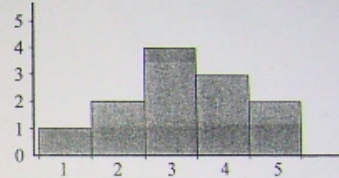


Statistics Exam Review

1. What are the three measures of central tendency? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which measure of central tendency is
  - a. affected by extreme values? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. can have more than one value? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. is always part of the data? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. requires using all values of the data? \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. least likely to be an actual score of the data? \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. is the center or middle value of the data? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Using the following histogram, determine the following:
  - a. Mean
  - b. Median
  - c. Mode
  - d. Standard Deviation



4. Draw and label the Normal Curve.
5. The attendance for a week at the local theatre is normally distributed, with a mean of 4000 and a standard deviation of 500.
  - a. Draw and label the normal curve.
  - b. What percent of attendance fall between:
    - i. 3500 and 4000 ? \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. 4000 and 5000 ? \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. 2500 and 4500 ? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) What range of attendance occurs:
    - i. 68% of the time ? \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. 95% of the time ? \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) What percent of attendance fall between: (Z-Scores might help.) 😊
    - i) 3600 and 4600 ? \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii) less than 3300? \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii) more than 4200? \_\_\_\_\_

i. 3500 and 4000 ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 ii. 4000 and 5000 ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 iii. 2500 and 4500 ? \_\_\_\_\_

d) What range of attendance occurs:

i. 68% of the time ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 ii. 95% of the time ? \_\_\_\_\_

e) What percent of attendance fall between: (Z-Scores might help.) ☺

i) 3600 and 4600 ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 ii) less than 3300? \_\_\_\_\_  
 iii) more than 4200? \_\_\_\_\_

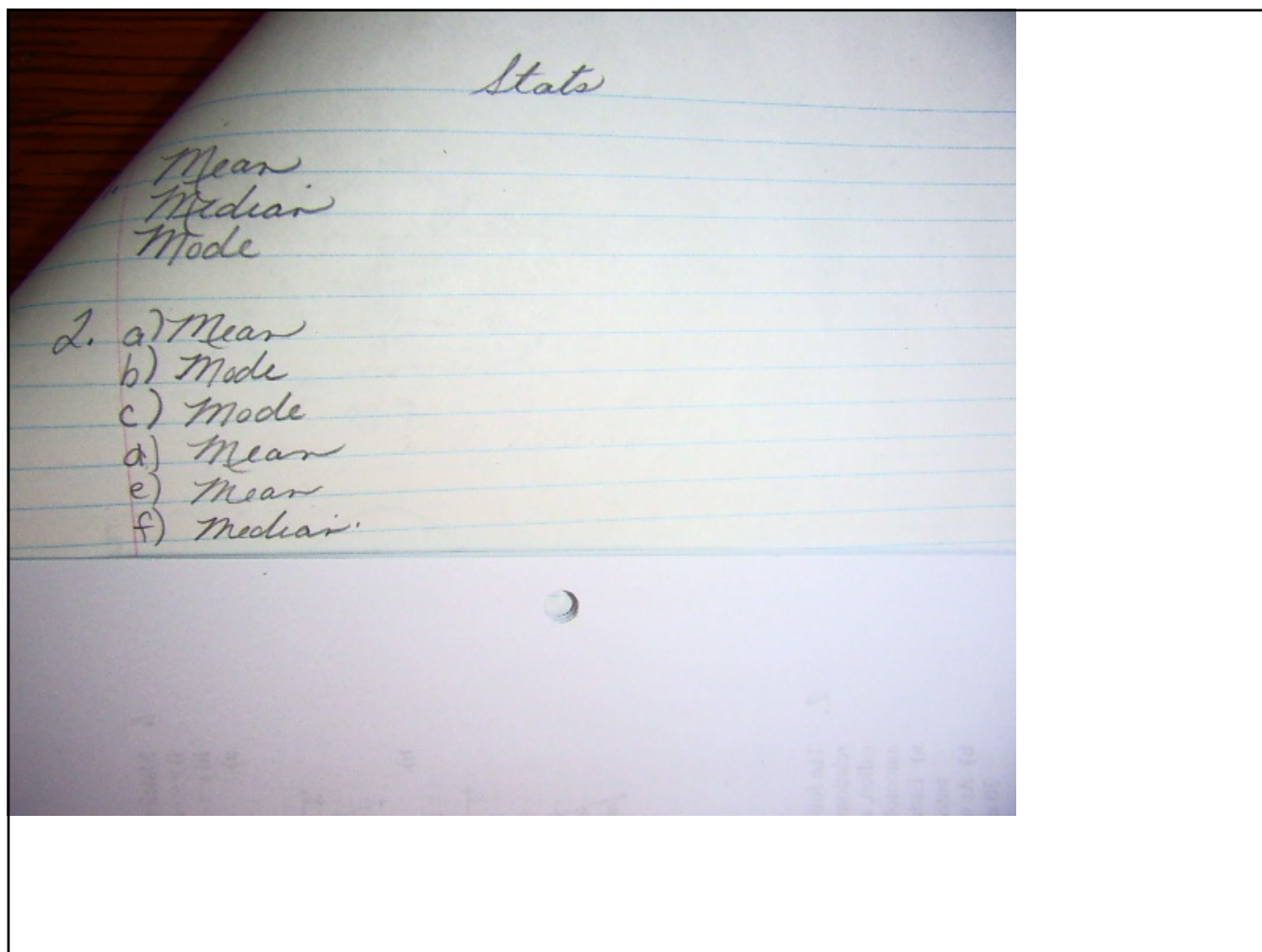
6. A provincial math exam has a mean of 68 and a standard deviation of 13.2. If 30 000 students take the exam, and a score of 49 or less fails, how many students fail the exam?

