

**QUIZ 1 - SOLUTIONS**  
**(LESSONS 1-10: INTRO and DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS)**  
**MATH 119 – SPRING 2022 – KUNIYUKI**

1) (3 points). A college has 1000 classes. In each class, five students are randomly selected to take a survey. What sampling method is being used here? Box in the best answer:

- simple random sampling
- systematic sampling
- cluster sampling
- stratified sampling

A random sample is taken within each class (stratum).

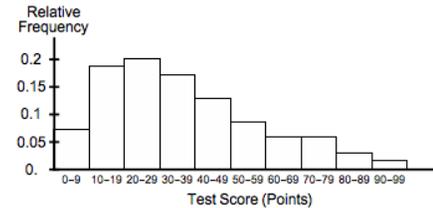
2) (4 points). A poll randomly selects 794 American adults. They are asked:

Do you tend to agree or disagree with the following statement: “It’s time we accept that Covid is here to stay and we just need to get on with our lives.”?

Based on the observed frequencies below, find the corresponding relative frequencies. You may write your answers in fraction, decimal, or percent form. If you round off, round off to three significant digits. (Note: This was inspired by real data in a Monmouth University Poll, January 31, 2022!)

Response	Frequency	Relative Frequency
Agree	553	$\frac{553}{794} \approx 0.696$ or 69.6%
Disagree	219	$\frac{219}{794} \approx 0.276$ or 27.6%
Other responses	22	$\frac{22}{794} \approx 0.0277$ or 2.77%
	Sum = $n$ = 794	

3) (7 points). 70 students take an exam. A relative frequency histogram for their scores is below.



• a) (3 points). Estimate the relative frequency of scores in the 30s (between 30 and 39 points), as in class.

The relative frequency is between 0.15 and 0.20.

• b) (4 points). Describe the distribution shape, as in class. Consider modality and skewness.

This distribution is unimodal and right-skewed.

4) (3 points). Give an advantage of the trimmed mean over the “regular” mean as a measure of center for quantitative data.

The trimmed mean is less sensitive to outliers than the “regular” mean is.

5) (40 points). The data below are the waiting times (in seconds) between ordering and receiving coffee for five randomly selected male customers at a Boston coffee shop.

120      160      60      160      100

(Note: This is based on real data in *Applied Economics*, April 2008, “Ladies First? A Field Study of Discrimination in Coffee Shops.”)

(Show work as we have in class.) Based on this data ...

• a) (4 points). Find the **mean** waiting time.

The mean is:  $\frac{120+160+60+160+100}{5} = \frac{600}{5} = \text{120.0 seconds}$ , or 2 minutes.

• b) (2 points). Find the **median position number**.

The median position number is:  $\frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{5+1}{2} = \text{3}$ .

• c) (4 points). Find the **median** waiting time.

First, sort the values: 60 100 **120** 160 160

The median is the **third** lowest value: 120 seconds, or 2 minutes.

- d) (4 points). Find the **mode** of the waiting times.

The mode is the most frequent value, 160 seconds.

- e) (4 points). Find the **midrange** of the waiting times.

The midrange is:  $\frac{Min + Max}{2} = \frac{60 + 160}{2} = \underline{110.0 \text{ seconds}}$ .

Treat the waiting time data as sample data.

- f) (4 points). Find the **range** of the sample data values.

Range = Max - Min = 160 - 60 = 100 seconds.

- g) (3 points). Box in the most appropriate sentence:

- The midrange and the range are measures of center.
- The midrange is a measure of center but the range is a measure of spread.
- The midrange is a measure of spread but the range is a measure of center.
- The midrange and the range are measures of spread.

- h) (6 points). Fill out the following table. For the sample mean, use your answer to Part a).

	<b>Data</b> ( $x$ ) values in seconds	<b>Deviations</b> ( $x - \bar{x}$ ) values	<b>Squared Deviations</b> ( $x - \bar{x}$ ) <sup>2</sup> values
Man #1	120	120 - 120 = 0	0
Man #2	160	160 - 120 = 40	1600
Man #3	60	60 - 120 = -60	3600
Man #4	160	160 - 120 = 40	1600
Man #5	100	100 - 120 = -20	400

- h) (1 point). What do the deviations from the sample mean add up to? 0.
- j) (4 points). Find the **sample variance**. You shouldn't have to round off.

The sample variance is:  $s^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1} = \frac{7200}{4} = \underline{1800 \text{ seconds}^2}$ .

- k) (4 points). Find the **sample standard deviation**. Round it off to one decimal place.

The sample SD is:  $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}} = \sqrt{1800} \approx \underline{42.4 \text{ seconds}}$ .

- 6) (12 points). A student's grade report for a term is below. Find the GPA for the term to two decimal places. As stated in class, grades of "A," "B," "C," "D," and "F" are worth 4, 3, 2, 1, and 0 grade points, respectively. A "+" modifier adds 0.3, while a "-" subtracts 0.3. Show work, as in class!

<b>Grade Report</b>		
<b>Course</b>	<b>Number of Units</b>	<b>Grade</b>
Math	5	A-
Physics	3	B
Swimming	2	C+

Number of units taken by the student =  $\sum w = 5 + 3 + 2 = 10$  units.

$$\text{GPA} = \frac{\sum w \cdot x}{\sum w} = \frac{(5)(3.7) + (3)(3) + (2)(2.3)}{10} = \frac{32.1}{10} = \underline{3.21 \text{ grade points}}$$

- 7) (10 points). So far, your grade record in a class looks like this:

<b>Exam</b>	<b>% of overall grade</b>	<b>Your score (out of 100 points)</b>
Quiz 1	15%	80
Quiz 2	15%	85
Quiz 3	15%	90
Midterm	25%	95
Final	30%	$a$

What must you get on the Final to get at least 90% in the class overall? (What kind of score do you need  $a$  to be?) Show work, as in class!

$$\frac{(0.15)(80) + (0.15)(85) + (0.15)(90) + (0.25)(95) + (0.30)a}{1} \geq 90$$

$$62 + 0.3a \geq 90$$

$$0.3a \geq 28$$

$$a > 93.\bar{3}$$

You must get at least 94 points on the Final. (Round up to be safe.)

8) (12 points). The term GPAs at a college for the Fall 2021 term were approximately normally distributed with mean 3.05 grade points and standard deviation 0.42 grade points.

- a) (4 points). Use the “Two SD” ( $2\sigma$ ) Rule for Usual Values to give an appropriate interval of usual GPAs for Fall 2021 term GPAs at the college.

$$(\mu - 2\sigma, \mu + 2\sigma) = (3.05 - 2(0.42), 3.05 + 2(0.42)) \\ = (2.21 \text{ grade points}, 3.89 \text{ grade points})$$

- b) (2 points). According to the **Empirical Rule**, about what percent of Fall 2021 term GPAs at the college are in the correct interval from Part a) – that is, the interval that is the correct answer to Part a)?

About 95% of the Fall 2021 GPAs at the college are within two SDs of the mean (and therefore within the interval from Part a)).

- c) (4 points). Rue Jacobs is a student at the college. Rue’s GPA in Fall 2021 was 3.94 grade points. What was the **z score** for Rue’s GPA in Fall 2021? Round off your answer to two decimal places.

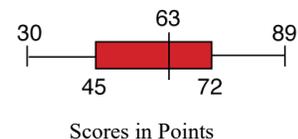
$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{3.94 - 3.05}{0.42} \approx \underline{2.12}$$

- d) (2 points). Refer to Part c). Which of the following would be true, based on the “Two SD” ( $2\sigma$ ) Rule for Usual Values? Box in the most appropriate statement:

- Rue’s Fall 2021 GPA was “usual” at the college.
- Rue’s Fall 2021 GPA was “unusual” at the college.

This is because Rue’s **z** score was **above 2**; it also would have been unusual if it were below -2. Also, from Part a), we determined that the interval of usual values was (2.21 grade points, 3.89 grade points), and 3.94 grade points is **not** in this interval.

9) (9 points). The scores on a test (in points) in a large class are summarized by the boxplot (also known as a “box-and-whisker” plot) below. The minimum score is 30 points. The maximum score is 89 points. There are no extreme outliers.



- a) (2 points). A score of 72 points is at which quartile?  
72 points is at Q<sub>3</sub>, the third quartile.
- b) (2 points). A score of 72 points is at which percentile?  
72 points is at P<sub>75</sub>, the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile.
- c) (2 points). What is the **median** of the class scores?  
The median is at 63 points.
- d) (3 points). What is the **IQR (Interquartile Range)** of the class scores?  
 $IQR = Q_3 - Q_1 = 72 - 45 = \underline{27 \text{ points}}$ .