Question 1 (10 points)

In tossing a fair coin, follow the steps to find the standard error (SE) that makes the chances equally likely in the two scenarios.

10 +/- 2 heads in 20 tosses is about as likely as 490 +/-? heads in 980 tosses.

Step 1: Compare the number of tosses in the 2 cases. 980 is \_\_\_\_\_\_ times more than 20. (1 point)

Step 2: Sum or percent? (Circle your answer - 1 point) Multiply or divide? (Circle your answer - 1 point) by \_\_\_\_\_ (fill in the blank with a number - 1 point)

Step 3: Your new SE is \_\_\_\_\_. (1 point)

b) 50% +/- 9% heads in 8 tosses is about as likely as 50% +/-? heads in 648 tosses.

Step 1: Compare the number of tosses in the 2 cases. 648 is \_\_\_\_\_\_ times more than 8. (1 point)

Step 2: Sum or percent? (Circle your answer - 1 point) Multiply or divide? (Circle your answer – 1 point) by\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fill in the blank with a number – 1 point)

Step 3: Your new SE is \_\_\_\_\_. (1 point)

Question 2 (3 points)

The 3 histograms below (in scrambled order) are the probability histograms for the sum of 40, 100, and 300 random draws with replacement from a box that has 49 tickets marked "0" and 1 ticket marked "1".





## Histogram B



## Histogram C



Fill in the blanks below to match the histograms with the correct number of draws.

- a) Histogram \_\_\_\_\_ is the probability histogram for 40 draws from the box.
- b) Histogram is the probability histogram for 100 draws from the box.
  c) Histogram is the probability histogram for 300 draws from the box.

Ouestion 3 (3 points)

30 draws are made at random with replacement from each of the following boxes:

The number above each ticket represents how many of the tickets there are. For example, box C has 1 ticket marked "1" and 25 tickets marked "2."

11 2



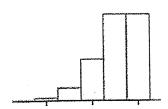
The 3 histograms below are the probability histogram for the sum of 30 draws from Box A, Box B, and Box C.

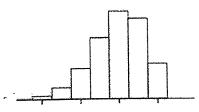
Which histogram is which? Fill in the blanks above each Box with A, B, or C.

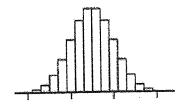
Box

Box

Box







Question 4 (17 points)

Fill in the first blank with the number of draws, the second with either "with" or "without" and the third with the letter corresponding to the appropriate box model. Choose from the box models below. <u>Use each box model exactly once.</u>

Box A	<u>Box B</u>	Box C	Box D
	0 2 -1	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 0
a)	A die is rolled 3 times and the sum of This corresponds to drawing	f the spots is counted. replacement from Box	·
b)	A die is rolled 10 times and the numb This corresponds to drawing	per of 2's is counted times replacement from Box	
c)		coin lands on heads you win \$2. If it lands on times replacement from Box	
d)	correct answers you get.	ppose you randomly guess on all 50 question times replacement from Box	
e)	What is the SD of Box B?		
f)	What is the SD of Box D? (hint: no v	-	
	<b>n 5</b> (15 points)	be is and the largest the SD of a 0-1  t from the box containing these 5 tickets:	box can be is 0 2 3 4 6
a)	The <u>smallest</u> the sum of the 25 draws (Fill in the 2 blanks above with the c	s could possibly be is and the <u>larges</u> orrect numbers.)	<u>st</u> is
b)	What is the EV (expected value) of the	ne sum of the 25 draws? (Show work, circle	answer.)
c)	What is the SE (standard error) of the	sum of the 25 draws? Use the fact that the S	SD of the box is 2. (Show work, circle answer
d)	will be less than 70.  i. First calculate the z  ii. Next mark the z-sec	our answers from (b) and (c) above to figure -score (1 point) ore on the curve and shade correctly (1 point) at the sum of the 25 draws will be less than 7	
			hance =% Round to nearest whole number.)
-3 e)		2 3  th replacement from the same box above, but it is the EV and SE for the number of 2's in 2 aws =	
	ii. SE of the number of 2's in 25 dra	ws =	

