

This is intended as a sample of the material that could be on the final. It is NOT a study guide. Remember, anything covered in the class could be on the exam.

1) A researcher wants to examine the effect of fertilizer and the effect of sunlight on the yield of tomatoes. She bought 60 tomato plants at a local garden store. She randomly assigned 30 tomato plants to be planted on the sunny side of the hill and 30 to be planted on the shady side. The 30 plants which are planted on the shady side are randomly assigned to one of three groups. The first group are grown with no fertilizer, the second group with a small amount of fertilizer, and the third group with a large amount of fertilizer. The 30 plants which are planted on the sunny side are likewise randomly assigned to one of three groups. The first group are grown with no fertilizer, the second group with a small amount of fertilizer, and the third group with a large amount of fertilizer. All tomato plants are planted at the same time and are all treated alike (in terms of how much they are watered, weeded etc). Each plant is grown to maturity. The total weight of tomatoes obtained from each plant is recorded. Describe the design of the experiment.

- A) Completely randomized over two factors (fertilizer and location)
- B) Completely randomized over one factor (location), blocked by fertilizer
- C) Completely randomized over one factor (fertilizer), blocked by location
- D) Blocked by fertilizer, blocked by location
- E) Completely randomized over one factor (fertilizer)

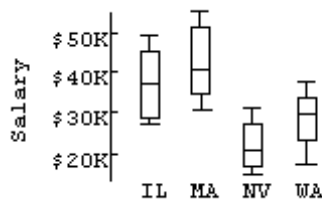
2) Using the t-tables, find the P-value for $|t| \geq 2.13$ for a sample of size 31

- A) 0.0174
- B) 0.1040
- C) 0.0694
- D) 0.0415
- E) 0.9793

3) A science instructor assigns a group of students to investigate the relationship between the pH of the water of a river and its water's hardness (measured in grains). Some students wrote these conclusions: "there was a very strong correlation of $0.946 \text{ grains}^{-1}$ between pH of the water and water's hardness." Is the calculation of the correlation appropriate?

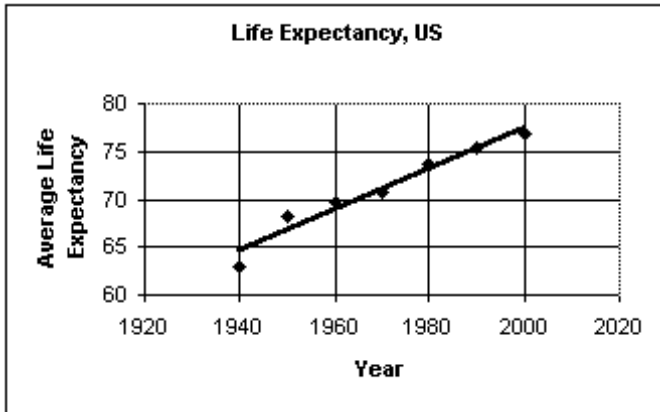
- A) Yes: the pH and the hardness of the water are data collected from the same river.
- B) No: correlation has no units.
- C) No: there is little or no association.
- D) Yes: correlation is less than 1.
- E) No: pH and hardness of water have different units.

4) Describe what these boxplots tell you about the relationship between the state you live in and your salary, based on the same occupation.



- A) IL and MA don't have very comparable salaries. The average salaries for these states are just below \$40K, and their spreads are different. NV is not very comparable to either IL or MA. The upper 50% of salaries for WA corresponds to the lower 50% of NV salaries.
- B) IL and MA have very comparable salaries. The average salaries for these states are just below \$40K, and their spreads are very close. NV 's average is the highest. The upper 50% of salaries for NV corresponds to the lower 50% of WA salaries.
- C) IL and MA have very comparable salaries. The average salaries for these states are just above \$40K, and their spreads are very close. NV is very comparable to IL and MA. The upper 50% of salaries for NV corresponds to the lower 50% of WA salaries.
- D) IL and MA have very comparable salaries. The average salaries for these states are just below \$40K, and their spreads are very close. NV is not very comparable to either IL or MA. The upper 50% of salaries for NV corresponds to the lower 50% of WA salaries.
- E) IL and MA have very comparable salaries. The average salaries for these states are just below \$40K, but their spreads are different. NV is not very comparable to either IL or MA. The upper 50% of salaries for NV corresponds to the lower 50% of WA salaries.

