

8.4 - Down for the Count

23. Since the order of the selections doesn't matter:

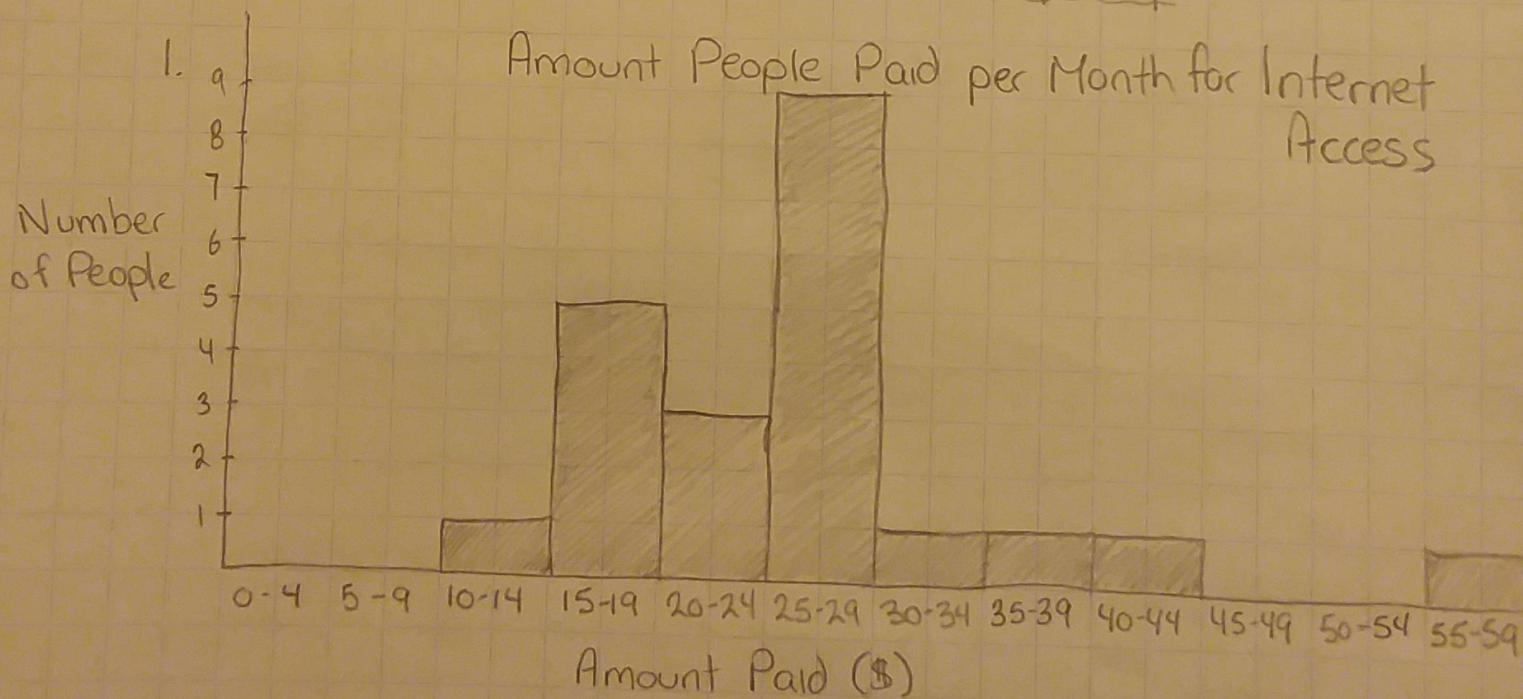
$$\frac{200 \times 199 \times 198 \times 197}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{1,552,438,800}{24} = 64,684,950$$

32. Ways to pick 3 bills if order doesn't matter:

$$\frac{10 \times 9 \times 8}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = 120 \text{ ways} \rightarrow \text{only one of these ways includes the selection of all 3 counterfeit bills.}$$

Probability: $\frac{1}{120} = 0.83\%$

9.2 - Getting Your Data to Shape Up



The distribution is clearly centered in the 25-29 range; more people paid less than this than more, but there is also one outlier on the high side, which skews the graph slightly.