7. Determine the 95% confidence interval for  $\mu$  if  $\sigma = 6$ , mean = 72, and  $n=49$ .

8. Determine the 90% confidence interval for  $\mu$  if  $\sigma = 6$ , mean = 72, and  $n=49$ .

9. Forest companies bid on a large tract of land in the Prince George forest district. A random sample of 150 trees yields a mean diameter of 48 cm with a standard deviation of 5.6 cm. Find a 99% confidence interval for the mean diameter of all the trees.

10. State the margin of error in questions 7, 8 and 9?



3. Data:

1	$3.25 - 1 = 2.25$	5.0625
2	$= 1.25$	1.5625
2	1.25	1.5625
3	0.25	0.0625
3	0.25	0.0625
3	0.25	0.0625
3	0.25	0.0625
4	-0.75	0.5625
4	-0.75	0.5625
4	-0.75	0.5625
5	-1.75	3.0625
5	-1.75	3.0625

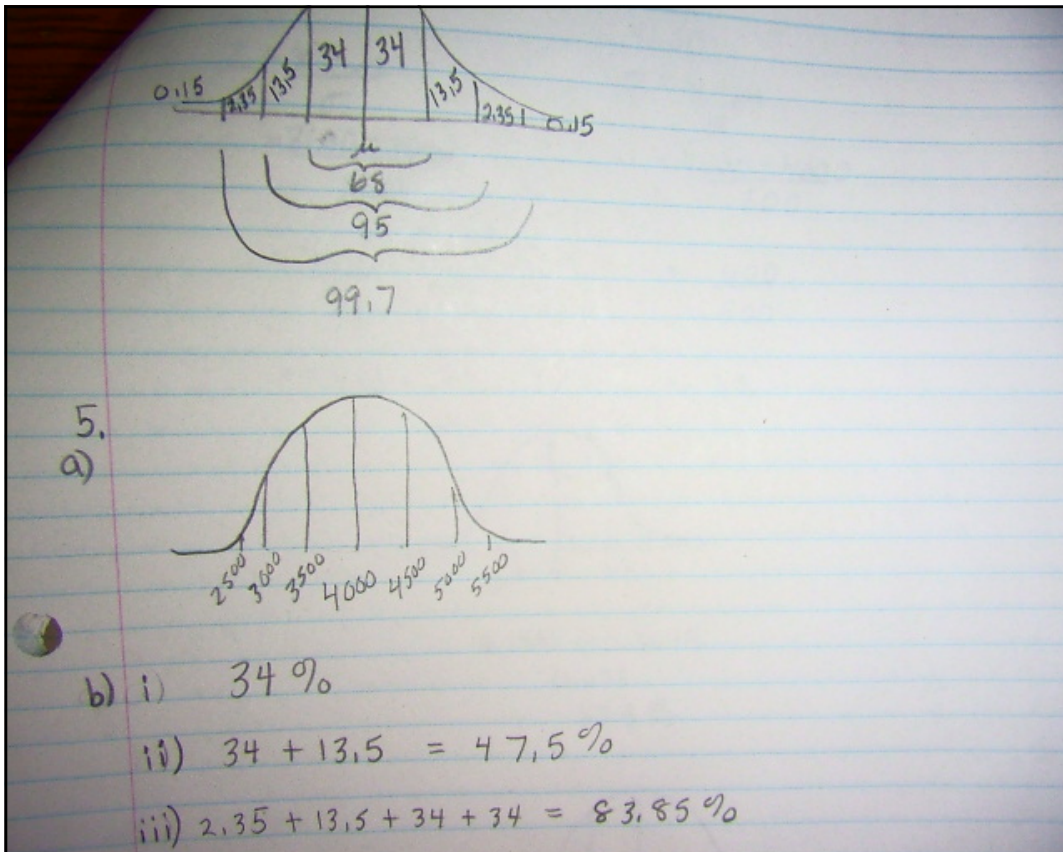
$$\frac{39}{12} = 3.25$$

$$\frac{16.25}{12}$$

$$\sqrt{1.354}$$

1.16 Standard Deviation

mean = 3.25  
 median = 3  
 mode = 3  
 standard dev = 1.16



$$b) i) 34\%$$

$$ii) 34 + 13,5 = 47,5\%$$

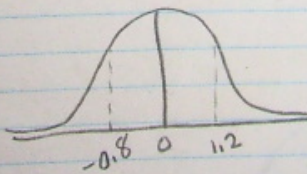
$$iii) 2,35 + 13,5 + 34 + 34 = 83,85\%$$

$$c) i) 68\% \quad 3500 - 4500$$

$$ii) 95\% \quad 3000 - 5000$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{a) i) } Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \\
 & = \frac{3600 - 4000}{500} \\
 & = \frac{-400}{500} \\
 & = -0.8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \\
 & = \frac{4600 - 4000}{500} \\
 & = \frac{600}{500} \\
 & = 1.2
 \end{aligned}$$



