

# Quiz 7 Review Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Probability Distributions & Expected Value

**Vocabulary**—Use your notes to find the exact answer that fits each blank.

1. The symbol used to denote the population mean is  $\mu$ .
2. The symbol used to denote the population standard deviation is  $\sigma$ .
3. The population **Standard deviation** measures how spread out all of numbers are.
4. The population **Mean** is equal to the average of the given property while considering every member of the population.
5. A **Random variable** is a variable whose values are determined by chance
6. A variable obtained from data that must be counted whose values are determined by chance are called **Discrete** random variables
7. A variable obtained from data that must be measured whose values are determined by chance are called **Continuous** random variables
8. A **Probability distribution** consists of all possible outcomes,  $X$ , and the corresponding probabilities of the outcomes,  $P(X)$
9. The **Expected value** of a random variable is intuitively the long-run average value of repetitions of the experiment it represents.

## Discrete or Continuous Random Variables

10. The time it takes a student selected at random to register for the fall semester **continuous**
11. The number of bad checks drawn on Upright Bank on a day selected at random **discrete**
12. The amount of gasoline needed to drive your car 200 miles **continuous**
13. The number of traffic fatalities per year in the state of Florida **discrete**
14. The distance a golf ball travels after being hit with a driver **continuous**
15. The number of ships in Pearl Harbor on any given day **discrete**
16. Your weight before breakfast each morning **continuous**

**Work Problems**—answer each question fully.

For numbers 17-19, state if the following are valid probability distributions? If not, state a reason.

17.

<b>X</b>	30	31	32	33	34
<b>P(X)</b>	0.35	0.21	0.38	0.25	0.11

**No; because it adds up to 1.3**

19.

<b>X</b>	2	2.5	3	3.5
<b>P(X)</b>	1/12	1/4	1/8	13/24

**Yes!**

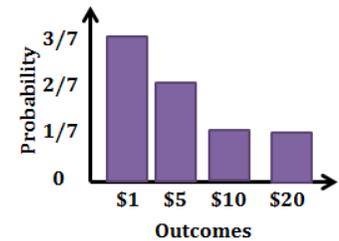
18.

<b>X</b>	0	1	2	3
<b>P(X)</b>	0.2	0.6	0.4	-0.2

**No; because -0.2 is not between 0 and 1**

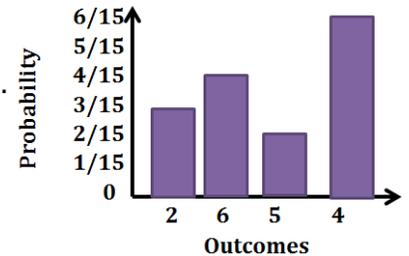
20. A box contains three \$1 bills, two \$5 bills, one \$10 bill, and one \$20 bill. Construct a probability distribution. Graph the results.

X	\$1	\$5	\$10	\$20
P(X)	3/7	2/7	1/7	1/7



21. A bag of marbles contains three red marbles that count as 2 points each, four blue marbles that count as 6 points each, two orange marbles that count as 5 points each, and six green marbles that count as 4 points each. Construct a probability distribution. Graph the results.

X	2	6	5	4
P(X)	3/15	4/15	2/15	6/15



Find the mean and the standard deviation of the following probability distributions.

22.

X	0	1	2	3	4	5
P(X)	0.06	0.42	0.22	0.12	0.15	0.03

$$\mu = \underline{1.97} \quad \sigma = \underline{1.28}$$

23.

X	0	2	4	6
P(X)	1/8	1/4	3/8	1/4

$$\mu = \underline{3.5} \quad \sigma = \underline{1.94}$$

Find the expected value of each problem.

24. One thousand tickets are sold at \$2.50 each for four prizes (one of each) of \$1000, \$100, \$50, and \$25. What is the expected value if a person purchases one ticket?

X	-2.5	997.5	97.5	47.5	22.5
P(X)	996/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000	1/1000

$$E(X) = \underline{-1.33}$$

25. A lottery offers one \$1500 prize, one \$600 prize, and five \$75 prizes. One thousand tickets are sold at \$3 each. Find the expected value if a person buys one ticket.

X	-3	1497	597	72
P(X)	993/1000	1/1000	1/1000	5/1000

$$E(X) = \underline{-0.53}$$

26. Two thousand tickets are sold at \$1 each for a computer system valued at \$1500. What is the expected value if a person purchases **two** tickets?

X	-2	1498
P(X)	1998/2000	2/2000

$$E(X) = \underline{-0.50}$$