5) The figure below shows the life expectancy for persons living in the United States.



The regression analysis of the data yields the following values:

Variable	Coefficient
Constant	-353.87
Year	0.2157

$R^2 = 0.9539$

Use the regression model to predict the life expectancy in 2010.

- A) 82 years B) 80 years C) 83 years D) 79 years E) 78 years

6) A survey was conducted to determine the difference in gasoline mileage for two types of trucks. A random sample was taken for each model of truck, and the mean gasoline mileage, in miles per gallon, was calculated. A 98% confidence interval for the difference in the mean mileage for model A trucks and the mean mileage for model B trucks, $\mu_A - \mu_B$, was determined to be (2.5, 4.7).

- A) Based on this sample, we are 98% confident that the average mileage for model A trucks is between 2.5 and 4.7 miles per gallon higher than the average mileage for model B trucks.
- B) We are 98% confident that a randomly selected model A truck will get mileage that is between 2.5 and 4.7 miles per gallon higher than a randomly selected model B truck.
- C) We know that 98% of model A trucks get mileage that is between 2.5 and 4.7 miles per gallon higher than model B trucks.
- D) Based on this sample, we are 98% confident that the average mileage for model B trucks is between 2.5 and 4.7 miles per gallon higher than the average mileage for model A trucks.
- E) We know that 98% of all random samples done on the population of trucks will show that the average mileage for model A trucks is between 2.5 and 4.7 miles per gallon higher than the average mileage for model B trucks.

7) A company hopes to improve its engines, setting a goal of no more than 3% of customers using their warranty on defective engine parts. A random survey of 1200 customers found only 20 with complaints. Create a 95% confidence interval for the true level of warranty users among all customers.

- A) Based on the data, we are 95% confident the proportion of warranty users is between 0% and 2.4%. Therefore, the company has met its goal.
- B) Based on the data, we are 95% confident the proportion of warranty users is between 0.9% and 2.4%. Therefore, the company has met its goal.
- C) Based on the data, we are 95% confident the proportion of warranty users is between 1% and 3%. Therefore, the company has met its goal.
- D) Based on the data, we are 95% confident the proportion of warranty users is between 2.0% and 2.4%. Therefore, the company has met its goal.
- E) Based on the data, we are 95% confident the proportion of warranty users is between 0.9% and 3.8%. Therefore, the company has not met its goal.

8) A weight loss center provided a loss for 72% of its participants. The center's leader decides to test a new weight loss strategy on a random sample size of 140 and found weight loss in 78% of the participants. Create a 95% confidence interval for the proportion of participant weight loss.

- A) Based on the data, we are 95% confident the proportion of participant weight loss is between 71.14% and 84.86%.
- B) Based on the data, we are 95% confident the proportion of participant weight loss is between 72% and 84%.
- C) Based on the data, we are 95% confident the proportion of participant weight loss is between 57.84% and 98.16%.
- D) Based on the data, we are 95% confident the proportion of participant weight loss is between 64.56% and 79.44%.
- E) Based on the data, we are 95% confident the proportion of participant weight loss is between 64.56% and 85.44%.

9) A researcher wants to determine if the average cholesterol level in his city is different from the national average of 195. Use the provided computer output to draw a conclusion about the cholesterol levels in the researcher's city, at a significance level of 0.10.

Test of $H_0: \mu = 195$ vs $H_A: \mu \neq 195$.

N	Mean	StDev	t	P-value
50	198	12	1.768	0.0833

- A) Fail to reject the null- there is not enough evidence to say that the average cholesterol level in the researcher's city is different from the national average.
- B) Reject the null- there is evidence to say that the average cholesterol level in the researcher's city is different from the national average.
- C) Fail to reject the null- there is evidence to say that the average cholesterol level in the city is different from the national average.
- D) Reject the null- there is not sufficient evidence to say that the average cholesterol level in the researcher's city is different from the national average
- E) There is insufficient information to draw a conclusion.