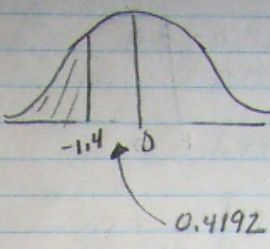
$$\begin{aligned}
 & 0.2881 + 0.3849 \\
 & 0.673 \\
 & 67.3\%
 \end{aligned}$$

e)  $< 3300$

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

$$= \frac{3300 - 4000}{500}$$

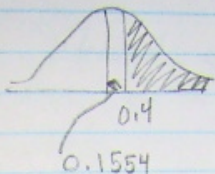
$$= \frac{-700}{500}$$

$$= -1.4$$


$0.5 - 0.4192$   
 $0.0808$



iii)  $> 4200$



$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$= \frac{4200 - 4000}{500}$$

$$= \frac{200}{500}$$

$$= 0.4$$

0.1554

$0.5 - 0.1554$   
0.3446

6.

mean = 68  
SD = 13.2

49  
Fails

Z-score.

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

$$= \frac{49 - 68}{13.2}$$

$$= \frac{-19}{13.2}$$


$$= -1.44$$

0.5 - 0.4251  
0.0749  
7.49%

30 000 × 0.0749  
2247 students  
will fail

95% confidence interval for  $\mu$  if  $\sigma = 6$   
 mean = 72  
 $n = 49$

$$\bar{x} \pm z \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

90% Confidence 

90% = 1.645  
 95% = 1.96  
 99% = 2.56

$$72 \pm 1.96 \left( \frac{6}{\sqrt{49}} \right)$$

$$72 \pm 1.96 (0.8571)$$

$$72 \pm 1.68$$

$72 + 1.68$	$72 - 1.68$
73.68	70.32

$$70.32 \leq \mu \leq 73.68$$

90% Confidence interval for  $\mu$  if  $\sigma=6$   
mean = 72  
 $n=49$

$$\bar{x} \pm Z \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$
$$72 \pm 1.645 \left( \frac{6}{\sqrt{49}} \right)$$
$$72 \pm 1.645 (0.8571)$$
$$72 \pm 1.41$$

$72 + 1.41$	$72 - 1.41$
73.41	70.59

$$70.59 \leq \mu \leq 73.41$$

9. 150 = n  
48 = mean  
5.6 = sd  
99% =

$$\bar{x} \pm Z \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$
$$48 \pm 2.56 \left( \frac{5.6}{\sqrt{150}} \right)$$
$$48 \pm 2.56 (0.4572)$$
$$48 \pm 1.17$$

$48 + 1.17$	$48 - 1.17$
49.17	46.83

$$46.83 \leq \mu \leq 49.17$$

10 Margin of Error.

$$\bar{x} \pm Z \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

7  $\rightarrow$  1.68

8  $\rightarrow$  1.41

9  $\rightarrow$  1.17

Chapter # 3.

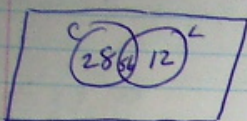
2. a) 7  
b) 2  
c) 1  
d) 7  
e) 15

3.  $A = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, \}$

$$B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, \}$$

$$n(A \cup B) = 9$$

H. 96



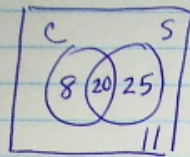
$$\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ + 68 \\ \hline 152 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 152 \\ - 96 \\ \hline 56 \end{array}$$

56



3

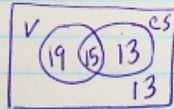
5. C 28  
S 45  
Both 20  
Neither 11



$$8 + 20 + 25 + 11 = 64$$

6. 60 people.

