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USing Ramdom Samples to Draw Inferences

## Warm-Up

Mr. Mario has three bulletin boards in his classroom. What is the average amount of space per bulletin board?


15 ft
3 ft


The student council holds regular fundraisers to raise money for community service projects. To raise money for Back-to-School Backpacks for the local homeless shelter, they hold a Gumball Guessing Competition. They place differently colored gumballs in a large, clear gumball machine. Students pay $\$ 1.00$ to predict the percent of blue gumballs in the machine. Any students who predict within $5 \%$ of the actual percent win a $\$ 5.00$ credit at the school store and a share of the gumballs.

To make their predictions, students take a sample of 25 gumballs (and then return the gumballs to the machine) and use the percent of blue gumballs in the sample to make their guess. The results from the first 100 students' samples are provided in the table.

| 1. Create a dot plot of the results. Be sure to label your dot plot. | Percent of Blue Gumballs in the Sample | Number of Samples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 12\% | 5 |
|  | 16\% | 8 |
| $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}0.0 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.5 & 0.6 & 0.7 & 0.8 & 0.9 & 1.0\end{array}$ | 20\% | 13 |
|  | 24\% | 13 |
|  | 28\% | 16 |
| 2. Use the results to predict the likely percent of gumballs | 32\% | 18 |
| th | 36\% | 13 |
|  | 40\% | 10 |
|  | 44\% | 3 |
|  | 48\% | 1 |

3. How many of the students obtained a sample that was less than $25 \%$ blue gumballs?
4. The gumball machine holds 10,000 gumballs and there are 2936 blue gumballs in the machine.
a. How many students will split the gumballs? How many gumballs will each student receive?
b. Is it reasonable that none of the estimates were equal to the actual percent of blue gumballs? Explain your reasoning.
c. Suppose a disgruntled student argued that there must be at least $40 \%$ blue gumballs. Use the analysis to explain why this is unlikely.
d. The principal did not take a random sample to create his estimate. Instead, he based his estimate on a visual inspection of the gumball machine. His guess was $35 \%$. Calculate the percent error of the principal's guess from the true percent of blue gumballs.

## Pumpkin Patch

Right before pumpkin picking season, you are hired by Paula's Pumpkin Patch. Your first task is to determine the number of pumpkins available for picking. In addition to growing pumpkins in the pick-your-own field, Paula also grows gourds.

The diagram on the next page shows the field that contains the pumpkins and the gourds. The stars represent the gourds. Notice that there are also gaps in the field.

You and Paula agree that it would take too long to count all the pumpkins in the field.

1. Design and carry out a method to estimate the total number of pumpkins in the field without counting all the shapes. Then prepare a presentation for your classmates that includes an explanation of your method, your results, and justification of your estimate.

## Pumpkins and Gourds















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Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$ Class: $\qquad$


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# LESSON 12.2b <br> Tiles, Gumballs, and Pumpkins 

## USing Ramdom Samples to Draw Inferences

## Practice

The table at the right shows the names and ages at inauguration of 45 presidents of the United States.

1. You want to determine the mean age of the U.S. presidents at their inaugurations. Instead of calculating the mean using all 45 presidents' ages, you will take a sample.
a. What is the population for this situation?
b. Select 10 presidents whose ages best represent the mean age of a U.S. president at inauguration.
c. Record the ages of these presidents.
d. Explain why you chose these presidents.

| Presidents of the United States |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| President | Age at Inauguration | President | Age at Inauguration |
| George Washington | 57 | Franklin Pierce | 48 |
| John Adams | 61 | James Buchanan | 65 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 57 | Abraham Lincoln | 52 |
| James Madison | 57 | Andrew Johnson | 56 |
| James Monroe | 58 | Ulysses S. Grant | 46 |
| John Quincy Adams | 57 | Rutherford B. Hayes | 54 |
| Andrew Jackson | 61 | James A. Garfield | 49 |
| Martin Van Buren | 54 | Chester A. Arthur | 51 |
| William Henry Harrison | 68 | Grover Cleveland | 47 |
| John Tyler | 51 | Benjamin Harrison | 55 |
| James K. Polk | 49 | Grover Cleveland | 55 |
| Zachary Taylor | 64 | John F. Kennedy | 43 |
| William McKinley | 54 | Lyndon B. Johnson | 55 |
| Theodore Roosevelt | 42 | Richard Nixon | 56 |
| William Howard Taft | 51 | Gerald Ford | 61 |
| Woodrow Wilson | 56 | Jimmy Carter | 52 |
| Warren G. Harding | 55 | Ronald Reagan | 69 |
| Calvin Coolidge | 51 | George H.W. Bush | 64 |
| Herbert Hoover | 54 | Bill Clinton | 46 |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt | 51 | George W. Bush | 54 |
| Harry S. Truman | 60 | Barack Obama | 47 |
| Dwight D. Eisenhower | 62 | Donald Trump | 70 |
| Millard Fillmore | 50 |  |  |

e. Is this a random sample? Explain your reasoning.
f. Calculate the mean age of the presidents you selected. Round to the nearest year.

