

Math 193 – Test 3: Version B

March 12, 2018

Name: Solution Set

Instructor: Patricia Wrean

Total: 25 points

1. (3 points) There are 30 players on the Vancouver Whitecaps team. The top two player salaries are \$1,400,000, and \$725,000.

What would happen to the mean, median and standard deviation of the player salaries if the highest paid player's salary was increased to \$1,800,000? Circle the correct answer.

mean: increase decrease no change

median: increase decrease no change

SD: increase decrease no change

← the middle salary is unchanged

2. (5 points) An experiment consists of flipping a coin and then rolling a fair six-sided die.

(a) How many possible outcomes does this experiment have?

method #1:

$$\underline{2} \times \underline{6} = \boxed{12 \text{ outcomes}}$$

method #2:

sample space:

H1 H2 H3 H4 H5 H6

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6

$$\boxed{12}$$

②

(b) What is the probability that the coin toss is TAILS and the die roll is a 5?

$$\underline{1} \times \underline{1} = 1 \text{ outcome}$$

$$P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)}$$

$$\boxed{P(T5) = \frac{1}{12} = 8.3\%}$$

$$P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)}$$

$$\boxed{P(T5) = \frac{1}{12}}$$

①

(c) What is the probability that the coin toss is TAILS or the die roll is a 5?

$$P(T) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(5) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(T5) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P(T \text{ or } 5) = P(T) + P(5) - P(T5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\boxed{= \frac{7}{12} = 58.3\%}$$

$$P(T \text{ or } 5) = \frac{7}{12}$$

②

3. (3 points) On a particular river, overflow floods occur once every 100 years on average. Calculate the probability that in the next 100 years there will be at least one flood.

let $X =$ number of floods in 100 years ①

Poisson with $\mu = 1$

$$P(x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}$$

$$P(0) = \frac{1^0 e^{-1}}{0!} = e^{-1} \approx 0.367879 \quad \text{①}$$

$$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(0)$$

$$= 0.632121$$

$$\approx 63\% \quad \text{①}$$

3

4. (3 points) A recent study revealed that 80% of all fish in sold in BC is mislabelled. Suppose you are planning to buy fish 6 times next month. What is the probability that in your purchase

(a) exactly one fish is correctly labelled?

let $X =$ number of fish correctly labelled

① binomial with $n=6$ and $p=0.2$ (so $q=0.8$)

$$P(x) = {}_n C_x p^x q^{n-x}$$

$$P(1) = {}_6 C_1 (0.2)^1 (0.8)^5 \approx 0.393216$$

$$\approx 39\% \quad \text{①}$$

(b) no fish are correctly labelled?

$$P(0) = {}_6 C_0 (0.2)^0 (0.8)^6 \approx 0.262144$$

$$\approx 26\% \quad \text{①}$$

5. (5 points) In a certain city, the time it takes in hours to repair a square of sidewalk is a continuous random variable with probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 30(x^4 - x^5) & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Find the probability that it takes exactly half an hour to repair a sidewalk square.

$$P(x=0.5) = 0$$

the probability of any single continuous random variable is exactly zero

(1)

- (b) Find the probability that it takes less than half an hour to repair a sidewalk square.

$$P(a < x < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(0 < x < 0.5) &= \int_0^{0.5} 30(x^4 - x^5) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{30}{5} x^5 - \frac{30}{6} x^6 \right) \Big|_0^{0.5} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 6(0.5)^2 - 5(0.5)^6 = 0.109375 \approx \boxed{11\%}$$

(2)

- (c) On average, how long does it take to repair a sidewalk square?

$$\begin{aligned} \mu = E(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x \cdot 30(x^4 - x^5) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{30}{6} x^6 - \frac{30}{7} x^7 \right) \Big|_0^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{30}{6} - \frac{30}{7} = \boxed{\frac{5}{7} \text{ hours or } 0.714 \text{ hours}}$$

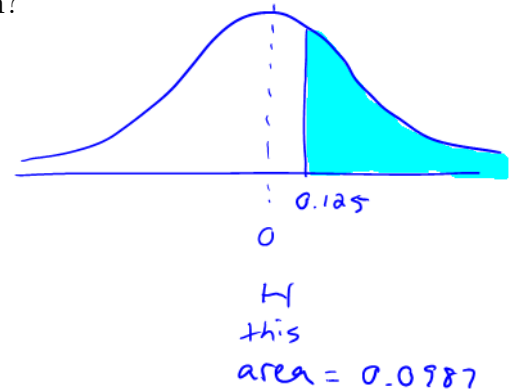
(2)

6. (6 points) Suppose that vehicle speeds on the Malahat can be represented with a normal distribution and that mean is 96 km/h while the standard deviation is 16 km/h.

(a) What percentage of vehicle speeds are over 100 km/h?

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{100 - 96}{16} = 0.25$$

$$P(z > 0.25) = 0.5 - 0.0987 \\ = 0.4013 \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{40.13\%}$$



(b) What percentage of vehicle speeds are under 100 km/h?

$$P(z < 0.25) = 1 - P(z > 0.25) \\ = 0.5987 \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{59.87\%}$$

(c) What speed separates the fastest 10% of all speeds from the slowest 90%?

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$x = \mu + z\sigma \\ = 96 + (1.28)(16) \\ = 116.48 \\ = \boxed{116 \text{ km/h}}$$