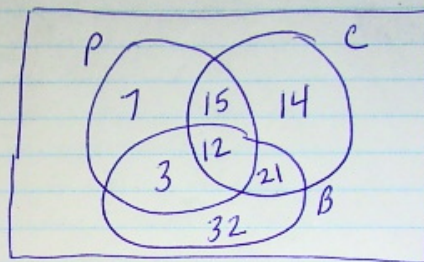
V 34  
CS 28  
13 neither



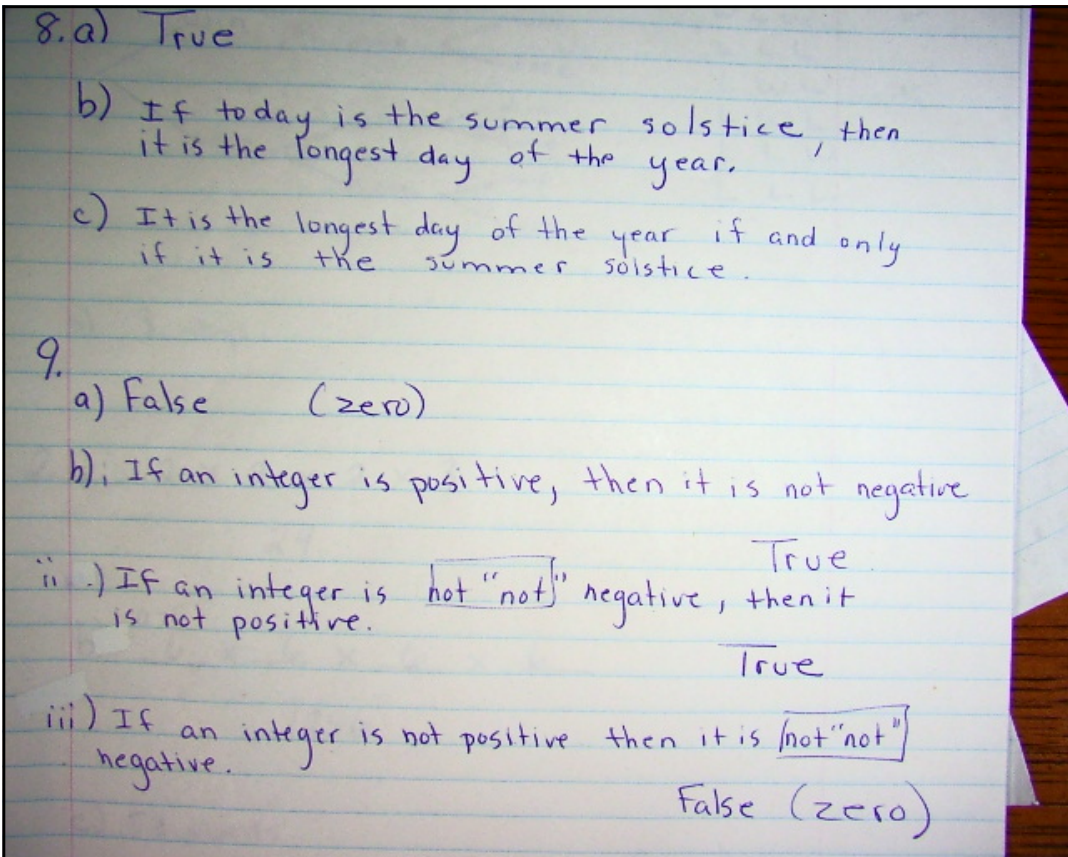
60	34	62
-13	+28	-47
47	62	15

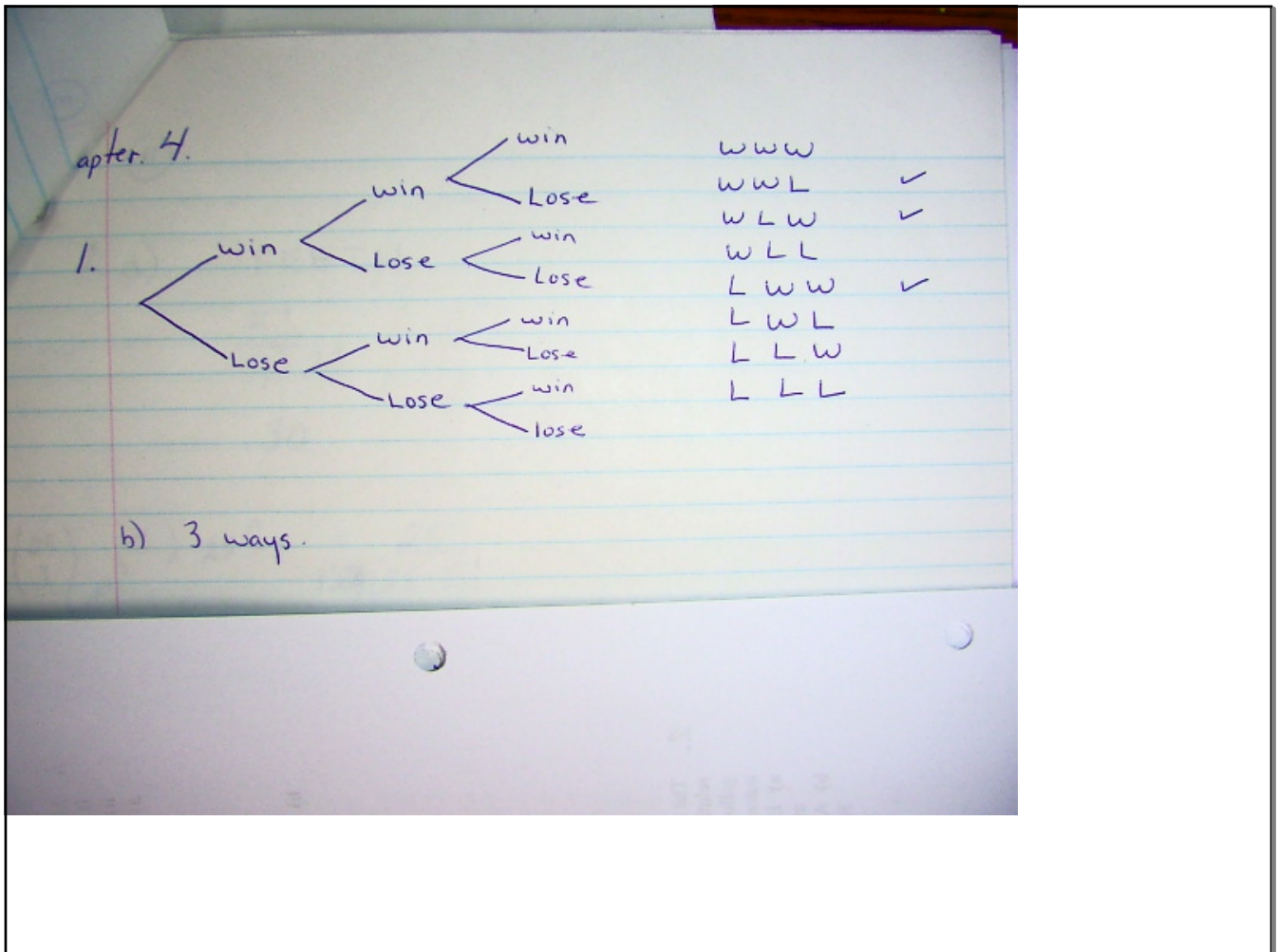
15

7. 37 P  
62 C  
68 B  
27 PC  
15 PB  
33 CB  
12 PCB



Total = 104.





