

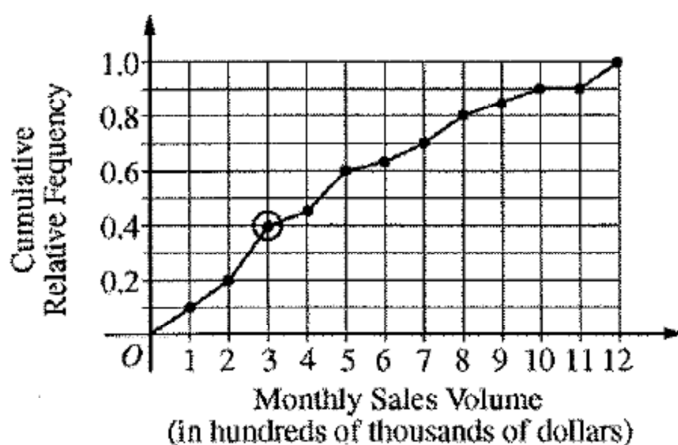
Solve the following problems showing all work ON A SEPARATE PIECE OF PAPER!!!

- 1.) For an upcoming concert, each customer may purchase up to 3 child tickets and 3 adult tickets. Let  $C$  be the number of child tickets purchased by a single customer. The probability distribution of the number of child tickets purchased by a single customer is given in the table below.

$c$	0	1	2	3
$p(c)$	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1

- (a) Compute the mean and the standard deviation of  $C$ .
- (b) Suppose the mean and the standard deviation for the number of adult tickets purchased by a single customer are 2 and 1.2, respectively. Assume that the numbers of child tickets and adult tickets purchased are independent random variables. Compute the mean and the standard deviation of the total number of adult and child tickets purchased by a single customer.
- (c) Suppose each child ticket costs \$15 and each adult ticket costs \$25. Compute the mean and the standard deviation of the total amount spent per purchase.

- 2.) A large regional real estate company keeps records of home sales for each of its sales agents. Each month, the company publishes the sales volume for each agent. Monthly sales volume is defined as the total sales price of all homes sold by the agent during a month. The figure below displays the cumulative relative frequency plot of the most recent monthly sales volume (in hundreds of thousands of dollars) for these agents.



- In the context of this question, explain what information is conveyed by the circled point.
- What proportion of sales agents achieved monthly sales volumes between \$700,000 and \$800,000 ?
- For values between 10 and 11 on the horizontal axis, the cumulative relative frequency plot is flat. In the context of this question, explain what this means.
- A bonus is to be given to 20 percent of the sales agents. Those who achieved the highest monthly sales volume during the preceding month will receive a bonus. What is the minimum monthly sales volume an agent must have achieved to qualify for the bonus?

- 3.) Men's shirt sizes are determined by their neck sizes. Suppose that men's neck sizes are approximately normally distributed with mean 15.7 inches and standard deviation 0.7 inch. A retailer sells men's shirts in sizes S, M, L, XL, where the shirt sizes are defined in the table below.

Shirt size	Neck size
S	$14 \leq \text{neck size} < 15$
M	$15 \leq \text{neck size} < 16$
L	$16 \leq \text{neck size} < 17$
XL	$17 \leq \text{neck size} < 18$

- (a) Because the retailer only stocks the sizes listed above, what proportion of customers will find that the retailer does not carry any shirts in their sizes? Show your work.
- (b) Using a sketch of a normal curve, illustrate the proportion of men whose shirt size is M. Calculate this proportion.
- (c) Of 12 randomly selected customers, what is the probability that exactly 4 will request size M ? Show your work.