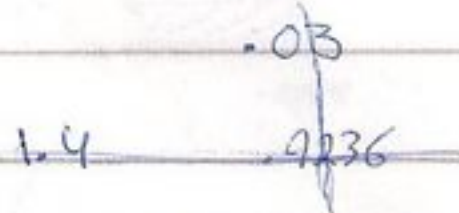
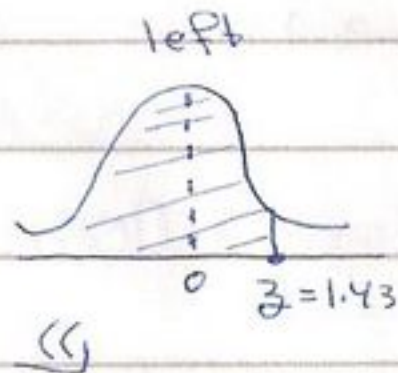


"From page 21 to 23"

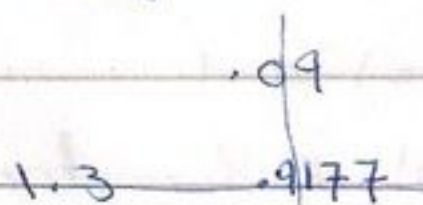
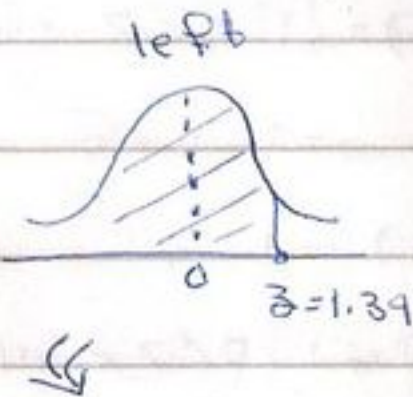
"Normal Distribution"

① A $Z \sim N(0,1)$

① $P(Z < 1.43) = .9236$



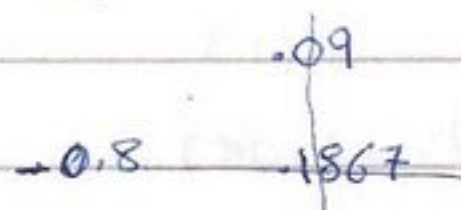
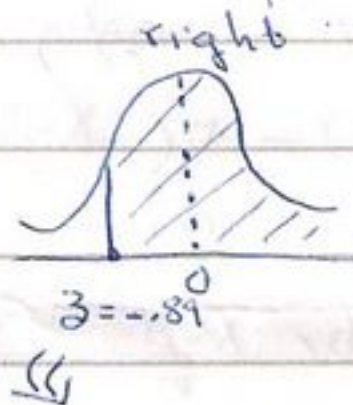
② $P(Z < 1.39) = .9177$



