Use your calculator to compute each expression to 6 significant digits accuracy. Write down the sequence of keys you entered in order to compute each expression. Do not round numbers in mid-computation.

1. $(3 \mathrm{pts}) \sqrt[7]{16}=$
2. $(4 \mathrm{pts}) 475\left(1+\frac{0.05}{12}\right)^{60}=$
3. $(4 \mathrm{pts}) \sqrt[4]{3.75 \cdot 11.9}=$
4. (3pts) $\frac{\log 1.43}{\log 0.763}=$
5. $(4 \mathrm{pts}) \frac{\log (1.75)}{12 \log 1.004}=$
6. $(6 \mathrm{pts}) \frac{\left(1+\frac{0.054}{4}\right)^{20}-1}{\frac{0.054}{4}}=$
7. $(6 \mathrm{pts}) \frac{1-\left(1+\frac{0.095}{12}\right)^{-60}}{\frac{0.095}{12}}=$
8. (5pts) Sharon borrowed $\$ 300$ from a local lender. If she repays the loan with $\$ 347$ after 3 months, what annual simple interest rate is she being charged?
9. ( 6 pts$)$ What is a better deal on a certificate of deposit:
a) an account earning $4.77 \%$, compounded monthly, or
b) an account earning $4.81 \%$, compounded quarterly?
10. ( 6 pts ) A family can afford to save $\$ 300$ every month toward the purchase of new furniture. If the family is depositing money into an account bearing $5.4 \%$, compounded monthly, how long will it be until they have $\$ 9,000$ ?
11. (6pts) In January of 1991 the stock of LSI Logic company was trading at $\$ 1.88$ per share. In January of 2007 it is trading at $\$ 9.50$ per share. Find the annual compound interest rate that this growth corresponds to.
12. (7pts) You would like to buy a car for $\$ 17,540$. Suppose you are putting $10 \%$ down and getting a loan for the remainder. If you can get an interest rate of $3.75 \%$, compounded monthly, what will your monthly payment be?

This is an exercise in computing the payment on a hypothetical loan and comparing it with the numbers that financial services websites give you. Do the following:

1. (2pts) Decide on an amount and purpose for a hypothetical loan (e.g. buying a car, house, starting a business, etc.) Choose over how many years it should be repaid. Standard choices for each category are suggested: $15,20,30$ years for a home, $3,4,5$ years for a car, etc.
2. ( 7 pts ) Find a financial services website that computes a monthly payment based on a loan amount. Many banks' or mortgage originators' websites have mortgage calculators, for example. Use their calculator and the actual interest rate that they offer to find the monthly payment on your hypothetical loan. Print out the webpage, showing loan amount, term, interest rate and payment and attach it to this one. Try to keep it to just one sheet.

## (Attachment)

3. (6pts) Using our loan formula from 3.5, compute (write the computation here) the monthly payment on your hypothetical loan. Use the interest rate that you found on the website. The frequency of compounding is typically monthly. Does your number agree with the information on the website you found?
4. (7pts) Find the balance of the hypothetical loan after half of all payments have been made.
5. (8pts) Write an amortization schedule for the four payments after half of all payments have been made. (For example, if it's a 60 -month loan, consider payments $31,32,33$ and 34 .)

| Group | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15-year | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 7.55 | 7.55 | 7.55 |
| 30-year | 5.88 | 5.88 | 5.88 | 6.33 | 6.33 | 6.33 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| savings | 7 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 11 |

A family buying a home will need to take out a loan for $\$ 150,000$. They can afford payments both on a 15 -year loan (which are higher) and a 30 -year loan, but are trying to decide what is better for them in the long term.

1. $(7 \mathrm{pts})$ Compute the monthly payment $R_{1}$ on the 15 -year loan if the interest rate is _ \% compounded monthly. Find the total payments that the family made on this loan.
2. $(7 \mathrm{pts})$ Compute the monthly payment $R_{2}$ on the 30 -year loan if the interest rate is $\%$, compounded monthly. Find the total payments that the family made on this loan.

Now we consider how much this family could save in 30 years. Suppose they can deposit money in an account bearing $\qquad$ \% compounded monthly.
3. $(7 \mathrm{pts})$ If the family took the 15 -year loan, after 15 years it doesn't have a monthly payment, so for the remaining 15 years it can put the monthly payment $R_{1}$ into savings. How much is in the savings account after 15 years?
4. (7pts) If the family took the 30 -year loan, it will have a monthly payment throughout the 30 years. However, since the family could have afforded the higher payment $R_{1}$, we assume they can put the difference $D=R_{1}-R_{2}$ into a savings account every month for all of the 30 years. How much is in the savings account after 30 years?
5. (2pts) What option ends up with more money in the savings account at the end of 30 years? What other considerations might come in when choosing the term of the loan?