$$2. a. \quad 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$
$$24.$$

$$b) \quad \overset{0-5}{\underline{6}} \times \underline{6} \times \underline{6} \times \underline{6}$$
$$1296$$

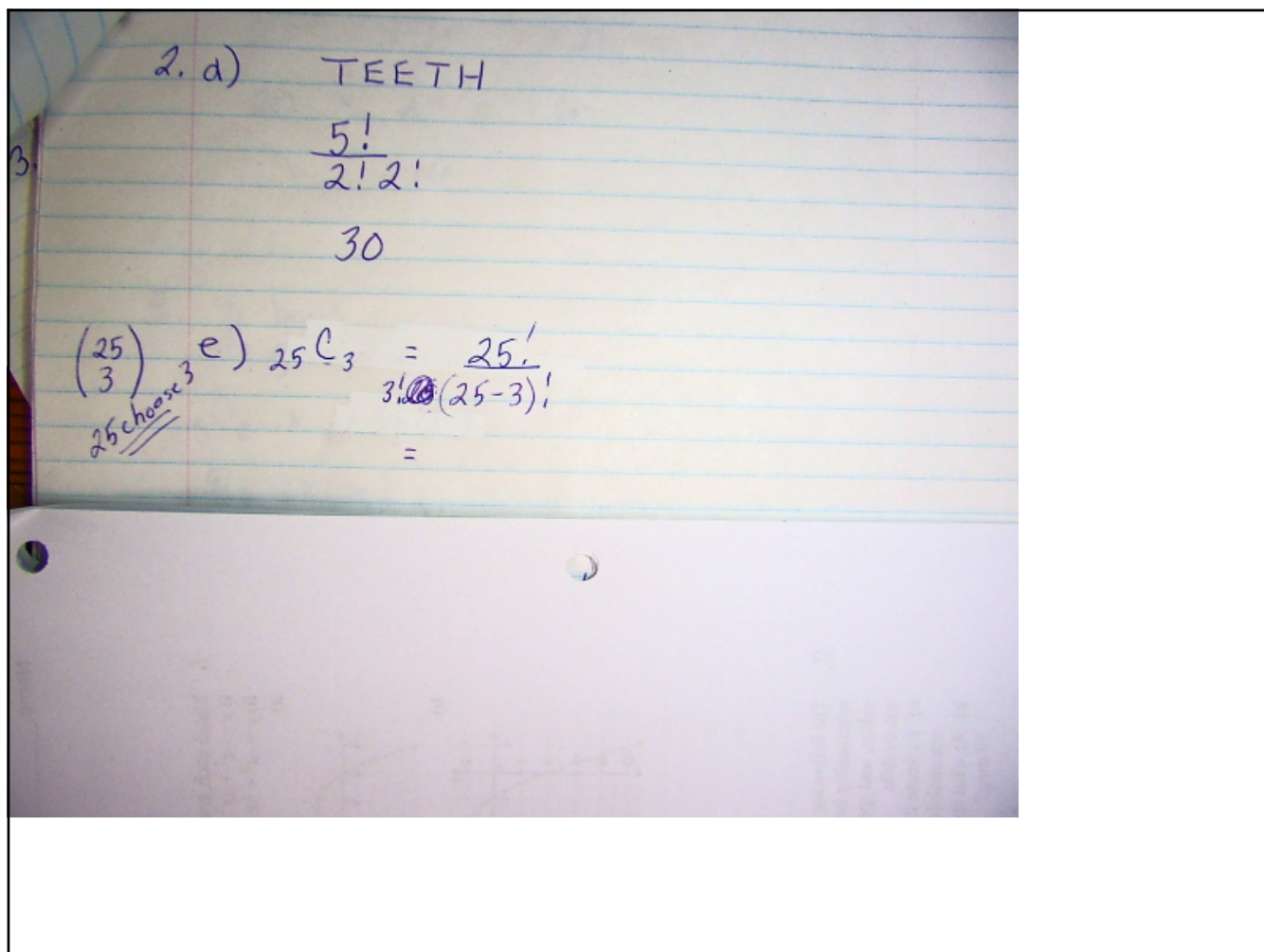
c) 52 cards

♠ or club

$$13 + 13$$

26 ways.

$$\frac{26}{52} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Probability}$$



3. a)  ${}_{10}C_5 = \frac{10!}{5!(10-5)!} = 252$

b)  $10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 = 30240$

c) Order doesn't matter in a  
Order matters in b

4.  $\frac{6!}{3!3!} \times \frac{2!}{1!1!} \times \frac{4!}{2!2!}$   
 $20 \times 2 \times 6$   
 $240$

