

Chapter 4 Homework Solutions

1. a. 0.1

b.

X	P(X=x)	X · P(X=x)
0	0.3	0
1	0.2	0.2
2	0.1	0.2
3	0.4	1.2
		<u>1.6</u>

$\mu = 1.6$

2. a. value of winnings

b. X = winnings

c. 10, 5, -6

d/e

X	P(X=x)	X · P(X=x)
10	1/6	10/6
5	2/6	10/6
-6	3/6	-18/6

f. Yes. The expected winnings are positive. $\mu = +2/6 = +0.33$

3. a/b Investment 1

X	P(X=x)	X · P(X=x)
5,000,000	0.10	500,000
1,000,000	0.30	300,000
-1,000,000	0.60	-600,000
		<u>200,000</u>

$\mu = 200,000$

Investment 2

X	P(X=x)	X · P(X=x)
3,000,000	0.20	600,000
1,000,000	0.40	400,000
-1,000,000	0.40	-400,000
		<u>600,000</u>

$\mu = 600,000$

Investment 3

X	P(X=x)	X · P(X=x)
6,000,000	0.10	600,000
0	0.70	0
-1,000,000	0.20	-200,000
		<u>400,000</u>

$\mu = 400,000$

c. Third, the probability of losing one million dollars is smallest.

d. First, the probability of losing one million dollars is largest.

e. Second

f. a. winnings

b. X = profit (after spending \$20 on tickets)

c. -20, 130

d/e

X	P(X=x)	X · P(X=x)
-20	96/100	-19.2
130	4/100	5.2

$\mu = -14 = \text{expected average winnings per game}$

5. a. 0.20

b. average family size

c.

X	P(X=x)	X · P(X=x)
0	0.10	0
1	0.20	0.20
2	0.30	0.60
3	0.20	0.60
4	0.10	0.40
5	0.05	0.25
6	0.05	0.25
		<u>2.3</u>

d. 2-3 children (probability = 0.50)

6. a. X = number of years to get a B.S.
 b. No one received their B.S. in 0, 1, or 2 years

c.

X	P(X=x)	X · P(X=x)
3	0.05	0.15
4	0.40	1.6
5	0.30	1.5
6	0.15	0.9
7	0.10	0.7
		<u>4.85</u>

$\mu = 4.85 \text{ years}$

7. a. $X =$ number of dice that show 1 (out of 6)

b. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

c. $X \sim B(6, \frac{1}{6})$

d. $\mu = 6(\frac{1}{6}) = 1$

e. $P(X=6) = \text{binompdf}(6, \frac{1}{6}, 6) = 0.00002$

f. $P(X=3) = \text{binompdf}(6, \frac{1}{6}, 3) = 0.054$ ← more likely that 3 dice will show a 1

$P(X=4) = \text{binompdf}(6, \frac{1}{6}, 4) = 0.008$

8. a. $X =$ number of schools in a sample of 13 offering distance learning courses

b. 0, 1, ..., 13

c. $X \sim B(13, 0.92)$

d. $\mu = 13 \cdot (0.92) = 11.96$

e. $P(X \leq 6) = \text{binomcdf}(13, 0.92, 6) = 0.00002$

f. $P(X=0) = \text{binompdf}(13, 0.92, 0) = 0.000000000000005$

$P(X=13) = \text{binomcdf}(13, 0.92, 13) = 0.338$

It is more likely that 13 will offer distance learning courses.

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binompdf(13, .92, 0)
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5.49755814E-15
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9. a. $X =$ number attending Tet festivities in a sample of 12

b. 0, 1, 2, ..., 12

c. $X \sim B(12, 0.18)$

d. $\mu = 12 \cdot (0.18) = 2.16$

e. $P(X \leq 4) = \text{binomcdf}(12, 0.18, 4) = 0.951$

f. $P(X > 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 2) = 1 - \text{binomcdf}(12, 0.18, 2) = 0.370$

↑
complementary
events
↑

10. a. $X =$ number of students in a sample of 22 that attend graduation

b. 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 22

c. $X \sim B(22, 0.85)$

d. $\mu = 22(0.85) = 18.7$

e. $P(X=17) + P(X=18) = \text{binompdf}(22, 0.85, 17) + \text{binompdf}(22, 0.85, 18)$
 $= 0.425$

11. a. $X =$ number of fencers in a sample of 25 fencers who do not use the foil as their main weapon

b. 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 25

c. $X \sim B(25, 0.40)$

d. $\mu = (25)(0.40) = 10$

e. $P(X=6) = \text{binompdf}(25, 0.40, 6) = 0.044$

f. $P(X=25) = \text{binompdf}(25, 0.40, 25) = 0.000000001$

yes

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binompdf(25, .4, 25)
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1.12589991E-10
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12. a. $X =$ number in a sample of 60 seniors who participate in after-school sports

b. 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 60

c. $X \sim B(60, 0.08)$

d. $\mu = (60)(0.08) = 4.8$

e. $P(X=0) = \text{binompdf}(60, 0.08, 0) = 0.007$. Yes

f. $P(X=4) = \text{binompdf}(60, 0.08, 4) = 0.187$

$P(X=5) = \text{binompdf}(60, 0.08, 5) = 0.182$

It is more likely that 4 participated.

13. a. X = number of cookies in a bag of 144 that contain an extra fortune

b. $0, 1, 2, \dots, 144$

c. $X \sim B(144, 0.03)$

d. $\mu = (144)(0.03) = 4.32$

e. $P(X=0) = \text{binompdf}(144, 0.03, 0) = 0.012$

f. $P(X > 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 3) = 1 - \text{binomcdf}(144, 0.03, 3) = 0.630$