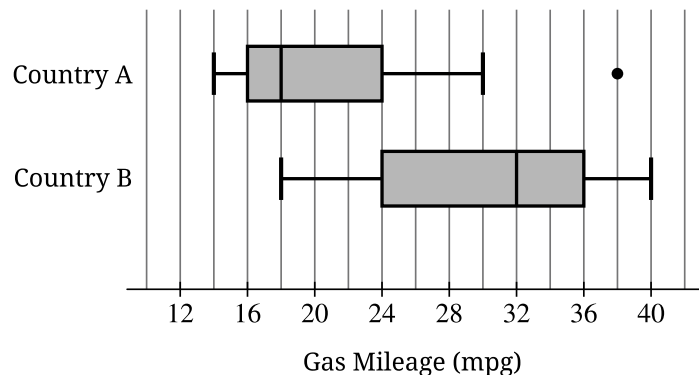


1. The manager of an automotive company is interested in comparing the gas mileages for cars manufactured in Country A and cars manufactured in Country B. The manager selected a random sample of 100 cars manufactured in Country A and a random sample of 100 cars manufactured in Country B. The gas mileages for each sample, in miles per gallon (mpg), are summarized in the boxplots.

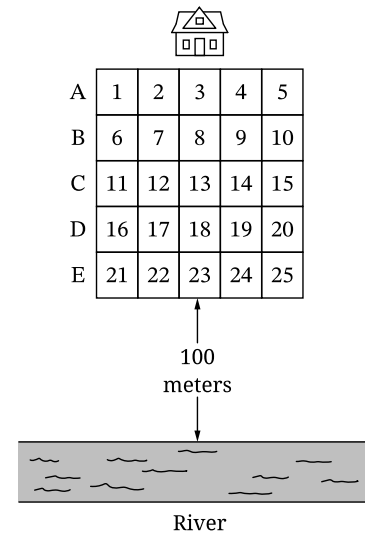
Boxplots of Gas Mileage for Each Country



- A. Compare the distributions of gas mileage for the sample of cars manufactured in Country A and the sample of cars manufactured in Country B.
- B. For the distribution of gas mileage for the sample of cars manufactured in Country A, would you expect the mean to be greater than 18 mpg, less than 18 mpg, or equal to 18 mpg? Justify your answer.
- C. The manager will create a new boxplot with the combined data from the sample of cars manufactured in Country A and the sample of cars manufactured in Country B.
- What is the range of the combined data set? Justify your answer.
 - What is a possible value of the median of the combined data set? Justify your answer by referencing the boxplots shown.

2. Aphids are tiny insects that feed on plants such as cabbage plants. A farmer wants to reduce the number of aphids in a cabbage field. A river is located 100 meters south of the cabbage field. The farmer divides the field into 25 regions of equal size, as shown in the diagram. Each region has approximately the same number of cabbage plants.

Farmer's House and Cabbage Field



The farmer would like to estimate the proportion of cabbage plants in the field that are affected by aphids and believes that the extent of aphid damage is greater for the regions in the cabbage field closer to the river. To obtain the estimate, the farmer is considering three sampling methods.

- Sampling method I: Select region 3, which is closest to the farmer's house and farthest from the river. Examine every cabbage plant in the region for aphid damage.
- Sampling method II: Randomly select one row (A, B, C, D, or E). For every region in the selected row, examine every cabbage plant for aphid damage.
- Sampling method III: Randomly select one region from each of rows A, B, C, D, and E. For each selected region, examine every cabbage plant for aphid damage.

- A. Explain whether sampling method I is an appropriate sampling method for the farmer to use to estimate the proportion of cabbage plants in the field that are damaged by aphids.
- B. Using sampling method II, the farmer randomly selected row E and examined every cabbage plant in row E. If the farmer's belief is correct, determine whether the selection of row E is likely to provide an overestimate or an underestimate of the proportion of cabbage plants in the field that are damaged by aphids. Justify your answer.
- C. Using the information provided in the diagram of the cabbage field, describe how to implement sampling method III, which requires a random selection of one region from each of rows A, B, C, D, and E.