10) The U.S. Department of Labor and Statistics released the current unemployment rate of 5.3% for the month in the U.S. and claims the unemployment has not changed in the last two months. However, the states statistics reveal that there is a decrease in U.S. unemployment rate. The states test yielded a P-value turns out to be 0.04. Provide an appropriate conclusion.

- A) We can say there is a 4% chance of seeing no change in the unemployment rate in the results we observed from natural sampling variation. There is no evidence of that the unemployment rate decreased, but we can not conclude there is no change in the unemployment rate.
- B) There is a 96% chance of no change in the unemployment rate.
- C) There's only a 4% chance of seeing no change in the unemployment rate in the results we observed from natural sampling variation. We conclude the states are correct and the unemployment rate has decreased.
- D) We can say there is a 4% chance of seeing a change in the unemployment rate in the results we observed from natural sampling variation. We conclude the states are correct and the unemployment rate has decreased.
- E) There is a 4% chance of no change in the unemployment rate.

11) Just how accurate are the weather forecasts we hear every day? The table below compares the daily forecast with a city's actual weather for a year.

		Actual Weather	
		Rain	No rain
Forecast	Rain	26	51
	No rain	9	279

On what percent of days was rain predicted?

- A) 7.1% B) 33.8% C) 21.1% D) 14% E) 9.6%

12) Students in a political science course were asked to describe their politics as "Liberal", "Moderate", or "Conservative." Here are the results:

		Politics			Total
		Liberal	Moderate	Conservative	
Sex	Female	43	42	13	98
	Male	35	41	21	97
	Total	78	83	34	195

What percent of all students in the class are males who consider themselves to be "Liberal"?

- A) 44.9% B) 17.9% C) 36.1% D) 22.1% E) 40%

- 13) The real estate industry claims that it is the best and most effective system to market residential real estate. A survey of randomly selected home sellers in Illinois found that a 99% confidence interval for the proportion of homes that are sold by a real estate agent is 70% to 80%. Explain what "99% confidence" means in this context.
- A) There is a 99% chance that the true proportion of home sellers in Illinois who sell their home with a real estate agent is between 70% and 80%.
 - B) About 99% of all random samples of home sellers in Illinois will find that between 70% and 80% of homes are sold by a real estate agent.
 - C) In 99% of the years, between 70% and 80% of homes in Illinois are sold by a real estate agent.
 - D) 99% of home sellers in Illinois will sell their home with a real estate agent between 70% and 80% of the time.
 - E) About 99% of all random samples of home sellers in Illinois will produce a confidence interval that contains the true proportion of homes sold by a real estate agent.
- 14) How many unpopped kernels are left when you pop a bag of microwave popcorn? Each day, quality control personnel take a random sample of 50 bags of popcorn. They pop each bag in a microwave and then count the number of unpopped kernels. Have the conditions and assumptions for inference been met?
- A) No, the sample is more than 10% of the population size.
 - B) Yes, all conditions and assumption are met.
 - C) No, the sample is not likely to be representative.
 - D) No, the sample does not meet the Nearly Normal condition.
 - E) No, this is not a representative sample since the quality control personnel work for the company and are biased.
- 15) If you create a regression model for estimating the price of a salad based upon its weight (oz), is the slope most likely to be 0.2, 2, 20, 200, or 2000?
- A) 0.2 B) 2000 C) 20 D) 200 E) 2

- 16) A researcher was interested in comparing the GPAs of students at two different colleges. Independent random samples of 8 students from college A and 13 students from college B yielded the following GPAs.

College A	College B
3.7	3.8 2.8
3.2	3.2 4.0
3.0	3.0 3.6
2.5	3.9 2.6
2.7	3.8 4.0
3.6	2.5 3.6
2.8	3.9
3.4	

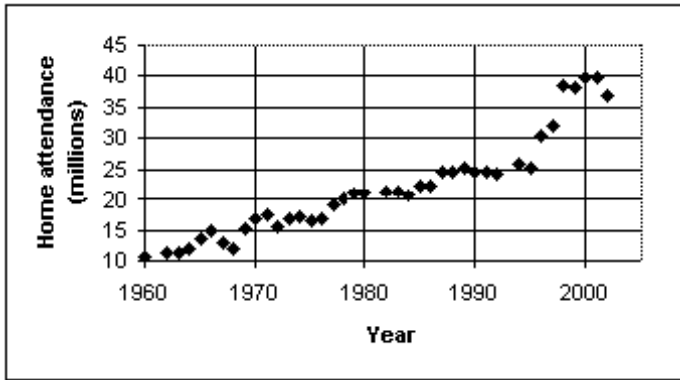
Determine a 95% confidence interval for the difference, $\mu_1 - \mu_2$, between the mean GPA of all college A students and the mean GPA of all college B students.

