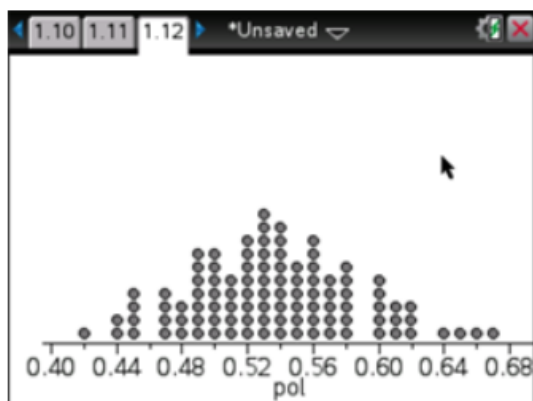


- 1 a There are eight dots which represent sample proportions of 0.8 or more from the 100 samples simulated. Thus we can estimate  $\Pr(\hat{P} \geq 0.8) = 0.08$ .
- b There is one dot which represent a sample proportions of 0.5 or less from the 100 samples simulated. Thus we can estimate  $\Pr(\hat{P} \leq 0.5) = 0.01$ .
- 2 a There is one dot which represents a sample proportion of 0.7 or more from the 100 samples simulated. Thus we can estimate  $\Pr(\hat{P} \geq 0.7) = 0.01$ .
- b There are seven dots which represent a sample proportion of 0.25 or less from the 100 samples simulated. Thus we can estimate  $\Pr(\hat{P} \leq 0.25) = 0.07$ .

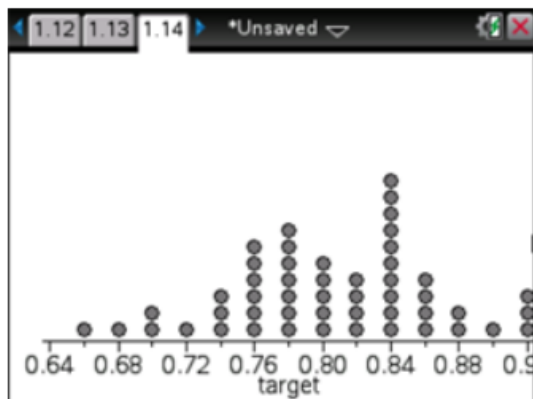
3 a



b see a

- c i  $\Pr(\hat{P} \geq 0.64) \approx 0.04$ . (Answers will differ)
- ii  $\Pr(\hat{P} \leq 0.44) \approx 0.03$ . (Answers will differ)

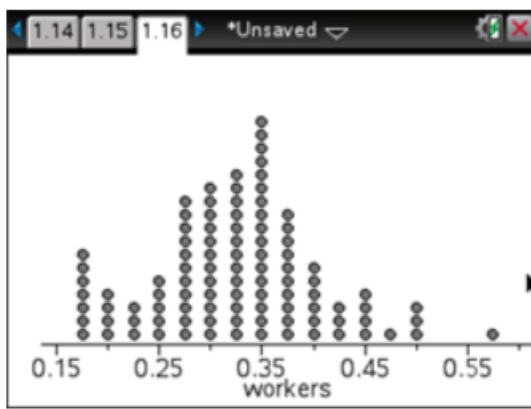
4 a



b see a

- c i  $\Pr(\hat{P} \geq 0.9) \approx 0.06$ . (Answers will differ)
- ii  $\Pr(\hat{P} \leq 0.7) \approx 0.08$ . (Answers will differ)

5 a

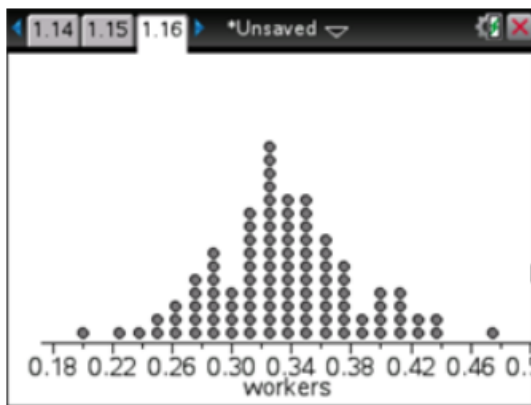


b see a

i  $\Pr(\hat{P} \geq 0.45) \approx 0.18.$  (Answers will differ)

ii  $\Pr(\hat{P} \leq 0.25) \approx 0.38.$  (Answers will differ)

6 a



b see a

c i  $\Pr(\hat{P} \geq 0.45) \approx 0.01.$  (Answers will differ)

ii  $\Pr(\hat{P} \leq 0.25) \approx 0.06.$  (Answers will differ)