③ $P(Z > -.89)$

$= 1 - P(Z < -.89)$

$= 1 - .1867 = .8133$

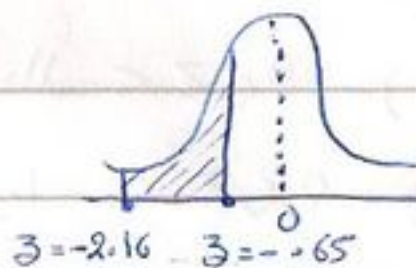


④ $P(-2.16 < Z < -.65)$

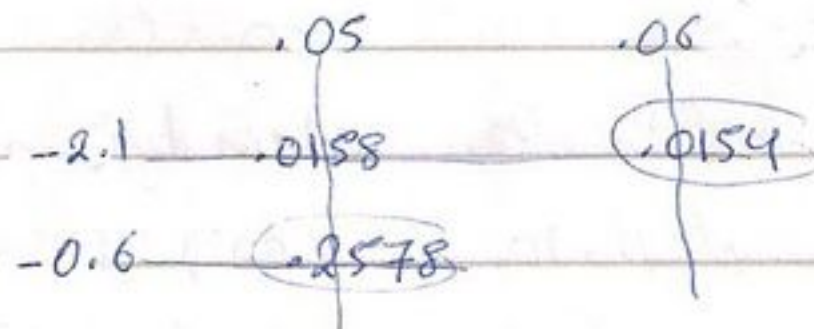
$= P(Z < -.65) - P(Z < -2.16)$

$= .2578 - .0154$

$= .2424$



↳



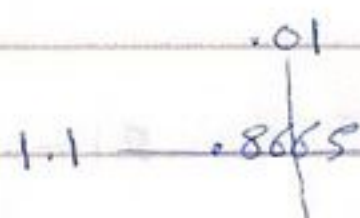
⑤ $P(.43 < Z < k) = .0427$

$\Rightarrow P(Z < k) - P(Z < .43) = .0427$

$\Rightarrow P(Z < k) = .8238 = .0427$

$\Rightarrow P(Z < k) = .0427 + .8238 = .8665$

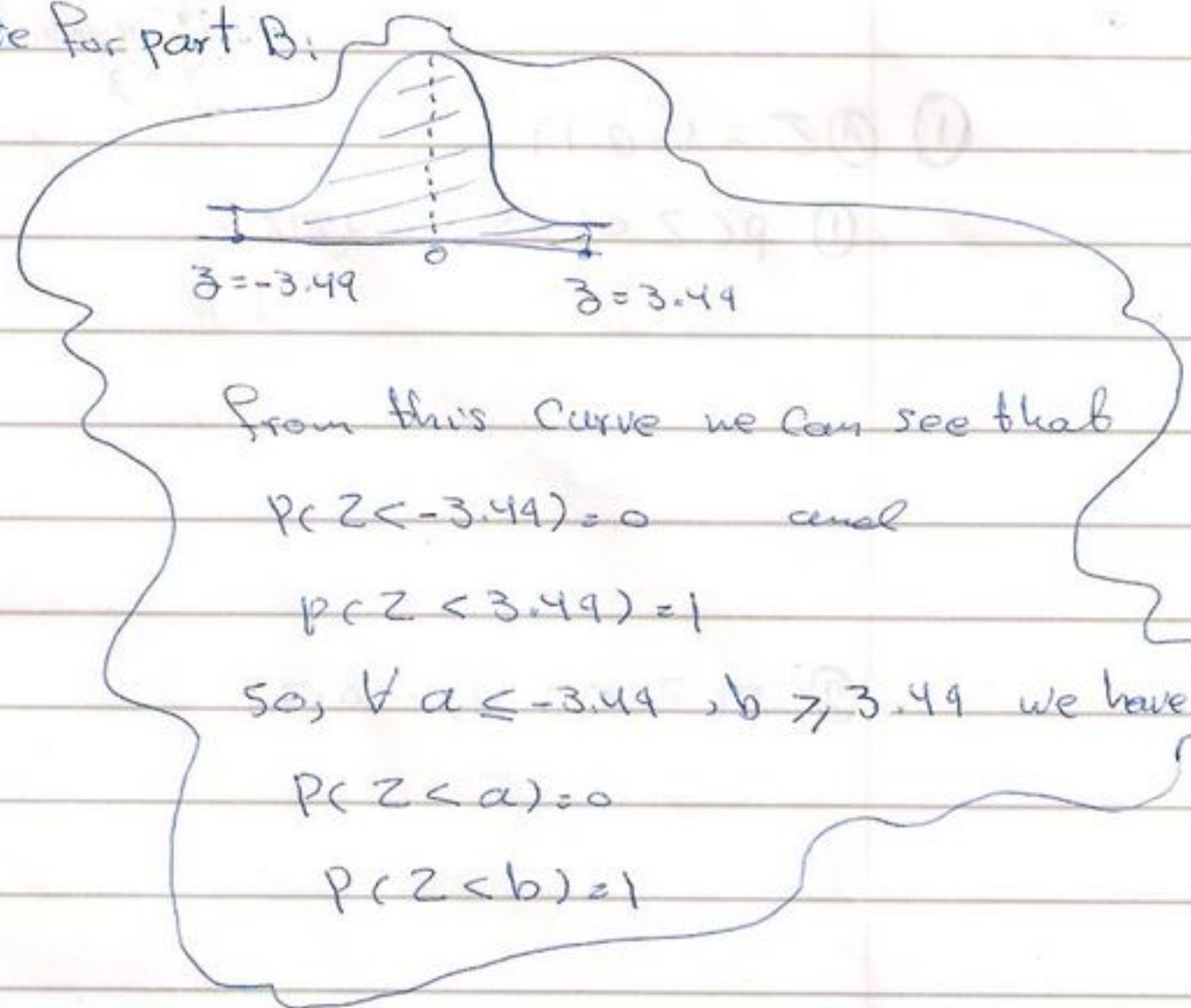
$\therefore k = 1.1$



(B) $Z \sim N(0,1)$

(1) $P(Z < -3.49) = 0$

Note for part B:



(2) $P(Z > 4.5) = 1 - P(Z < 4.5)$

$= 1 - 1 = 0$

(3) $P(Z < 3.7) = 1$

(4) $P(Z > -4.1) = 1 - P(Z < -4.1)$

$= 1 - 0 = 1$

(2) X : The finished diameter of a piston ring.

$X \sim N(\mu=12, \sigma^2=(.03)^2)$

(1) $P(X < 12.05) = P\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} < \frac{12.05-12}{.03}\right) = P(Z < 1.67) = .4525$

(2) exceeding: تجاوز

$P(X > 11.97) = P\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} > \frac{11.97-12}{.03}\right) = P(Z > -1) = 1 - P(Z < -1)$
 $= 1 - .1587 = .8413$

(3) $P(11.95 < X < 12.05)$

$= P(X < 12.05) - P(X < 11.95)$

