**Topics: Normal distribution, Functions of Random Variables**

1. The time required for servicing transmissions is normally distributed with *μ* = 45 minutes and *σ* = 8 minutes. The service manager plans to have work begin on the transmission of a customer’s car 10 minutes after the car is dropped off and the customer is told that the car will be ready within 1 hour from drop-off. What is the probability that the service manager cannot meet his commitment?
2. 0.3875
3. 0.2676
4. 0.5
5. 0.6987

**Answer:** B. 0.2676

**NOTE: The solution to the above question is in the Notebook attached.**

1. The current age (in years) of 400 clerical employees at an insurance claims processing center is normally distributed with mean *μ* = 38 and Standard deviation *σ* =6. For each statement below, please specify True/False. If false, briefly explain why.
2. More employees at the processing center are older than 44 than between 38 and 44.
3. A training program for employees under the age of 30 at the center would be expected to attract about 36 employees.

**NOTE: The answers to the above question are in the Notebook attached.**

1. If *X1* ~ *N* (μ, σ2) and *X*2 ~ *N* (μ, σ2) are *iid* normal random variables, then what is the difference between 2 *X*1 and *X*1 + *X*2? Discuss both their distributions and parameters.

**Answer:**

The difference between and is **.**

**Step-by-step explanation:**

According to the **Central Limit Theorem, any large sum of independent, identically distributed(iid)** random variables is approximately **Normal.**

The **Normal distribution** is defined by two parameters, mean,and the variance, and written as

Givenandare two independent identically distributed random variable.

From the properties of **Normal random variables**,

If and are two independent identically distributed random variables then,

* The **sum** of normal random variables is given by,
* The **difference** of normal random variables is given by,
* When , the **product** of X is given by,
* When , the linear combination of and is given by,

Given to find,

Thus, following the property of **product**, we get

And following the property of addition,

The difference between and is given by,

The mean of and is same but the variance of is two times more than the variance of .

The difference between the two says that the two given variables are **identically** and **independently** distributed.

1. Let X ~ N (100, 202). Find two values, *a* and *b*, symmetric about the mean, such that the probability of the random variable taking a value between them is 0.99.
2. 90.5, 105.9
3. 80.2, 119.8
4. 22, 78
5. 48.5, 151.5
6. 90.1, 109.9

**Answer:** D.

**NOTE: The solution to the above question is in the Notebook attached.**

1. Consider a company that has two different divisions. The annual profits from the two divisions are independent and have distributions Profit1 ~ N (5, 32) and Profit2 ~ N (7, 42) respectively. Both the profits are in $ Million. Answer the following questions about the total profit of the company in Rupees. Assume that $1 = Rs. 45
2. Specify a Rupee range (centered on the mean) such that it contains 95% probability for the annual profit of the company.
3. Specify the 5th percentile of profit (in Rupees) for the company
4. Which of the two divisions has a larger probability of making a loss in a given year?

**NOTE: The answers to the above question are in the Notebook attached.**