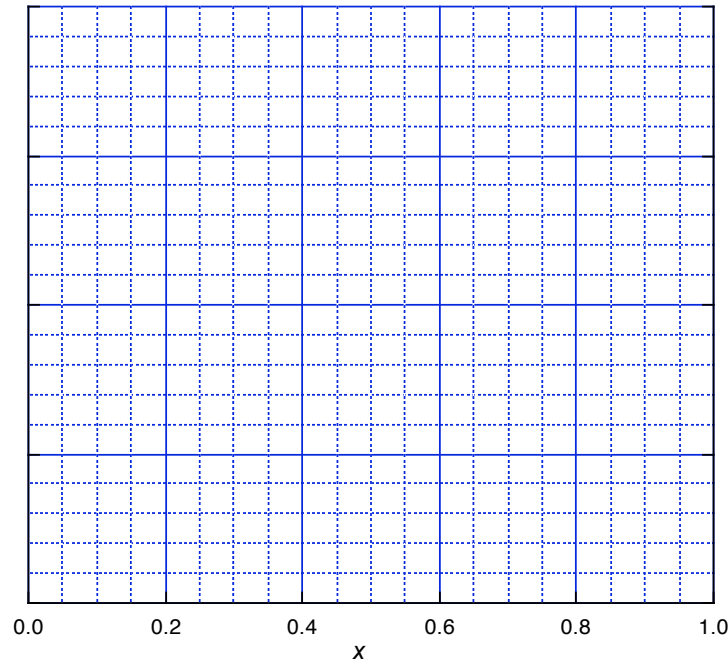


2. (6) Suppose you generate  $10^5$  random numbers using this distribution.
  - (a) How many would you expect to fall within the  $x$  range 0.40–0.50? And what is the standard deviation of this value?
  - (b) If you now generate  $10^5$  *averages* of 8 such random numbers, what is the expected mean and standard deviation for these averages?

3. (5) Briefly sketch on the provided grid the *shapes* of the following probability distributions (*i.e.*, don't worry about the y-axis scale). Label your curves clearly.
- (a)  $P(x)$  from Prob. 1 above;
  - (b) what you expect if you average 20 random deviates from this same  $P(x)$ ; and
  - (c) what you observed in KG4 when you histogrammed averages of 2 uniform random deviates.



4. (8) **Least Squares and KaleidaGraph.**

- (a) We often fit data to polynomials in  $x$  or in  $(x - x_0)$  ( $x_0$  a constant) to achieve a smooth representation of data. Suppose you have fitted data, unweighted, to such a function. When do these results tell you that dropping a term will yield a smaller  $s_y^2$ , hence a statistically better fit?
  
- (b) Suppose you fit thermistor calibration data for the region  $19-34^\circ$  to a quadratic polynomial. How can you define this fit so as to easily obtain the calibration correction at  $29^\circ$  and its uncertainty?
  
- (c) Write **exactly** what you should enter in the Define Fit box to fit your sums of 12 uniform random deviates to a Gaussian function. [gf(x) NOT adequate here!] What values should you obtain (approximately) for the parameters that govern the *location* and *width* of the distribution?