5. 5 boys  
6 girls

a)  ${}^5C_2 \times {}^6C_2$   
 $\frac{5!}{2!(5-2)!} \times \frac{6!}{2!(6-2)!}$   
 $10 \times 15$  = 150



5. 5 boys  
6 girls

a)  ${}^5C_2 \times {}^6C_2$

$$\frac{5!}{2!(5-2)!} \times \frac{6!}{2!(6-2)!}$$

10 x 15

$$= 150$$

b)  ${}^5C_2 \times {}^6C_2$  OR  ${}^5C_1 \times {}^6C_3$  OR  ${}^5C_0 \times {}^6C_4$

$$\frac{5!}{2!(5-2)!} \times \frac{6!}{2!(6-2)!} + \frac{5!}{1!(5-1)!} \times \frac{6!}{3!(6-3)!} + \frac{5!}{0!(5-0)!} \times \frac{6!}{4!(6-4)!}$$

$$10 \times 15 + 5 \times 20 + 1 \times 15$$

$$150 + 100 + 15$$

$$265$$

(4)

c) Jim Nancy

$$\frac{9!}{2!(9-2)!}$$

36

d)  ${}^5C_3 \times {}^6C_1 + {}^5C_4 \times {}^6C_0$

$$\frac{5!}{3!(5-3)!} \times \frac{6!}{1!(6-1)!} + \frac{5!}{4!(5-4)!} \times \frac{6!}{0!(6-0)!}$$

10 x 6 + 5 x 1

60 + 5

65

6.  $nP_4 = 60 (nC_2)$

$$\frac{n!}{(n-4)!} = 60 \left( \frac{n!}{2!(n-2)!} \right)$$

$$\frac{n!}{(n-4)!} = \frac{60 n!}{2 (n-2)!}$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)\cancel{(n-4)!}}{\cancel{(n-4)!}} = \frac{60 (n)(n-1)\cancel{(n-2)!}}{2 (n-2)!}$$

$$n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3) = 30 (n)(n-1)$$

$$(n-2)(n-3) = 30$$

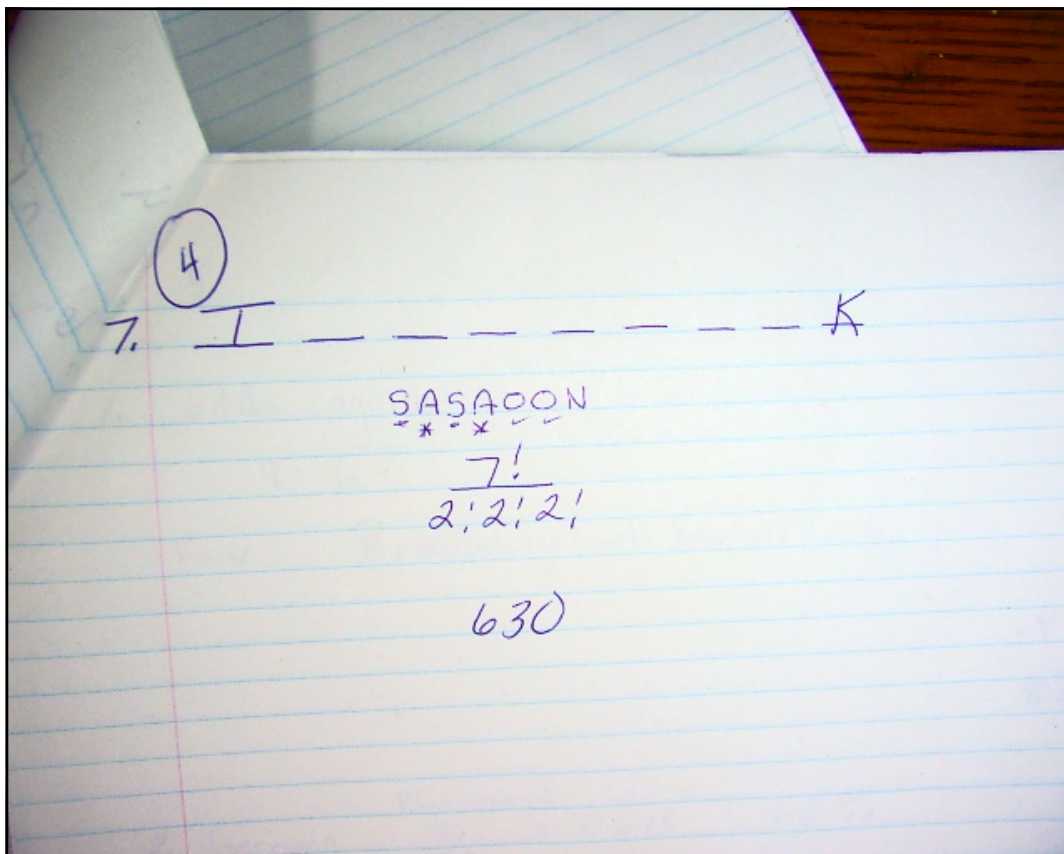
$$n^2 - 3n - 2n + 6 = 30$$

$$n^2 - 5n - 24 = 0$$

$$(n+3)(n-8) = 0$$

$$n = -3 \quad n = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 + -8 = -5 \\ 3 \times -8 = -24 \\ \quad \quad \quad \wedge \\ \quad \quad \quad 1 \quad 24 \\ \quad \quad \quad 2 \quad 12 \\ \quad \quad \quad 3 \quad 8 \end{array}$$



pt. 5

1. odds against  
9:6

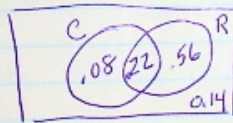
Fav Probability (will happen) =  $\frac{6}{15} =$   
= .4  
= 40%