3. Ms. Fey is a manager at a restaurant. To improve the dining experience for her customers, she uses a digital music service to create a playlist of songs that will be played in the restaurant. The playlist contains 1,000 songs and consists of four different types of music in the following quantities: 200 country songs, 400 pop songs, 100 rock songs, and 300 jazz songs. The digital music service will select songs at random from the playlist to be played in the restaurant. Any song can be replayed at any time.
- A.
- i. Suppose one song is selected at random to be played. What is the probability that the song is a rock song? Show your work.
 - ii. Suppose two songs are selected at random to be played. What is the probability that both songs are rock songs? Show your work.
- B. In every one-hour period, 20 songs will be played at random and any song can be replayed at any time. Ms. Fey is interested in how many rock songs will be played in a typical one-hour period.
- i. Define the random variable of interest to Ms. Fey, and state how the random variable is distributed.
 - ii. What is the expected value for the random variable in part B (i)? Show your work.
- C. Recall that in every one-hour period, 20 songs will be played at random and any song can be replayed at any time.
- i. Determine the probability that 4 or more rock songs in a particular one-hour period will be played. Show your work.
 - ii. Suppose 4 rock songs are played during a particular one-hour period. Does this provide strong evidence that the song selection process was not truly random? Justify your answer without performing an inference procedure.
4. A software application (app) lets users enter questions to receive answers in the form of images, texts, or videos. Research indicates that 22 percent of high school students in Country W use the app to help them with their homework at least once per week. Karen is an AP Statistics student in Country W at a high school that has more than 2,000 students. She believes the proportion of all students at her school who use the app to help them with their homework at least once per week is greater than the proportion for her country. To investigate her belief, she took a simple random sample of 130 students from her school and found that 38 of the sampled students use the app to help them with their homework at least once per week.
- Is there convincing statistical evidence, at a 0.05 significance level, to support Karen's belief? Justify your answer with the appropriate inference procedure.

I. Descriptive Statistics

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$
$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$
$$r = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s_x} \right) \left(\frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{s_y} \right)$$
$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$
$$\bar{y} = a + b\bar{x}$$
$$b = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$$

II. Probability and Distributions

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

Probability Distribution	Mean	Standard Deviation
Discrete random variable, X	$\mu_X = E(X) = \sum x_i P(x_i)$	$\sigma_X = \sqrt{\sum (x_i - \mu_X)^2 P(x_i)}$
If X has a binomial distribution with parameters n and p , then: $P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$ where $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$	$\mu_X = np$	$\sigma_X = \sqrt{np(1-p)}$
If X has a geometric distribution with parameter p , then: $P(X = x) = (1-p)^{x-1} p$ where $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$	$\mu_X = \frac{1}{p}$	$\sigma_X = \frac{\sqrt{1-p}}{p}$

STATISTICS

SECTION II, Part B

Suggested Time—25 minutes

1 Question

Directions: Show all your work. Indicate clearly the methods you use, because you will be scored on the correctness of your methods as well as on the accuracy and completeness of your results and explanations.

A jewelry company uses a machine to apply a coating of gold on a certain style of necklace. The amount of gold applied to a necklace is approximately normally distributed. When the machine is working properly, the amount of gold applied to a necklace has a mean of 300 milligrams (mg) and standard deviation of 5 mg.

- (a) A necklace is randomly selected from the necklaces produced by the machine. Assuming that the machine is working properly, calculate the probability that the amount of gold applied to the necklace is between 296 mg and 304 mg.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 6** on this page.

The jewelry company wants to make sure the machine is working properly. Each day, Cleo, a statistician at the jewelry company, will take a random sample of the necklaces produced that day. Each selected necklace will be melted down and the amount of the gold applied to that necklace will be determined. Because a necklace must be destroyed to determine the amount of gold that was applied, Cleo will use random samples of size $n = 2$ necklaces.

