

5. A researcher is investigating whether there is an association among professional athletes between age-group (in years) and type of sport played (basketball, football, baseball). The age-group and type of sport played for all 4,193 professional athletes in these sports for a recent year are given in the two-way table.

Age-Group by Type of Sport Played

Age (years)	Basketball	Football	Baseball	Total
Age < 25	232	807	259	1,298
$25 \leq \text{Age} < 30$	175	1,326	620	2,121
$30 \leq \text{Age} < 35$	90	287	276	653
$35 \leq \text{Age}$	19	41	61	121
Total	516	2,461	1,216	4,193

Part A

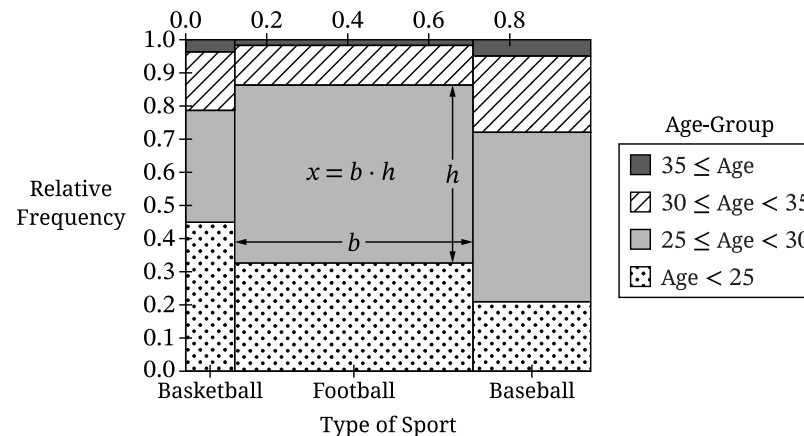
Consider the two-way table.

- What is the probability a randomly selected professional athlete is a football player? Show your work.
- What is the probability a randomly selected professional athlete is in the age-group of " $25 \leq \text{Age} < 30$ " given they are a football player? Show your work.

Part B

A mosaic plot was constructed using the information in the two-way table. Use the mosaic plot to answer the following questions.

Relative Frequency of Age-Group by Type of Sport Played



- The b and h displayed in the mosaic plot each represent a probability calculated in part A. Which probability does b correspond to: the probability calculated in part A (i) or the probability calculated in part A (ii)?
- What probability does the x displayed in the mosaic plot represent in context?

Part C

Use the information to answer the following questions.

- Are the events "Baseball" and " $35 \leq \text{Age}$ " mutually exclusive events? Explain.
- Are the events "Baseball" and " $35 \leq \text{Age}$ " independent events? Show your work.

Part D

Consider the data of all professional athletes from the two-way table. Determine if it is appropriate to carry out a chi-square test for independence to investigate whether there is an association between age-group and sport played using these data. Explain your answer.

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.

- Suppose one song is selected at random to be played. What is the probability that the song is a rock song? Show your work.
- 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.

- Define the random variable of interest to Ms. Fey, and state how the random variable is distributed.
- 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.

- Determine the probability that 4 or more rock songs in a particular one-hour period will be played. Show your work.
- 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.

3. A medical researcher surveyed a large group of men and women about whether they take medicine as prescribed. The responses were categorized as never, sometimes, or always. The relative frequency of each category is shown in the table.

	Never	Sometimes	Always	Total
Men	0.0564	0.2016	0.2120	0.4700
Women	0.0636	0.1384	0.3280	0.5300
Total	0.1200	0.3400	0.5400	1.0000

(a) One person from those surveyed will be selected at random.

- What is the probability that the person selected will be someone whose response is never and who is a woman?
- What is the probability that the person selected will be someone whose response is never or who is a woman?
- What is the probability that the person selected will be someone whose response is never given that the person is a woman?

(b) For the people surveyed, are the events of being a person whose response is never and being a woman independent? Justify your answer.

(c) Assume that, in a large population, the probability that a person will always take medicine as prescribed is 0.54. If 5 people are selected at random from the population, what is the probability that at least 4 of the people selected will always take medicine as prescribed? Support your answer.

3. A grocery store purchases melons from two distributors, J and K. Distributor J provides melons from organic farms. The distribution of the diameters of the melons from Distributor J is approximately normal with mean 133 millimeters (mm) and standard deviation 5 mm.
- (a) For a melon selected at random from Distributor J, what is the probability that the melon will have a diameter greater than 137 mm?
- Distributor K provides melons from nonorganic farms. The probability is 0.8413 that a melon selected at random from Distributor K will have a diameter greater than 137 mm. For all the melons at the grocery store, 70 percent of the melons are provided by Distributor J and 30 percent are provided by Distributor K.
- (b) For a melon selected at random from the grocery store, what is the probability that the melon will have a diameter greater than 137 mm?
- (c) Given that a melon selected at random from the grocery store has a diameter greater than 137 mm, what is the probability that the melon will be from Distributor J?