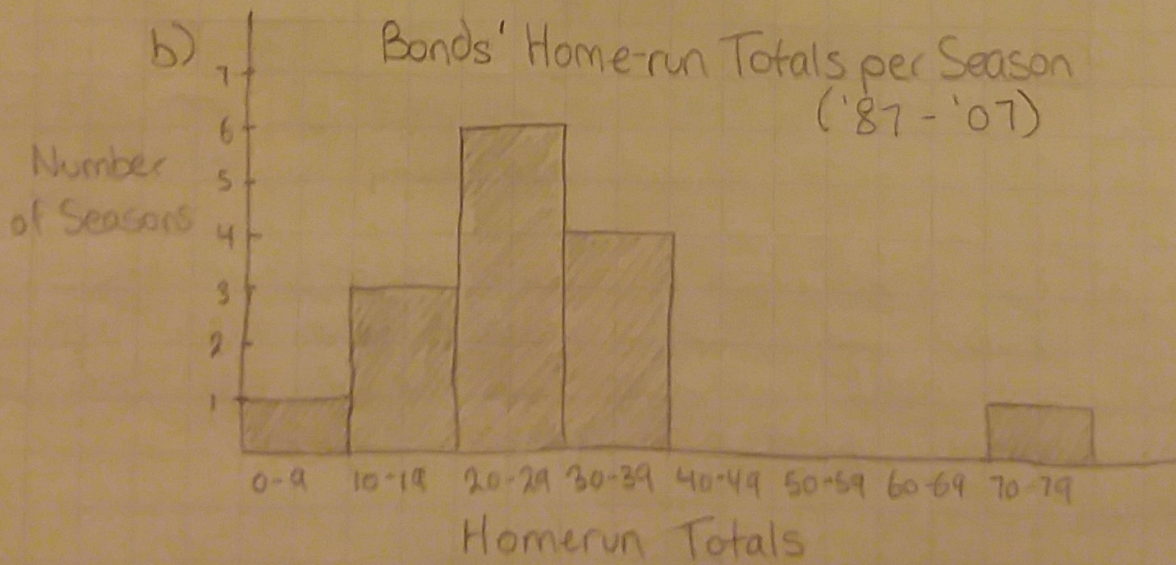
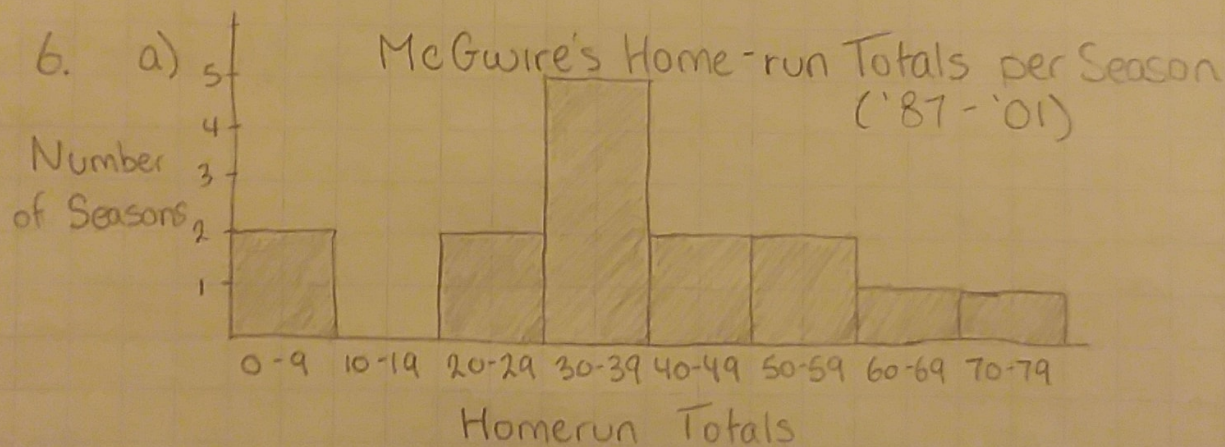
2. Mean: $\frac{\text{sum of data}}{22} = \frac{575}{22} = 26.14$

Median: 25

Median gives a better answer to the question, since the mean is distorted by the outlier while the median is unaffected.