$= P\left(Z < \frac{12.05-12}{.03}\right) - P\left(Z < \frac{11.95-12}{.03}\right)$

$= P(Z < 1.67) - P(Z < -1.67)$

$= .4525 - .0475$

$= .405$

1.0	.00
1.0	.1587
1.6	.07
1.6	.4525
1.6	.07
1.6	.0475

(3) X : a life of a certain type of small motor

$X \sim N(\mu=10, \sigma^2=(2)^2)$

The manufacturer replaces free all motors that fail while under guarantee = k if he is willing to replace only 15% of motors that fail

$\Rightarrow P(X < k) = .015$

$\Rightarrow P\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} < \frac{k-10}{2}\right) = .015$

$\Rightarrow \frac{k-10}{2} = -2.17$

$\Rightarrow k = 5.66$

2.1	.07
2.1	.0150

④ X : Produced bolts with diameters

$$X \sim N(\mu = .06, \sigma^2 = (.001)^2)$$

① $P[X < .058 \text{ or } X > .062]$

$$= P(X < .058) + P(X > .062) - P[(X < .058) \cap (X > .062)]$$

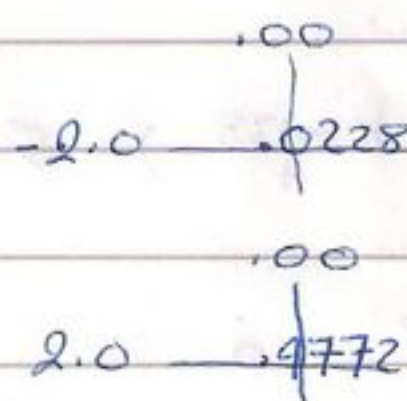
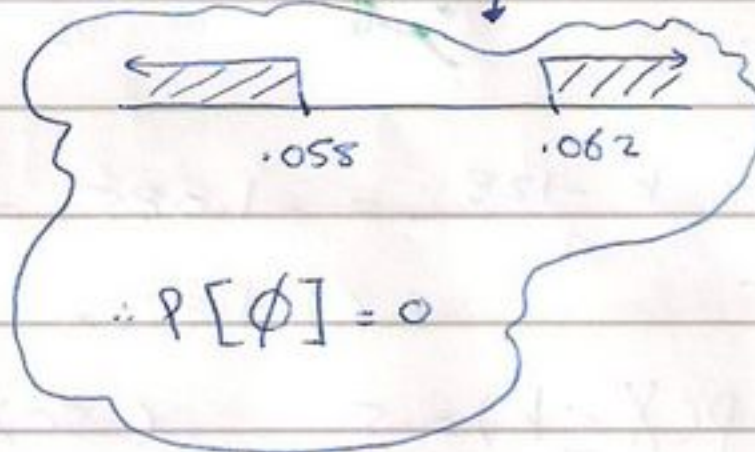
$$= P(Z < \frac{.058 - .06}{.001}) + P(Z > \frac{.062 - .06}{.001})$$

$$= P(Z < -2) + P(Z > 2)$$

$$= P(Z < -2) + [1 - P(Z < 2)]$$

$$= .0228 + [1 - .9772]$$

$$= .0456$$



② $P(X > a) = .1949$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - P(X < a) = .1949$$

