# ✓ Congratulations! You passed!

Next Item



1/1 points

1.

What is the variance of the distribution of the average an IID draw of n observations from a population with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ .



 $\frac{\sigma^2}{n}$ 

#### Correct

 $\operatorname{Var}(\bar{X}) = \sigma^2/n$ 

- $\bigcirc$   $\sigma/n$
- $\sigma^2$
- $2\sigma/\sqrt{n}$



1/1 points

2.

Suppose that diastolic blood pressures (DBPs) for men aged 35-44 are normally distributed with a mean of 80 (mm Hg) and a standard deviation of 10. About what is the probability that a random 35-44 year old has a DBP less than 70?



16%



- 1 pnorm(70, mean = 80, sd = 10)
- 1 ## [1] 0.1587
- 8%

32%

1/1 points

3.

Brain volume for adult women is normally distributed with a mean of about 1,100 cc for women with a standard deviation of 75 cc. What brain volume represents the 95th percentile?

- approximately 977
- approximately 1175
- approximately 1247
- approximately 1223

#### Correct

- 1 qnorm(0.95, mean = 1100, sd = 75)
- 1 ## [1] 1223



1/1 points

4.

Refer to the previous question. Brain volume for adult women is about 1,100 cc for women with a standard deviation of 75 cc. Consider the sample mean of 100 random adult women from this population. What is the 95th percentile of the distribution of that sample mean?

- approximately 1110 cc
- approximately 1112 cc

#### Correct

- 1 qnorm(0.95, mean = 1100, sd = 75/sqrt(100))
- 1 [1] 1112
- approximately 1115 cc



1/1 points

5.

You flip a fair coin 5 times, about what's the probability of getting 4 or 5 heads?

- ( ) 3%
- 6%
- 12%
- 19%

## Correct

$$\binom{5}{4}2^{-5} + \binom{5}{5}2^{-5} \approx 19\%$$

- 1 pbinom(3, size = 5, prob = 0.5, lower.tail = FALSE)
- 1 ## [1] 0.1875



1/1 points

6.

The respiratory disturbance index (RDI), a measure of sleep disturbance, for a specific population has a mean of 15 (sleep events per hour) and a standard deviation of 10. They are not normally distributed. Give your best estimate of the probability that a sample mean RDI of 100 people is between 14 and 16 events per hour?

95%

68%

### Correct

The standard error of the mean is  $10/\sqrt{100}=1$ . Thus between 14 and 16 is with one standard deviation of the mean of the distribution of the sample mean. Thus it should be about 68%.

1 pnorm(16, mean = 15, sd = 1) - pnorm(14, mean = 15, sd = 1)

).	1 ## [1] 0.6827 8/8 po
estions	
	34%
	47.5%
<b>~</b>	1 / 1 points
samp	sider a standard uniform density. The mean for this density is .5 and the variance is 1 / 12. You ole 1,000 observations from this distribution and take the sample mean, what value would you ect it to be near?
	0.75
0	0.5
	a the LLN it should be near .5.
$\subset$	0.10
	0.25
<b>~</b>	1 / 1 points
8. The r	number of people showing up at a bus stop is assumed to be
Poiss	son with a mean of $5$ people per hour. You watch the bus
stop	for 3 hours. About what's the probability of viewing 10 or fewer people?
	0.06
	0.08
	0.03
0	0.12
Co	rrect