

1. D 95% See definition of the Empirical Rule.	2. E 4/15 for indep. events: $P(A)P(B) =$ $P(A \cap B) =$ $P(A B)P(B A)$	3. A 8!/3! 8 letters total 3 A's	4. A 3/2 $\int_0^1 f(t)dt = 1$ $[Ct^3/3 + t^2/2]_{t=0}^{t=1}$ $= 1 \Rightarrow C$	5. D 6 $\int_0^1 \int_0^y k(1-y)dx dy = 1$ $\Rightarrow \int_0^1 ky(1-y)dy = 1$ $\Rightarrow k/6 = 1$
6. C 8/125 solve for k . $\int_0^5 kx^2 dx = 1$ $\rightarrow k = 3/125$ $P(x \leq 2) = \int_0^2 kx^2 dx$	7. A Gauss The normal distribution, a.k.a. Gaussian distribution.	8. A $(2RT/M)^{1/2}$ $P = Kv^2 \exp\left(\frac{-Mv^2}{RT}\right)$ $\frac{dP}{dv} = 0$ $0 = v^2\left(\frac{-Mv}{RT}\right) + 2v$ Solve for v .	9. D 12,600 $\binom{10}{4}\binom{6}{3}\binom{3}{2}\binom{1}{1}$ $= 12,600$, where $\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$	10. C 10/243 possible outcomes $3^5 = 243$. successes $\binom{5}{3}\binom{2}{2}\binom{0}{0} = 10$
11. C 5/12 $P(A/B > 1)$ $= (1/2)(1-1/6)$ $= 5/12$	12. C 1/4 $P(\text{success}) \dots$ B1: $(1/4)(4/5)(3/4)$ B2: $(1/4)(3/5)(2/4)$ B3: $(1/4)(2/5)(1/4)$ B4: $(1/4)(1/5)(0/4)$ $\Sigma = 1/4$	13. D 5/48 $P(\text{Gill first to win in a round}) = 1/12$ $P(\text{everyone loses}) = 1/5$ $P(\text{Gill}) = (1/12)/(1 - 1/5)$	14. D 91/100 $1 - 0.3^2 = 1 - 0.09$ $= 0.91$	15. B 5/32 $P(4) = \frac{\binom{5}{4}}{2^5} = 5/32$
16. B 1/3 $\binom{5}{4}p^4(1-p) = \frac{10}{243}$ $p = 1/3$	17. E 840 $(7P_4) = 7!/3!$	18. C 5/16 $M = (6)(1/2) = 3$ $P(3) = \binom{6}{3}(1/2)^6$ $= 20/2^6$	19. E 1 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx$ $= \int_0^{\infty} xe^{-x}dx$ $= 1$	20. C Note: $F(x) = f'(x)$ $F(-\infty) = 0$ $F(\infty) = 1$ F is non-decreasing.
21. C $5!^4 / 10!12^2$ $p(3) = \frac{\binom{5}{3}\binom{5}{2}}{\binom{10}{5}}$ ≈ 0.397	22. B 0.6 $P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})$ $= 1 - P(A \cup B)$ $= 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A \cap B)$ $= 1 - 0.2 - 0.3 + 0.1$	23. A 99/200 $P(X/Y > 1)$ $= (1/2)(1 - 1/100)$	24. B j Sum of the vector components equals unity.	25. C 1/2 $E = 10/6 - (10 \cdot 4/6 - 2)/4 + 0/6$
26. B sum less than 5; at least one 4 No overlap in these sets. Thus, mutually exclusive	27. B 24/625 $\frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5} = \frac{4!}{5^4}$	28. E 8/25 $(0.5)(6+2)^2/10^2$	29. C 9/14 $P(\text{at least one orange}) = 1 - P(\text{all blue})$ $= 1 - \frac{\binom{6}{3}}{\binom{8}{3}} = 1 - \frac{20}{56}$	30. B 1/5 one correct answer out of five equally likely choices.

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