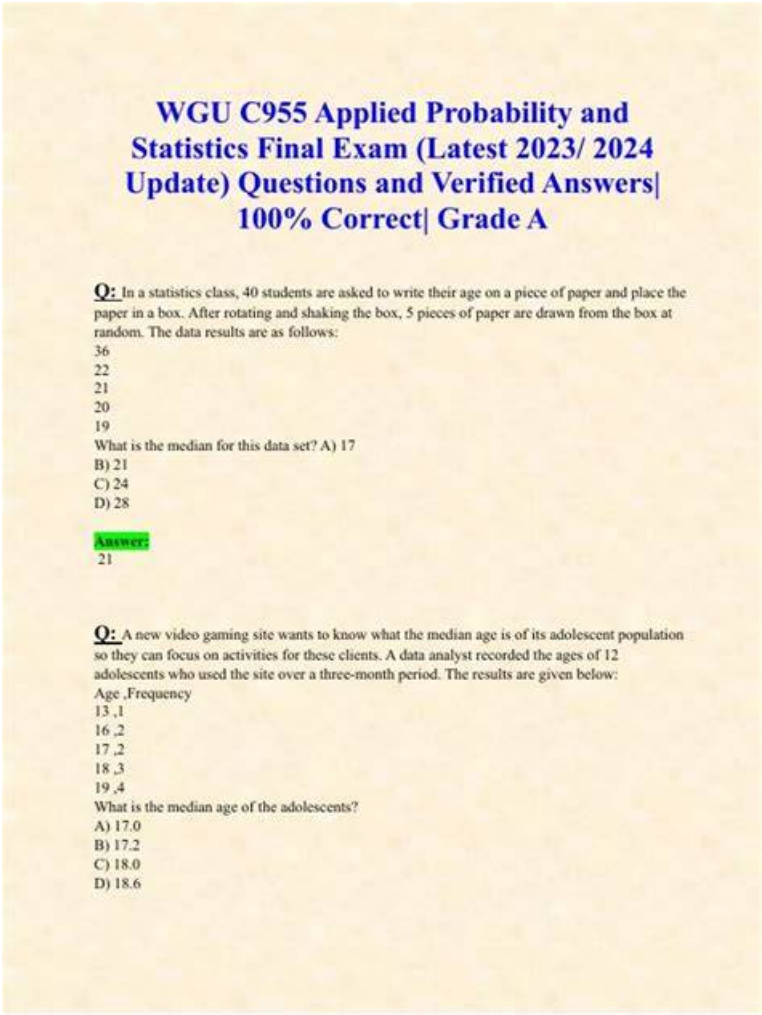
# Best Quality WGU Applied-Probability-and-Statistics Exam Questions



WGU C955 Applied Probability and Statistics Final Exam (Latest 2023/ 2024 Update) Questions and Verified Answers| 100% Correct| Grade A

Q: In a statistics class, 40 students are asked to write their age on a piece of paper and place the paper in a box. After rotating and shaking the box, 5 pieces of paper are drawn from the box at random. The data results are as follows:
36
22
21
20
19
What is the median for this data set? A) 17
B) 21
C) 24
D) 28

Answer:
21

Q: A new video gaming site wants to know what the median age is of its adolescent population so they can focus on activities for these clients. A data analyst recorded the ages of 12 adolescents who used the site over a three-month period. The results are given below:
Age ,Frequency
13 ,1
16 ,2
17 ,2
18 ,3
19 ,4
What is the median age of the adolescents?
A) 17.0
B) 17.2
C) 18.0
D) 18.6

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## WGU Applied-Probability-and-Statistics Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Section | Objectives |
|---|---|
| Descriptive Statistics | - Data summarization<br>• 1. Measures of variability (range, variance, standard deviation)<br>• 2. Measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode)<br>- Data visualization<br>• 1. Box plots and interpretation<br>• 2. Histograms and frequency distributions |

| | |
|---|---|
| Regression and Correlation | - Relationship analysis<br>• 1. Correlation coefficient interpretation<br>• 2. Simple linear regression basics |
| Probability | - Fundamental probability concepts<br>• 1. Conditional probability and independence<br>• 2. Events and sample spaces<br>- Probability rules<br>• 1. Bayes' theorem (introductory level)<br>• 2. Addition and multiplication rules |
| Probability Distributions | - Continuous distributions<br>• 1. Standard normal and z-scores<br>• 2. Normal distribution<br>- Discrete distributions<br>• 1. Binomial distribution<br>• 2. Poisson distribution (introductory use cases) |
| Statistical Inference | - Hypothesis testing<br>• 1. t-tests and z-tests (basic application)<br>• 2. Null and alternative hypotheses<br>- Estimation<br>• 1. Confidence intervals for means and proportions |



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## WGU Applied Probability and Statistics (FZO1 C955) Sample Questions (Q145-Q150):

