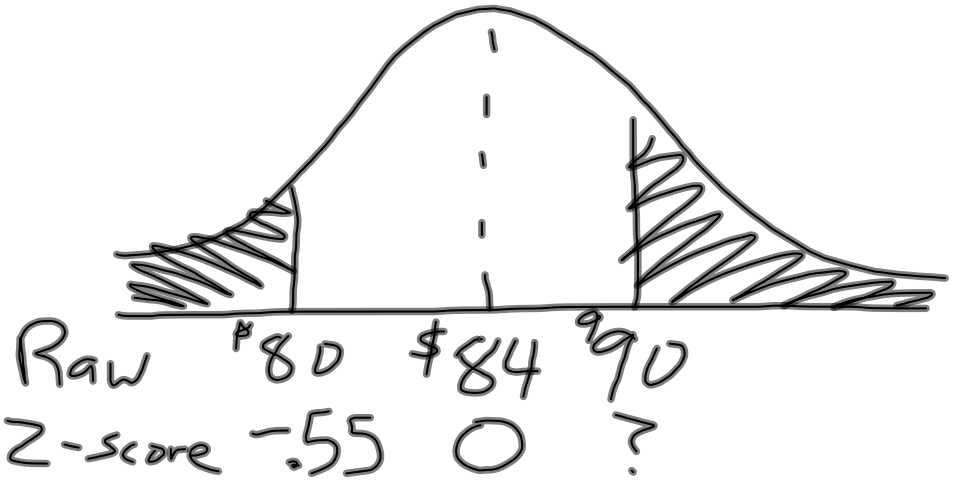
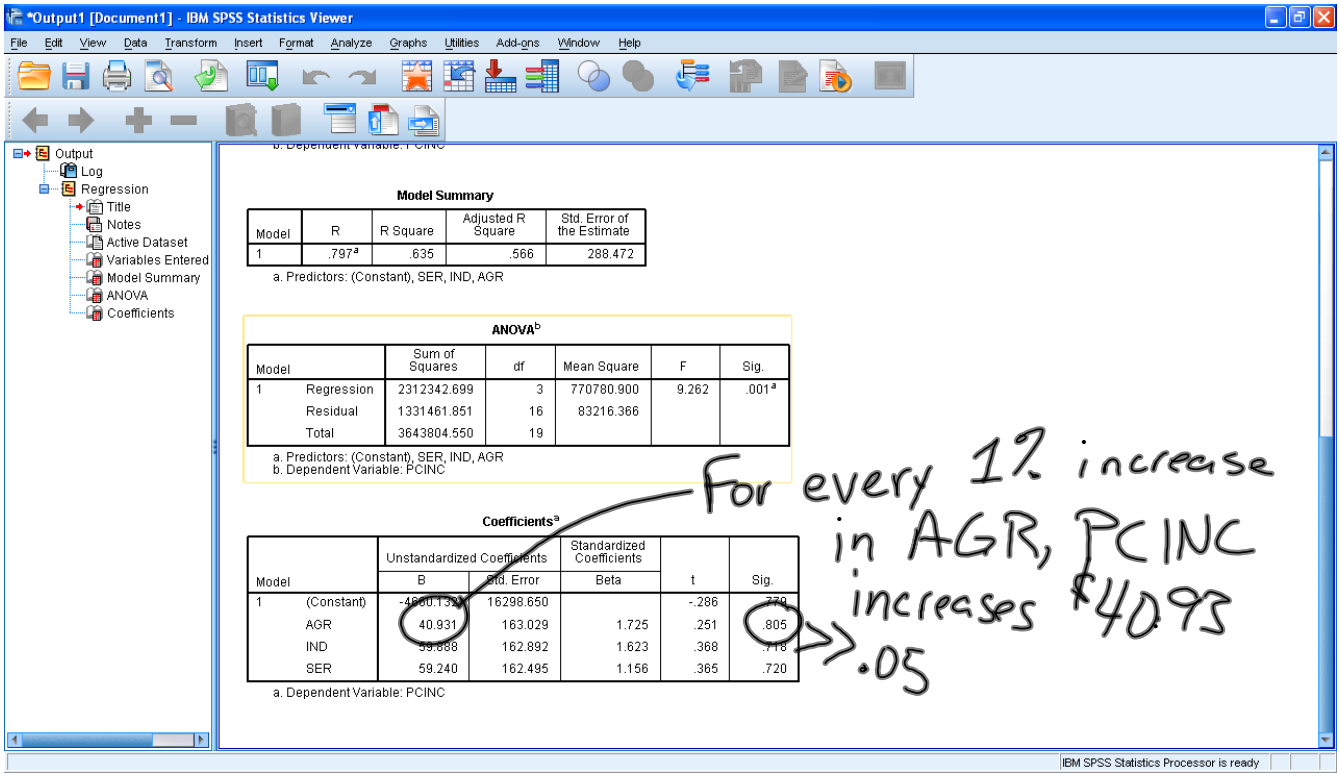