STATISTICS

SECTION II

Part B

Question 6

Spend about 25 minutes on this part of the exam.

Percent of Section II score—25

- 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.
6. Consider an experiment in which two men and two women will be randomly assigned to either a treatment group or a control group in such a way that each group has two people. The people are identified as Man 1, Man 2, Woman 1, and Woman 2. The six possible arrangements are shown below.

Arrangement A		Arrangement B		Arrangement C	
Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control
Man 1	Woman 1	Man 1	Man 2	Man 1	Man 2
Man 2	Woman 2	Woman 1	Woman 2	Woman 2	Woman 1

Arrangement D		Arrangement E		Arrangement F	
Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control
Woman 1	Man 1	Man 2	Man 1	Man 2	Man 1
Woman 2	Man 2	Woman 2	Woman 1	Woman 1	Woman 2

- Two possible methods of assignment are being considered: the sequential coin flip method, as described in part (a), and the chip method, as described in part (b). For each method, the order of the assignment will be Man 1, Man 2, Woman 1, Woman 2.
- (a) For the sequential coin flip method, a fair coin is flipped until one group has two people. An outcome of tails assigns the person to the treatment group, and an outcome of heads assigns the person to the control group. As soon as one group has two people, the remaining people are automatically assigned to the other group.
- (i) Complete the table below by calculating the probability of each arrangement occurring if the sequential coin flip method is used.

Arrangement	A	B	C	D	E	F
Probability						

- (ii) For the sequential coin flip method, what is the probability that Man 1 and Man 2 are assigned to the same group?

The six arrangements are repeated below.

Arrangement A		Arrangement B		Arrangement C	
Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control
Man 1	Woman 1	Man 1	Man 2	Man 1	Man 2
Man 2	Woman 2	Woman 1	Woman 2	Woman 2	Woman 1

Arrangement D		Arrangement E		Arrangement F	
Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control
Woman 1	Man 1	Man 2	Man 1	Man 2	Man 1
Woman 2	Man 2	Woman 2	Woman 1	Woman 1	Woman 2

- (b) For the chip method, two chips are marked “treatment” and two chips are marked “control.” Each person selects one chip at random without replacement.
- (i) Complete the table below by calculating the probability of each arrangement occurring if the chip method is used.

Arrangement	A	B	C	D	E	F
Probability						

- (ii) For the chip method, what is the probability that Man 1 and Man 2 are assigned to the same group?
- (c) Sixteen participants consisting of 10 students and 6 teachers at an elementary school will be used for an experiment to determine lunch preference for the school population of students and teachers. As the participants enter the school cafeteria for lunch, they will be randomly assigned to receive one of two lunches so that 8 will receive a salad, and 8 will receive a grilled cheese sandwich. The students will enter the cafeteria first, and the teachers will enter next. Which method, the sequential coin flip method or the chip method, should be used to assign the treatments? Justify your choice.

STOP
END OF EXAM

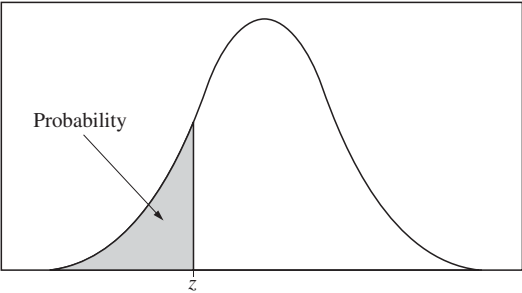


Table A Standard normal probabilities

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

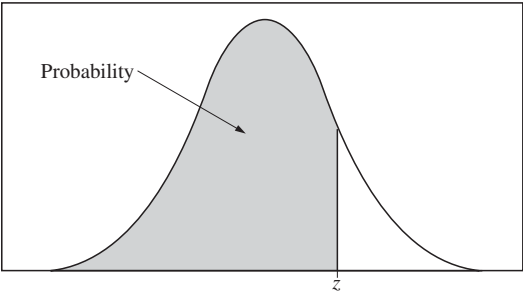


Table entry for z is the probability lying below z .