- A) (-0.81, 0.15) B) (-0.70, 0.05) C) (-0.78, 0.13) D) (-0.75, 0.10) E) (-0.13, 0.78)

- 17) A 1000-acre farm historically averages 185 bushels per acre with a standard deviation of 18 bushels per acre. Fifty acres are sampled and the mean yield determined. If we imagined all the possible random samples of 50 acres we could take and looked at all the sample means, is it appropriate to assume this data will be well modeled by a Normal distribution?

- A) The Normal distribution cannot be used since the sample size is not large enough for the Central Limit Theorem to apply.
- B) The Normal distribution can be used since the sample size, 50, is no more than 10% of the population of all acres on the farm.
- C) The Normal distribution can be used since the original population has a Normal distribution.
- D) The Normal distribution can be used since the samples can be assumed to be random and independent. However, there could be some doubt since weather conditions could affect all samples. The sample size, 50, is no more than 10% of the population of all acres on the farm.
- E) The Normal distribution cannot be used. The distribution in the sample should resemble that in the population, which may be skewed by some acres with extremely low yields.

- 18) The scatterplot below displays the total home attendance (in millions) for major league baseball's National League for the years 1960 through 2002. This total home attendance is the grand total of all attendees at all National League games during the season. For what range of years is a linear model appropriate?



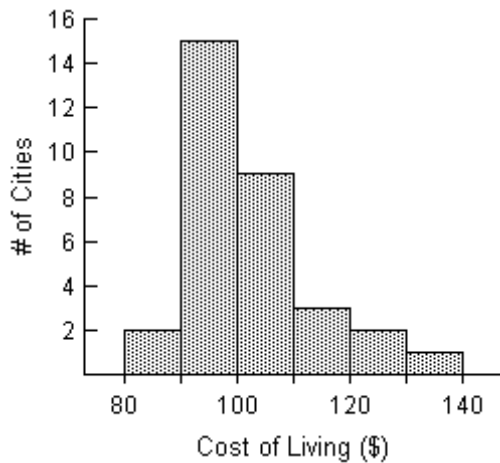
- A) A single linear model is appropriate for the entire data set.
- B) A linear model should not be used for any part of the data set.
- C) A linear model should be used for each pair of adjacent data points.
- D) One linear model for 1960 through 1995 and another linear model for 1995 through 2002.
- E) None of these
- 19) The human resources department of a large, well-known telecommunications firm is behind schedule in writing a report about the job satisfaction of the company's employees. In an effort to quickly sample some people, the HR manager orders his subordinates to give out paper surveys "to anyone you see sitting at their desk", and the survey, completed or not, will be picked up in thirty minutes. Only the completed surveys will be used in the report. What sampling method best describes what this HR manager is doing?
- A) Attempted census
- B) Convenience sampling
- C) Voluntary response sampling
- D) Cluster sampling
- E) Stratified sampling

Use 2.326 as the critical value for 98% confidence intervals, and use 2.575 as the critical value for 99% confidence intervals.

- 20) A newspaper reports that 62% of city residents have visited one of the city parks in the last year. The article adds that the poll is based on a random sample of 2500 residents and has a margin of error of 2.5%. What is the confidence level of the survey?
- A) 90%
 - B) 99%
 - C) 98%
 - D) 95%
 - E) Not enough information is given.

Describe the distribution (shape, center, spread, unusual features).

- 21) The histogram shows the cost of living, in dollars, in 32 U.S. cities.



