

10. Assume that 23% of people have attached ear lobes. If we select 50 people at random, find the probability of each outcome described below:
- There are some people with attached ear lobes among the people chosen.
 - There are exactly 3 people with attached ear lobes in the group.
 - There are at least 3 people with attached ear lobes in the group
 - There are no more than 3 people with attached ear lobes in the group
 - Less than half of the group has attached ear lobes.
 - How many people who have attached ear lobes do you expect to find? With what standard deviation?
11. An Olympic archer is able to hit the bull's eye 80% of the time. Assume each shot is independent of each other. If she shoots 55 arrows, what is the probability of each of the following?
- She never misses
 - There are no more than 4 bull's eyes
 - She hits the bull's-eye more often than she misses
 - She hits at least one bull's eye
 - How many bull's eyes do you expect her to hit? With what standard deviation?

12. A binomial distribution will be approximately correct as a model for one of these two settings and not for the other. Explain why by briefly discussing both settings.
- When an opinion poll calls residential telephone numbers at random, only 20% of the calls reach a person. You watch the random digit-dialing machine make 15 calls. X is the number that reach a person.
 - When an opinion poll calls residential telephone numbers at random, only 20% of the calls reach a live person. You watch the random digit dialing machine make calls. Y is the number of calls needed to reach a live person.
13. As a special promotion for its 20-ounce bottles of soda, a soft drink company printed a message on the inside of each cap. Some of the caps said, "Please try again," while others said, "You're a winner!" The company advertised the promotion with the slogan "1 in 6 wins a prize." Suppose the company is telling the truth that every 20-ounce bottle of soda it fills has a 1-in-6 chance of being a winner. Seven friends each buy one 20-ounce bottle of soda at the local convenience store. Let X = the number who win a prize.
- Explain why X is a binomial random variable.
 - Find the mean and standard deviation of X . Interpret each value in context.
 - The store clerk is surprised when three of the friends win a prize. Is this group of friends just lucky, or is the company's 1-in-6 claim inaccurate? Compute $P(x > 3)$ and use the result to justify your answer.
 - A different strategy is used. You keep buying one 20-ounce bottle of soda at a time until you get a winner. Find the probability that you buy exactly 5 bottles. Show your work.
 - Using the same strategy as above, find the probability that you buy no more than 8 bottles. Show your work.