

15. Observation: Prizes are identical  
 → order does not matter

$$nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$$nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

↑  
order does matter

$$\begin{aligned}
 17C_5 &= \frac{17!}{5!(17-5)!} \\
 &= \frac{17!}{5!12!} \\
 &= \frac{17 \cdot 16 \cdot 15 \cdot 14 \cdot 13 \cdot \cancel{12!}}{5! \cdot \cancel{12!}} = \frac{17P_5}{5!} \\
 &= \frac{17 \cdot \cancel{16} \cdot \cancel{15} \cdot 14 \cdot 13}{\cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot 1} \\
 &= 17 \cdot 2 \cdot 14 \cdot 13 = \boxed{6,188}
 \end{aligned}$$

16. How many ways can we choose jury of 12 people out of 30?

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{30 people } C_{12} \text{ jury} &= \frac{30!}{12!(30-12)!} \\
 &= \frac{30!}{12!18!} \\
 &= \frac{\cancel{30} \cdot \cancel{29} \cdot \cancel{28} \cdot \cancel{27} \cdot \cancel{26} \cdot \cancel{25} \cdot \cancel{24} \cdot \cancel{23} \cdot \cancel{22} \cdot \cancel{21} \cdot \cancel{20} \cdot \cancel{19} \cdot \cancel{18!}}{12 \cdot 11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot \cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \cancel{18!}} \\
 &= 86,493,225 \text{ combinations people on jury}
 \end{aligned}$$

How do we pick a 12 person jury of all men?

$$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ \uparrow \\ \text{men} \end{array} C_{\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ \uparrow \\ \text{jury} \end{array}} = \frac{16!}{12! (16-12)!}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2} \cancel{16} \cdot \overset{5}{\cancel{15}} \cdot 14 \cdot 13}{\cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1} \cdot 24 \cdot \cancel{3}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 14 \cdot 13$$

= 1820 combinations of men  
on jury

$$P(\text{all men on jury}) = \frac{1820}{86\,493\,225} = \frac{4}{150\,095}$$

$$\approx 0.00002105$$

17

| event  | Value(x) | Probability P(x) | x P(x)                                    |
|--------|----------|------------------|---|
| gold   | \$3      | $\frac{3}{34}$   | $3 \cdot \frac{3}{34} = \frac{9}{34}$     |
| silver | \$2      | $\frac{10}{34}$  | $2 \cdot \frac{10}{34} = \frac{20}{34}$   |
| black  | -\$1     | $\frac{21}{34}$  | $-1 \cdot \frac{21}{34} = -\frac{21}{34}$ |

$$\sum x P(x) = +\frac{8}{34}$$

$$\approx +\$0.235$$

Expected Value  $\approx +\$0.24$

→ This game is worth playing, because you are expected to win 24 cents on average per play.

18. Spent \$2,600 overall

26% of it on rent  
 $.26$

$$\$2600 (.26) = \$676$$

19. 15.2, 18.8, 19.3, 19.7, 20.2, 21.8, 22.1, 25.4

$$(a) \frac{15.2 + 18.8 + 19.3 + 19.7 + 20.2 + 21.8 + 22.1 + 25.4}{8} = 20.8125$$

(b) Median:  $\frac{19.7 + 20.2}{2} = 19.95$

1. order values  
2. eliminate from both ends  
median: middle value  
: mean of 2 middle values:

(c) 5 number summary:

Q1: 25th Percentile  
Larger than 25% of data values

median of lower half

15.2 18.8 19.3 19.7

2nd of 8

$$\rightarrow \frac{18.8 + 19.3}{2} = 19.05$$

Max: 25.4

Q3: 21.95

Median: 19.95

Q1: 19.05

Min: 15.2

Q3: 75th Percentile — Larger than 75% of data values.  
median of upper half

20.2 21.8 22.1 25.4

6th of 8

$$\rightarrow \frac{21.8 + 22.1}{2} = 21.95$$

c.) Population Standard Deviation

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \mu)^2}{n}}$$

$n-1$  is for sample SD.

| $x$  | $\mu$   | $x - \mu$ | $(x - \mu)^2$ |
|------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| 15.2 | 20.8125 | -5.6125   | 31.50015625   |
| 18.8 |         | -2.0125   | 4.05015625    |
| 19.3 |         | -1.5125   | 2.28765625    |
| 19.7 |         | -1.1125   | 1.23765625    |
| 20.2 |         | -0.6125   | 0.37515625    |
| 21.8 |         | 0.9875    | 0.97515625    |
| 22.1 |         | 1.2875    | 1.65765625    |
| 29.4 |         | 8.5875    | 73.74515625   |

$$\sum (x - \mu)^2 = 115.87825$$

$$\sigma_{\text{population SD}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \mu)^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{115.87825}{8}}$$

$$\approx 3.805074736$$

$$20. \mu = 520$$

$$\sigma = 115$$

$$x = 720$$

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$z = \frac{(720) - (520)}{115}$$

$$z = \frac{200}{115} \approx 1.74$$

a.) A student who scored 720 scored 1.74 standard deviations better than average.

$$b.) z = 1.5$$

$$x = ?$$

$$\mu = 520$$

$$\sigma = 115$$

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\frac{1.5}{1} = \frac{x - 520}{115}$$

$$115(1.5) = x - 520$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 172.5 = x - 520 \\ + 520.0 \quad \quad + 520 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$692.5 = x$$

692.5 is the SAT score 1.5 SD above the mean.

2). positive correlation

b/c **positive** slope

$r$  close to **+1**

very close to a line with positive slope

We expect that when temperature increases, sales go up.

2. Assume thickness of pizza is the same  
(no mention of height)

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$A_{12} = \pi r_1^2$$

$$A_{12} = \pi (6)^2$$

$$A_{12} = 36\pi$$

requires 10 ounces

$$\frac{36\pi}{10 \text{ oz}} = \frac{64\pi}{x}$$

$$36\pi x = 64\pi \cdot 10 \text{ oz}$$

$$D_1 = 12 \rightarrow r_1 = 6$$

$$D_2 = 16 \rightarrow r_2 = 8$$

$$A_{16} = \pi r_2^2$$

$$A_{16} = \pi (8)^2$$

$$A_{16} = 64\pi$$

$$\frac{36\pi x}{36\pi} = \frac{640\pi \text{ oz}}{36\pi}$$

$$x = \frac{160}{9} \text{ oz}$$

$$x = 17.7 \text{ oz} \approx 17.8 \text{ oz}$$