few are quite young.

BHCC Mat-181

FINAL VERSION 030

2. (15 Points)

In a deck of strange cards, there are 462 cards. Each card has an image and a color. The amounts are shown in the table below.

| | black | indigo | orange | teal | Total |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|------|-------|
| gem | 23 | 39 | 41 | 12 | 115 |
| kite | 14 | 15 | 31 | 16 | 76 |
| mop | 25 | 46 | 19 | 48 | 138 |
| quilt | 37 | 17 | 29 | 50 | 133 |
| Total | 99 | 117 | 120 | 126 | 462 |

- (a) Is a kite or a quilt more likely to be teal?
- (b) What is the probability a random card is a quilt?
- (c) What is the probability a random card is teal given it is a mop?
- (d) What is the probability a random card is teal?
- (e) What is the probability a random card is both a quilt and orange?
- (f) What is the probability a random card is a kite given it is black?
- (g) What is the probability a random card is either a kite or orange (or both)?

3. (10 points)

A farm produces 4 types of fruit: *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D*. The fruits' masses follow normal distributions, with parameters dependent on the type of fruit.

| Type of fruit | Mean mass (g) | Standard deviation of mass (g) |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Α | 110 | 15 |
| В | 126 | 5 |
| C | 80 | 12 |
| D | 83 | 6 |

One specimen of each type is weighed. The results are shown below.

| Type of fruit | Mass of specimen (g) | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Α | 83 | | |
| В | 126.4 | | |
| C | 66.08 | | |
| D | 94.1 | | |

Which specimen is the most unusually far (in either direction) from average (relative to others of its type)?

4. (10 points)

A tree's leaves were found to be normally distributed with a mean of 53.3 millimeters and a standard deviation of 6.4 millimeters. If you pick a random leaf from that tree, what is the probability the length is between 44.8 and 53.7 millimeters?

5. (10 points)

A species of duck is known to have a mean weight of 178.7 grams and a standard deviation of 36 grams. A researcher plans to measure the weights of 225 of these ducks sampled randomly. What is the probability the **sample mean** will be between 175.7 and 184.7 grams?

6. (10 points)

An ornithologist wishes to characterize the average body mass of *Melospiza georgiana*. She randomly samples 32 adults of *Melospiza georgiana*, resulting in a sample mean of 13.6 grams and a sample standard deviation of 1.14 grams. Determine a 95% confidence interval of the true population mean.

| 7 | /15 | poir | ۱ م+ر |
|----|-----|------|--------------|
| 1. | (I) | DOIL | เเอ <i>า</i> |

A student is taking a multiple choice test with 500 questions. Each question has 2 choices. You want to detect whether the student does significantly better than random guessing, so you decide to run a hypothesis test with a significance level of 0.05.

Then, the student takes the test and gets 268 questions correct.

- (a) What kind of hypothesis test is appropriate?
- (b) State the hypotheses.
- (c) Determine the test statistic (z or t), draw a sketch, and determine the p-value.

- (d) Decide whether we reject or retain the null hypothesis.
- (e) Did the student do significantly better than random guessing?

8. (20 points) [Note: this question uses 2 pages.] You have collected the following data:

| X | У | xy |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 62 | 2.2 | |
| 46 | 3.1 | |
| 73 | 3.4 | |
| 85 | 3.7 | |
| 65 | 4.8 | |
| 99 | 4.4 | |
| 71 | 6.5 | |
| $\sum X =$ | $\sum y =$ | $\sum xy =$ |
| $\bar{X} =$ | $\bar{y} =$ | |
| $s_{x} =$ | $s_y =$ | |

- (a) Complete the table.
- (b) Calculate the correlation coefficient (r) using the formula below.

$$r = \frac{\sum xy - n\bar{x}\bar{y}}{(n-1)s_x s_y}$$

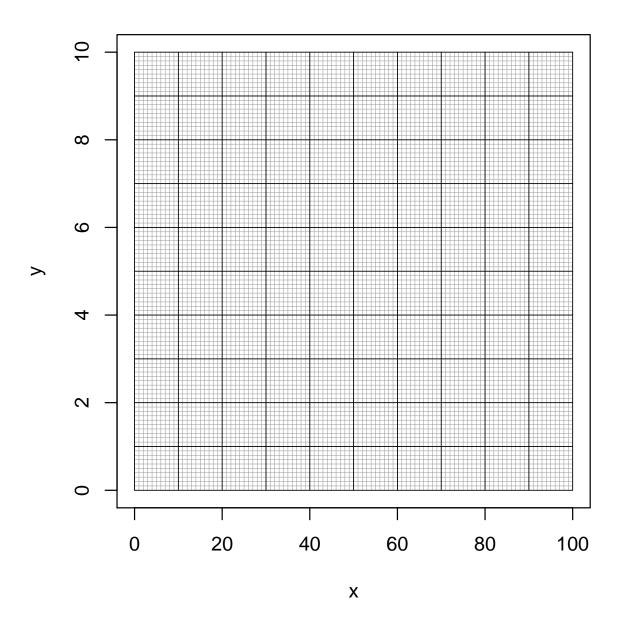
(c) The least-squares regression line will be represented as y = a + bx. Determine the parameters (b and a) using the formulas below.

$$b=r\frac{s_y}{s_x}$$

$$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$$

(d) Write the equation of the regression line (using the calculated values of *a* and *b*.)

(e) Please plot the data and a corresponding regression line.



9. (Extra credit: 5 points)

Let each trial have a chance of success p = 0.92. If 238 trials occur, what is the probability of getting at least 212 but less than 225 successes?

In other words, let $X \sim \text{Bin}(n = 238, p = 0.92)$ and find $P(212 \le X < 225)$.

Use a normal approximation along with the continuity correction.

10. (Extra credit: 5 points)

A null hypothesis claims a population has a mean μ = 150. You decide to run two-tail test on a sample of size n = 9 using a significance level α = 0.05.

You then collect the sample:

| 224.8 | 167.6 | 122 | 201.3 | 171.3 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 186.1 | 183.4 | 146.1 | 156.6 | |

- (a) Determine the *p*-value.
- (b) Do you reject the null hypothesis?