1. (15pts) Do this part on your own. Roll two dice 50 times.
a) Record how many times you get each of the possible sums on the dice in the first row.
b) In the second row, enter the empirical probabilities for each sum based on your 50 rolls. Then compute the theoretical probabilities for each sum and enter them in the third row of the table. Round everything to 4 decimal points.
c) Find the difference between the row $P_{E}$ and $P_{T}$.

| Sum on roll | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Times occured |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Empirical prob. $P_{E}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Theoretical prob. $P_{T}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Difference $P_{E}-P_{T}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

2. (15pts) Do this part with 3 classmates. Write their names in the space provided. Each of you has to fill in the table independently, but the last three rows of this table should be the same for everyone in your group (check!).
a) Copy the "Times occured" line from above into row "You" and do the same for each of your classmates.
b) Sum by column and enter the sums in the row "Total times occured".
c) Compute the empirical probability for each sum on the dice. Keep in mind that your number of experiments is now larger.
d) Find the difference between the row $P_{E}$ and $P_{T}$. Are they smaller than in the table above?

| Sum on roll | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| You |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total times occured |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Empirical prob. $P_{E}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Difference $P_{E}-P_{T}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. (6pts) Two dice are rolled.
a) How many outcomes does this experiment have?
b) List the outcomes for which the sum on the dice is 8 .
c) What is the probability of getting a sum of 8 on one roll of two dice?
2. (3pts) Suppose the house odds on the horse Seven Legs are 3 to 7. If you think the horse's chances of winning are $70 \%$, is this a fair bet?
3. (5pts) In a class of 27 children, 13 play soccer, 8 play basketball and 18 play at least one of the sports. If a child is randomly selected, what is the probability that
a) it plays soccer and basketball?
b) it plays neither sport?
4. (2pts) If a random card is drawn from a deck, the odds against this card being a spade are $\qquad$ to $\qquad$ .
5. (7pts) A bag has 8 white and 10 black balls. If two balls are pulled from the bag without looking, what is the probability
a) that they are both white?
b) that the second ball is black, given that the first one is white?
c) that the second ball is black?
6. (7pts) Suppose a multiple-choice exam has four possible answers for each question, only one of them correct. You get 5 points for each correct answer, lose 2 points for each incorrect answer and get nothing if you leave the question unanswered.
a) What is the expected point value of a random guess on this exam?
b) What is the expected point value if you can eliminate one of the answers as incorrect and choose a random answer from the remaining three?
c) Assuming you can always eliminate one answer and choose a random answer from the remaining ones, how many points would you expect to get on a test with 50 questions?

## Spring '07/MAT 117/Worksheet 7 Name:

(Final answers should have accuracy to 2 decimal places.)

1. (8pts) On his drive to work, Richard passes 10 stoplights. The table below shows the number of times Richard has come to a red stoplight during a drive to work (data over 55 days).
a) What is the mode of the data?
b) What is the median of the data?
c) What is the mean of the data?
d) Find the relative frequencies.
e) Draw a pie chart representing the data.

| Red | Freq. | Rel. Freq. | Angle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 7 |  |  |
| 3 | 2 |  |  |
| 4 | 15 |  |  |
| 5 | 16 |  |  |
| 6 | 6 |  |  |
| 7 | 9 |  |  |

2. (10pts) On exam 2, this 117 class achieved scores summarized in the table below. Do the following.
a) Draw a bar graph for the data.
b) Enter a representative value for each interval.
c) Estimate the mean of data. State the actual mean, found on the course webpage and compare it with your number.
d) Estimate the standard deviation of data.

| Range | Frequency | Rep. value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\geq 90$ | 9 |  |
| $80-89$ | 7 |  |
| $70-79$ | 5 |  |
| $60-69$ | 6 |  |
| $<60$ | 9 |  |

3. (6pts) Compute the following probabilities for a standard normal distribution. Draw a picture showing which area you are computing.
a) $P(0.5 \leq Z \leq 0.75)$
b) $P(Z<-0.25)$
4. (6pts) Suppose that exam scores in a math class are graded "on a curve", where it is decided ahead of time that a certain percentage of the class will earn A's, B's, and so on. Assume that the top $10 \%$ of the class is given an A. If the exam scores are normally distributed with a mean of 68 and a standard deviation of 14 , what is the minimum score required to get an A?
5. (6pts) Suppose 140 votes are cast in an election among five candidates. After the first 100 votes are counted, the tallies are as follows: Stein 12, O'Rourke 23, Cohen 17, Holt 29, Massey 19.
a) What is the minimal number of remaining votes Holt needs to be assured of a win?
b) What is the minimal number of remaining votes Cohen needs to be assured of a win?
6. (4pts) If 273 votes are cast, what is the smallest number of votes a winning candidate can have in a 4 -candidate race decided by plurality?
7. (20pts) A small town must decide whether to build tennis courts, a basketball court, or a baseball field. The residents are polled and their preference rankings are as follows:

| percentage of voters: | 12 | 20 | 11 | 24 | 10 | 23 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Tennis courts | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Basketball court | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Baseball field | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

a) Which choice wins the vote in a plurality election?
b) Which choice wins the vote in a plurality election with a runoff?
c) Which choice is the Condercet winner, if any?
d) Which choice is the winner using Borda's method? Perform the check on the sum of Borda points.
e) In the Borda election, could the $12 \%$ of voters from the first column achieve a preferable outcome by voting strategically, assuming all the other members voted as shown?