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

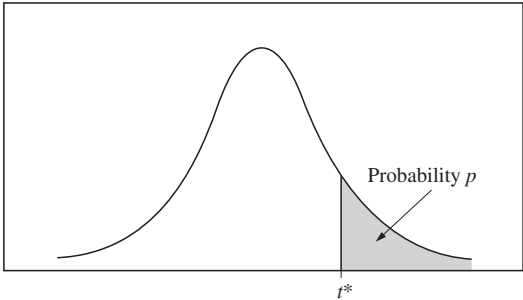
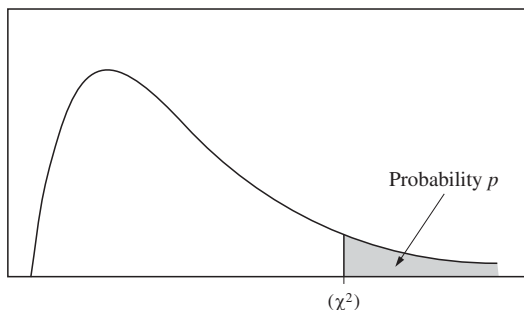


Table entry for p and C is the point t^* with probability p lying above it and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^* .

Table B t distribution critical values

df	Tail probability p									
	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3
2	.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09
3	.765	.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453
4	.741	.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598
5	.727	.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773
6	.718	.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317
7	.711	.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029
8	.706	.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833
9	.703	.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690
10	.700	.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581
11	.697	.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497
12	.695	.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428
13	.694	.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372
14	.692	.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326
15	.691	.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286
16	.690	.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252
17	.689	.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222
18	.688	.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197
19	.688	.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174
20	.687	.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153
21	.686	.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135
22	.686	.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119
23	.685	.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104
24	.685	.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091
25	.684	.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078
26	.684	.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067
27	.684	.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057
28	.683	.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047
29	.683	.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038
30	.683	.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030
40	.681	.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971
50	.679	.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937
60	.679	.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915
80	.678	.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887
100	.677	.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871
1000	.675	.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813
∞	.674	.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807
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	.0005
1	1.32	1.64	2.07	2.71	3.84	5.02	5.41	6.63	7.88	9.14	10.83	12.12
2	2.77	3.22	3.79	4.61	5.99	7.38	7.82	9.21	10.60	11.98	13.82	15.20
3	4.11	4.64	5.32	6.25	7.81	9.35	9.84	11.34	12.84	14.32	16.27	17.73
4	5.39	5.99	6.74	7.78	9.49	11.14	11.67	13.28	14.86	16.42	18.47	20.00
5	6.63	7.29	8.12	9.24	11.07	12.83	13.39	15.09	16.75	18.39	20.51	22.11
6	7.84	8.56	9.45	10.64	12.59	14.45	15.03	16.81	18.55	20.25	22.46	24.10
7	9.04	9.80	10.75	12.02	14.07	16.01	16.62	18.48	20.28	22.04	24.32	26.02
8	10.22	11.03	12.03	13.36	15.51	17.53	18.17	20.09	21.95	23.77	26.12	27.87
9	11.39	12.24	13.29	14.68	16.92	19.02	19.68	21.67	23.59	25.46	27.88	29.67
10	12.55	13.44	14.53	15.99	18.31	20.48	21.16	23.21	25.19	27.11	29.59	31.42
11	13.70	14.63	15.77	17.28	19.68	21.92	22.62	24.72	26.76	28.73	31.26	33.14
12	14.85	15.81	16.99	18.55	21.03	23.34	24.05	26.22	28.30	30.32	32.91	34.82
13	15.98	16.98	18.20	19.81	22.36	24.74	25.47	27.69	29.82	31.88	34.53	36.48
14	17.12	18.15	19.41	21.06	23.68	26.12	26.87	29.14	31.32	33.43	36.12	38.11
15	18.25	19.31	20.60	22.31	25.00	27.49	28.26	30.58	32.80	34.95	37.70	39.72
16	19.37	20.47	21.79	23.54	26.30	28.85	29.63	32.00	34.27	36.46	39.25	41.31
17	20.49	21.61	22.98	24.77	27.59	30.19	31.00	33.41	35.72	37.95	40.79	42.88
18	21.60	22.76	24.16	25.99	28.87	31.53	32.35	34.81	37.16	39.42	42.31	44.43
19	22.72	23.90	25.33	27.20	30.14	32.85	33.69	36.19	38.58	40.88	43.82	45.97
20	23.83	25.04	26.50	28.41	31.41	34.17	35.02	37.57	40.00	42.34	45.31	47.50
21	24.93	26.17	27.66	29.62	32.67	35.48	36.34	38.93	41.40	43.78	46.80	49.01
22	26.04	27.30	28.82	30.81	33.92	36.78	37.66	40.29	42.80	45.20	48.27	50.51
23	27.14	28.43	29.98	32.01	35.17	38.08	38.97	41.64	44.18	46.62	49.73	52.00
24	28.24	29.55	31.13	33.20	36.42	39.36	40.27	42.98	45.56	48.03	51.18	53.48
25	29.34	30.68	32.28	34.38	37.65	40.65	41.57	44.31	46.93	49.44	52.62	54.95
26	30.43	31.79	33.43	35.56	38.89	41.92	42.86	45.64	48.29	50.83	54.05	56.41
27	31.53	32.91	34.57	36.74	40.11	43.19	44.14	46.96	49.64	52.22	55.48	57.86
28	32.62	34.03	35.71	37.92	41.34	44.46	45.42	48.28	50.99	53.59	56.89	59.30
29	33.71	35.14	36.85	39.09	42.56	45.72	46.69	49.59	52.34	54.97	58.30	60.73
30	34.80	36.25	37.99	40.26	43.77	46.98	47.96	50.89	53.67	56.33	59.70	62.16
40	45.62	47.27	49.24	51.81	55.76	59.34	60.44	63.69	66.77	69.70	73.40	76.09
50	56.33	58.16	60.35	63.17	67.50	71.42	72.61	76.15	79.49	82.66	86.66	89.56
60	66.98	68.97	71.34	74.40	79.08	83.30	84.58	88.38	91.95	95.34	99.61	102.7
80	88.13	90.41	93.11	96.58	101.9	106.6	108.1	112.3	116.3	120.1	124.8	128.3
100	109.1	111.7	114.7	118.5	124.3	129.6	131.1	135.8	140.2	144.3	149.4	153.2

