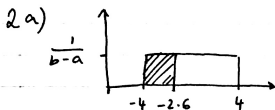


- a) it would be : quicker or easier or cheaper  
 b) a list or register of all the members  
 c) club members

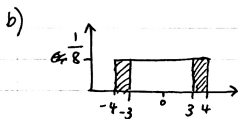


$$P(L < -2.6)$$

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \times (-2.6 - -4)$$

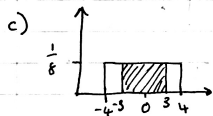
$$= \frac{1}{4 - -4} \times 1.4$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times 1.4 = \underline{0.175}$$



$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{8} \times (4 - 3)$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{8} \times 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$



success = within 3mm

$$1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} = \underline{0.75}$$

$X \sim B(20, 0.75)$  ← not in table  
 $\therefore$  redefine

Redefine success = outside 3mm

$$p = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

probability  $X$  is less than half  $P(X < 10)$   
 $= P(X \leq 9)$

$$= \underline{0.9861}$$

3 a)  $X \sim P_0(7)$

Poisson events occur:

- singly in space or time
- independently of each other (the sale of one house does not influence the sale of the next house)
- at a constant rate

they occur randomly.

b)  $P(X=5)$

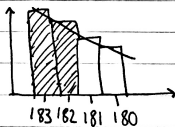
$$e^{-7} \times \frac{7^5}{5!} = 0.1277$$

c)  $P_0(7 \times 24) = P_0(168)$  ← as  $\lambda$  is large use normal approx

$$Y \sim N(168, 168)$$

$P(X > 181) \rightarrow$  NORMAL

continuity correction  
 $P(Y \geq 181.5)$



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

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{181.5 - 168}{\sqrt{168}}$$

$$z = 1.04$$

$$P(Z \geq 1.04) = 1 - \Phi(1.04) = 1 - 0.8508$$

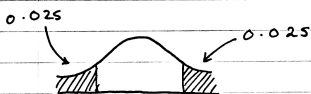
$$= 0.1492$$

$$4) \quad X \sim P_0(1.25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X < 3) &= P(0) + P(1) + P(2) \\ &= e^{-1.25} \times \frac{1.25^0}{0!} + e^{-1.25} \times \frac{1.25^1}{1!} + e^{-1.25} \times \frac{1.25^2}{2!} \\ &= 0.868467 \dots \\ &= \underline{0.8685} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad Y \sim P_0(1.25 \times 4) = Y \sim P_0(5)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} H_0: \lambda = 5 \\ H_1: \lambda \neq 5 \end{array} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} H_0 \\ H_1 \end{array}} \right\} \therefore \text{This is a two tailed test}$$



$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \geq 11) &= 1 - P(Y \leq 10) \\ &= 1 - 0.9863 = \underline{0.0137} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(Y \leq 11) \neq 1$$

$0.0137 < 0.025 \therefore$  it is in the critical region

$\therefore$  reject  $H_0$  and accept  $H_1$ ,  
therefor there is evidence that the rate of break downs has changed

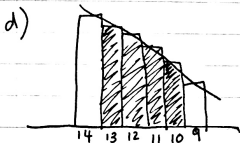
$$5a) \quad X \sim B(10, 0.06)$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad P(X=3) &= \binom{10}{3} (0.06)^3 (0.94)^7 = 0.0168085 \dots \\ &= \underline{0.0168} \end{aligned}$$

c)  $X \sim B(125, 0.06)$

$Y \sim P_0(125 \times 0.06) = Y \sim P_0(7.5)$

$$\begin{aligned} & P(10 \leq X \leq 13) \\ &= P(X \leq 13) - P(X \leq 9) \\ &= 0.9784 - 0.7764 = \underline{\underline{0.2020}} \end{aligned}$$



CONTINUITY  
CORRECTION

~~$Y \sim$~~   $P(9.5 \leq X \leq 13.5)$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2 &= npq = 7.5 \times 0.94 \\ &= 7.05 \end{aligned}$$

$$X \sim N(7.5, 7.05)$$

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

$$P\left(\frac{9.5 - 7.5}{\sqrt{7.05}} \leq X \leq \frac{13.5 - 7.5}{\sqrt{7.05}}\right)$$

$$P(0.75 \leq X \leq 2.26)$$

$$\Phi(2.26) - \Phi(0.75)$$

$$0.9881 - 0.7734 = \underline{\underline{0.2147}}$$

6 a) ~~k~~ area = 1

$$\therefore \frac{1}{k} \int_1^4 (1+x) dx = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{k} \left[ x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_1^4 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{k} \left( 12 - \frac{3}{2} \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{21}{2k} = 1$$

$$21 = 2k \Rightarrow k = \frac{21}{2}$$

b)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+x}{10 \cdot 5} & 1 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ \frac{2}{21}x + \frac{1}{21}x^2 + c & 1 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 1 & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

when  $x = 4$

$$\frac{2}{21}x + \frac{1}{21}x^2 + c = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{21}(4) + \frac{1}{21}(4)^2 - 1 = -c$$

$$-c = \frac{1}{7} \quad c = -\frac{1}{7}$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ \frac{2x+x^2-3}{21} & 1 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 1 & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) } E(x) &= \int x f(x) dx \\
 &= \int_1^4 \frac{2}{21} x(x+1) dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{21} \int_1^4 x^2 + x dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{21} \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{21} \left( \frac{88}{3} - \frac{5}{6} \right) \\
 &= \frac{19}{7} \approx 2.71
 \end{aligned}$$

d) median  $f(m) = 0.5$

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{21} = 0.5$$

$$x^2 + 2x - \frac{27}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4\left(-\frac{27}{2}\right)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{58}}{2}$$

$$x = 2.81 \dots \quad \text{or } x = -4.81 \dots$$

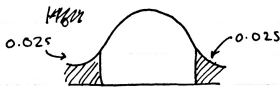
$$\underline{\underline{x = 2.81}}$$

e) pdf reaches highest point at 4  
 $\therefore$  mode = 4

f) negative skew if:  
 $\text{mean} < \text{median} < \text{mode}$   
 $2.71 < 2.81 < 4$

$\therefore$  distribution is negatively skewed.

7a)  $X \sim B(25, 0.2)$



from table

$$P(X \leq 1) = 0.0274$$

$$P(X \leq 9) = 0.9287$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{critical when } P(X \geq 10) = 0.0173$$

critical region ( $X \leq 1 \cup X \geq 10$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \alpha / \text{significance level} &= 0.0173 + 0.0274 \\ &= 0.0447 \\ &= \underline{4.47\%} \end{aligned}$$

c)  $Y \sim B(20, 0.2)$   
 $\rightarrow$  one tailed



$$H_0: p = 0.2$$

$$H_1: p < 0.2$$

$$P(Y \leq 2) = \overset{0.2061}{\cancel{0.0261}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y \geq 2) &= 1 - P(Y \leq 1) \\ &= 1 - 0.0692 \\ &= 0.9308 \end{aligned}$$

$$0.2061 > 0.1$$

numbers are very close  $\therefore$  there is insignificant evidence to reject  $H_0$  or  $H_1$ , or to suggest proportion of defective bowls has decreased