

DFSC 5340.02 Assignment 2

1. X is a normally distributed variable with mean $\mu = 30$ and standard deviation $\sigma = 4$. Find

- a) $P(x < 40)$
- b) $P(x > 21)$
- c) $P(30 < x < 35)$

- (a) For $x=40$, the z-value $z = (40-30)/4 = 2.5$
 $P(x < 40) = P(z < 2.5) = \text{area to the left of } 2.5 = 0.9938$ Answer
- (b) For $x=21$, $z = (21-30)/4 = -2.25$
 $P(x > 21) = P(z > -2.25) = \text{total area} - \text{area to the left of } z = 1 - 0.0122 = 0.9878$
- (c) For $x=30$, $z = (30-30)/4 = 0$ and for $x=35$,
 $z = (35-30)/4 = 1.25$
 $P(30 < x < 35) = P(0 < z < 1.25) = \text{area to the left of } z - \text{area to the left of } 0 = 0.8944 - 0.5 = 0.3944$ Answer

2. A radar unit is used to measure speeds of cars on a motorway. The speeds are normally distributed with a mean of 90 km/hr and a standard deviation of 10 km/hr. What is the probability that a car picked at random is travelling at more than 100 km/hr?

Here, $\mu = 90$ and $\sigma = 10$. We have to get the probability that $x > 100$ which is $P(x > 100)$

For $x = 100$, $z = (100-90)/10 = 1$ (we know $z = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}$)
 $P(x > 100) = P(z = 1)$
 $= (\text{total area}) - (\text{area to the left of } z = 1)$
 $= 1 - 0.8413$

So, $P(x > 100) = 0.1587$ Answer

3. Entry to a certain University is determined by a national test. The scores on this test are normally distributed with a mean of 500 and a standard deviation of 100. Tom wants to be admitted to this university and he knows that he must score better than at least 70% of the students who took the test. Tom takes the test and scores 585. Will he be admitted to this university?

Here, $\mu = 500$, $\sigma = 100$. Tom got 585 marks. We have to find how many students get less than 585.

$$x < 585, z = \frac{(x-\mu)}{\sigma} \quad (\text{Here } x=585) \\ = \frac{(585-500)}{100} = 0.85$$

$$P(z < 0.85) = P(z < 0) + P(0 < z < 0.85)$$

$$P(z < 0) = 0.5$$

$$P(0 < z < 0.85) = 0.3023$$

$$\text{Total Probability} = 0.5 + 0.3023 = 0.8023$$

Tom did better than most of the students and he will get chance.

4. The length of life of an instrument produced by a machine has a normal distribution with a mean of 12 months and standard deviation of 2 months. Find the probability that an instrument produced by this machine will last

a) less than 7 months.

b) between 7 and 12 months.

Here, mean $\mu = 12$ months, standard deviation $\sigma = 2$ months.

For, $x = 7$

$$z = \frac{(x-\mu)}{\sigma} = \frac{(7-12)}{2} = -2.5$$

$$@ P(x < 7) = P(z < -2.5) \\ = 0.0062 \quad (\text{Answer})$$

$$@ P(7 < x < 12) = P(-2.5 < z < 0) \\ = 0.4938 \quad (\text{Answer})$$

5. The annual salaries of employees in a large company are approximately normally distributed with a mean of \$50,000 and a standard deviation of \$20,000.

- a) What percent of people earn less than \$40,000?
- b) What percent of people earn between \$45,000 and \$65,000?
- c) What percent of people earn more than \$70,000?

(a) For $X = 40,000$, $Z = -0.5$

Area to the left of $Z = 0.5$ is equal to
 $0.3085 = 30.85\%$ earn less than \$40,000.

(b) For $X = 45000$, $Z = -0.25$ and for $X = 65000$,
 $Z = 0.75$

Area between $Z = -0.25$ and $Z = 0.75$ is equal
to $0.3720 = 37.20\%$ earn between \$45,000 and
\$65000

(c) For $X = 70000$, $Z = 1$

Area to the right of $Z = 1$ is equal to
 $0.1586 = 15.86\%$ earn more than \$70,000.