

## Assignment-4

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5.  $\mu = 140$  ,  $\sigma = 10$

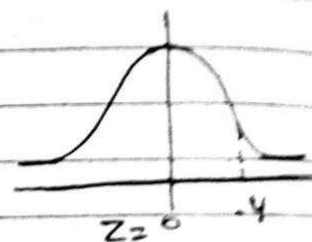
$X$  : denotes the daily wages of workers.

(i)  $P(140 < x < 144) = P(0 < z < 0.4)$

$$z_1 = \frac{x_1 - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{140 - 140}{10} = 0$$

$$z_2 = \frac{x_2 - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{144 - 140}{10} = \frac{4}{10} = 0.4$$

$$P(0 < z < 0.4) = 0.1554$$



No. of workers whose daily wages will be b/w Rs 140 and 144  
 $= N \times 0.1554$   
 $= 1000 \times 0.1554$   
 $= 155.4 \approx 155$  (app)

(ii) less than Rs 126

$$P(x < 126) =$$

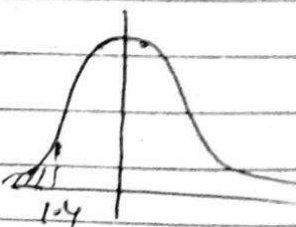
$$z = \frac{126 - 140}{10} = -1.4$$

$$P(x < 126) = P(z < -1.4)$$
$$= P(z > 1.4)$$

$$= P(0 < z < \infty) - P(0 < z < 1.4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - 0.4192$$

$$= 0.0808$$



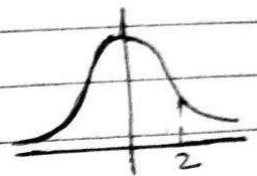
No. of worker whose wages less than 126 =  $1000 \times .4800$   
 $\Rightarrow 890.0 \approx 890$  (app)

(iii) more than Rs 160.

$$P(x > 160) =$$

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{160 - 140}{10} = 2$$

$$P(x > 160) = P(z > 2)$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= P(0 < z < \infty) - P(0 < z < 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - .4772 \\ &= .5 - .4772 \\ &= .0228 \end{aligned}$$

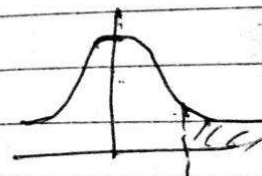
No. of workers whose wages more than 160 =  $1000 \times .0228$   
 $= 22.8 \approx 23$  (app)

10.  $N = 100$ ,  $\mu = 12$ ,  $\sigma = 3$  hr

$x$  : denotes the length of life.

$$(i) P(x > 15 \text{ hr}) =$$

$$z_1 = \frac{15 - 12}{3} = 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} P(x > 15 \text{ hr}) &= P(z > 1) \\ &= P(0 < z < \infty) - P(0 < z < 1) \\ &= .5 - .3413 = .1587 \end{aligned}$$

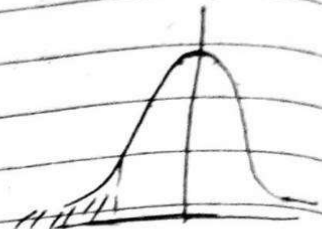
$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of Battery cell life} &> 15 \text{ hr} = .1587 \times 100 \\ &= 15.87\% \\ &= 15.87\% \end{aligned}$$

ii)  $P(x < 6 \text{ hr}) =$

$$z = \frac{6 - 12}{3} = \frac{-6}{3} = -2$$

$$P(x < 6 \text{ hr}) = P(z < -2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(0 < z < \infty) - P(-2 < z < 0) \\ &= 0.5 - P(0 < z < 2) \\ &= 0.5 - .4772 \\ &= 0.0228 \end{aligned}$$

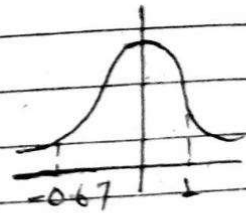


$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of battery cell life} < 6 \text{ hr} &= .0228 \times 100 \\ &= 2.28\% \end{aligned}$$

(iii)  $P(10 < x < 15)$

$$z_1 = \frac{10 - 12}{3} = \frac{-2}{3} = -0.67$$

$$z_2 = \frac{15 - 12}{3} = 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} P(10 < x < 15) &= P(-0.67 < z < 1) \\ &= P(-0.67 < z < 0) - P(0 < z < 1) \\ &= P(0 < z < \infty) - P(-0.67 < z < 0) - [0.5 - P(0 < z < 1)] \\ &= 0.5 - P(0 < z < 0.67) - [0.5 - P(0 < z < 1)] \\ &= 0.5 - .2485 - [0.5 - .3413] \\ &= .2515 - 0.1587 \\ &= 0.0928 \end{aligned}$$

No. of battery cell life b/w  $10 < x < 15 = 1000 \times 0.0928$   
 $= 92.8 \approx 93$

$$\begin{aligned} P(10 < x < 15) &= P(-0.67 < z < 1) \\ &= P(-0.67 < z < 0) + P(0 < z < 1) \\ &= P(0 < z < 0.67) + P(0 < z < 1) \\ &= 0.2485 + 0.3413 \end{aligned}$$

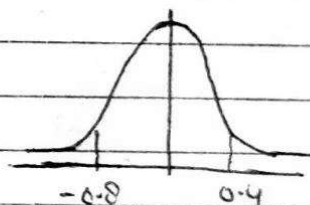
$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of battery} &= 5898 \\ \text{cell life b/w} &= 5898 \times 100 \\ (10 < x < 15) &= 58.98\% \quad \underline{\underline{A}} \end{aligned}$$

