

$$9. \quad p = 0.30 \quad n = 100$$

$$\mu_x = n \cdot p = 100(.30) = \boxed{30}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_x &= \sqrt{n \cdot p \cdot (1-p)} \\ &= \sqrt{100(.3)(1-.3)} \\ &= \sqrt{100(.3)(.7)} \\ &= \boxed{4.58}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_x^2 &= n \cdot p \cdot (1-p) \\ &= 100(.3)(1-.3) \\ &= \boxed{21}\end{aligned}$$