3. Minimum: 14
 First Quartile: 19
 Second Quartile (Median): 25
 Third Quartile: 26
 Maximum: 58

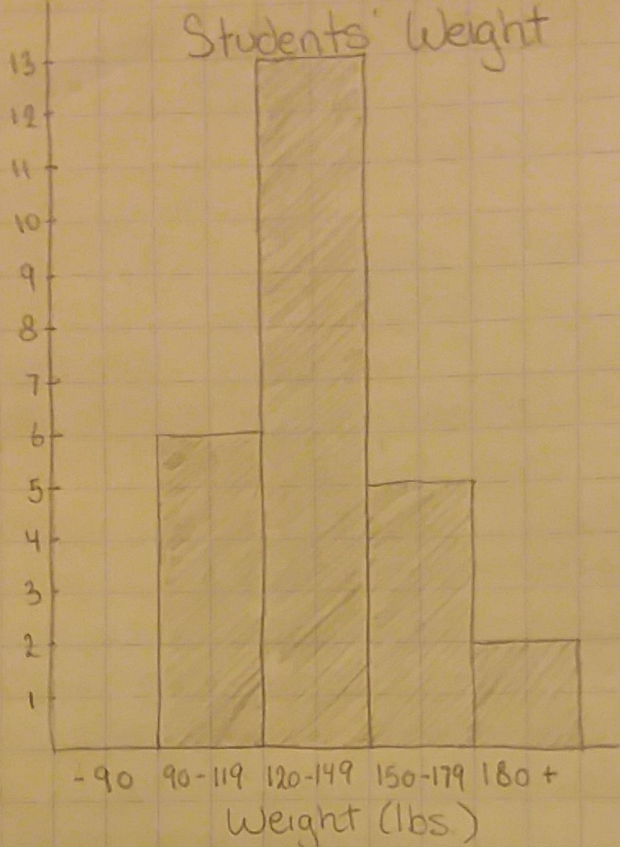
Yes, it gives a similar impression, showing that there are a lot of values in the same range above the median, but the values are more spread out below it.



16. 2)

Students' Weight

Number of People

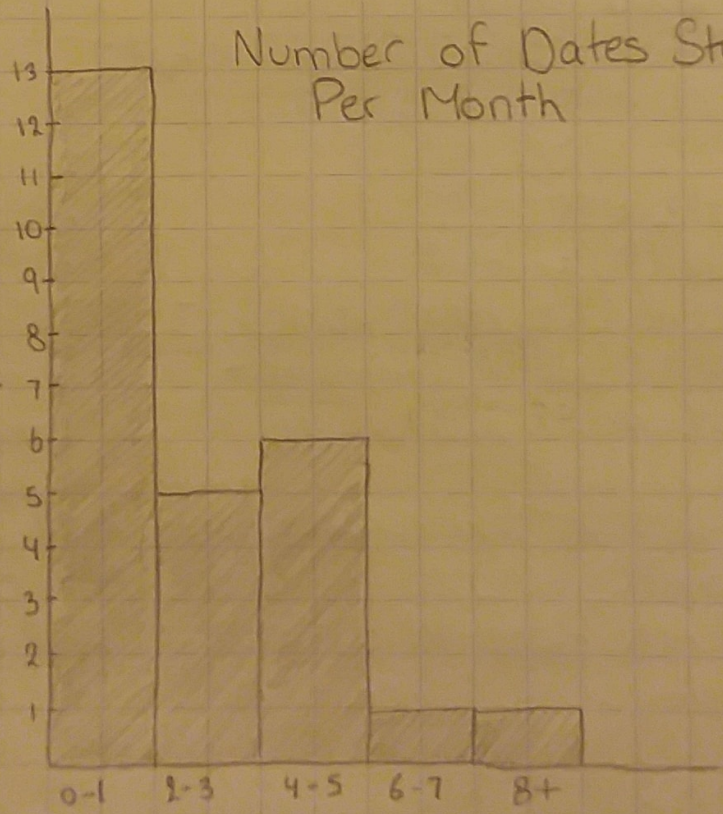


Mean: 133.5 lbs (using middle value of range)
 Median: 130 lbs.