- A) The distribution of the cost of living in the 32 U.S. cities is unimodal and skewed to the right. The distribution is centered around \$90, and spread out, with values ranging from \$80 to \$140.
- B) The distribution of the cost of living in the 32 U.S. cities is unimodal and skewed to the right. The distribution is centered around \$110, and spread out, with values ranging from \$80 to \$140.
- C) The distribution of the cost of living in the 32 U.S. cities is unimodal. The distribution is centered around \$100, and spread out, with values ranging from \$80 to \$140.
- D) The distribution of the cost of living in the 32 U.S. cities is unimodal and skewed to the left. The distribution is centered around \$100, and spread out, with values ranging from \$80 to \$140.
- E) The distribution of the cost of living in the 32 U.S. cities is unimodal and skewed to the right. The distribution is centered around \$100, and spread out, with values ranging from \$80 to \$140.

22) Nutritionists at a large university investigating the impact of dining hall food choices on freshman weight gain collected data (through weekly surveys) from 300 students throughout their freshman year. They kept track of the student's age, the number of times eating in the hall per week, the number of hours spent exercising per week, and the student's weight each week.

- A) Who: 300 students; Cases: Each student is a case; What: Student's age; When: During the student's freshman year; Where: A large university; Why: To study the impact of dining hall choices on freshman weight gain; How: Phone surveys.
- B) Who: A large university; Cases: Each student is a case; What: Student's age, number of times eating in hall weekly, number of hours exercising weekly, and the student's weekly weight; When: During the student's freshman year; Where: Dining hall; Why: To study the impact of dining hall choices on freshman weight gain; How: Weekly surveys.
- C) Who: Nutritionists; Cases: Each nutritionist is a case; What: Student's age, number of times eating in hall weekly, number of hours exercising weekly, and the student's weekly weight; When: Freshman year; Where: A large university; Why: To study the impact of dining hall choices on freshman weight gain; How: Weekly surveys.
- D) Who: Nutritionists; Cases: Each student is a case; What: Student's age, number of times eating in hall weekly, number of hours exercising weekly, and the student's weekly weight; When: Freshman year; Where: A large university; Why: To study the impact of dining hall choices on freshman weight gain; How: Weekly surveys.
- E) Who: 300 freshman students; Cases: Each student is a case; What: Student's age, number of times eating in hall weekly, number of hours exercising weekly, and the student's weekly weight; When: During the student's freshman year; Where: A large university; Why: To study the impact of dining hall choices on freshman weight gain; How: Weekly surveys.

23) Researchers reported that unmarried men are more likely to suffer from clinical depression than married men. These findings were based on the marriage histories of 700 American men suffering from depression and 600 American men not suffering from depression. Determine the nature and scope of the conclusion this observational study can reach.

- A) For men, getting married will result in a decreased risk of depression.
- B) For American men, getting married will result in a decreased risk of depression.
- C) Since there is no random assignment, there is no way to know that being unmarried increases the risk of depression; there may have been lurking variables.
- D) Since the study involved only men, there is no way to know that being unmarried increases the risk of depression.
- E) Since there is no random assignment, there is no way to know that being unmarried increases the risk of depression; there may have been confounding variables.

24) A researcher wants to estimate the mean cholesterol level of people in his city. A random sample of 21 people yields a mean cholesterol level of 224 and a standard deviation of 12. Construct a 95% confidence interval.

A) (223.014, 224.986)

B) (219.598, 228.402)

C) (214.967, 233.033)

D) (219.693, 228.307)

E) (218.538, 229.462)

25) The average number of average number of hours per day a college student spends on homework is 6 hours with a standard deviation of 0.75 hours. How many standard deviations from the mean is 2 hours spent on homework?

A) About 5.33 standard deviations below the mean

B) About 3.00 standard deviations above the mean

C) About 2.67 standard deviations above the mean

D) About 5.33 standard deviations above the mean

E) About 2.67 standard deviations below the mean

26) The relationship between the cost of a taxi ride (y) and the length of the ride (x) is analyzed. The mean length was 3.5 miles with a standard deviation of 0.8. The mean cost was \$8.14 with a standard deviation of 1.8. The correlation between the cost and the length was 0.78.