Cleo starts by considering the mean amount of gold being applied to the necklaces. After Cleo takes a random sample of $n = 2$ necklaces, she computes the sample mean amount of gold applied to the two necklaces.

- (b) Suppose the machine is working properly with a population mean amount of gold being applied of 300 mg and a population standard deviation of 5 mg.
- (i) Calculate the probability that the sample mean amount of gold applied to a random sample of $n = 2$ necklaces will be greater than 303 mg.

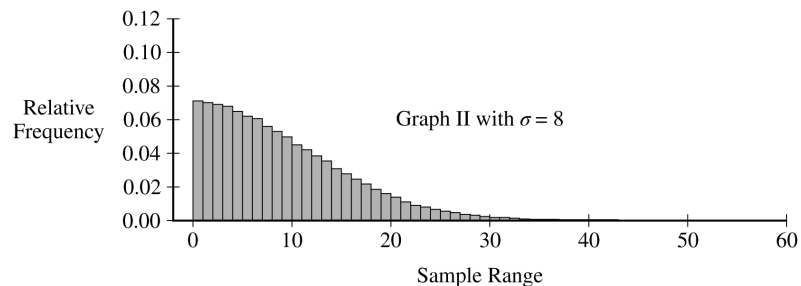
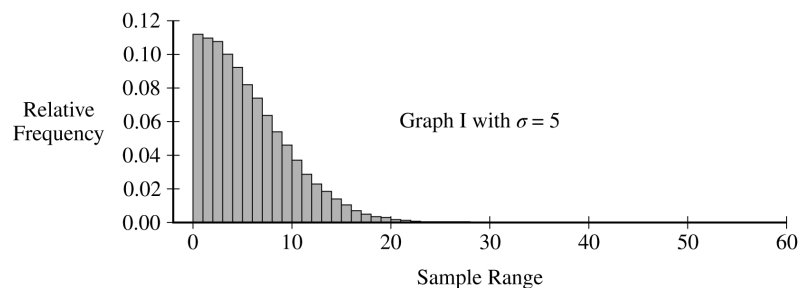
- (ii) Suppose Cleo took a random sample of $n = 2$ necklaces that resulted in a sample mean amount of gold applied of 303 mg. Would that result indicate that the population mean amount of gold being applied by the machine is different from 300 mg? Justify your answer without performing an inference procedure.

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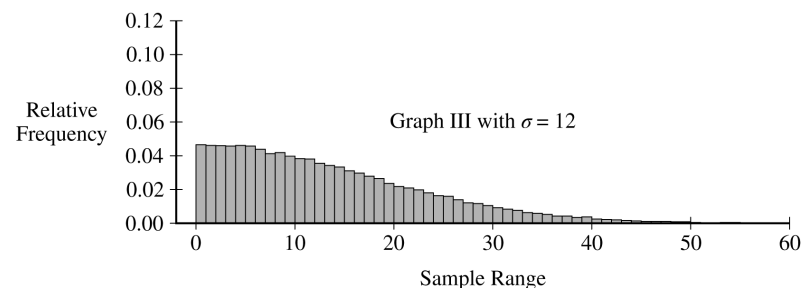
Continue your response to **QUESTION 6** on this page.

Now, Cleo will consider the variation in the amount of gold the machine applies to the necklaces. Because of the small sample size, $n = 2$, Cleo will use the sample range of the data for the two randomly selected necklaces, rather than the sample standard deviation.

Cleo will investigate the behavior of the range for samples of size $n = 2$. She will simulate the sampling distribution of the range of the amount of gold applied to two randomly sampled necklaces. Cleo generates 100,000 random samples of size $n = 2$ independent values from a normal distribution with mean $\mu = 300$ and standard deviation $\sigma = 5$. The range is calculated for the two observations in each sample. The simulated sampling distribution of the range is shown in Graph I. This process is repeated using $\sigma = 8$, as shown in Graph II, and again using $\sigma = 12$, as shown in Graph III.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 6** on this page.

(c) Use the information in the graphs to complete the following.

