

8. (a) iii (b) ii (c) iv (d) i

- Histogram (b) goes with Boxplot ii, which appears to have $Q_1 \approx 10$ and median ≈ 14 . The 0.3-quartile, or 30th percentile is somewhere in between, probably around 11.
- Histogram (d) is roughly symmetric and bimodal.
- As Histogram (a) is right-skewed, the mean is larger.
- The standard deviation is somewhere around 3.
- Boxplot iv likely has min ≈ 7 , and max ≈ 22 . So, range = $22 - 7 = 15$.
- Boxplot iv likely has Q_1 around 13 and Q_3 around 17. So, IQR = $17 - 13 = 4$.
- The boxplotter will not allow a whisker to be longer than $1.5 \times \text{IQR}$. These are values that lay farther out than $1.5 \times \text{IQR}$ from Q_3 , so were plotted individually.

9. (a) iv (b) i (c) v (d) iii

10. (a) A and B are independent, since

$$P(A|B) = \frac{1}{4} = P(A) \quad (\text{Similarly, } P(B|A) = \frac{1}{13} = P(B).)$$

Knowledge of B does not affect the probability of A, nor vice versa.

(b) A and B are not disjoint, but they are independent. So, false.

12. (a) $\Pr(X=4) = 1 - \Pr(X=0) - \Pr(X=1) - \Pr(X=2) - \Pr(X=3) = 0.25$

(b) $\Pr(X \leq 3) = \Pr(X=0) + \Pr(X=1) + \Pr(X=2) + \Pr(X=3) = 0.75$

(c) $\Pr(X \text{ is even}) = \Pr(X=0) + \Pr(X=2) + \Pr(X=4) = 0.05 + 0.4 + 0.25 = 0.7$

(d) $\mu_x = \sum x p(x) = 0(0.05) + 1(0.15) + 2(0.4) + 3(0.15) + 4(0.25) = 2.4$

(e) $\text{Var}(X) = \sum (x - \mu_x)^2 p(x)$

$$= (-2.4)^2(0.05) + (-1.4)^2(0.15) + (-0.4)^2(0.4) + (0.6)^2(0.15) + (1.6)^2(0.25) \\ = 1.34$$

So $\sigma_x = \sqrt{1.34} \approx 1.157$

(f) 6 or more is achieved by

2 then 4

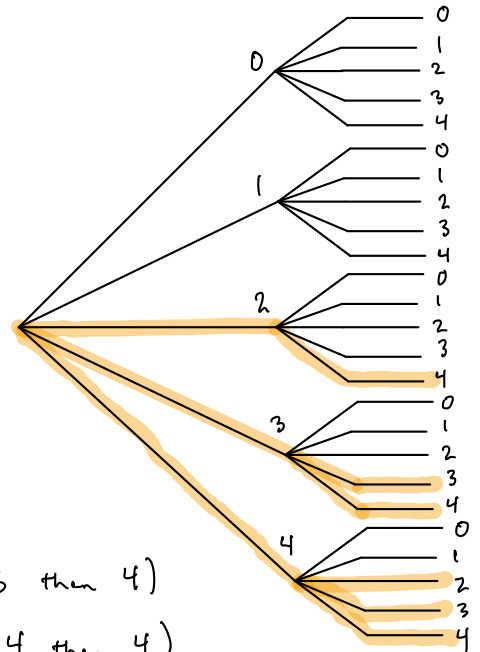
3 then 3

3 then 4

4 then 2

4 then 3

4 then 4



(g) $\Pr(\text{at least } 6)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \Pr(2 \text{ then } 4) + \Pr(3 \text{ then } 3) + \Pr(3 \text{ then } 4) \\
 &\quad + \Pr(4 \text{ then } 2) + \Pr(4 \text{ then } 3) + \Pr(4 \text{ then } 4) \\
 &= (0.4)(0.25) + (0.15)^2 + (0.15)(0.25) + (0.25)(0.4) \\
 &\quad + (0.25)(0.15) + (0.25)^2 \\
 &= 0.36.
 \end{aligned}$$

13. Answers vary. I will send an email with comments.