

Exercise 1 1) Population: the 200 days (0.5 pt), variable X : number of rooms occupied each day (0.5 pt), sample size = 200 (0.5 pt), range = 120 - 0 = 120 (0.5 pt).

	class	c_i	n_i	f_i	f_i^{cum}	$n_i * c_i$	$n_i * c_i^2$
	$[0, 20[$	10	10	10/200	10/200	100	1000
	$[20, 40[$	30	32	32/200	42/200	960	28800
2)	$[40, 60[$	50	62	62/200	104/200	3100	155000
	$[60, 80[$	70	50	50/200	154/200	3500	245000
	$[80, 100[$	90	28	28/200	182/200	2520	226800
	$[100, 120[$	110	18	18/200	200/200	1980	217800

3) $\bar{x} = 12160/200 = 60.8$; the average of occupied rooms is 61; (1 pt)

$$Var(X) = 874400/200 - 60.8^2 = 675.36. (1 pt)$$

$$\sigma = 675.36^{0.5} = 25.99. (1 pt)$$

4) The highest number of rooms occupied is Mo ;

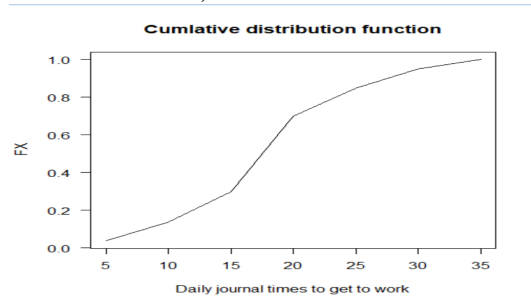
$$Mo \in [40, 60[, Mo = 40 + 20 * \frac{(62-32)}{(62-32)+(62-50)} = 54.28. (2 pt)$$

$$5) F_X(x) = \frac{10}{200} + \frac{32}{200} * \left(\frac{x-20}{20}\right) (1 pt)$$

Let N be the number of days when more than 30 rooms were occupied;

$$N = 200 * (1 - F_X(30)) = 174 (1 pt)$$

Exercise 2 1)



(1 pt)

2) Let N be the number of staff taking between 10 and 30 minutes to get to work,
 $N = 80 * (F_X(30) - F_X(10)) = 76 - 11 = 65. (2 pt)$

3)

class	c_i	n_i	f_i	$n_i * c_i$
$[0, 5[$	2.5	3	3/80	7.5
$[5, 10[$	7.5	11-3=8	8/80	60.0
$[10, 15[$	12.5	24-11=13	13/80	162.5
$[15, 20[$	17.5	56-24=32	32/80	560.0
$[20, 25[$	22.5	68-56=12	12/80	270.0
$[25, 30[$	27.5	76-68=8	8/80	220.0
$[30, 35]$	32.5	80-76=4	4/80	130.0

(2 pt)

4) $\bar{x} = 1410/80 = 17.625. (1 pt)$

$$Mo \in [15, 20[, Mo = 15 + 5 * \frac{(32-13)}{(32-13)+(32-12)} = 17.44. (1 pt)$$

$$Me \in [15, 20[, Me = 15 + 5 * \frac{40-24}{56-24} = 17.5 (1 pt)$$