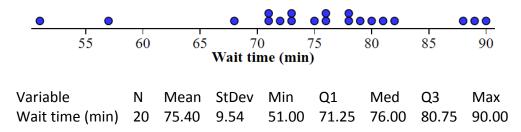
## MOCK FRQ #3

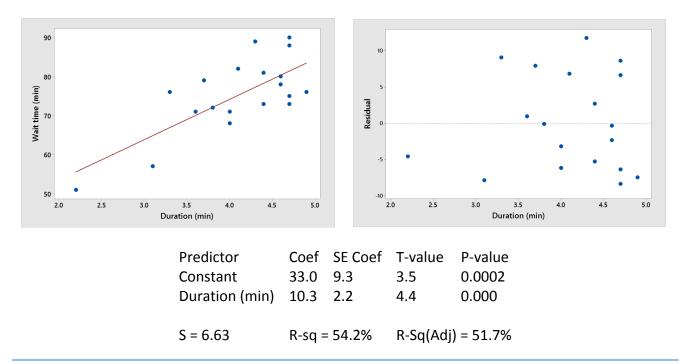
The Starnes family visited Yellowstone National Park in hopes of seeing the Old Faithful geyser erupt. When they pulled into the parking lot near Old Faithful, a large crowd of people was headed back to their cars from the geyser. Old Faithful had just finished erupting.

The Starnes family wondered how long they would have to wait until the next eruption. Fortunately, they had collected data on a random sample of 20 Old Faithful eruptions from the previous week, including the wait time until the next eruption (in minutes). Here are a dotplot and numerical summaries of the data.



- (a) Mr. Starnes decides there is time for the family to go and see the bubbling mud pots, which will take 70 minutes. Based on this sample of 20 eruptions, estimate the probability that the Starnes family will miss the start of the next eruption. That is, estimate *P*(wait time < 70).
- (b) The z-score for the wait time of 51 minutes is z = -2.56. Interpret this value.

Would knowing the duration of the most recent Old Faithful eruption help the Starnes family predict the wait time until the next eruption? Using data on both of these variables from the random sample of 20 Old Faithful eruptions, Mr. Starnes performed a linear regression analysis. Here are a scatterplot with the least-squares regression line, a residual plot, and computer output from the analysis.



- (c) The Starnes family learns that the previous eruption lasted less than 3 minutes. Based on this fact and the positive association displayed in the scatterplot, do you think *P*(wait time < 70) will be less than, greater than, or about the same as your answer from part (a)? Justify your answer.
- (d) Estimate and interpret the residual for the eruption at (2.2, 51).
- (e) Explain why the point in part (d) should be classified as an outlier when considering wait time alone, but not when considering both duration and wait time.