**NEW QUESTION # 145**
Empirical probability = ?

- A. Uniform
- B. Theoretical
- C. Guess
- D. Based on observed data

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Empirical probability is probability determined from observed data rather than from a purely theoretical model. It is calculated by dividing the number of times an event actually occurs by the total number of trials or observations. For example, if a basketball player makes 72 free throws in 100 attempts, the empirical probability of a made free throw is 72/100 = 0.72. This differs from theoretical probability, which is derived from known equally likely outcomes, such as rolling a 3 on a fair six-sided die. It also differs

from a guess or subjective estimate because empirical probability requires actual recorded evidence. The term "uniform" describes a distribution in which outcomes or intervals have equal probability, not the basis for empirical probability. Since the question asks for the definition of empirical probability, the correct selection is observed data. Study Guide references/topics: empirical probability, relative frequency, observed outcomes, probability interpretation.

**NEW QUESTION # 146**
Uniform distribution 0-5: P(X < 3) = ?

- A. 0.3
- B. 0.5
- C. 0.6
- D. 0.4

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
For a continuous uniform distribution on the interval from 0 to 5, probability is proportional to interval length.
The total interval length is 5 # 0 = 5. The event X < 3 corresponds to the interval from 0 to 3, which has length 3. Therefore, P(X < 3) = 3/5 = 0.6. This works because the uniform distribution assigns constant density across the entire interval, so any subinterval's probability equals its length divided by the total length.
Option B would correspond to half the interval, such as X < 2.5. Option C would correspond to length 2 out of 5. Option D incorrectly treats the cutoff value 3 as if it were a percentage rather than an interval boundary.
The correct answer is 0.6, meaning 60% of the uniform distribution lies below 3. Study Guide references /topics: uniform distribution, continuous probability, interval length, probability density.

**NEW QUESTION # 147**
What is the result of 2/5 + 1/3 # 1/4?

- A. 19/60
- B. 11/60
- C. 29/60
- D. 13/60

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
To add and subtract fractions, first rewrite all fractions using a common denominator. The denominators are 5, 3, and 4. Their least common denominator is 60. Convert each fraction: 2/5 = 24/60, 1/3 = 20/60, and 1/4 = 15/60. Now combine the numerators while keeping the common denominator: 24/60 + 20/60 # 15/60 = (24 + 20 # 15)/60 = 29/60. The fraction 29/60 is already in simplest form because 29 is prime and does not divide 60. Option A, 13/60, and option B, 11/60, result from incorrect numerator operations. Option D, 19/60, also fails to preserve the correct addition before subtraction. The essential technical step is establishing a common denominator before performing arithmetic operations. References/topics from the Study Guide: fractions, least common denominator, fraction addition, fraction subtraction.

**NEW QUESTION # 148**
Two mutually exclusive events: P(A and B) = ?

- A. P(A) + P(B)
- B. P(A) × P(B)
- C. 0
- D. 1

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Mutually exclusive events cannot occur at the same time. If event A occurs, event B cannot occur, and if event B occurs, event A cannot occur. Therefore, the probability of both events occurring together is zero: P (A and B) = 0. For example, when rolling one die, the event "roll a 2" and the event "roll a 5" are mutually exclusive because one roll cannot produce both outcomes

simultaneously. Option B applies to independent events, not mutually exclusive events. In fact, mutually exclusive events with positive probabilities are not independent because the occurrence of one eliminates the possibility of the other. Option C is part of the addition rule for mutually exclusive events when calculating P(A or B), not P(A and B). Option D would mean both events always occur together, which contradicts mutual exclusivity. Study Guide references/topics:
mutually exclusive events, joint probability, addition rule, probability foundations.

**NEW QUESTION # 149**
In a game, a coin is tossed, and a spinner with 8 equal spaces numbered 1 through 8 is spun.
What is the probability of getting heads on the coin and a number less than 3 on the spinner?

- A. 1/4
- B. 1/8
- C. 1/2
- D. 3/8

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
This experiment has two independent stages: tossing a coin and spinning a numbered spinner. The probability of getting heads on a fair coin is 1/2. The spinner has 8 equally likely outcomes numbered 1 through 8. A number less than 3 means either 1 or 2, so there are 2 favorable spinner outcomes out of 8 total outcomes.
Thus, P(number less than 3) = 2/8 = 1/4. Since the coin result does not affect the spinner result, the events are independent. For independent events connected by "and," multiply the probabilities: 1/2 × 1/4 = 1/8.
Equivalently, the combined sample space has 2 coin outcomes times 8 spinner outcomes, or 16 total equally likely outcomes. The favorable outcomes are heads with 1 and heads with 2, giving 2/16 = 1/8. References
/topics from the Study Guide: independent events, sample spaces, multiplication rule, theoretical probability.

**NEW QUESTION # 150**
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