- (i) Describe the sampling distribution of the sample range for random samples of size $n = 2$ from a normal distribution with standard deviation $\sigma = 5$, as shown in Graph I.

- (ii) Describe how the sampling distribution of the sample range for samples of size $n = 2$ changes as the value of the population standard deviation σ increases.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 9** on this page.

Recall that Cleo needs to consider both the mean and standard deviation of the amount of gold applied to necklaces to determine whether the machine is working properly. Suppose that one month later, Cleo is again checking the machine to make sure it is working properly. Cleo takes a random sample of 2 necklaces and calculates the sample mean amount of gold applied as 303 mg and the sample range as 10 mg.

- (d) Recall that the machine is working properly if the amount of gold applied to the necklaces has a mean of 300 mg and standard deviation of 5 mg.
- (i) Consider Cleo's range of 10 mg from the sample of size $n = 2$. If the machine is working properly with a standard deviation of 5 mg, is a sample range of 10 mg unusual? Justify your answer.
- (ii) Do Cleo's sample mean of 303 mg and range of 10 mg indicate that the machine is not working properly? Explain your answer.

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Probability

Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

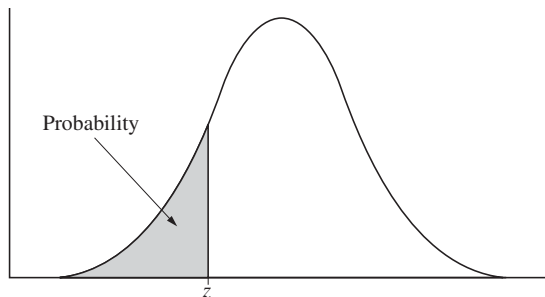


Table A Standard normal probabilities

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

Probability

Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

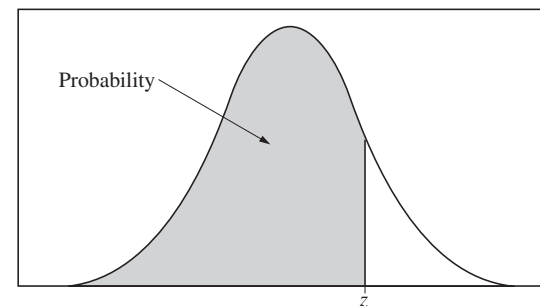
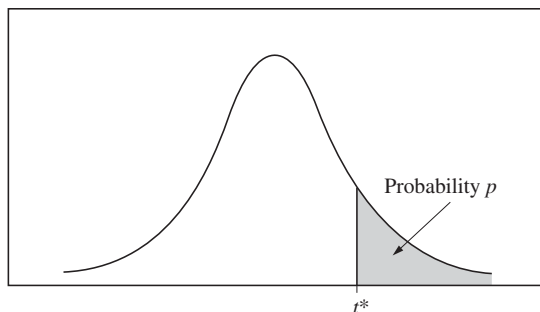


Table A (Continued)

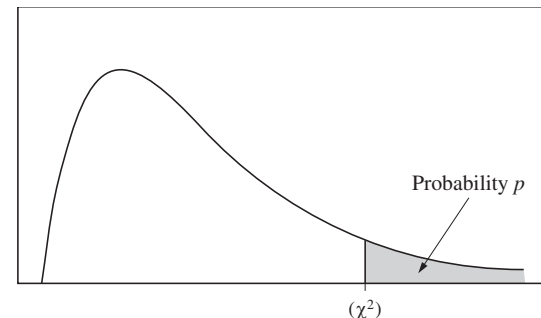
z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

Table entry for p and C is the point t^* with probability p lying above it and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^* .

Table B t distribution critical values

df	Tail probability p										
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3	318.3
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.611
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937	3.261
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887	3.195
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871	3.174
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813	3.098
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.091
50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 95% 96% 98% 99% 99.5% 99.8% 99.9%											
Confidence level C											

Table entry for p is the point (χ^2) with probability p lying above it.

Table C χ^2 critical values

df	Tail probability p										
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4