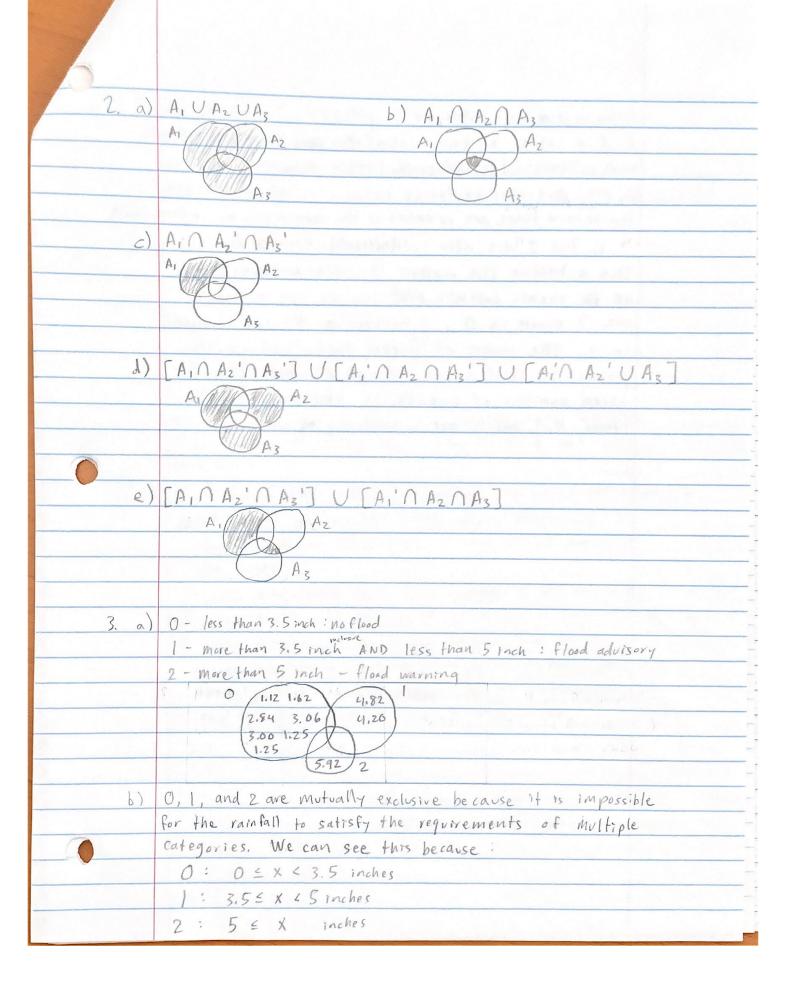
CREE 110 HWI

Femal Med Star  b) Grend Fem Mal  Splin Sort  Q2  Q1  Q3  Min  Maxi  Femal Male  c) Mal	n: Add to relate 1 e 0 data into data into is the unis th	o make of ascerding median median sker is the	23.72 12.95  ner of d  : Use  Q3 21.75 13.5  and few  of ew  of th	enths, di variance fs (far 20.75 13.5 nate cata der base ach response first b	e method  Min.s  O  egories  ed on # o  rective car  half of the	f deaths tegery	data  N  ax White  51  25								
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Minimaxi Fernal Male c) Mal		sker is th			I half of	al is the median of the first half of the data of each categor:									
Maximal Male c) Male and a Male a	mum whis		he smo		Q3 is the median of the second half of the data of each catego										
Fernal Male  c) Mal	Minimum whister is the smallest value in each category														
Male c) Mal	Maximum whister is the largest value as greater than 1.5 Tak + Q3														
c) Mal	Fernale: Q1-> Dally (2008) Q2 -> Kate (1985) Q3-Grace (1959)														
out is out is	Male: (1) -> Omar (2020) (2-> Jerry (1989) (3-> Juan (1985)														
Outli	Male: 0 3 13-5														
Outli			2	25											
mon,	on I total	5757	18 18 29	7.84.5	1. 12 . 13	24 7-07	lan.								
	Outliers: 34, 45, 52, 56, 62, 68, 72, 81, 84 Note: I cum ) ost listing														
Fema	02 118				3.8	the ort	liers because								
	le: i	5	21.75	53		there	are so many.								
	0		5	51											
125	Outland: 35, 77, 84, 47, 135, 154 200 256, 4 6, 835 265 7														
Outlie		Outliers: 54,57,60,62, 75,77,84,117,138,159,200, 256.													
	rs! 54,57	7, 60,67,	75, 77,	04,117,1	30, 159, 20	0, 756,									
	rs: 54,57	7, 60,67,	75, 77,	04, 117, 1	30, 159, 20	0, 756,									
	rs! 54,57	7, 60,67,	75, 77,	04, 117, 1	30, 159, 20	0, 756,									

