# Hao-HW2

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Setup.

```
library(VennDiagram)
```

#### 2.6

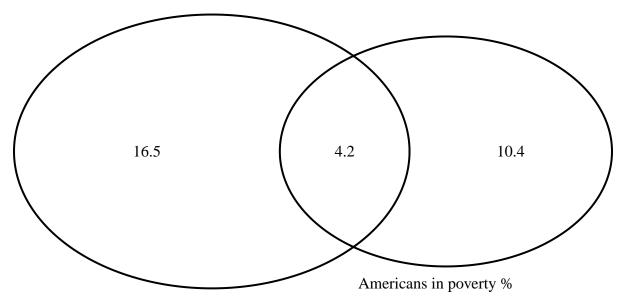
```
combinations = expand.grid(seq(1,6), seq(1,6))
combinations$Total = combinations$Var1 + combinations$Var2
nrow(combinations[combinations$Total==5,])
```

## ## [1] 4

- a) 0
- b) 4/36 = 11.11%
- c) 1/36 = 2.78%

#### 2.8

- a) No, disjoint outcomes are mutually exclusive.
- b)



Foreign language speakers at home %

## (polygon[GRID.polygon.1], polygon[GRID.polygon.2], polygon[GRID.polygon.3], polygon[GRID.polygon.4],

- c) 10.4%
- d) 16.5 + 4.2 + 10.4 = 31.1%
- e) 100 31.1 = 68.9%
- f) No, the probability of being below the poverty line is 14.6% for all Americans, but the probability of being below the poverty line given being a foreign language speaker at home is 4.2/20.7 = 20.29%

### 2.20

- a) (114 + 108) / 408 = 54.41%
- b) 78 / 114 = 68.42%
- c) 19 / 54 = 35.19%; 11 / 36 = 30.56%
- d) No, the color of the male's eyes affects the probability of having a partner with certain eye color.

#### 2.30

- a) 28/95 \* 59/94 = 18.50%
- b) 67/95 \* 28/94 = 21.01%
- c) 67/95 \* 28/95 = 20.79%
- d) When the sample size is a small fraction of the population, observations are nearly independent even when sampling without replacement.

#### 2.38

- a) 0\*0.54 + 25\*0.34 + 35\*0.12 = \$12.7 average revenue per passenger;  $0.54(0-12.7)^2 + 0.34(25-12.7)^2 + 0.12*(35-12.7)^2 = $198.21$  variance;  $198.21^0.5 = $14.08$  standard deviation
- b) 12.7 \* 120 = 1,524 revenue per flight;  $(198.21 * 120)^0.5 = 154$  standard deviation

#### 2.44

- a) The distribution is bell shaped with a minimum of zero and a fat right tail.
- b) 62.2%
- c) 62.2% \* 41% = 25.5%; this assumes that gender and income are independent variables.
- d) Based on the table below, 29.4% of femals earn less than \$50K per year; thus, the assumption in part c is likely incorrect (but further analysis would be needed to answer this more concretely)