cve303

## 1. (1 point) METUNCC/Statistics/dist\_match.pg

For each part, select the correct distribution of the random variable X. (It is not necessary to identify the parameters of the distribution.)

(i) In a certain area of Cyprus 45% of the rocks are igneus. You start collecting rocks until you have 10 igneus rocks. Let *X* be the number of other rocks you collected.

 $X \sim$ 

- Distribution?
- Binomial
- Hypergeom.
- Neg.Binom.
- Poisson
- (ii) Suppose that 20% of students come late to statistics class. The class has 60 students. Let X be the number of students who arrive late to today's lecture.

 $X \sim$ 

- Distribution?
- Binomial
- Hypergeom.
- Neg.Binom.
- Poisson
- (iii) You are asking people about the date of their birthday. Every 12 minutes you find 28 people who were born in a different month than you. Let *X* be the number of people you found in 30 minutes.

 $X \sim$ 

- Distribution?
- Binomial
- Hypergeom.
- Neg.Binom.
- Poisson
- (iv) Approximately 28% of the vehicles crossing a bridge weigh more than 2,000 kg. One day, 280 of the 1000 vehicles crossing the bridge weigh more than 2,000 kg. During the first hour 91 crossed the bridge. Let *X* be the number of vehicles weighing more than 2,000 kg during that hour.

 $X \sim$ 

- Distribution?
- Binomial
- Hypergeom.
- Neg.Binom.
- Poisson

## 2. (1 point) METUNCC/Statistics/dist\_param.pg

For each part, select the correct distribution of the random variable *X* and enter the parameters for the distribution (in the same order as for R). If there are multiple parameters, then separate them by commas. (For a review of the order and values of parameters as entered into R see this file.)

One season, the Galatasaray football team scores an average of 18% of its attempted goals.

(i) One season Galtasaray attempts a goal roughly every 4 minutes. Let X be the number of attempte goals in the first 45 minutes of a game.
$X \sim$
• Distribution?
• Binomial
• Hypergeom.
• Neg.Binom.
• Poisson
(ii) Let V he the number of coals coard in a come where 12 coals are often at d
(ii) Let $\dot{X}$ be the number of goals scored in a game where 13 goals are attempted. $X \sim$
• Distribution?
• Binomial
• Hypergeom.
• Neg.Binom.
• Poisson
(iii) In an exciting game, Galatasaray scored its fifth and final goal exactly at the end of the match. Let 2
be the number of goals missed.
$X \sim$
• Distribution?
Binomial
• Hypergeom.
• Neg.Binom.
• Poisson
(iv) During a best-of-three match, Galatasaray attempted 34 goals, 7 of which scored. Let X be the
number of goals during the first game, out of 8 attempts.
$X \sim$
• Distribution?
• Binomial
• Hypergeom.
• Neg.Binom.
• Poisson
$(\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$
3. (1 point) METUNCC/Statistics/hypergeom.pg
(For the questions below, you can either enter the answer, or else the R command which generates th
answer.)
A student misses 7 out of 28 toal statistics lectures one semester. Compute the following probabilities for
the student's attendance for the 9 lectures before the first midterm.
The probability that the student attends <b>exactly</b> 6 lectures
The probability that the student attends <b>less than or equal to</b> 6 lectures.
The probability that the student attends <b>greater than or equal to</b> 5 lectures
2

(For a review of the order and values of parameters as entered into R see this file.) You may use the embedded R window below to check your code and perform computations.

## Embedded R window.

## 4. (1 point) METUNCC/Statistics/nbinom.pg

(For the questions below, you can either enter the answer, or else the R command which generates the answer.)

A student attends 52% of his lectures. Compute the following probabilities for his attendance in statistics lectures this semester.

The probability that the student attends **exactly** 11 lectures before missing 4 lectures.

The probability that the student attends less than or equal to 17 lectures before missing 4 lectures.

The probability that the student attends **greater than or equal to** 7 lectures before missing 4 lectures.

(For a review of the order and values of parameters as entered into R see this file.) You may use the embedded R window below to check your code and perform computations.

Embedded R window.

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