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5/6/15
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CEE 110 Probability and Statistics for Engineers and Scientists
Midterm
Good luck!! Please show ALL work.

100/100

Problem 1:

On average, 2.6 spotted owls land in a certain grove of Redwoods per hour. $\lambda = 2.6$

Poisson - # of incidences in period of time

a) What is the probability that four or less birds will fly by in an hour?
b) What is the probability that two, three, or four birds will fly by in an hour?
c) What is the probability that at least two birds will fly by in the hour?

a) $P(x \leq 4) = F(4) = .877$ ← from Table in back ($\lambda = 2.6, x = 4$)

b) $P(2 \leq x \leq 4) = F(4) - F(1)$ ← $.877 - .267 = .61$

c) $P(x \geq 2) = 1 - F(1) = 1 - .267 = .733$

Problem 2: Short answer:

A)
More and more fuses are selected until four defective fuses are found. The number of fuses tested up to and including the fourth defective fuse is recorded.

S_X = (4, 5, 6, ... ∞)

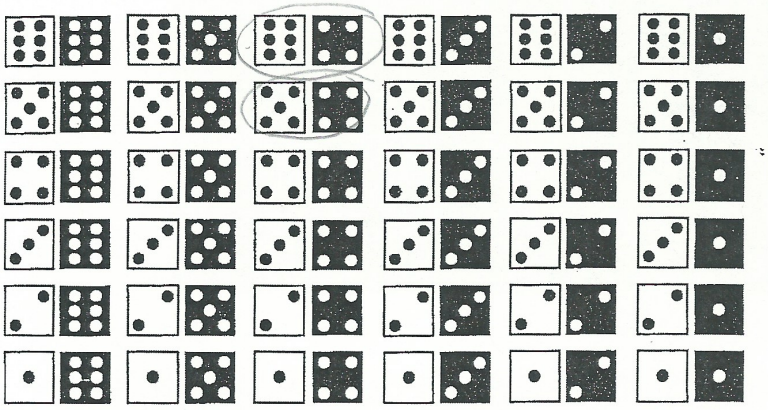
↑ at least 4 must be chosen to find 4 defective

B)
Three students from this class are selected to each rate a new movie on a scale of 1-4 stars. The sample space contains how many possible outcomes?

4 4 4 $= 4^3 =$ 64 possible outcomes

C)
What are the odds of two dice summing to ten?

$P(\text{sum}=10) = \frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18}$



D) What is the probability of rolling at least one double "1's" in eighteen rolls of two dice?

P(rolling non double 1) $= \frac{35}{36}$ $\quad 1 - \left(\frac{35}{36}\right)^{18} =$ .3977

1 − P(rolling no double "1's") = probability of rolling @ least one double "1's" in 1 roll

Problem 3:

A pound is trying desperately to tame many dogs for adoption. Both giving treats and playing with the dogs are factors contributing to how friendly a dog will be after a week-long training program. They do an experiment to find out how best to efficiently tame the dogs. Considering the following data on average dog friendliness in the four different groups at the end of the program, please calculate main effects for each factor, identify whether the factors are additive or interaction, and please quantify any interaction, if any. (Solve for the mean you'd expect for dogs treated with both treats and playtime if the factors were additive.)

	No treats	With treats	Row averages	Main row effects α
No playtime	40 μ_{11}	70 μ_{12}	55	-8.75 α_1
With playtime	50 μ_{21}	95 μ_{22}	72.5	8.75 α_2
Column averages	45	82.5	63.75	
Main column effects β	-18.75 β_1	18.75 β_2		

$\mu_{22} \stackrel{?}{=} \mu_{..} + \alpha_2 + \beta_2 = 63.75 + 18.75 + 8.75 = 91.25 \neq 95$

Please draw the graph used to visualize interaction (one factor along x axis and lines drawn for each case for the other factor).

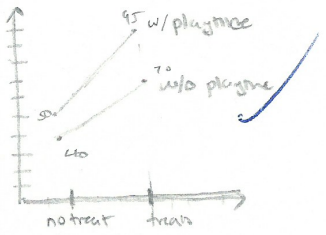
Interactive

$\gamma_{11} = 40 - (63.75 - 8.75 - 18.75) = 3.75$

$\gamma_{12} = 70 - (63.75 - 8.75 + 18.75) = -3.75$

$\gamma_{21} = 50 - (63.75 - 18.75 + 8.75) = -3.75$

$\gamma_{22} = 95 - (63.75 + 18.75 + 8.75) = 3.75$



↑ sloped not // so not additive

Problem 4:

A leadership committee of four students is to be formed from ten students.

a) How many different committees are possible?
b) The ten students are five biology majors, three chemists, and two physicists. How many committees would have two biology majors, one chem major, and one physics major?
c) If all committees were equally likely to form, what is the likelihood of a committee as outlined in part b.

a) 10 students total
4 students / committee → $\binom{10}{4} = \frac{10!}{6! \cdot 4!} =$ 210 different committees

b) 5 bio
3 chem
2 phy

$\binom{5}{2}\binom{3}{1}\binom{2}{1} = 10 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 =$ 60 committee combinations
bio chem phys

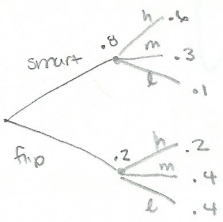
c) $\frac{60}{210} = .2857$

Problem 5:

Eighty percent of all students have smart phones while 20% have flip phones. Of those with smart phones, 60% check email with high frequency (every hour or two), 30% check email with middle frequency (three or four times a day) and 10% check it with low frequency (once or twice per day). Of those using flip phones, 20%, 40%, and 40% have incomes in the high, middle and low categories, respectively.

Please draw tree diagram

a) What is the probability that a randomly chosen student only checks email once or twice a day? ← low freq
b) Given a low frequency of email checking, what is the probability that s/he has a smart phone?



a) $P(\text{low freq}) = \underbrace{(.2 \times .4)}_{\text{flip}} + \underbrace{(.8 \times .1)}_{\text{smart}} = .08 + .08 = \boxed{.16}$

b) $P(\text{smartphone} \mid \text{low freq}) = \frac{.8 \times .1}{.16} = \boxed{.5}$

$$P(A_j|B) = \frac{P(A_j)\,P(B|A_j)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i)\,P(B|A_i)}$$

$$\frac{(.8)(.1)}{(.8)(.1)+(.2)(.4)}$$

Problem 6:

A habitat contains 20 snow leopards, of which five are fitted with a radio collar. five snow leopards are captured at a later time, and let X be the number of collared snow leopards in the group (assuming the collar does not affect the probability of being captured).

a) Is X:
   a. Binomial
   b. Hypergeometric
   c. Negative binomial
   d. Poisson
b) What is the probability that $X = 2$?
c) What is the expected value of X?

$N = 20$

$M_1 = 5 \quad M_2 = 15$

$n = 5$

X = number of collared snow leopards

a) hypergeometric

b) $P(x=2)$

$$P(X=x) = \frac{\binom{M_1}{x}\binom{M_2}{n-x}}{\binom{M_1+M_2}{n}} \Rightarrow \frac{\binom{5}{2}\binom{15}{3}}{\binom{20}{5}} = \frac{10 \cdot 455}{15504} = \boxed{.2935}$$

c) $E(x) = \mu_x = n\frac{M_1}{N} = 5\left(\frac{5}{20}\right) = \boxed{1.25 \text{ collared snow leopards}}$

Problem 7:

Adult frogs of a certain species are being studied for effects due to climate change. Their length is normally distributed with mean length of 4.2 cm and standard deviation 0.4 cm. An adult frog is considered in a health range if its length is between 3.5 and 4.5 cm.

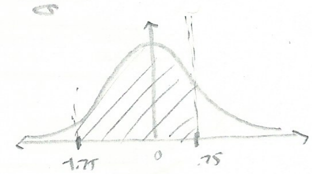
$\mu = 4.2$ cm $\sigma = .4$cm

a) What is the probability that a randomly captured frog will be in the healthy range?
b) What is the probability that of four randomly and independently captured frogs, two are acceptable?

Please draw a normal curve and mark off the area you are solving for.

a) $P(3.5 < x < 4.5)$ ⇒ make standard normal distribution ⇒ $\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$

$P\left(\frac{3.5-4.2}{.4} < z < \frac{4.5-4.2}{.4}\right) = P(-1.75 < z < .75)$



normal curve

look @ Table A.3

$\Phi(.75) - \Phi(-1.75) = \Phi(.75) - (1 - \Phi(1.75))$

$= .7734 - (1 - .9599)$

$= .7734 - .0401$ ✓

a) $= \boxed{.7333}$ ✓

b) $n=4$

$P(X=2)$

binomal

$\binom{4}{2} .7333^2 (1-.7333)^2 = \boxed{.2295}$

acceptable ↓ (under $\binom{4}{2} .7333^2$) not acceptable ↓ (under $(1-.7333)^2$)