c. 
$$\overline{X} \sim N(4.59, \frac{16}{0.10})$$

d. 
$$\overline{X} \sim N\left(4.59, \frac{\sqrt{16}}{0.10}\right)$$

## 7.2 The Central Limit Theorem for Sums

- 72. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the theoretical distribution of sums?
  - a. The mean, median and mode are equal.
  - b. The area under the curve is one.
  - c. The curve never touches the *x*-axis.
  - d. The curve is skewed to the right.
- 73. Suppose that the duration of a particular type of criminal trial is known to have a mean of 21 days and a standard deviation of seven days. We randomly sample nine trials.
  - a. In words,  $\Sigma X =$
  - b. ΣX ~ \_\_\_\_(\_\_\_\_\_)
  - c. Find the probability that the total length of the nine trials is at least 225 days.
  - d. Ninety percent of the total of nine of these types of trials will last at least how long?
- 74. Suppose that the weight of open boxes of cereal in a home with children is uniformly distributed from two to six pounds with a mean of four pounds and standard deviation of 1.1547. We randomly survey 64 homes with children.
  - a. In words, X =
  - b. The distribution is .
  - c. In words,  $\Sigma X =$  \_\_\_\_\_

  - e. Find the probability that the total weight of open boxes is less than 250 pounds.
  - f. Find the 35<sup>th</sup> percentile for the total weight of open boxes of cereal.
- 75. Salaries for teachers in a particular elementary school district are normally distributed with a mean of \$44,000 and a standard deviation of \$6,500. We randomly survey ten teachers from that district.
  - a. In words, X =
  - b. *X* ~ \_\_\_\_(\_\_\_,\_\_\_)
  - c. In words,  $\Sigma X =$
  - d.  $\Sigma X \sim ___(__,__)$
  - e. Find the probability that the teachers earn a total of over \$400,000.
  - f. Find the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile for an individual teacher's salary.
  - g. Find the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile for the sum of ten teachers' salary.
  - h. If we surveyed 70 teachers instead of ten, graphically, how would that change the distribution in part d?
  - i. If each of the 70 teachers received a \$3,000 raise, graphically, how would that change the distribution in part b?

## 7.3 Using the Central Limit Theorem

- 76. The attention span of a two-year-old is exponentially distributed with a mean of about eight minutes. Suppose we randomly survey 60 two-year-olds.
  - a. In words, *X* = \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. *X* ~ \_\_\_\_(\_\_\_,\_\_\_)
  - c. In words,  $\overline{X}$  = \_\_\_\_\_
  - d.  $\overline{X} \sim \underline{\hspace{1cm}}(\underline{\hspace{1cm}},\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$
  - e. Before doing any calculations, which do you think will be higher? Explain why.
    - i. The probability that an individual attention span is less than ten minutes.
    - ii. The probability that the average attention span for the 60 children is less than ten minutes?
  - f. Calculate the probabilities in part e.
  - g. Explain why the distribution for  $\overline{X}$  is not exponential.