



# We Have the Same Birthday!

## Student Activity

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

### Part 1 – Birthdays in Your Class

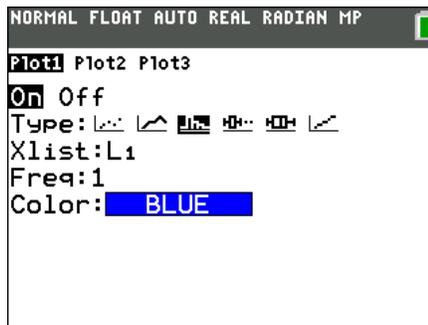
In this problem, you will input your birthday in a class list and explore the data.

1. Write your birthday as entered in the list: \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many students are in your class? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Receive the data list back from your teacher.

Create a histogram of the whole class data set.

Press **2nd** [STAT PLOT] to set up the plot. Press **WINDOW** to adjust the viewing window. Make sure each month is represented by a bar in the histogram.

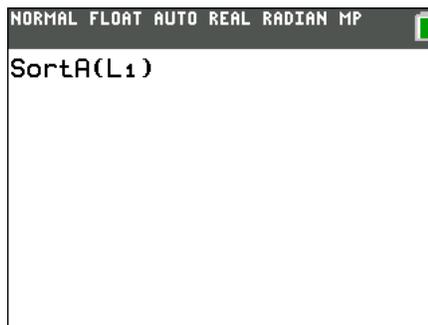
4. What window is most appropriate for your data?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



5. Draw your histogram at the right. Label the graph appropriately.
6. What does the shape of the graph tells us about the distribution of birthdays throughout the year?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



7. Now, sort L1 in ascending order. On the Home screen, press **2nd** [LIST] ► [1] and then **2nd** [L1] [2] [ENTER]. Then press **STAT** and select **1:Edit...** to view L1.  
  
Do any students share the same date? If so, how many dates are shared?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



8. Did the outcome surprise you? Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Part 2 – A 50/50 Chance of Sharing a Birthday

In this problem, you will experiment to find out many people need to be in a room to have better than a 50/50 change of two people sharing a birthday.

9. How many people do you think need to be in a room together to have a better than 50/50 chance that at least two people share a birthday? \_\_\_\_\_ people



# We Have the Same Birthday!

## Student Activity

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

10. Set up your random number generator. On a clear home screen, enter the last 4 digits of your telephone number. Then press **[STO]** **[MATH]** **[>>>]** to **PROB**, **[ENTER]** to select **rand**, then **[ENTER]** to execute the command.

```
NORMAL FLOAT AUTO REAL RADIAN MP
3158→rand
```

11. Enter the command **randInt(1,365,1)** on the Home screen and press **[ENTER]**. To enter **randInt**, press **[MATH]** **[>>>]** **[5]**. The **randInt** wizard will open. Configure as shown. Highlight **Paste** and press **[ENTER]**.

```
NORMAL FLOAT AUTO REAL RADIAN MP
randInt
lower:1
upper:365
n:1
Paste
```

You'll be taken back to the Home Screen where you will press **[ENTER]** to get the first random number.

You will see one number between 1 and 365. Record the number below.

Continue pressing **[ENTER]** to generate additional random numbers. Record the numbers as they are generated. Continue until you see a duplicate number. This represents a second person in the room having the same birthday as someone else.

```
NORMAL FLOAT AUTO REAL RADIAN MP
randInt(1,365,1)
```

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

12. How many people (random numbers) were in the room before you had a duplicate birthday?

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Was the number you found in Question 12 greater or less than your initial estimate from Question 9? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Were the results from the experiment surprising? Explain. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# We Have the Same Birthday!

## Student Activity

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

15. After the classroom has entered their number from Question 12 in list L1, create a histogram of the data in L1. Press  $\boxed{\text{ZOOM}} \boxed{9}$  to graph.

Sketch the graph to the right. Label your graph appropriately.

16. Use the mean command to find the mean of the list.

Press  $\boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\text{LIST}]} \boxed{\blacktriangleright} \boxed{\blacktriangleright} \boxed{3} \boxed{2\text{nd}} \boxed{[\text{L1}]} \boxed{)} \boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ . \_\_\_\_\_



17. How does the class average compare to your estimate in Question 9? Does this surprise you?

Explain. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_