15.  $N = 1000$  cases,  $\mu = 14$ ,  $\sigma = 2.5$

(i)  $x$ : student score b/w 12 and 15  
 $P(12 < x < 15) =$

$$z_1 = \frac{12 - 14}{2.5} = \frac{-2}{2.5} = -0.8$$

$$z_2 = \frac{15 - 14}{2.5} = \frac{1}{2.5} = 0.4$$

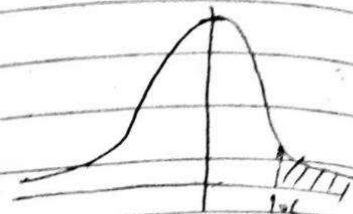


$$\begin{aligned} P(12 < x < 15) &= P(-0.8 < z < 0.4) \\ &= P(-0.8 < z < 0) + P(0 < z < 0.4) \\ &= P(0 < z < 0.8) + P(0 < z < 0.4) \\ &= 0.2881 + 0.1554 \\ &= 0.4435 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of student score b/w 12 \& 15} &= 1000 \times 0.4435 \\ &= 443.5 \approx \\ &= 444 \text{ (app)} \end{aligned}$$

(ii)  $x$  : denotes student score  $> 18$

$$z = \frac{18 - 14}{2.5} = \frac{4}{2.5} = 1.6$$

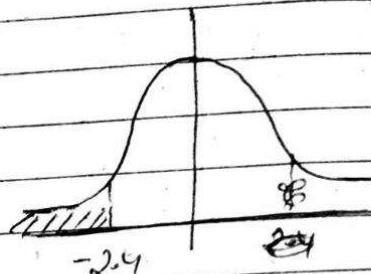


$$\begin{aligned} P(x > 18) &= P(z > 1.6) \\ &= P(0 < z < \infty) - P(0 < z < 1.6) \\ &= 0.5 - .4452 \\ &= .0548 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of student score } > 18 &= 1000 \times .0548 \\ &= 54.8 \approx 55 \text{ (app)} \end{aligned}$$

(iii)  $x$  : denotes below 8

$$z = \frac{8 - 14}{2.5} = -2.4$$



$$\begin{aligned} P(x < 8) &= P(z < -2.4) \\ &= P(z > 2.4) \\ &= 0.5 - P(0 < z < 2.4) \\ &= 0.5 - .4918 \\ &= .0082 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of student score below 8} &= 1000 \times .0082 \\ &= 8.2 \approx 8 \text{ (app)} \end{aligned}$$

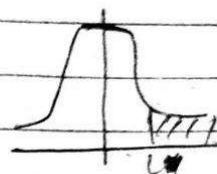


17.  $x$  : denotes weight of envelop.

$$\mu = 1.9 \text{ gm}, \sigma^2 = 0.01 \Rightarrow \sigma = 0.1$$

(i)  $P(x \geq 2)$

$$z = \frac{2 - 1.9}{0.1} = 1$$



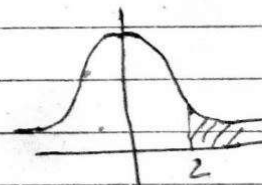
$$P(x \geq 2) = P(z \geq 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(0 < z < \infty) - P(0 < z < 1) \\ &= 0.5 - 0.3413 \\ &= 0.1587 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of envelops weighing 2 gm or more} &= 1000 \times 0.1587 \\ &= 158.7 \approx 159 (\text{app}) \end{aligned}$$

(ii)  $P(x \geq 2.1)$

$$z = \frac{2.1 - 1.9}{0.1} = \frac{0.2}{0.1} = 2$$



$$\begin{aligned} P(x \geq 2.1) &= P(z \geq 2) \\ &= 0.5 - P(0 < z < 2) \\ &= 0.5 - 0.4772 \\ &= 0.0228 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of envelops weighing 2.1 gm or more} &= 1000 \times 0.0228 \\ &= 22.8 \approx 23 (\text{app}) \end{aligned}$$

18. 31% of the items are under 45

Let  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  are mean and S.D respectively.

$$z_1 = \frac{45 - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\int_{z_1}^0 \phi(z) dz = 0.19$$

$$z_1 = -0.5$$

$$-0.5 = \frac{45 - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$-0.5\sigma = 45 - \mu$$

$$\mu = 45 + 0.5\sigma$$

$$\mu = 0.5\sigma + 45$$

8% of the items are over 64.

$$z_2 = \frac{64 - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\int_0^{z_2} \phi(z) dz = 0.42$$

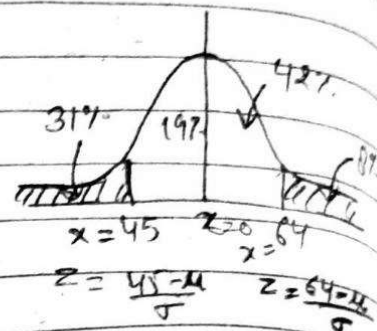
$$z_2 = 1.41$$

$$1.41\sigma = 64 - \mu$$

$$\mu = 64 - 1.41\sigma$$

$$\mu = -1.41\sigma + 64$$

Now, Solving eq<sup>n</sup> ① and ② we get



Q. 0.0

What is  $\sigma$ ?

$\sigma = f/10A$

$$\mu = 49.9 \text{ u } 50$$

$$\sigma = -9.9$$

Put  $\mu = 49.9$  in eq<sup>n</sup> ①, we get

$$49.9 = 0.5\sigma + 45$$

$$4.9 = 0.5\sigma$$

$$9.8 = \sigma$$

$$\boxed{\sigma = 9.8 \text{ u } 10}$$