

green pods, but the actual number of plants with green pods was 428. So the proportion of offspring with green pods to the total number of offspring is  $428/580 = 0.738$ . Mendel *expected* a proportion of  $3/4$  or  $0.75$ , but his *actual result* is a proportion of  $0.738$ .

- a. Assuming that  $P(\text{green pod}) = 3/4$ , find the probability that among 580 offspring, the number

of peas with green pods is *exactly* 428.

- b. Assuming that  $P(\text{green pod}) = 3/4$ , find the probability that among 580 offspring, the number of peas with green pods is 428 *or fewer*.
- c. Which of the two preceding probabilities should be used for

determining whether 428 is an unusually low number of peas with green pods?

- d. Use probabilities to determine whether 428 peas with green pods is an unusually low number. (*Hint:* See “Using Probabilities to Determine When Results Are Unusual” in Section 5-2.)

## Cooperative Group Activities

**1. In-class activity** Win \$1,000,000! The James Randi Educational Foundation offers a \$1,000,000 prize to anyone who can show “under proper observing conditions, evidence of any paranormal, supernatural, or occult power or event.” Divide into groups of three. Select one person who will be tested for extrasensory perception (ESP) by trying to correctly identify a digit randomly selected by another member of the group. Another group member should record the randomly selected digit, the digit guessed by the subject, and whether the guess was correct or wrong. Construct the table for the probability distribution of randomly generated digits, construct the relative frequency table for the random digits that were actually obtained, and construct a relative frequency table for the guesses that were made. After comparing the three tables, what do you conclude? What proportion of guesses are correct? Does it seem that the subject has the ability to select the correct digit significantly more often than would be expected by chance?

**2. In-class activity** See the preceding activity and *design an experiment* that would be effective in testing someone’s claim that they have the ability to identify the color of a card selected from a standard deck of playing cards. Describe the experiment with great detail. Because the prize of \$1,000,000 is at stake, we want to be careful to avoid the serious mistake of concluding that the person has a paranormal power when that power is not actually present. There will likely be some chance that the subject could make random guesses and be correct every time, so identify a probability that is reasonable for the event of the subject passing the test with random guesses. Be sure that the test is designed so that this probability is equal to or less than the probability value selected.

**3. In-class activity** Suppose we want to identify the probability distribution for the number of children born to randomly selected couples. For each student in the class, find the number of brothers and sisters and record the total number of children (including the student) in each family. Construct the relative frequency table for the result obtained. (The values of the random variable  $x$  will be 1, 2, 3, . . . ) What is wrong with using this relative frequency table as an estimate of the probability distribution for the number of children born to randomly selected couples?

**4. Out-of-class activity** The analysis of the last digits of data can sometimes reveal whether the data have been collected through actual measurements or reported by the subjects. Refer to an almanac or the Internet and find a collection of data (such as lengths of rivers in the world), then analyze the distribution of last digits to determine whether the values were obtained through actual measurements.

**5. Out-of-class activity** In the past, leading digits of the amounts on checks have been analyzed for fraud. For checks not involving fraud, the leading digit of 1 is expected about 30.1% of the time. Obtain a random sample of actual check amounts and record the leading digits. Compare the actual number of checks with amounts that have a leading digit of 1 to the 30.1% rate expected. Do the actual checks conform to the expected rate, or is there a substantial discrepancy? Explain.