

Reading

- BPS Chapter 12, 13.1

Exercises

BPS - Check your skills Chapter 12 # 22-31. Chapter 13 # 17-19. You do not need to turn these in.

BPS Chapter 12 # 34, 37, 39, 45, 47, 48. Chapter 13 # 27, 28, 30.

- Use R to simulate rolling one six-sided die. Replicate this simulation 10,000 times. Make a probability histogram of the result. Compute \bar{x} and s for the data. Draw a normal curve on your histogram with the command `curve(dnorm(x, μ , σ), add=TRUE)`, where you can use \bar{x} and s as approximations for μ and σ . Report \bar{x} , s and `print the plot`. Does the normal curve approximate this data well?
 - Repeat part (a) except this time each simulation should compute the sum of two dice.
 - Repeat part (a) except this time each simulation should compute the sum of three dice.
 - Do you detect a pattern in the values for \bar{x} ?
 - Do you detect a pattern in the values for s ? (Hint: instead of standard deviation s , look at the variance s^2)
 - With more dice, the data become more normal. What theorem predicts this behavior?
- Steph Curry is a 91% free throw shooter. Suppose he takes 10 free throws in a game. Let X be the random variable which is the number of free throws he makes (out of 10). Use R to simulate Steph's game and compute X . Replicate this simulation 10,000 times. Make a probability histogram of the result. Compute \bar{x} and s for the data. Draw a normal curve on your histogram with the command `curve(dnorm(x, μ , σ), add=TRUE)`, where you can use \bar{x} and s as approximations for μ and σ . Report \bar{x} , s and `print the plot`. Does the normal curve approximate this data well?
 - Repeat part (a) except use Dwight Howard, who is a 48% free throw shooter.