(Hint: use your new box to find the SE)

Question 6 (19 points)

A gambler plays roulette 100 times betting \$1 on two numbers (7 and 11) each time. If the ball lands on either 7 or 11, the gambler wins \$17. If the ball lands on any of the other 36 numbers the gambler loses \$1. The roulette wheel has 38 total slots numbered 1-36, 0, 00.

a) Which is the appropriate box model? Circle one: (2 points)

i) The box has 38 tickets: 1 marked "7" and 1 marked "11" and the rest marked "0".

ii) The box has 38 tickets: one of each marked 1, 2, 3, ..., 36, 0, and 00.

iii) The box has 38 tickets: 2 marked "17" and 36 marked "0".

iv) The box has 38 tickets: 2 marked "17" and 36 marked "-1".

b) How many draws from the box? \_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

c) The draws are made.... Circle one: i) with replacement ii) without replacement (1 point)

d) What is the average of the box? Write your answer as a fraction. Show work and circle answer. (2 points)

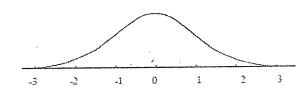
e) What is the SD of the box? Show work and circle answer. Round your answer to 2 decimal places. (2 points)

f) Use the normal approximation and the fact that the EV= \$ -5 and the SE= \$40 (approximately) to figure out the chance that the gambler will win less than \$57 in 100 plays?

i. First calculate the z-score (1 point)

ii. Next mark the z-score on the curve and shade correctly (1 point)

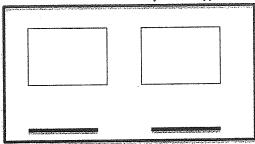
iii. Write the chance that the gambler will win less than \$57 in 100 plays in the box below. (1 point)



Chance = \_\_\_\_\_%
(Round to nearest whole number.)

g) Now suppose we are only interested in how many times we'd expect the gambler to win playing 100 times (instead of how many dollars we'd expect him to win).

Draw the appropriate box model in the box below. Label the 2 rectangular tickets inside the box with the correct values and write how many of each type of ticket in the blank below each ticket. (4 points)



i) What is the average of the new box? Show work.
 Leave answer as a fraction. (1 point)

ii) What is the SD of the new box? Show work. Round answer to 2 decimals. (1 point)

h) Now suppose we play 400 times instead of 100 times.

Part 1) How will this affect the Standard Error of the sum?

- i) It will increase (be multiplied) by 4.
- ii) It will increase (be multiplied) by 2.
- iii) It will decrease (be divided) by 4.
- iv) It will decrease (be divided) by 2.

Part 2) How will this affect the Standard Error of the average?

- ii) It will increase (be multiplied) by 4.
- iii) It will increase (be multiplied) by 2.
- iv) It will decrease (be divided) by 4.
- v) It will decrease (be divided) by 2.

