

$$1. m = 70(0.5) + 71(0.2) + 72(0.1) + 73(0.2) = 71$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^2 &= (70-71)^2(0.5) + (71-71)^2(0.2) + (72-71)^2(0.1) + (73-71)^2(0.2) \\ &= 0.5 + 0 + 0.1 + 0.8 \\ &= 1.4\end{aligned}$$

$$2. \mu = -1\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) + 0\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + 1\left(\frac{2}{8}\right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^2 &= (-1-0)^2\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}-0\right)^2\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) + (0-0)^2\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}-0\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + (1-0)^2\left(\frac{2}{8}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{32} + 0 + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{2}{8} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

3. B

4. C

$$5. a. \mu_A = -10(0.2) + 20(0.2) + 25(0.6) = 17$$

$$\mu_B = 0(0.3) + 10(0.4) + 30(0.3) = 13$$

$$\sigma_A^2 = (-10-17)^2(0.2) + (20-17)^2(0.2) + (25-17)^2(0.6) = 145.8 + 1.8 + 38.4 = 186$$

$$\sigma_B^2 = (0-13)^2(0.3) + (10-13)^2(0.4) + (30-13)^2(0.3) = 50.7 + 3.6 + 86.7 = 141$$

b. Investment A

c. Investment B

6.	Golfer A		Golfer B	
	Score	Frequency	Score	Frequency
	39	2	40	3
	40	6	41	4
	41	7	42	5
	42	1	43	6
	43	3	44	2
	44	1		

$$\begin{aligned}a. \bar{X}_A &= \frac{39(2) + 40(6) + 41(7) + 42(1) + 43(3) + 44(1)}{20} \\ &= \frac{820}{20} \\ &= 41\end{aligned}$$

$$s_A^2 = \frac{1}{19}[(39-41)^2(2) + (40-41)^2(6) + (41-41)^2(7) + (42-41)^2(1) + (43-41)^2(3) + (44-41)^2(1)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{19}[8 + 6 + 0 + 1 + 12 + 9] \\
&= \frac{36}{19} \\
&\approx 1.895 \\
\bar{X}_B &= \frac{40(3) + 41(4) + 42(5) + 43(6) + 44(2)}{20} \\
&= \frac{840}{20} \\
&= 42 \\
s_B^2 &= \frac{1}{19}[(40 - 42)^2(3) + (41 - 42)^2(4) + (42 - 42)^2(5) + (43 - 42)^2(6) + (44 - 42)^2(2)] \\
&= \frac{1}{19}[12 + 4 + 0 + 6 + 8] \\
&= \frac{30}{19} \\
&\approx 1.579
\end{aligned}$$

b. Golfer A is better.

c. Golfer B is more consistent.

7. a. $\mu_A = 100(0.1) + 101(0.2) + 102(0.3) + 103(0) + 104(0) + 105(0.2) + 106(0.2) = 103$

$$\sigma_A^2 = (100 - 103)^2(0.1) + (101 - 103)^2(0.2) + \dots + (106 - 103)^2(0.2) = 4.6$$

$$\mu_B = 100(0) + 101(0.2) + 102(0) + 103(0.2) + 104(0.1) + 105(0.2) + 106(0.3) = 104$$

$$\sigma_B^2 = (100 - 104)^2(0) + (101 - 104)^2(0.2) + \dots + (106 - 104)^2(0.3) = 3.4$$

b. Business B

c. Business B

8. a.

Student A		Student B	
Grade	Relative Frequency	Grade	Relative Frequency
4	0.3	4	0.6
3	0.3	3	0.1
2	0.3	2	0
1	0.1	1	0.3

$$\mu_A = 4(0.3) + 3(0.3) + 2(0.3) + 1(0.1) = 2.8$$

$$\sigma_A^2 = (4 - 2.8)^2(0.3) + (3 - 2.8)^2(0.3) + (2 - 2.8)^2(0.3) + (1 - 2.8)^2(0.1) = 0.96$$

$$\mu_B = 4(0.6) + 3(0.1) + 2(0) + 1(0.3) = 3$$

$$\sigma_B^2 = (4 - 3)^2(0.6) + (3 - 3)^2(0.1) + (2 - 3)^2(0) + (1 - 3)^2(0.3) = 1.8$$

b. Student B

c. Student A

9. The number of heads is a binomial random variable X with $n = 10$, $p = 0.5$ so $\mu_X = 10 \times 0.5 = 5$,
 $\sigma_X = \sqrt{10 \times 0.5 \times 0.5} \approx 1.581$.
10. The number of times the sum seven appears is a binomial random variable X with $n = 720$, $p = \frac{1}{6}$ so
 $\mu_X = 720 \times \frac{1}{6} = 120$, $\sigma_X = \sqrt{720 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{6}} = 10$.
11. The number of smart thermostats is a binomial random variable X with $n = 200$, $p = 0.015$ so
 $\mu_X = 200 \times 0.015 = 3$, $\sigma_X = \sqrt{200 \times 0.015 \times 0.985} \approx 1.719$.
12. The number of successful free throws is a binomial random variable X with $n = 20$, $p = \frac{3}{5}$ so $\mu_X = 20 \times \frac{3}{5} = 12$,
 $\sigma_X = \sqrt{20 \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{5}} \approx 2.191$.
13. a. $35 - c = 25$ and $35 + c = 45$ $c = 10$.
 Probability $\geq 1 - \frac{5^2}{10^2} = 1 - \frac{25}{100} = .75$
- b. $35 - c = 20$ and $35 + c = 50$ $c = 15$
 Probability $\geq 1 - \frac{5^2}{15^2} \approx 0.89$
- c. $35 - c = 29$ and $35 + c = 41$ $c = 6$
 Probability $\geq 1 - \frac{5^2}{6^2} \approx 0.31$
14. a. $8 - c = 6$ and $8 + c = 10$ $c = 2$
 Probability $\geq 1 - \frac{0.4^2}{2^2} = 0.96$
- b. $8 - c = 7.2$ and $8 + c = 8.8$ $c = .8$
 Probability $\geq 1 - \frac{0.4^2}{0.8^2} = 0.75$
- c. $8 - c = 7.5$ and $8 + c = 8.5$ $c = .5$
 Probability $\geq 1 - \frac{0.4^2}{0.5^2} = 0.36$
15. $\mu = 3000$, $\sigma = 250$
 $3000 - c = 2000$ and $3000 + c = 4000$ $c = 1000$
 Probability $\geq 1 - \frac{250^2}{1000^2} = 0.9375$
 Number of bulbs to replace: $\geq 5000(0.9375) \approx 4688$