2. Germain  $P(\text{winning}) = \frac{8}{13} = 0.615 \quad 62\%$

Gabriel  $\frac{7}{11} = 0.636 \quad 64\%$

Start with Gabriel

3. rice 0.78% a)  
 Carrots 0.30%  
 Neither 0.14%



100	78	108
- 14	+ 30	- 86
86	108	22

b) Both 22%

(5)

$$4. P(7 \text{ spades face up}) = \frac{\# \text{ favourable}}{\text{Total \#}}$$

$$= \frac{13 C_7}{52 C_7}$$

<u>spades</u>	Any 7 cards	
$13 C_7$	$52 C_7$	$= \frac{1716}{133784560}$
$\frac{13!}{7!(13-7)!}$	$\frac{52!}{7!(52-7)!}$	$= 1.28 \times 10^{-5}$
		$= 0.0000128$

$= 0.0000128$

5. 3! -----

der  
Counts  
books 8!

$3! \times 8!$

ry Order -----  
10!

$P(3 \text{ books together}) = \frac{\text{favourable}}{\text{Total}}$

$= \frac{3! \cdot 8!}{10!} = \frac{3! \cdot 8!}{10 \times 9 \times 8!} = \frac{3 \times 2}{10 \times 9}$

$= \frac{4}{90} = 0.67\%$



6. a)  $P(\text{both are red}) = \frac{\# \text{ of favourable}}{\text{Total}}$

7 red  
5 blue

2 red. / Any 2  
 $7 \times 6$  /  $12 \times 11$

$= \frac{7 \times 6}{12 \times 11}$

$= \frac{42}{132}$

$= 0.318$

$= 32\%$

The handwritten solution shows the calculation of the probability of drawing two red balls from a set of 7 red and 5 blue balls. It starts with the formula for probability:  $P(\text{both are red}) = \frac{\# \text{ of favourable}}{\text{Total}}$ . It then lists the counts: 7 red and 5 blue. The calculation for the number of favourable outcomes is shown as  $7 \times 6$  (labeled '2 red.') and the total number of possible outcomes as  $12 \times 11$  (labeled 'Any 2'). The final result is  $\frac{42}{132} = 0.318 = 32\%$ .

$$b) P(\text{both are blue}) = \frac{\# \text{ of favourable}}{\text{Total}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{blue} \\ 5 \times 4 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Any 2} \\ 12 \times 11 \end{array} \right. = \frac{5 \times 4}{12 \times 11}$$

$$= \frac{20}{132}$$

$$= 0.1515$$

$$15.15\%$$

5)

$R \ D \ 0.71 \times 0.85 = 0.6035$   
 $R \ N \ 0.71 \times 0.15 = 0.1065$

$B \ D \ 0.29 \times 0.30 = 0.087$   
 $B \ N \ 0.29 \times 0.70 = 0.203$

---

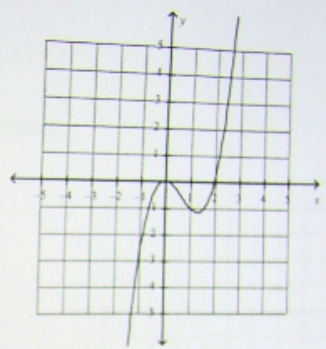
$P(\text{see another dog}) = 0.6035 + 0.087$   
 $0.6905$   
 $69\%$

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

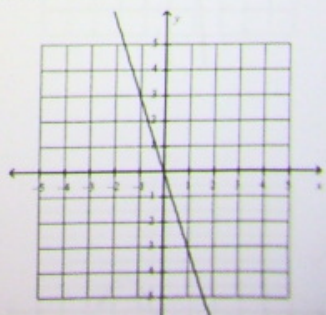
1. Identify this polynomial function:

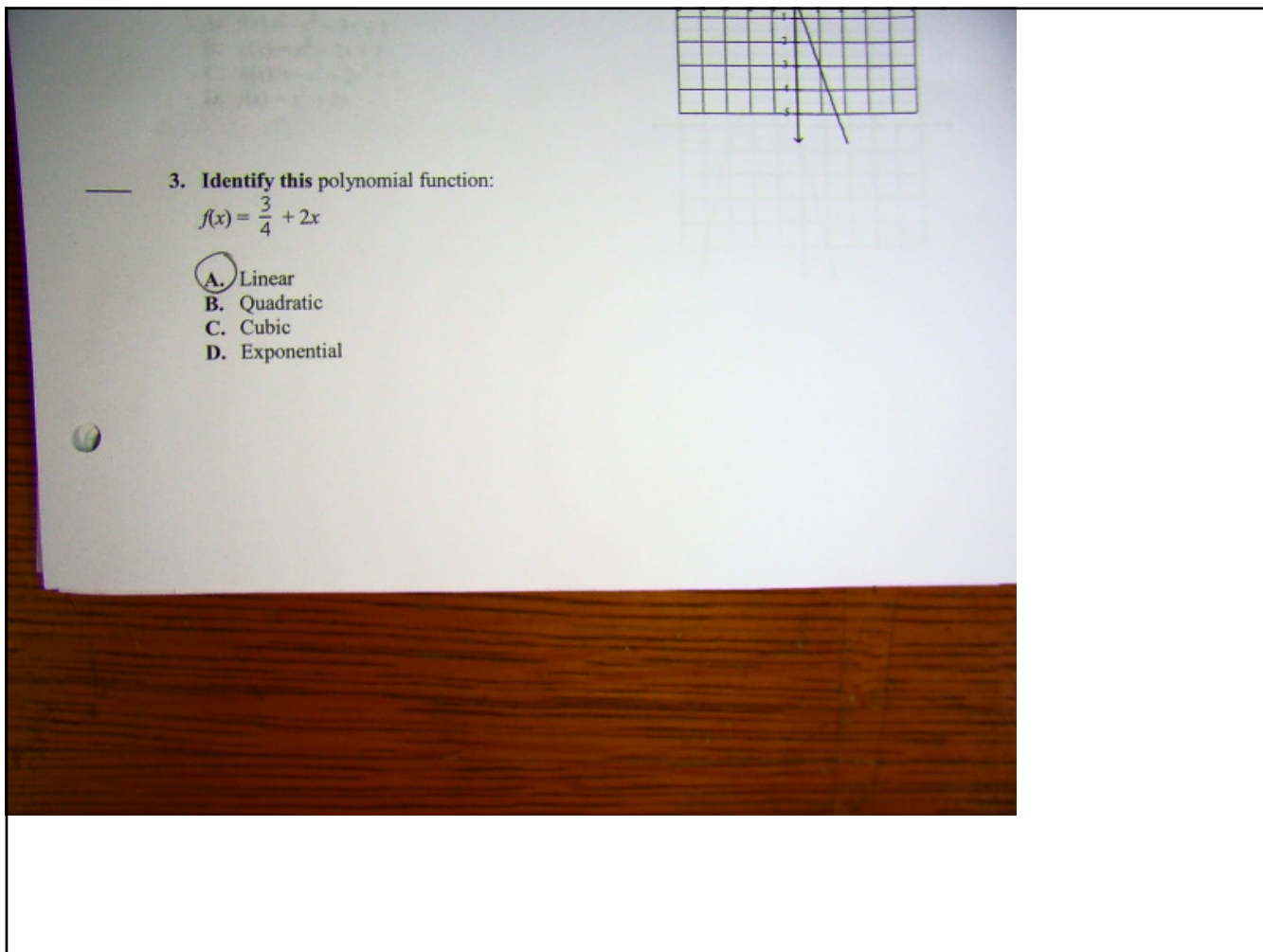
- A. Linear
- B. Quadratic
- C. Cubic
- D. Exponential



2. Determine the number of turning points on this polynomial function:

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3





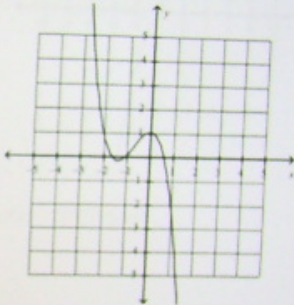
4. Identify this polynomial function:  
 $f(x) = 4x - 2^3 + x$

$= 4x - 8 + x$   
 $= 3x - 8$

A. Linear  
 B. Quadratic  
 C. Cubic  
 D. Exponential

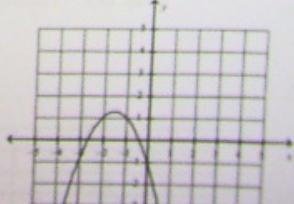
5. Determine the equation of this polynomial function:

A.  $f(x) = -x^2 - 3x - 1$   
 B.  $g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$   
 C.  $h(x) = -x^3 - 2x^2 + 1$   
 D.  $j(x) = x^3 + 2x$



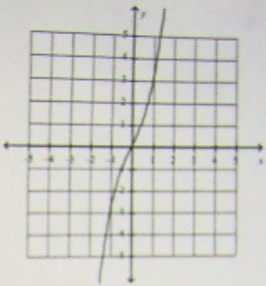
6. Determine the equation of this polynomial function:

A.  $f(x) = -x^2 - 3x - 1$   
 B.  $g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$   
 C.  $h(x) = -x^3 - 2x^2 + 1$   
 D.  $j(x) = x^3 + 2x$



7. Fill in the blanks to describe the end behaviour of this polynomial function:  
 As  $x$  approaches positive infinity,  $y$  approaches \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 0  
 B. Infinity  
 C. -1  
 D. Negative Infinity



8. How many  $x$ -intercepts does the exponential function  $f(x) = 2(10)^x$  have?

A. 0  
 B. 1  
 C. 2  
 D. 3

9. How many turning points does the exponential function  $f(x) = 2(\pi)^x$  have?

A. 0  
 B. 1  
 C. 2  
 D. 3

10. Match the following graph with its function.

A.  $y = 3(0.5)^x$   
 B.  $y = 2(1.25)^x$   
 C.  $y = 0.5(3)^x$   
 D.  $y = 2(0.75)^x$

