

AP[®] Statistics 2001 Sample Student Responses

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2. A department supervisor is considering purchasing one of two comparable photocopy machines, A or B. Machine A costs \$10,000 and machine B costs \$10,500. This department replaces photocopy machines every three years. The repair contract for machine A costs \$50 per month and covers an unlimited number of repairs. The repair contract for machine B costs \$200 per repair. Based on past performance, the distribution of the number of repairs needed over any one-year period for machine B is shown below.

Number of Repairs	0	1	2	3
Probability	0.50	0.25	0.15	0.10

You are asked to give a recommendation based on overall cost as to which machine, A or B, along with its repair contract, should be purchased. What would your recommendation be? Give a statistical justification to support your recommendation.

-Machine A cost s\$10,000, Repair costs for three years
(at 150/month) can be estimated at 50 × 12 × 3 = 1,800,
Therefore Machine A total cost is 3 years
at 10,000 + 1,800 =\$11,800
(repairs)
Machine B costs \$10,500. The expected value for
repairs/year can be found by

$$\Xi$$
 (# of repairs.cost of repair . probability of #) =
 Ξ (0:200.5) ... (3:200:10) = 170/year
170:3 years =\$510 expected repair costs
for 3 years
There for Machine A total cost are be estimated
at 10,500 + \$10 = 11,010.
(machine) (repairs) [1,010.
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(machine) (repairs) [1,010.
(oncluston: Machine B nould be abetter investment. As
long as the number of repairs needed for Machine
B, follow the predicted pattern, the total sum
of expected cost will be much less (pro less)
than expected cost of Machine A.

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over a 3 yr. period machine A w/ the repair contract

$$00553 $10,000 + (350)(12)(3) = $11,800$$

the probability of machine B costing more than
machine A=> \$11,800 - \$10,500 = \$200 (# of repairs)
\$1300 = \$200 (# of repairs)
\$1300 = \$200 (# of repairs)
of repairs = 0.5
over a 3-yr period the prob. of having 7°r mure
repairs = .01975
I would recommend to use machine B because the
chance of spendong more on machine B than machine
to $\frac{35}{15}$ 1 $\frac{55}{15}$ A is i
 $\frac{35}{15}$ 1 $\frac{55}{15}$ A is very Small.
P(27 repairs)=.01975
 $\frac{3}{15}$ $\frac{55}{15}$ $\frac{3}{15}$ $\frac{55}{15}$ $\frac{100}{3}$ $\frac{3}{15}$ $\frac{55}{15}$ $\frac{100}{3}$ $\frac{100}{355}$ $\frac{100}{3}$ $\frac{100}{$

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expected # of repairs
$$(B) = O(.5) + I(.25) + 2(.15) + 3(.1) = .85$$

expected \$ /yr = .85 (200) = \$170/yr
expected \$ of B = \$10,500 + \$170 = \$10,670
expected \$ of A w/ repair = \$10,000 + \$50(12)=
\$10,600

- I would recommend buying Machine A, along with its repair contract. It only costs \$10,600 and you are equipped with unlimited repairs. Whereas, Machine B costs \$10,500 but one repair will cost you \$200 (bringing total to \$10,700). Machine B is expected to have almost one repair a year. Therefore the expected price will be \$10,670 which is higher than the fully equipped Machine A priced at a low \$10,600/yr.