Expected Values

You can use the TI-83/84 calculator to find expected value (mean) of a probability model.

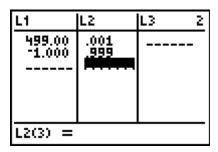
Example #1: Tickets for a group's fund-raiser are sold for \$1. One ticket will be randomly chosen and the winner will receive a \$500 gift card to Best Buy. They expect to sell 1000 tickets. You purchase 1 ticket for the fund-raiser. Find the expected value of your ticket.

Your ticket has a 1/1000 probability of winning and a 999/1000 chance of losing. There are two outcomes for your ticket: You win \$500 (net gain is \$499) or you do not win (net "gain" is -\$1)

Gain:	\$499	- \$1
Probability:	1/1000	999/1000

Press

and then select **1: EDIT**. Enter the gain in L_1 and the probabilities in L_2 .



To find the expected value, press the key, scroll over to **CALC** using the arrow keys and then select the **1: 1-VAR STATS** option. Then enter L_1 , L_2 . Remember L_1 is the gain and L_2 is the probabilities.

Older:

Newer:

1-Var Stats

List:L1 FreqList:L2 Calculate

Press ENTER to view to

to view the descriptive statistics.

```
1-Var Stats

X=-.500

Σx=-.500

Σx²=250.000

Sx=

σx=15.803

↓n=1.000
```

The expected value (mean) is -0.500 or -50ϕ , which means that you can expect to lose, on average, 50ϕ for each ticket you buy.

Example #2: The manager of the Elmwood Café has a staff of six wait-persons on weekend evening shifts. For the past several years, she has recorded the number of employees who called in sick. The results are given in the table below. Find the expected number of wait-persons that will call in sick?

Number of Employees:	0	1	2	3	4
Probability:	0.60	0.20	0.10	0.06	0.04

Press STAT

and then select 1: EDIT. Enter the number of employees in L₁ and the probabilities in L₂.

Older:

Older:				
L1	L2	L3 2		
0.000 1.000 2.000 3.000 4.000	.600 .200 .100 .060 .040			
L2(6) =				

Newer:

1-Var Stats List:L1 FreqList:L2 Calculate

To find the expected value, press the key, scroll over to **CALC** using the arrow keys and then select the **1: 1-VAR STATS** option. Then enter L_1 , L_2 . Remember L_1 is number of employees and L_2 is the probabilities.

Proce

to view the descriptive statistics.

```
1-Var Stats

X=.740

Σx=.740

Σx²=1.780

Sx=

σx=1.110

↓n=1.000
```

The expected value (mean) is 0.740, which means that she can expect, on average, 0.740 workers to call in sick.