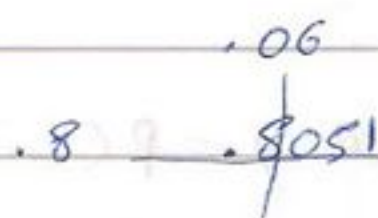
$$\Rightarrow P(X < a) = 1 - .1949$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X < a) = .8051$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < \frac{a - .06}{.001}) = .8051$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a - .06}{.001} = .86$$

$$\Rightarrow a = .06086 \approx .0609$$



⑤ gelo

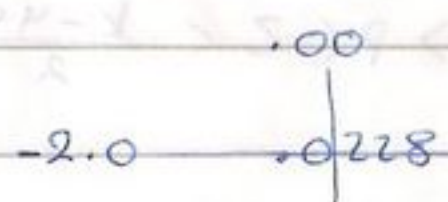
⑥ X : The weight of a large number of fat persons is nicely modeled

$$X \sim N(\mu = 128, \sigma^2 = (9)^2)$$

① $P(X \leq 110)$ = $P(Z < \frac{110 - 128}{9} = -2) = .0228$

at most

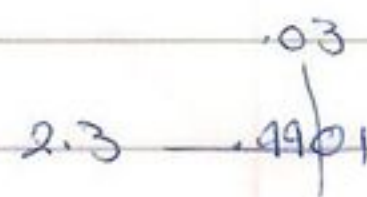
$$\Rightarrow .0228 \times 100 = 2.28\%$$



② $P(X > 149) = P(Z > \frac{149 - 128}{9} = 2.33) = 1 - P(Z < 2.33)$

$$= 1 - .9901 = .0099$$

$$\Rightarrow .0099 \times 100 = .99\%$$



③ $P(X \geq k) = .86$ ($86\% \div 100 = .86$)

above

$$\Rightarrow P(Z > \frac{k - 128}{9}) = .86 \Rightarrow 1 - P(Z < \frac{k - 128}{9}) = .86 \Rightarrow P(Z < \frac{k - 128}{9}) = 1 - .86 = .14$$

	.08		.09
-1.0	.1401	<u>.1400</u>	.1379

\therefore so we take -1.08 which $.1401$ is closest from $.1400$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k-128}{9} = -1.08 \Rightarrow k = 118.28$$

④ $P(X \leq k) = .5$ (50% \div 100 = .5)
 ↓
 below

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < \frac{k-128}{9}) = .5$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k-128}{9} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 128$$

⑦ X : The lifespan of a certain electronic device

$$X \sim N(\mu=40, \sigma^2=(2)^2)$$

① $P(X < 38) = P(Z < \frac{38-40}{2} = -1) = .1587$

② $P(38 < X < 40) = P(\frac{38-40}{2} < Z < \frac{40-40}{2})$

$$= P(-1 < Z < 0) = P(Z < 0) - P(Z < -1)$$

$$= .5 - .1587 = .3413$$

③ as $X \sim N(40, (2)^2)$ which is a continuous random variables
 so $P(X=38) = 0$

④ $P(X < k) = .7329$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z < \frac{k-40}{2}) = .7329$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k-40}{2} = .62$$

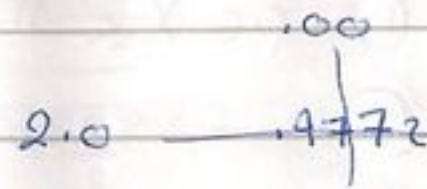
$$\Rightarrow k = 41.24$$

	.02		.03
.6	.7324	.7329	.7357
		$\leftarrow .0005$	$\leftarrow .0028$

so we can see that $.7329$ is near from $.7324$ than $.7357$, so we take $.62$ of $.7324$.

