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.

3.1 for this problem a table with a number of possible values for part a. they want us to find the value p(a number) to do this we will subtract one from the sum of the probabilities in the chart to get the answer; for part b. they want us to find the probability of x=number or x= number to solve for this we will find what is the probability of that two x’s is, then we will add them to get the answer. For part c. they want the probability of x being less than or equal to a number the idea is to get all the probabilities that are less then and equal to that number add them to get that new probability.

3.2 For this problem they want us to find mew and stad dev. for the probability distribution in exercise 3.1. To start we have to use the function where we get mean or mew by multiplying the values time probabilities and add them this information, you should got it from the table. To find the std dev. we have to identify it by using the function sqroot of the sum x to the second power time probability minus mean to the second power, and you will identify the stad dev. from that formula.

3.3 This problem focuses on the experiment of tossing a coin they gave us the times and the number of head recorded, they want us to check if the conditions for a binomial experiment are satisfied. First thing we have to understand is that we need a sample and we got that, second is that the experiment has to be success or failure option we have that, because we are flipping a coin. Third that each flips has the same chances as the previous one. Fourth, the outcome has to be independent and we have that because one flip don’t affect the result of flipping it a second time. Fifth we have to have a variable x and we do because each flip rate is a variable of x so we do have a binomial experiment as we can tell.

3.4 They gave us a scenario with a percentage and we have to answer 3 questions for part a. we have to understand the factorial works otherwise you would have to multiply a lots of numbers so we would use the combination rule Cn x = n! / [ x! (n - x) ! ] then we will find the probability by using that number we just got and multiply it by the percentage they gave us before doing that we will convert is to decimal, then we will raise it to the power of the pieces they gave us times the probability of whatever is left over from the pieces that would be to the power of 0 and compute. for part b we will use the same step the only difference they tell us that exactly one piece so is not going to be to the power of all the pieces just one times whatever is left over to the power of the pieces that are left over. For part c we will just do the same step except we have to rise it to the power differently depend on what the scenario they want us to do.

3.5 For the problem they gave us scenario talking about we have x percent they gave us the sample and what is the probability that at most one women. To solve this we find p, n and r when we have it we use the formula (n over r) time p rise to the r times q rise to the n minus r, remember that q is just 1-p. and we will get the probability.

3.6 For this problem they gave us a scenario, percentage, sample size and told us that x is the variable. Part a. they want us to check if this is a binomial problem if we look at problem 3.3 we can understand if this scenario meet all 5 criteria. For part b they want to know what is the success, in simple terms they want to know what are we looking for an this depends on what is the scenario talking about, For part c they want to know what pie is equal you would get the in the scenario. For part d. they want to know what is the probability of getting x variable you can compute it like the previous problem. We find that the probability x equal a number and we have to add it with the probability of x+1 probability to get the answer remember that sample size is.

3.7 For this problem they want us to find area under the standard normal curve. Part a. and b. they gave us two z and they want the area between them we have to look at the probability table and subtract both of them to find the area between both z. for part c. we have to add both halves of the probabilities we obtain from the cumulative probability table from the correspondence z to get the answer, for part d. and e. we will subtract half from the probabilities to get the answer using previous steps in this problem to find the probabilities from the critical value.

3.8 They want us to find the value of z they gave us the tails so if you remember the empirical rule we can solve it pretty fast other wise to solve a. through e. just look at cumulative probability table to find the answer for each one.

3.9 They want us to find the approximate value for z0 such that the probability that z is larger than z0 they gave us probability for each part of the question to solve it we have to use the probability of z0 and the probability they gave us because the p value is the tail of the data.

3.10 In this scenario they gave us the mean and the std dev. part a. they want us to find the probability of a number that fall in between two number, to do this first we identify the z and look for them in the table then we will add both probabilities to get the answer. Now they want the probability that exceeds the number is almost the same process as the above part but the difference is that we subtract the two probabilities from the table to get the answer. Then they want us to comment on the two part that we have solve by comparing the results.

3.11 they gave us a stem-leaf-chart and they want to analyze what we see, if is normally distributed and is not because most of the data is in left side and the tail is in the right side. So is not normally distributed is skewed.

3.12 For this problem they said x is uniform random variable over a specific interval then they told us to find the probabilities. For par a. and b we use the formula C-A/B-A to get the probability because c is the probability they gave us a. and b. are the interval. For part c. would be an interval within the given interval so we will subtract the biggest number with the smallest number in the interval for the problem and divided by the subtraction of the biggest minus the small of the main interval to get the answer for the rest of the parts is the same process from the previous part.