	Female named hurricancescare more severe. They have a									
	higher average and median number of deaths than male hamed hurricanes. The highest outliers for fernale hurricanes are also higher than the male hurricanes, which shows that the most dangerous females are more severe than the most dangerous males.									
d)	Gender	Total	a of Dal	a Me	an	5.0.	Minimum	1 Ma	krmim /	
	Female		86	84.	59	383.10	0	1 3	057	
	male	6	1	22.3	3	72.48	0	9	05	
	Iused	l the	same	steps/	me	thods o	as in p	art a		
•			a a					int at		
e)	Gender	QI	Q2	Q3	£2	(= JGR)	Min	Micker	Mad Whiske	r
	Female	- 1	5	26			0		- W	
kong gallong	Male	0	3				0			
Y MARKET A							as in pa			
	Female: Q1 -> Hermine (2016) (2 -> Wilma (2008) (3-> Fran (1996)							6)		
100	Male: 6	31->0	mar (20	(05)	Q	2-> Jeri	ry (1989)	Q3-	7 David (1979	1)
6.50						The state of the s	and that c	The second secon		
£)	Male	0 3	15	Mast_		) (a	( m ) ( m	- 10	3 67	
		++	-	34		5.21		B		
a sect of A	Outliers:	45, 5						Note: I	amjust listine	y the
	Any I wis				4.2	19 95	1 300	outlie	rs because the	re
	Female:	1 5	26					ares	o many.	
Towns 5	3 10 0	-	-	67			9	*	ylami)	
							56, 416,			
	- Au						) Au f		1884465	9

	Agam, female hurricanes are more severe than male hurricanes,
	They have a higher average and median number of deaths
	than Male hurricanes. The newly added extreme female
	hurricanes were also more devastating than the
	newly added made humicane. Overall, the female
	huntanes are much more sovere.
	Websit Free San
9)	Extreme values increase both the mean and median
	for the female hurrianes. Honever, these extreme
	outliers have or much larger effect on the mean.
4	
h)	The median represents a better typical number of
	deaths from a hyprocane because it is less severely
	influenced by outliers. The mean can change dramatically
	with hurricanes such as Katrina that have enormous
	death tells, which makes it misleading for a
	"typical number". The median works better.
	The Share Share Share Share Share Share
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Based on these inequalities, it is physically impossible to find a value x that satisfies more than one of the inequalities simultaneously. This means O, I, and 2 are mutually exclusive entegories, We can also see this because there are no values in the venn diagram's intersections. c) 0,1, and 2 are also collectively exhaustive. This is because the union OVIU2 covers all the events within the sample space. There are 7 events in 0, 2 events in 1, and 1 event in 2. The union of these three categories yields 10 total events, which matches the given number of events in the table. This proves 0, 1, and 2 are collectively exhaustive.

4.	a)	Inflow: I= {6,7,8}
	1,1924	Outlan: 0 = {5, 6, 7}
		Possible combinations (I,O) of inflow and outflow:
		$S = \{(6,5), (6,6), (6,7), (7,5), (7,6), (7,7), (8,5), (8,6), (8,7)\}$
	b)	Start of day: 7ft
		Possibilities after inflow: 7+6 7+7 7+8
		§ 13, 14, 15 §
		Possibilities after outflow:
		{13, 83 {13, 73 { 13, 63
		{14,9} {14,8} · {14,7}
		£15, 103 £15, 93 £15, 83
		Based on these possibilities, the possible water levels at
		the end of the day are: [ \{ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 \} feet. ]
		at the based of and b
	c)	I will answer this problem assuming it is based off of part b
		Based on the possibilites listed above, there are 3
		ways to get at least 9 ft ( = 9 ft) of water in
		The tank.  O Inflow brings water level to 14, outflow of 5 -> 14-5 = 9 929 V
		1 Inflow brings water level to 15, outflow of 5 -> 15-5=10 1029 1
		3 Inflow brings water level to 15, outflow of 6 -> 15-6=9 929 V
		Given that there were 9 total passibilities, this means -
		there will be a 13/9 chance, or 33.3x. chance/to
		end the day with at least 9ft of water.
		ENGLANG DEALL O

		-
5.	$P(A_1) = 0.12$ $P(A_2) = 0.07$ $P(A_3) = 0.05$	
	P(A, UAz) = 0.13 P(A, UA3)=0.14 P(A2 UA3)=0.10	
	P(A, A, A, A, ) = 0.01	
8)		
a)	P(A,') = 1 - P(A,)	
	P(A,1) = 1-0.12 = [0.88]	
ь)	$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1) + P(A_2) - P(A_1 \cup A_2)$	
	$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = 0.12 + 0.07 - 0.13$	
	$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = [0.06]$	
c)	$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3')$	
	$P(A_1 \cap A_2) = P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) + P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3^1)$	
	$P(A, \cap A_2 \cap A_3') = P(A_1 \cap A_2) - P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3)$	
	P(A, A2 A3') = 0.06 -0.01	
	P(A, MA2 MA31) = 0.05	
d)	P(2 or fewer defects) = 1 - P(all defects)	
	P(2or fewer defects) = 1 - P(A, A, A, A, A, A)	
	P(2or fewer defects) = 1 - 0.01	
	P(Zorfener defects) = 10.99	