8) $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$\Rightarrow P(X < \mu + 2\sigma) = P(Z < \frac{(\mu + 2\sigma) - \mu}{\sigma} = 2) = .9772$



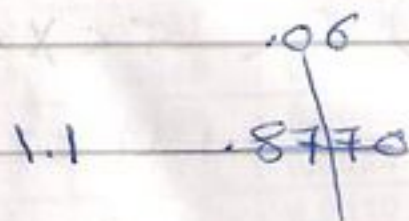
9) $X \sim N(\mu, 1)$

$P(X < 3) = .877$

$\Rightarrow P(Z < \frac{3 - \mu}{1} = 3 - \mu) = .877$

$\Rightarrow 3 - \mu = .8770$

$\Rightarrow \mu = 1.84$



10) X: marks of students in a certain course

$X \sim N(\mu = 70, \sigma^2 = 25 = (5)^2)$

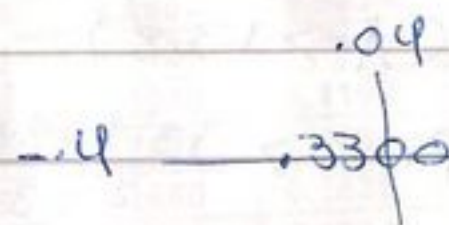
33% of the student failed the exam.

$\Rightarrow P(X < k) = .33$

$\Rightarrow P(Z < \frac{k - 70}{5}) = .33$

$\Rightarrow \frac{k - 70}{5} = -.44$

$\Rightarrow k = 67.8$



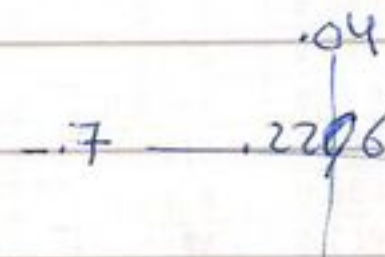
11) $X \sim N(\mu = 10, \sigma^2 = (36) = (6)^2)$

① $P(X \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{above}}}{>} k) = .2296$

$\Rightarrow P(Z > \frac{k - 10}{6}) = .2296$

$\Rightarrow \frac{k - 10}{6} = .74$

$\Rightarrow k = 14.44$



② $P(X \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{greater than}}}{>} 16) = P(Z > \frac{16 - 10}{6} = 1) = 1 - P(Z < 1) = 1 - .8413 = .1587$



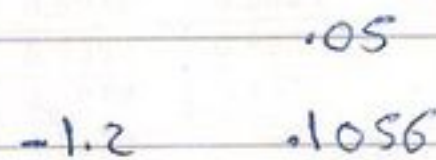
12) X: The marks of students in a certain course

$X \sim N(\mu = 65, \sigma^2 = 16 = (4)^2)$

A student fails the exam if he obtains a mark less than 60,

$P(X < 60) = P(Z < \frac{60 - 65}{4} = -1.25) = .1056$

$\Rightarrow .1056 \times 100 = 10.56\%$



13

X: The rainfall in a certain city for the month of March

$$X \sim N(\mu=9.22, \sigma^2=(2.83)^2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} P(X < 11.84) = P\left(Z < \frac{11.84-9.22}{2.83} = .9257 \approx .93\right)$$

$$= .8238$$

.9	.	.03
	.	8238

$$\textcircled{2} P(5 < X < 7) = P\left(\frac{5-9.22}{2.83} < Z < \frac{7-9.22}{2.83}\right)$$

$$= P(-1.49 < Z < -.78)$$

$$= P(Z < -.78) - P(Z < -1.49)$$

$$= .2177 - .0681$$

$$= .1496$$

.7	.	08
	.	2177
-1.4	.	09
	.	0681

$$\textcircled{3} P(X > 13.8)$$

$$= P\left(Z > \frac{13.8-9.22}{2.83} = 1.62\right)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z < 1.62)$$

$$= 1 - .9474$$

$$= .0526$$

1.6	.	02
	.	9474

