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4.23

Has anyone figured out a solution to Chapter 4 #23 on page 174?

hw4

Edit

undo good question 2

Updated 5 years ago by Sophie Hecht



the students' answer, where students collectively construct a single answer

Actions \*

Here is a solution I found online: https://www.coursehero.com/file/p2fcrqko/Whether-you-want-to-use-thecontinuity-correction-is-up-to-you-Solution-Let-X

Edit - The website is a bit funky, it may be easier if I screenshot the solution:

4.2 Suppose that the distribution of the lifetime of a car battery, produced by a certain car company, is well approximated by a normal distribution with a mean of 1  $.2 \times 10^3$  hours and varance 10 4. What is the approximate probability that a batch of 100 car batteries will contain at least 20 whose lifetimes are less than 1 , 100 hours?

Let X be the lifetime of a single car battery. Then, letting  $Z \sim N(0, 1)$  we Solution. have

$$P(X \le 1, 100) = P(1,200 + 10^{2}Z \le 1, 100)$$
  
=  $P(Z \le -1) = 1 - \Phi(1) = 1 - 0.8413 = 0.1587.$ 

Now let W be the number of car batteries, in a batch of 100, whose lifetimes are less than 1,100 hours. Note that W ~ Binomial(100, 0.1587). Using a normal approximation, we have

$$\begin{split} P\left(W \geq 20\right) &= P \quad \sqrt{\frac{W - 100 \cdot 0.1587}{100 \cdot 0.1587 \cdot 0.8413}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{20 - 100 \cdot 0.1587}{100 \cdot 0.1587 \cdot 0.8413}} \approx P\left(Z \geq 1.13\right) \\ &= 1 - \Phi(1.13) = 1 - 0.8708 \\ &= 0.1292. \end{split}$$

Edit 2 - The first part is  $normalcdf(0, 1100, 1200, \sqrt{10^4})$ . I'm not entirely sure what the second part is because of the formatting, although it appears to be something like  $P(W \ge 20) = P(\frac{W - np}{\sqrt{nn(1-n)}} \ge \frac{20 - np}{\sqrt{nn(1-n)}})$ which seems like a complicated form of the binomial distribution.

Edit

thanks! 1

Updated 5 years ago by Charles Hwang

You are given  $X \sim N(1200, 100)$  and you are asked to find the probability that in 100 batteries at least 20 have a lifetime less that 1100 hours. This looks like Binomial with n=100 and p=P(X<1100). You have to find p first.

$$p = P(X < 1100) = normalcdf(-\infty, 1100, 1200, 100) = 0.1586$$

Then if Y is the number of successes in 100 trials we have

$$P(Y \ge 20) = 1 - P(Y \le 19) = 1 - binomcdf(100, 0.1586, 19) = 0.159$$

If we use the normal approximation with continuity correction to Y we get  $Y \sim N(15.86, \sqrt{100(0.1586).8414})$  and so

 $P(Y \ge 20) = normalcdf(19.5, 999999, 15.86, 3.65) = 0.1593$  which is pretty close to the exact solution.

undo thanks 1

Updated 5 years ago by E.N. Barron

followup discussions for lingering questions and comments



**E.N. Barron** 5 years ago

I'll answer tomorrow afternoon if no one posts the solution by 1.

good comment 0

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