

4. The probability of an adverse reaction to a flu shot is 0.15. Flu shots are given to a group of 80 people.
- (a) Find the probability that 5 to 12 people will have an adverse reaction to the shot.
- (b) Find the probability that there will be 17 people with an adverse reaction to the flu shot if out of the first 10 people to get the shot exactly 5 had an adverse reaction.
5. A box contains 70 items of which 15 are defective. If 10 items are selected from the box, what is the probability that exactly 6 of them are defective.
6. Find the probability that in a group of 7 people that at least two of them were born in July. Assume that all months are equally likely.

Section 3.1: Distribution of Random variables.

- A random variable is a rule that assigns a number to each outcome of an experiment.
 - finite discrete: takes on a finite number of values(skips values).
 - infinite discrete: takes on an infinite number of values(skips values).
 - continuous: takes on any value in an interval.
 - a histogram is a probability distribution represented by a graph(chart).
7. Classify the random variable as finite discrete, infinite discrete or continuous and give the values of the random variable.
- (a) You toss a coin and X = the number of tosses until the first head occurs.
- (b) A football team plays twelve games in a regular season and X = the number of games the team wins.
- (c) X = the temperature of a fish tank in your house.
- (d) X = the number of minutes that you slept in your math class on a particular class day.

8. A box has 2 green, 2 red and 5 yellow balls. A sample of 6 balls are drawn without replacing the balls drawn. Let the random variable X be the number of yellow balls drawn.

(a) Give the values of the random variable X .

(b) Find the probability distribution of X .

(c) Draw the histogram of X .

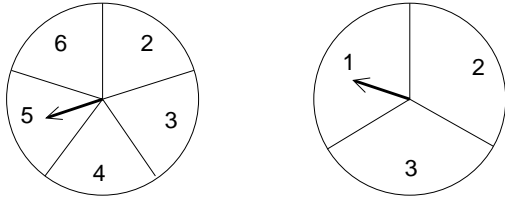
(d) $P(X = 4) =$

(e) $P(X < 4) =$

9. Draw the histogram for the probability distribution.

X	2	3	5	7
$P(X = x)$	0.3	0.1	0.25	0.35

10. You pay \$2.00 to play a game. The game consists of flipping two coins. If both coins are heads, then you get to spin the spinner on the left for the dollar amount that you win. If both coins are tails, then you get to spin the spinner on the right for the dollar amount that you win. All other results for the coins means that you lose the game. Assume that the sections in each respective spinner are equal. Let the random variable X be your net winnings when you play the game one time. What is the probability distribution for this game.



Section 3.2: Expected value.

- Mean, Median, Mode
- Expected value(mean), $E(X) = x_1 * p_1 + x_2 * p_2 + \dots + x_n p_n$
 - A game is said to be fair if $E(X) = 0$

11. Compute the expected value for the random variable X from problem 8.

x	2	3	4	5
prob	$\frac{10}{84}$	$\frac{40}{84}$	$\frac{30}{84}$	$\frac{4}{84}$

12. Compute the expected value for the random variable X from problem 9.

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
prob	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{1}{20}$

If you play this game 10,000 times, what results would you expect?

13. A game consists of rolling a fair 8-sided die. The chart gives the payoff of this game. What should be charged so that this game is fair?

Die roll	8	7	5,6	1
Payoff	\$12	\$5	\$2	get your money back

14. Compute the mean, median, and mode for the data set.

10, 12, 12, 14, 15, 16, 16, 22

15. Compute the mean, median, and mode for the data set.

data	10	12	20	24	30
frequency	20	12	5	7	12

16. Estimate the mean for this data set.

data	1-8	9-16	17-24	25-32
frequency	8	10	15	20