

## R Module 5 Rubric

### Questions

1. Adapt the code above to calculate the area under the curve (probability) for the following intervals of x:
  - (-2, 2)
  - (-3, 3)
  - (-4, 4)

```
pnorm(2) - pnorm(-2)
## [1] 0.9544997
pnorm(3) - pnorm(-3)
## [1] 0.9973002
pnorm(4) - pnorm(-4)
## [1] 0.9999367
```

2. Use qnorm() to calculate the values of x for each of the following circumstances. Provide both the calculated values of x and your R code.
  - a. 20% of the area of the curve is to the left of an unknown value of x
  - b. 67% of the area of the curve is to the right of an unknown value of x

```
qnorm(0.2)
## [1] -0.8416212
1 - qnorm(0.67)
## [1] 0.5600868
```

3. Use the salary data from above to create 90%, 95%, and 99% confidence intervals. Provide each interval, along with your code. What happens to the interval range as you increase the confidence percentage?

```
x <- c(44617, 7066, 17594, 2726, 1178, 18898, 5033, 37151, 4514, 4000)

confidence <- function(x, sdev = 15000, ci) {
  n <- length(x)
  xbar <- mean(x)
  alpha <- (1 - ci) / 2
  z.alpha.2 <- qnorm(p = 1 - alpha,
                    mean = 0,
                    sd = 1)

  lbound <-
    xbar - (z.alpha.2 * (sdev / sqrt(n)))
  ubound <-
    xbar + (z.alpha.2 * (sdev / sqrt(n)))

  lbound <- round(lbound, digits = 2)
  ubound <- round(ubound, digits = 2)

  return(c(lbound, ubound))
}

for (i in c(0.9, 0.95, 0.99)) {
  print(confidence(x, ci = i))
}

## [1] 6475.47 22079.93
## [1] 4980.77 23574.63
## [1] 2059.47 26495.93
```

*As we increase the confidence level, the confidence interval widens, because we need a larger range to be confident that the population mean lies within our range*