$$Z = \frac{\text{Value} - \mu}{\sigma}$$

For $80

$$= \frac{80 - 84}{7.25} = \frac{-4}{7.25} = -0.55$$

$\Rightarrow$ Look at the prob. of the price falling below -0.55 in textbook.


*Output1 [Document1] - IBM SPSS Statistics Viewer
File Edit View Data Transform Insert Format Analyze Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help
Output
Log
Regression
Title
Notes
Active Dataset
Variables Entered
Model Summary
ANOVA
Coefficients
Model Summary
Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate
1 | .797[a] | .635 | .566 | 288.472
a. Predictors: (Constant), SER, IND, AGR
ANOVA[b]
Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig.
1 | Regression | 2312342.699 | 3 | 770780.900 | 9.262 | .001[a]
Residual | 1331461.851 | 16 | 83216.366
Total | 3643804.550 | 19
a. Predictors: (Constant), SER, IND, AGR
b. Dependent Variable: PCINC
Coefficients[a]
Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients B | Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error | Standardized Coefficients Beta | t | Sig.
1 | (Constant) | -4690.139 | 16298.650 | | -.286 | .778
AGR | 40.931 | 163.029 | 1.725 | .251 | .805
IND | 59.888 | 162.892 | 1.623 | .368 | .718
SER | 59.240 | 162.495 | 1.156 | .365 | .720
a. Dependent Variable: PCINC
For every 1% increase in AGR, PCINC increases $40.93
>> .05
IBM SPSS Statistics Processor is ready

Age coef: 17.393

Somebody who is 40:

$= 17.393 \times 40 = 695.72$

YRSED: 175.317

$= 10 \times 175.317$

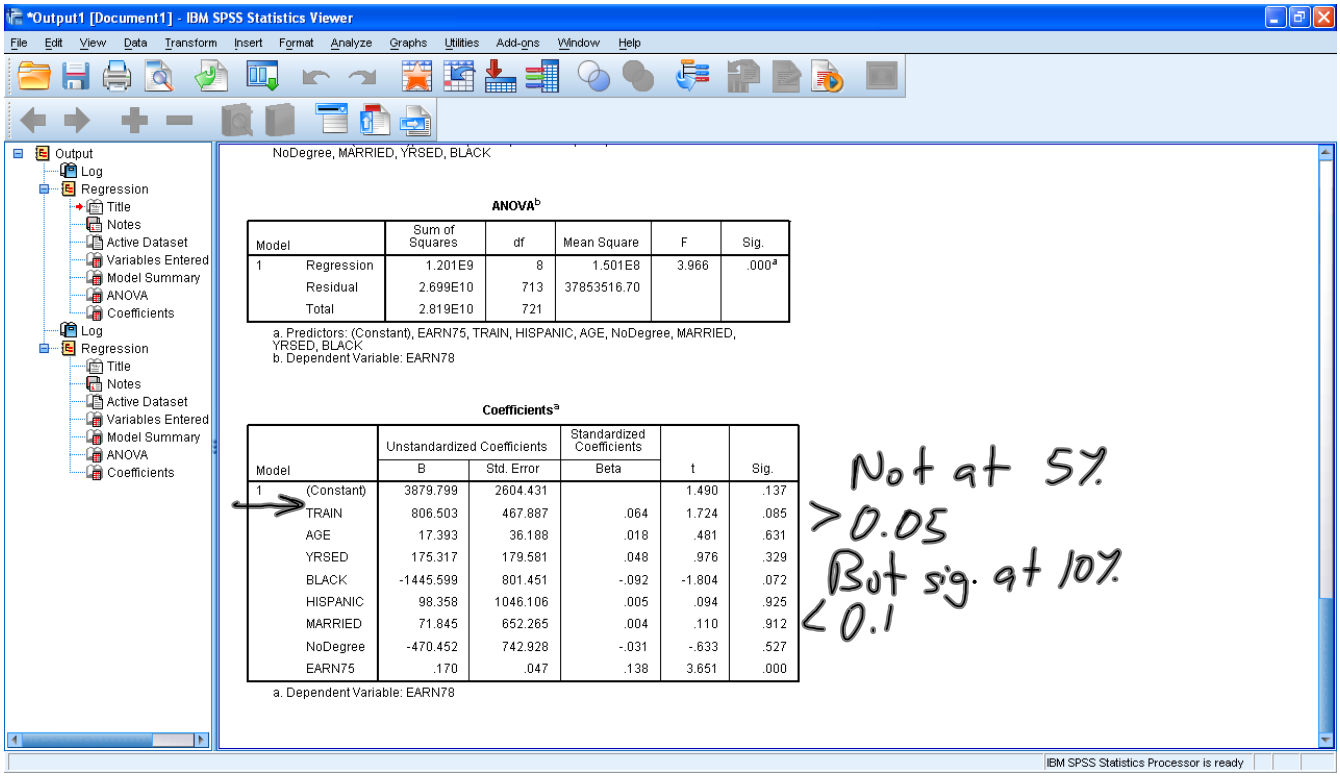
$= 1,753.17$

EARN75: 0.17

$= 0.17 \times 1,000$

$= 170$

$3,879 + 17.393(40) +$
$175.317(10) - 1,445.599(0)$
$98.358(1) + 71.845(0)$
$-470.452(1) + 0.17(1,000)$
$=$ ANS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Output
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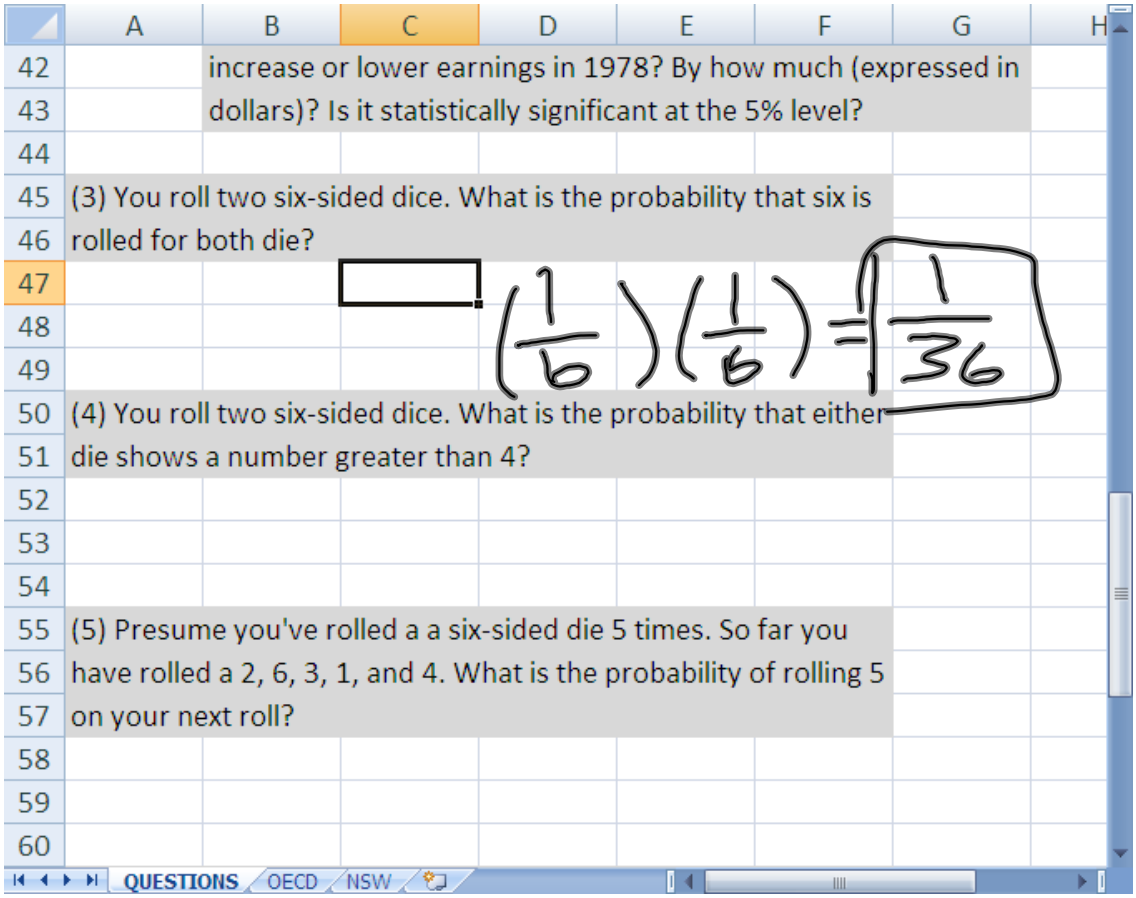
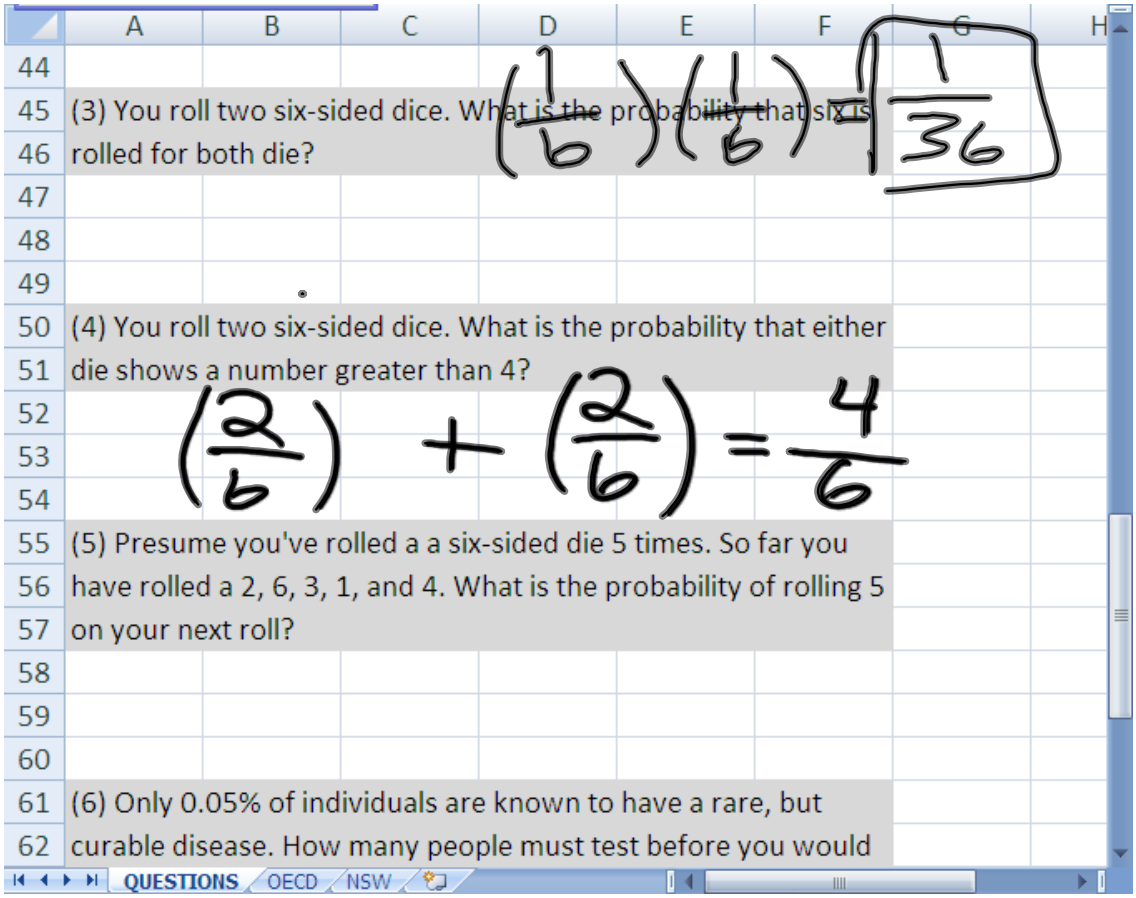
Coefficients
Log
Regression
Title
Notes
Active Dataset
Variables Entered
Model Summary
ANOVA
Coefficients
NoDegree, MARRIED, YRSED, BLACK
ANOVA[b]
Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig.
1 | Regression | 1.201E9 | 8 | 1.501E8 | 3.966 | .000[a]
Residual | 2.699E10 | 713 | 37853516.70
Total | 2.819E10 | 721
a. Predictors: (Constant), EARN75, TRAIN, HISPANIC, AGE, NoDegree, MARRIED, YRSED, BLACK
b. Dependent Variable: EARN78
Coefficients[a]
Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients B | Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error | Standardized Coefficients Beta | t | Sig.
1 | (Constant) | 3879.799 | 2604.431 | | 1.490 | .137
TRAIN | 806.503 | 467.887 | .064 | 1.724 | .085
AGE | 17.393 | 36.188 | .018 | .481 | .631
YRSED | 175.317 | 179.581 | .048 | .976 | .329
BLACK | -1445.599 | 801.451 | -.092 | -1.804 | .072
HISPANIC | 98.358 | 1046.106 | .005 | .094 | .925
MARRIED | 71.845 | 652.265 | .004 | .110 | .912
NoDegree | -470.452 | 742.928 | -.031 | -.633 | .527
EARN75 | .170 | .047 | .138 | 3.651 | .000
a. Dependent Variable: EARN78
Not at 5%
> 0.05
But sig. at 10%
< 0.1
IBM SPSS Statistics Processor is ready


A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
42 increase or lower earnings in 1978? By how much (expressed in
43 dollars)? Is it statistically significant at the 5% level?
44
45 (3) You roll two six-sided dice. What is the probability that six is
46 rolled for both die?
47
48
49
50 (4) You roll two six-sided dice. What is the probability that either
51 die shows a number greater than 4?
52
53
54
55 (5) Presume you've rolled a a six-sided die 5 times. So far you
56 have rolled a 2, 6, 3, 1, and 4. What is the probability of rolling 5
57 on your next roll?
58
59
60
QUESTIONS
OECD
NSW
$(\frac{1}{6})(\frac{1}{6}) = \frac{1}{36}$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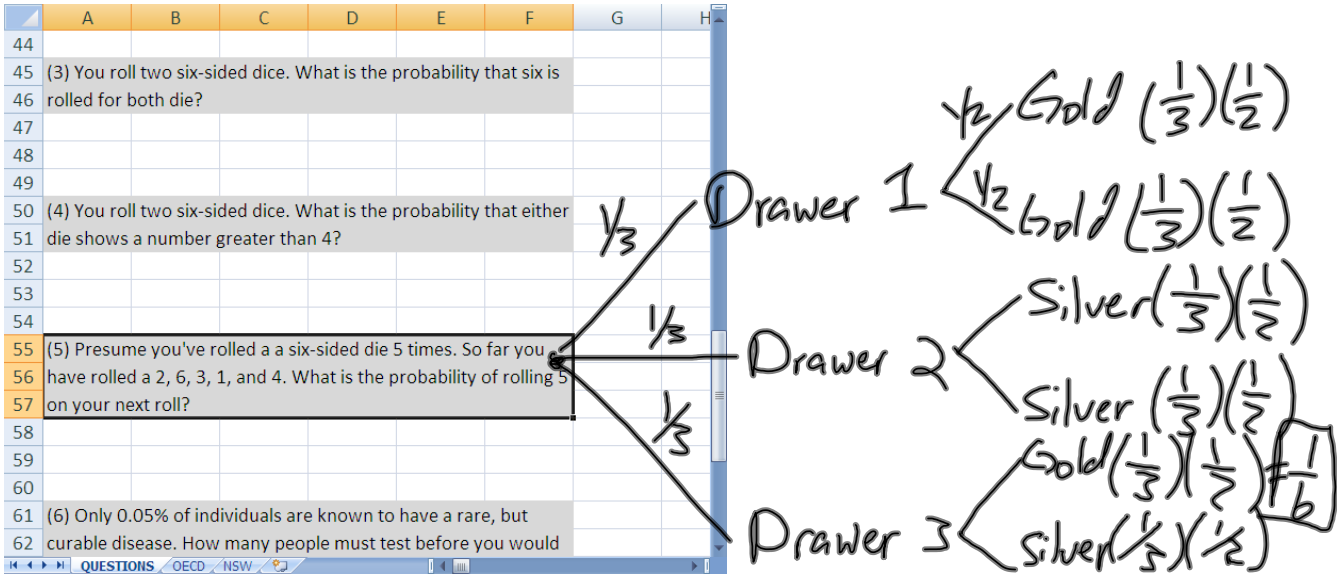
61 (6) Only 0.05% of individuals are known to have a rare, but
62 curable disease. How many people must test before you would
QUESTIONS
OECD
NSW



	A
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