marijuana?" At the s	Poll asked a rando ame time CNN po	sted the same que:	stion on their web	the following quest site as a "Quick Vo	tion: "Do you support legalizing ote" questions where anyone who wants
to can cast their vote		lts of both surveys	·-	-,	
	No	Ye:		Sample Size	
NBC News Poll	52%	489		500	
CNN Quick Vote	90%	109	6	8,360	
Choose one i) NE ii) NE	C News Poll beca	use NBC says on t use the people wer	heir website that the randomly drawn	they are "fair and b n from all adults na	
adults who Choose one i) NE ii) NE	would say that they C News Poll beca	support legalizing use NBC says on to use the people were	g marijuana? heir website that ( e randomly draw)	nich survey gives a they are "fair and b n from all adults na	
estimate the po (population = the same level number of peo	ernment survey or ercentage of colleg 25 million) and a r	e graduates in that andom sample in I h polls, the numbe poll in the Montan	state. The want to Montana (population of people you'd a. (2 points)	to take a random sa ion = 1 million). Al have to poll in Nev	of people in each state in order to mple of people in New York Il other things being equal, to achieve w York is about the larger than v) 25 times larger than.
b) About how many		ı have to poll in N	ew York to get a !	,	terval with a Margin of Error of 10%?
i) 64	<b>íi)</b> 100	iii) 625	iv) 1111	v) 2500	vi) 1 million
c) About how many of 3%? (Now let	people would you's assume the SD	have to poll in th	e Pennsylvania to i is close to 0.5)	get a 95% Confide (1 point)	ence Interval with a Margin of Error
i) 64	ii) 100	iii) 625	iv) 1111	v) 2500	vi) 10,000
Question 9 (5 points) For the following 5 q a) Parameters a i. Tru	uestions, circle wh re numerical facts			e or False.	
b) Inferences an	re generalizations a e ii. False	about the population	on that come from	the sample.	
c) If we do not i. Tru		nple, we cannot ca	llculate standard e	errors or confidence	intervals.
	that population.	ative of the popula	ition that they are	drawn from, but th	ey are also representative of

e) The Central Limit Theorem says that the probability histogram of all possible sums (or averages, or percentages) of

draws from any box will get closer and closer to the normal curve as the number of draws increases.

i. True

ii. False

	ala · · ·	000000
	,~10v.	Obvesto
	1400°	interest
	~ ~	
	Sec.	1
	₩ <i>}}'</i> 	
	A.2.1	To a constant
	1874 1	***************************************
	-	900
	A1.,	CONTRACTOR
	الوالي - معر	
	140,57	
	A. S.	
	A30.	
	Year.	
	148 JF	
	100	
	137	
	6	
	607	
	,	
	1	
	Service .	
	-	
	ptim	
	Season of the se	
	Carrier Carrier	
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON OF	
	A THE SECOND	
	Ser.	
	per.	
	Marin .	
	Mille.	
	<i>,</i>	
	<b>*</b>	
•		
	C	

Question 10 (8 points) A Harris Poll asked a random sample of 1,000 nationwide male adults the following question: "Are you afraid of clowns?" 10% of the people in the sample answered "YES". The SE of the sample percent is about 1%. a) An approximate 95% confidence interval for the percentage of all American men who are afraid of clowns is: Show work below and write your final answer in the blanks below with the smaller number on the first line and larger number on the second line. (2 points) b) An approximate 77% confidence interval for the percentage of all American men who are afraid of clowns is: Show work below and write your final answer in the blanks below with the smaller number on the first line and larger number on the second line. (2 points) Which confidence interval will be narrower? (2 points) i) The 95% Confidence Interval ii) The 77% Confidence Interval iii) Impossible to tell which will be narrower iv) They will be the same. d) Suppose 100 pollsters each randomly sampled 1,000 male adults nationwide asking whether they were afraid of clowns. All 100 pollsters computed 80% confidence intervals to estimate the percentage of all US male adults who are afraid of clowns. Would all 100 intervals correctly include the true population percent? (2 points) Choose one: i) Yes, all 100 would include the true population percent assuming no errors were made. ii) No, only about 80 of them would include the true population percent. iii) No, we don't know how many would include the true population percent. Question 11 (12 points) Suppose I wanted to study students' attention span during my 80 minute STAT 100 lectures. To do this, I chose a random sample of 64 students out of the 1100 students enrolled in my class to follow in detail. The average number of minutes the 64 students reported not listening during the 80 minute lecture was 20 minutes with an SD of 10 minutes. a) Which most closely resembles the relevant box model? (2 points) Choose one: i) The box has 1100 tickets marked with "I"s and "0"s. ii) The box has 64 tickets marked with "1"s and "0"s. iii) The box has 1100 tickets, marked with numbers ranging from 0 to 80. The exact average and SD of the box are unknown and estimated from our sample. iv) The box has 1100 tickets with an average of 20 and an SD of 10. b) How many draws from the box? \_\_\_\_ (1 point) ii) without replacement i) with replacement The draws are made...Circle one: (1 point) The best estimate for the average number of minutes all 1100 students would report not listening is \_\_\_\_\_. (2 points) What is the SE of the sample average? Show work. Circle answer. (2 points) Is it possible to compute a 95% confidence interval for the average number of minutes all 1100 students report not listening from the information given? (2 points)

g) Circle the statement(s) that are true. (2 points)

i) Yes, since our sample was random.

ii) No, because we aren't given the SD of the sample.

