Problem 1

Suppose a 40-year-old male purchases a $100,000 10-year term life policy from an insurance company, meaning that the insurance company must pay out $100,000 if the insured male dies within the next 10 years.

(a) Use the accompanying life table to determine the insurance company’s expected payout on this policy. (Hint: Remember that your universe here is the set of males 40 and older). The age intervals in the table contain all ages from the lower limit up to (but not including) the upper limit.

(b) What would be the expected payout if the same policy were taken out by a 50-year-old male?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Interval</th>
<th>Number of Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–1</td>
<td>1,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–10</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–20</td>
<td>927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–30</td>
<td>1,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–40</td>
<td>2,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–50</td>
<td>4,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–60</td>
<td>10,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–70</td>
<td>19,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70–80</td>
<td>28,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 and Over</td>
<td>29,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problem 2

Logic analyzers come off the assembly line with a 3% defective rate. You must ship 17 of these analyzers tomorrow. In this problem we will determine how many analyzers to schedule for production today in order to be reasonably sure that 17 or more of the scheduled machines will work.

Note that if we schedule \( n \) machines, and if we let \( X \) be the number of machines that work, then \( X \) is a binomial random variable with \( n \) trials and success probability \( p = 0.97 \).

(a) Suppose that we schedule 17 machines. Find \( P(\text{all 17 will work}) \).

(b) Suppose that we schedule 19 machines. Find \( P(\text{at least 17 work}) \).

Problem 3

If \( X \) is a binomial random variable with \( n = 100 \) and \( p = 0.7 \), find the mean and standard deviation of \( X \).
Problem 4

A multiple-choice quiz has 10 questions. Each question has five possible answers, of which only one is correct.

(a) What is the probability that sheer guesswork will yield at least 9 correct answers?

(b) What is the expected number of correct answers by sheer guesswork?

(c) Suppose that 10 points are awarded for a correctly answered question. How many points should be deducted for an incorrectly answered question, so that for a student guessing randomly, the expected score on a question is zero? (Most standardized tests use this method to set penalties for guessing).

(d) If a student is able to correctly eliminate one option as a possible correct answer but is still guessing randomly, what happens to his/her expected score for that question? Use your answer to (c) as the number of points being deducted for an incorrect answer.

Problem 5

The No-Tell Motel has 10 bedrooms. From past experience, the manager knows that 20% of the people who make room reservations don’t show up. The manager accepts 15 reservations. If a customer with a reservation shows up and the motel has run out of rooms, it is the motel’s policy to pay $100 as compensation to the customer. What is the expected value of the compensation that the motel must pay?

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