1. Spelling mistakes in a text are either "nonword errors" or "word errors." A nonword error produces a string of letters that is not a word, such as "the" typed as "teh." Word errors produce the wrong word, such as "loose" typed as "lose." Nonword errors make up 25% of all errors. A human proofreader will catch 80% of nonword errors and 50% of word errors.

	Word Error	Nonword Error	Total
Proofreader will Catch	0.375 V.	0.20 "	0.575 viii.
Proofreader will NOT catch	0.375 vi.	0.05 iv.	0,425 vii.
Total	0.75 ii.	0.25	1

a) Compute the following and use your answers to complete the above table (two cells are given but the related questions may still appear below):

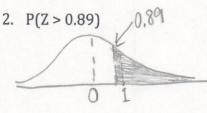
What proportion of errors, caught or not caught, are nonword errors? 0.25 as given in problem.

- What proportion of errors, caught or not caught, are word errors? |-0,25 = 0.75
- What proportion of nonword errors will the proofreader catch? 0.8 · 0.25 = 0.30 iii.
- What proportion of nonword errors will the proofreader NOT iv. 0.25-0.20 = 0.05
- What proportion of word errors will the proofreader catch? $0.5 \cdot 0.75 = 0.375$ V.
- What proportion of word errors will the proofreader NOT catch? 0,75-0,375-0,375 vi.
- What proportion of errors, word or nonword, will the proofreader vii.
- NOT cauch.

 viii. What proportion of errors, work catch? 1-0.425 = 0.575b) If you select an error at random, that the proofreader caught, what is the probability that the selected error is a word error? $P(\omega \text{ ord error} \mid \text{ proofreader caught}) = P(\omega \text{ ord error} \mid \text{ and caught})$ calect a nonword error at random, what is the probability that the ended and caught $P(\omega \text{ ord} \mid \text{ order})$ $P(\omega \text{ or$

$$=\frac{0.20}{0.25}=0.808$$

Draw a picture, label and shade it, and find the specified value.



$$p(z < 0.89) = 0.8133$$

$$p(z > 0.89) = 1 - 0.8133 = 0.1867$$

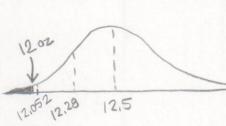
3. P(0.89 < Z < 2.34)

4. P(Z < k) = 0.9564



- 5. Package Weights. Suppose that the wrapper of a monster-size chocolate chip cookie lists its weight as 12 ounces. The actual weights of individual cookies naturally vary to some extent, however. Suppose that these actual weights vary according to a normal distribution with mean μ = 12.5 ounces and standard deviation $\sigma = 0.224$ ounces
- a) What proportion of the cookies weigh less than the advertised 12 ounces?

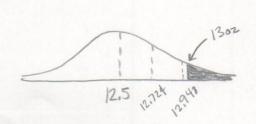




$$Z = \frac{12 - 12.5}{0.224} = -2.23$$

$$P(Z < -2.23) = 0.0129$$

b) What proportion of the cookies weigh more than 13 ounces?



$$Z = \frac{13 - 12.5}{6,724} = 2.23$$

$$\rho(z > 2.33) = 1 - 0.9871 \neq 0.0129$$

c) What is the weight such that only 1 cookie in 800 weighs less than that amount? $Z = \frac{1}{800} = 0.00125$ $Z = \frac{3.025}{3.025}$

$$10^{+}$$
 -3.025 = $\frac{x-12.5}{0.224}$ (-3.025)(0.224)+12.5 = $x = 11.80z$

d) If the manufacturer wants to adjust the production process so that only 1 cookie in 800 weighs less than the advertised weight, what should the mean of the actual weights be (assuming that the standard deviation of the weights remains 0.224 ounces)?

$$M = ?$$

$$0 = 0.224$$

$$X = 12$$

$$Z = -3.025$$

$$-3.025 = \frac{12 - M}{0.224}$$

$$M = 12 + (3.025)(0.224)$$

$$M = 12.68 = 2$$

e) If the manufacturer wants to adjust the production process so that the mean remains at 12.5 ounces but only 1 cookie in 800 weighs less than the advertised weight, how small does the standard deviation of the weights need to be?