A) $\hat{\text{cost}} = 0.265 + 2.25 \text{ length}$

B) $\hat{\text{cost}} = -348 + 102 \text{ length}$

C) $\hat{\text{cost}} = 6.93 + 0.347 \text{ length}$

D) $\hat{\text{cost}} = -85.5 + 26.8 \text{ length}$

E) $\hat{\text{cost}} = 2.00 + 1.76 \text{ length}$

27) When determining the batting average for a baseball player you must have data on the number of hits in the season, and the number of at-bats in the season. Identify the variables, their types, and for quantitative variables their units.

A) Number of hits, comparative; number of at-bats, quantitative, at-bats; players, categorical.

B) Number of hits, quantitative, hits; number of at-bats, quantitative, at-bats.

C) Number of hits, quantitative, hits; number of at-bats, comparative.

D) Number of hits, quantitative, games; number of at-bats, quantitative, at-bats; player, categorical.

E) Number of hits, comparative; number of at-bats, quantitative, at-bats.

28) Inside the boxes of a new brand of cereal, is a short survey that can be mailed back for free to the manufacturer. The survey asks the consumer if he or she likes the cereal or not. What, if any, will be the most noticeable bias for this survey?

A) Voluntary response bias

B) Response bias

C) Undercoverage of the population

D) Nonresponse bias

E) There does not seem to be any bias.

29) Based on a sample of size 49, a 95% confidence interval for the mean score of all students on an aptitude test is from 64.3 to 69.7. What is the margin of error?

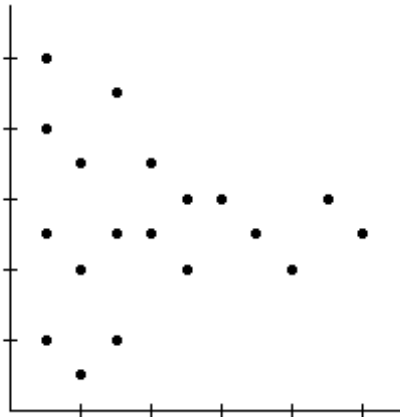
- A) 5.4
- B) 0.05
- C) 0.76
- D) 2.7
- E) Not enough information is given.

30) The city management company claims that 75% of all low income housing is 1500 sq. ft. The tenants believe the proportion of housing this size is smaller than the claim, and hire an independent engineering firm to test an appropriate hypothesis. What are the null and alternative hypotheses?

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| A) $H_0: p = 0.75$ | B) $H_0: p < 0.75$ | C) $H_0: p = 0.75$ | D) $H_0: p = 0.75$ | E) $H_0: p > 0.75$ |
| $H_A: p < 0.75$ | $H_A: p = 0.75$ | $H_A: p \neq 0.75$ | $H_A: p > 0.75$ | $H_A: p < 0.75$ |

Tell what the residual plot indicates about the appropriateness of the linear model that was fit to the data.

31)



- A) Model may not be appropriate. The spread is changing.
- B) Model is appropriate.
- C) Model is not appropriate. The relationship is nonlinear.

32) In the town of Maplewood a certain type of DVD player is sold at just two stores. 22% of the sales are from store A and 78% of the sales are from store B. 2.7% of the DVD players sold at store A are defective while 4.5% of the DVD players sold at store B are defective. If Kate receives one of these DVD players as a gift and finds that it is defective, use a tree diagram to find the probability that it came from store A?

- A) 0.169 B) 0.027 C) 0.22 D) 0.145 E) 0.855

33) Has the introduction of more music download services changed the number of college students stealing music on the Web? Two years ago, approximately 50,000 college students admitted to illegally downloading music from the internet. What are the null and alternative hypotheses?

- A) $H_0: \mu = 50,000$
 $H_A: \mu < 50,000$
- B) $H_0: \mu = 50,000$
 $H_A: \mu > 50,000$
- C) $H_0: \mu = 50,000$
 $H_A: \mu \neq 50,000$
- D) $H_0: \mu > 50,000$
 $H_A: \mu = 50,000$
- E) $H_0: \mu < 50,000$
 $H_A: \mu = 50,000$

Find the missing parameter for a Normal distribution given that:

34) Given that for a Normal distribution $\mu = 0.38$ and 20% are above 0.50, find σ .

