(1) A gardening shop advertises that 20% of their mixed-color tulip bulbs give yellow tulips. The bulbs arrive at the shop pre-mixed in a large bin. A customer who placed a large order for 100 tulips found that 26 of them were yellow. Is this evidence that the advertised percentage is inaccurate? A portion of the normal curve table of areas and  $\chi^2$  curve table of areas are reproduced below.

Box rodel

2-1, 8×0 (ori pab color pab

quillos 20%

yellow

Not yellow

box [mea = 0.2]  $5D = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2}{5}$   $5angle = 5E = 10 \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 4$ 

 $z^2 \frac{26-20}{4} = 1.5$ 

e = 100-86.64 2 6.68 %

P=52, so accept 26 as consistent wit 20%

Abridged table of areas from -z to z under the standard normal curve

z	area	z	area	z	area
0.50		1.00	68.27	1.65	
			80.64		
			86.64		

Abridged table of areas to the right of  $\chi^2$  for certain degrees of freedom

d.f.	99%	95%	5%	1%
2	0.02	0.1	5.99	9.21
3	0.12	0.35	7.82	11.34
4	0.3	0.71	9.49	13.28

V		
)	(2)	The same gardening shop sells packets of morning glory seeds that are in a mixture
		of colors. The packet says the flowers of the plants grown from these seeds should be
		15% dark purple, 30% light purple, 20% pink, and 35% white. A customer's packet
		of 50 seeds turns out 5 dark purple-flowered plants, 18 light purple, 11 pink, and 16
		white. Does it seem that something might have been going wrong with the machinery
		that mixes the seeds? Refer to the previous page for the normal curve and $\chi^2$ curve
		tables.

etquit ee etxiite jee	observa	expected
DP	5	7.5
LP	18	15
Pi	ll	10
Wh	16	17.5
	. 50	50

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(5-7.5)^2}{7.5} + \frac{(18-15)^2}{15} + \frac{(11-10)^2}{10} + \frac{(16-17.5)^2}{17.5}$$

= 1,66

degrees of freedon = 4-1 = 3

 $\chi^2 = 1.66$  gru I somewhere between 52 and 95% so this is within expected range for the number of each color.