4. A company manufactures model rockets that require igniters to launch. Once an igniter is used to launch a rocket, the igniter cannot be reused. Sometimes an igniter fails to operate correctly, and the rocket does not launch. The company estimates that the overall failure rate, defined as the percent of all igniters that fail to operate correctly, is 15 percent.

A company engineer develops a new igniter, called the super igniter, with the intent of lowering the failure rate. To test the performance of the super igniters, the engineer uses the following process.

Step 1: One super igniter is selected at random and used in a rocket.

Step 2: If the rocket launches, another super igniter is selected at random and used in a rocket.

Step 2 is repeated until the process stops. The process stops when a super igniter fails to operate correctly or 32 super igniters have successfully launched rockets, whichever comes first. Assume that super igniter failures are independent.

- If the failure rate of the super igniters is 15 percent, what is the probability that the first 30 super igniters selected using the testing process successfully launch rockets?
- Given that the first 30 super igniters successfully launch rockets, what is the probability that the first failure occurs on the thirty-first or the thirty-second super igniter tested if the failure rate of the super igniters is 15 percent?
- Given that the first 30 super igniters successfully launch rockets, is it reasonable to believe that the failure rate of the super igniters is less than 15 percent? Explain.

2. Nine sales representatives, 6 men and 3 women, at a small company wanted to attend a national convention. There were only enough travel funds to send 3 people. The manager selected 3 people to attend and stated that the people were selected at random. The 3 people selected were women. There were concerns that no men were selected to attend the convention.
- (a) Calculate the probability that randomly selecting 3 people from a group of 6 men and 3 women will result in selecting 3 women.
- (b) Based on your answer to part (a), is there reason to doubt the manager's claim that the 3 people were selected at random? Explain.
- (c) An alternative to calculating the exact probability is to conduct a simulation to estimate the probability. A proposed simulation process is described below.

Each trial in the simulation consists of rolling three fair, six-sided dice, one die for each of the convention attendees. For each die, rolling a 1, 2, 3, or 4 represents selecting a man; rolling a 5 or 6 represents selecting a woman. After 1,000 trials, the number of times the dice indicate selecting 3 women is recorded.

Does the proposed process correctly simulate the random selection of 3 women from a group of 9 people consisting of 6 men and 3 women? Explain why or why not.

3. Schools in a certain state receive funding based on the number of students who attend the school. To determine the number of students who attend a school, one school day is selected at random and the number of students in attendance that day is counted and used for funding purposes. The daily number of absences at High School A in the state is approximately normally distributed with mean of 120 students and standard deviation of 10.5 students.
- (a) If more than 140 students are absent on the day the attendance count is taken for funding purposes, the school will lose some of its state funding in the subsequent year. Approximately what is the probability that High School A will lose some state funding?
- (b) The principals' association in the state suggests that instead of choosing one day at random, the state should choose 3 days at random. With the suggested plan, High School A would lose some of its state funding in the subsequent year if the mean number of students absent for the 3 days is greater than 140. Would High School A be more likely, less likely, or equally likely to lose funding using the suggested plan compared to the plan described in part (a)? Justify your choice.
- (c) A typical school week consists of the days Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The principal at High School A believes that the number of absences tends to be greater on Mondays and Fridays, and there is concern that the school will lose state funding if the attendance count occurs on a Monday or Friday. If one school day is chosen at random from each of 3 typical school weeks, what is the probability that none of the 3 days chosen is a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday?