The following work is expressing my take on the following examples for each specific section regarding the topic covered. This is my understanding of what I have understood from reading the chapter and previous knowledge by writing a paragraph showing how to perform and resolve each example. Problems 6.1, 6.7, 6.23, 6.27 and 7.15, 7.17, 7.19, 7.23

6.1: This problem they want us to find out the probability of z is less or equal or greater to s number. To solve this problem first we have to understand for this problem the mean is 0 and the Std dev. will always be 1 and they will give you a z that will be a decimal the critical value. To solve this problems is better if you draw bell shape graph the reason why is because when you are dealing between less than, the answer would be the shaded region from that probability and back or the negative tail. If it is greater than is the part that was left over from the area call the tail but in the positive side of the probability, because most people solve this with a software program .To find part a. you have to use the cumulative probabilities table, is a table that has a column with the Z critical value and rows with the decimal so if they give you a number like they gave us for part a. the answer would be when both number intercept in the graph. For part b. they want a greater than number you would have to find the number on the table and subtract one because that would be equivalent to 100% of data and whatever is left is you answer. For part c. is a between two number find the z on the table and subtract both numbers. For part d. is a less than and greater than so is whatever is left from the end of the graph so you would add both number from the table.

6.7 This problem they gave us the mean and std dev. that is 0 and 1 so we could you use the graph. The best way to solve this problem so you don’t have to convert the number, is using and excel program otherwise it would have the same steps and process and from problem we did in 6.1 for part a.-d.

6.23 This problem to solve it you have to understand uniform probability density function, mean of the uniform distribution, variance and standard deviation of the uniform distribution. If you know how to use those formulas and know what a and b is equal too. For part a. there are two number between, so you use the probability density function to solve this problem all it is the occurrence of both number in the range between smallest and largest to occur it also the shape is the main factor of this formula. For part b. is the same as part a. you have to subtract the two values and divide by b-a to get the answer. For part c. u use the mean of the uniform function by adding a plus b divided by 2. For part d. they want the std dev. you use the variance uniform distribution function and sqr it all it is is b minus a to the second power divided by twelve and then square that answer.

6.27 For this problem is the same as the above problem 6.23 the only different is that a does not equal 0 and they are computing bigger number because is a word problem showing how you could use this in real world scenarios for example the probabilities that they are computing is time will be for the following x times. To solve just follow the problem done in 6.23 to get the answer but the relation is the same.

7.15 For this problem you have to visualize the bell shape graph in order to solve the problems plus use the probability table to get the z critical value. In this problem they will give us n, mean, std dev. will equal a number they want us to find the probability of xbar is. For part a. they gave us less than a number, this number is the shaded part in the bell shape graph that is not 100% shaded so whatever is left we will dive it by two. That means that the number that are left is the data leftover in the tail of the bell shape graph. They want the less than part so that will be a negative number. Now that we have that number we will look for it on the table in section E.2 probability table to get the correspondent number and that will be the answer. For part b. is almost the same process the only different they want you to solve x number between y number to compute this number whatever is left between this two number so to solve it we look at the probability table and then we subtract both number from largest to smallest. For part c. they are asking to solve for a number above it, first thing you have to do is to find whatever amount is over 100% and divided by two to get the two tail a negative and a positive because they want above one that means they want the positive value knowing that we look for the z in the probability table and we find a number the number a decimal we subtract it from one that is the representation of 100% of the interval shaded to get the answer.. For part d. they gave us a percentage that is the chance that xbar is above a value to solve for this problem we have find Z after having it and get the second number we will use the function mean minus z times std dev. divided sqroot of n to get the answer.

7.17 For this problem they gave us sample of 25 and three different scenarios we just have to indicate what the sample distribution will consist of so it all depends on what the word problem is, for example if it talks about travel expense voucher for an academic year you would say all possible sample of voucher that are 25 could happen. You have to identify what is the scenario is it about and where would the sample be from.

7.19 For this problem they gave us the mean, std dev. the sample are equal to a number. For part a. they ask what is the sampling distribution of the mean, we can say the sample mean is a good approximate to the sample mean. For part b. and c. is the almost the same process as problem 7.17 for part d. we have to compute a little more, using the lower bound and upper bound formula xbar=mean+and- ztimes std dev. divided by sqroot of n, after you get your z just plug in the function and you get the answer note that all of this problem are easier to solve using a software application then hand because in order to see the picture you would actually draw a bell shape graph to understand where is all the number coming from.

7.23 For this problem they gave us sample number and a classify rate number for part a. they want us to determine the sample proportion of P to do that use the function p=X/n to get your answer. For part b. they gave us a population portion is equal to a number they want us to determine the standard error of the proportion to solve this we have to use the function sqroot pie(1-pie)/n knowing that pie is a constant, if you read the book you would understand how pie and e are evaluated in statistics.