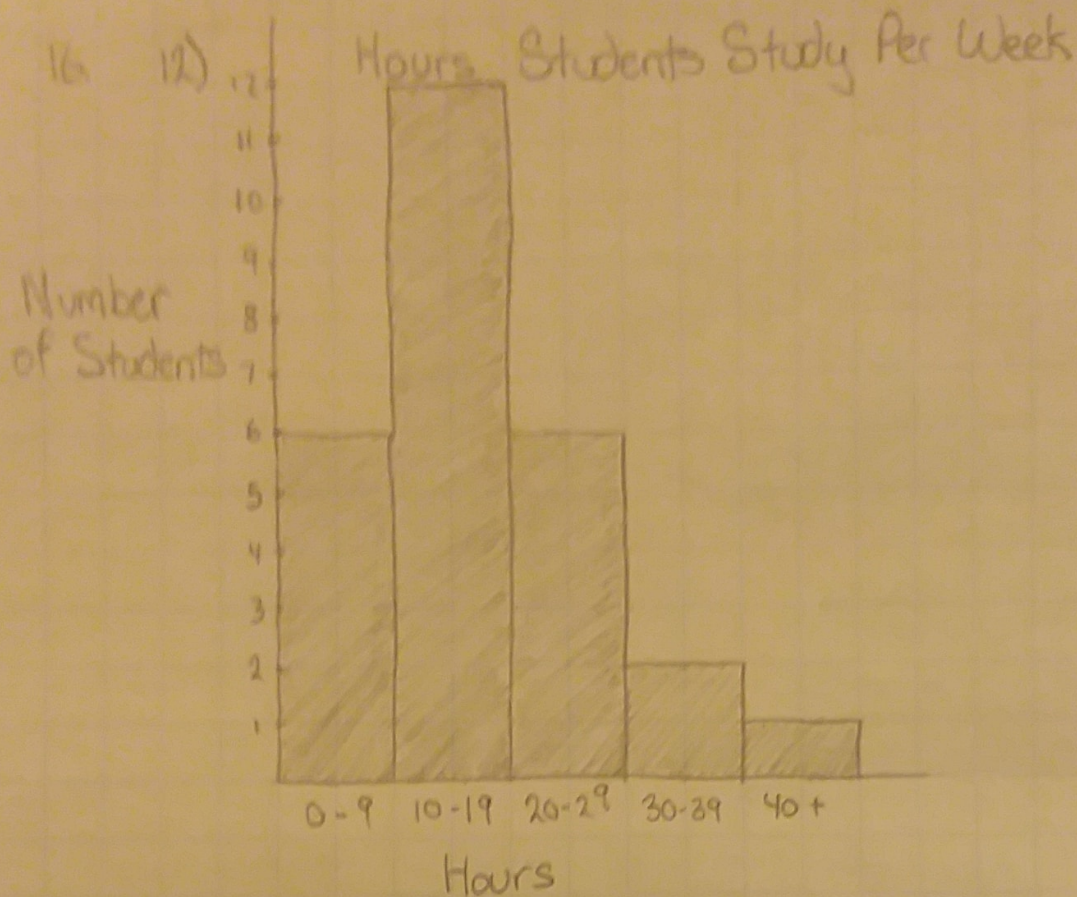
16. 8)

Number of Dates Students go on Per Month

Number of People



Mean: 2.3 (using middle value of range)
 Median: 1.5



Mean: 17.6

Median: 15

These graphs show that students are generally 'equally distributed', resulting in a centred graph, with an exception being the skewed graph for number of dates per month; graphs also generally have a small standard deviation.

