

1. (a) Experiment
(b) Study
(c) Experiment
(d) Study
(e) Study
2. (a) (ii) There is no spread.
(b) (iii) If the square root of a non-negative number is 0, the number must be 0.
3. (a) Drawn in class. The vertical scale will have %/mg, and the horizontal axis has mg.
(b) The median = 160mg.
(c) Average < 160 mg (long left tail)
4. 90th percentile = 67.48 inches (average = 64 inches, SD = 2.68 inches)
5. (a) Yes, it is unchanged.
(b) 1 (they lie on a straight line).
6. 2.81 (= $2.6 + 0.46 \cdot 0.75 \cdot 0.6$)
7. (iii) The regression estimate will be **less than** 1.5 SDs above average.
8. Math. The math z-score is 1.5, and the French z-score is 1.25.
9. (a) True
(b) False
(c) False
(d) True
(e) True
10. 1 year.
11. Not from this! Association is not causation.
12. (a) (i)
(b) (iii)
(c) (vi)
13. 5% . One way of thinking about it is to see what is the probability of pulling out the sequence 1,2,3: $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$. But there are 6 such sequences that will leave 4, 5, and 6 in the box. So the probability is obtained by adding them all.
14. $\frac{3}{5}$. $P(\text{Gold}) = P(G \& A) + P(G \& B) = P(G|A)P(A) + P(G|B)P(B) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$.