Choose one:

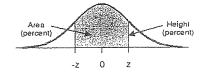
i) The expected value for the average of not listening in class for all of my male STAT 100 students is 20 minutes.

ii) The expected value for the average of not listening in class for all U of I students is 20 minutes.

iii) No because a sample is not representative of the population it was drawn from.

iii) The expected value for the average of not listening in class for all of my STAT 100 students is 20 minutes.

## STANDARD NORMAL TABLE



Standard Units

z	Height	Area	 z	Height	Area		Z	Height	Area
0.00	39.89	0.00	1.50	12.95	86.64		3.00	0.443	99.730
0.05	39.84	3.99	1.55	12.00	87.89		3.05	0.381	99.771
0.10	39.70	7.97	1.60	11.09	89.04		3.10	0.327	99.806
0.15	39.45	11.92	1.65	10.23	90.11		3.15	0.279	99.837
0.20	39.10	15.85	1.70	9.40	91.09		3.20	0.238	99.863
0.25	38.67	19.74	1.75	8.63	91.99		3.25	0.203	99.885
0.30	38.14	23.58	1.80	7.90	92.81		3.30	0.172	99.903
0.35	37.52	27.37	1.85	7.21	93.57		3.35	0.146	99.919
0.40	36.83	31.08	1.90	6.56	94.26		3.40	0.123	99.933
0.45	36.05	34.73	1.95	5.96	94.88		3.45	0.104	99.944
0.50	35.21	38.29	2.00	5.40	95.45		3.50	0.087	99.953
0.55	3,4.29	41.77	2.05	4.88	95.96		3.55	0.073	99.961
0.60	33.32	45.15	2.10	4.40	96.43		3.60	0.061	99.968
0.65	32.30	48.43	2.15	3.96	96.84		3.65	0.051	99.974
0.70	31.23	51.61	2.20	3.55	97.22		3.70	0.042	99.978
	·								
0.75	30.11	54.67	2.25	3.17	97.56		3.75	0.035	99.982
0.80	28.97	<i>57.</i> 63	2.30	2.83	97.86		3.80	0.029	99.986
0.85	27.80	60.47	2.35	2.52	98.12		3.85	0.024	99.988
0.90	26.61	63.19	2.40	2.24	98.36		3.90	0.020	99.990
0.95	25.41	65.79	2.45	1.98	98.57		3.95	0.016	99.992
					00.55		4.00	0.010	00 0007
1.00	24.20	68.27	2.50	1.75	98.76		4.00	0.013	99.9937
1.05	22.99	70.63	2.55	1.54	98.92		4.05	0.011	99.9949
1.10	21.79	72.87	2.60	1.36	99.07		4.10	0.009	99.9959
1.15	20.59	74.99	2.65	1.19	99.20		4.15	0.007	99.9967
1.20	19.42	76.99	2.70	1.04	99.31		4:20	0.006	99.9973
1.00	10.26	70 07	275	-0.91	99.40		4.25	0.005	99.9979
1.25	18.26	78.87	2.75 2.80	0.79	99.40		4.25	0.003	99.9979
1.30	17.14	80.64	)	0.79	99.49		4.35	0.004	99.9986
1.35	16.04	82.30	2.85 2.90	0.69	99.30		4.33	0.003	99.9989
1.40	14.97	83.85	2.90	0.60	99.68		4.40	0.002	99.9989
1.45	13.94	85.29	2.93	0.31	77.08	<u></u>	4.43	0.002	33.3331