

Name: _____

Signature: _____

1. (a) ☒ (b) ☐ (c) ☒ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
2. (a) ☐ (b) ☒ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
3. (a) ☐ (b) ☒ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐
4.

			1	4	1	.	5	3	8
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1. Problem

Which of these are places in Arkansas?

- (a) Hawksbill Crag
- (b) Lazy River
- (c) Whitaker Point
- (d) Blue Mountain
- (e) Flat-top Mountain

Solution

The answer is (a), (c). Whitaker Point and Hawksbill Crag are both the same place and the only places in Arkansas.

2. Problem

Which of the following R functions allows you a quick, overview of the data? Make sure you select all that apply.

- (a) modify()
- (b) str()
- (c) summary()
- (d) c()
- (e) simulate()

Solution

The answer is (b). The functions `glimpse()`, `str()` and `summary()` print out quick overviews of the data giving the number of variables, type of variables, and other quick previews of the data. The function `print()` gives an overview of the data, however the output is not summarized or does `print()` return a quick overview. The functions `lm()`, `c()`, `modify()`, and `simulate()` do not display the data at all.

3. Problem

The following are two vectors

```
x
```

```
## [1] 2 4 6 8
```

```
y
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4
```

What is the code that generates the following output?

```
## [1] 3 6 9 12
```

- (a) `x / y`
- (b) `x + y`
- (c) `x * y`
- (d) `x - y`
- (e) `2 * x * y`

Solution

The answer is (b) because vector addition $x + y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2+1 \\ 4+2 \\ 6+3 \\ 8+4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$.

4. Problem

21 University of Arkansas pre-law students are taking the LSAT exam (the standardized exam for entry into law school) where the average LSAT score in the United States is 139 with a standard deviation of 5. To be a top-ranked institution, the average student score must be in the in the top 99% of classes. What average score is needed for the University to be a top ranked school?

Below is R code for the problem that can be used to solve the problem.

```
qnorm(0.8, 0, 1)
```

```
## 0.842
```

```
pnorm(139, 99, 5)
```

```
## 1.000
```

```
qnorm(0.99, 0, 1)
```

```
## 2.326
```

```
pnorm(99, 139, 5)
```

```
## 0.000
```

Solution

The Z-score for the average students' scores are $Z = \text{qnorm}(0.99) = 2.326$. From the Z-score, we can calculate the LSAT score needed by solving $Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$ for \bar{x} getting $\bar{x} = Z * \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} + \mu = 2.326 * 5 / \sqrt{21} + 139 = 141.538$.