- A) 0.1 B) 1.43 C) 0.143 D) 0.20 E) 0.84

40) Opinion-polling organizations contact their respondents by sampling random telephone numbers. Assume that interviewers can now reach about 77% of U.S. households, while the percentage of those contacted who agree to cooperate with the survey is 32%. Each household, of course, is independent of the others. What is the probability of failing to contact a household or of contacting the household but not getting them to agree to the interview?

- A) 0.476 B) 0.156 C) 0.407 D) 0.844 E) 0.754

41) There is a huge pile of buttons in which 29% are black, 11% are blue, 17% are orange, 24% are white, and the rest are clear. You close your eyes, choose a button at random, write down what color it is, and then put it back in the pile. What is the probability that the third button you choose is the first one that's clear?

- A) 0.125 B) 0.007 C) 0.029 D) 0.157 E) 0.531

42) A study shows that the amount of chocolate consumed in Canada and the number of automobile accidents is positively related. Identify the lurking variable, if there is one.

- A) Vacation
- B) Children
- C) Speed
- D) Population growth
- E) No lurking variable

43) Ten different families are tested for the number of gallons of water a day they use before and after viewing a conservation video. Construct a 90% confidence interval for the mean of the difference of the "before" minus the "after" times if $\bar{d}(\text{after} - \text{before}) = 4.8$ and $s_d = 5.2451$

Before	33	33	38	33	35	35	40	40	40	31
After	34	28	25	28	35	33	31	28	35	33

- A) (2.1,7.5) B) (1.8,7.8) C) (1.5,8.1) D) (3.8,5.8) E) (2.5,7.1)

44) r Based on Student's t-table, what is the critical t-value for an 80% confidence interval with $df = 11$

- A) 1.372 B) 1.363 C) 1.280 D) 2.718 E) 1.356

45) Of 230 employees selected randomly from one company, 10.43% of them commute by carpooling. Construct a 90% confidence interval for the percentage of all employees of the company who carpool.

- A) (6.48%, 14.4%)
 B) (7.11%, 13.7%)
 C) (5.73%, 15.1%)
 D) (5.73%, 15.6%)
 E) (5.23%, 15.6%)

Would you expect the distribution of this variable to be uniform, unimodal, or bimodal? Symmetric or skewed? Explain why.

46) Heights of adult women attending a concert.

- A) The distribution would likely be unimodal and symmetric. The average height of women at the concert will be about the same. The distribution will likely be symmetric, since there are some women who are taller than average and some that are shorter.
- B) The distribution would likely be bimodal and slightly skewed left. The average height of shorter women will be at one mode, and the average height of taller women at the other mode. The distribution will likely be slightly skewed left, since there are more women who are short than tall.
- C) The distribution would likely be bimodal and slightly skewed right. The average height of shorter women will be at one mode, and the average height of taller women at the other mode. The distribution will likely be slightly skewed right, since there are more women who are tall than short.
- D) The distribution would likely be uniform, with the heights of women evenly distributed.
- E) The distribution would likely be unimodal and slightly skewed right. The average height of women at the concert will be about the same. The distribution will likely be slightly skewed right, since there are more women who are tall than short.

47) Hugh buys \$8000 worth of stock in an electronics company which he hopes to sell afterward at a profit. The company is developing a new laptop computer and a new desktop computer. If it releases both computers before its competitor, the value of Hugh's stock will jump to \$21,000. If it releases one of the computers before its competitor, the value of Hugh's stock will jump to \$16,000. If it fails to release either computer before its competitor, Hugh's stock will be worth only \$5000. Hugh believes that there is a 20% chance that the company will release the laptop before its competitor and a 50% chance that the company will release the desktop before its competitor. Create a probability model for Hugh's profit. Assume that the development of the laptop and the development of the desktop are independent events.

- A)

Profit	\$21,000	\$16,000	\$5000
P(Profit)	0.1	0.5	0.4
- B)

Profit	\$21,000	\$16,000	\$5000
P(Profit)	0.1	0.7	0.4
- C)

Profit	\$13,000	\$8000	-\$3000
P(Profit)	0.1	0.1	0.4
- D)

Profit	\$13,000	\$8000	-\$3000
P(Profit)	0.1	0.5	0.4
- E)

Profit	\$13,000	\$8000	-\$3000
P(Profit)	0.7	0.1	0.4