

# DExam

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## D1

1.

a.

```
pnorm(1.3, mean=0, sd=1)
```

```
## [1] 0.9031995
```

b.

```
pnorm(-0.7, mean=0, sd=1)
```

```
## [1] 0.2419637
```

c.  $0.903 - 0.242 = 0.661$

d.  $1 - 0.903 = 0.097$

e.

```
qnorm(0.28, mean=0, sd=1)
```

```
## [1] -0.5828415
```

f.  $1 - 0.15 = 0.85$

g.

```
qnorm(0.15, mean=0, sd=1)
```

```
## [1] -1.036433
```

h. 0.09 for both

i.

```
qnorm(0.09, mean=0, sd=1)
```

```
## [1] -1.340755
```

## D2

2.

- a. 43 homeruns above
- b. 5.375 standard deviations
- c. z-score =  $(x - \text{mean}) / \text{standard deviation}$   $z = 5.375$

```
pnorm(5.375, mean=0, sd=1)
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
pnorm(58, mean=15, sd=8)
```

```
## [1] 1
```

3.

a.

```
pnorm(20, mean=15, sd=8)
```

```
## [1] 0.7340145
```

$1 - 0.734 = 0.266$

b.

```
qnorm(0.90, mean=15, sd=8)
```

```
## [1] 25.25241
```

c.

```
pnorm(20, mean=15, sd=8)
```

```
## [1] 0.7340145
```

```
pnorm(25, mean=15, sd=8)
```

```
## [1] 0.8943502
```

0.16

d.

```
qnorm(0.05, mean=15, sd=8)
```

```
## [1] 1.841171
```

```
qnorm(0.95, mean=15, sd=8)
```

```
## [1] 28.15883
```

```
k = 13.1588
```

### D3

4.

- a. Assuming that you are picking a shirt for each day, so order matters,  $P(12, 7) = 12!/5! = 3991680$
- b. When buying ice cream, the order does not matter  $C(15, 4) = 1365$
- c. Order does not matter for when a card is in your hand  $C(52, 2) = 1326$
- d. Since there are 10 different people, order matters, since it determines who gets which card, so  $P(52, 10) = 5.7407 \times 10^{16}$

### D4

5.

- a. 0.32
- b.

```
numbaskets = rep(0, 1000)
```

```
freethrows=2
```

```
p=0.8
```

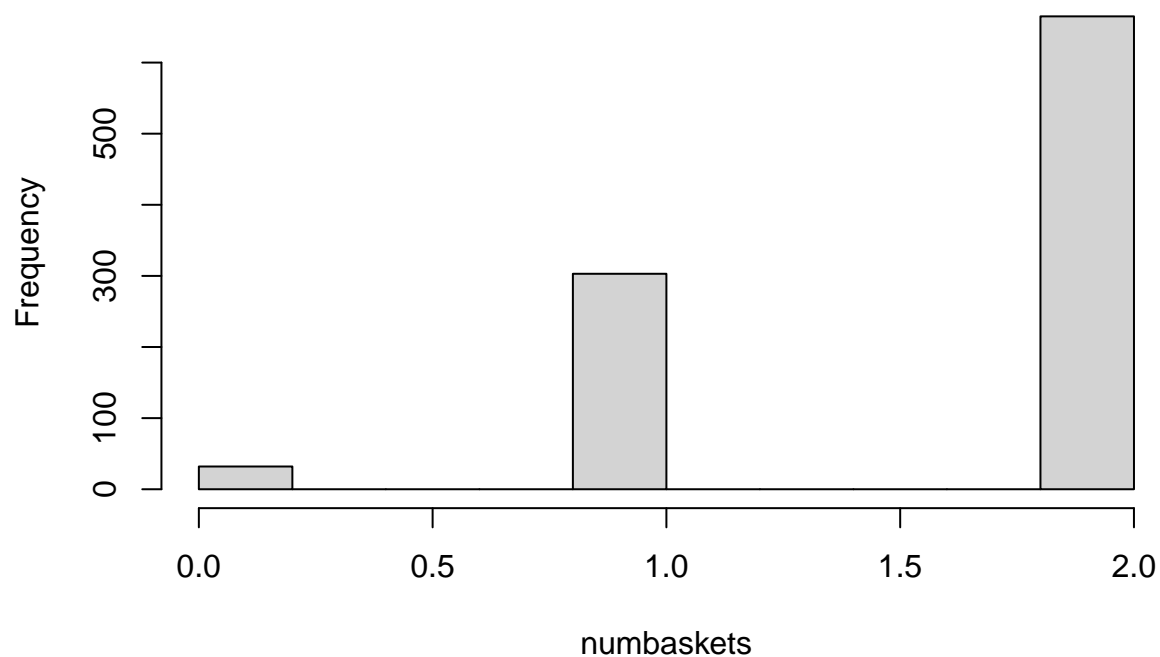
```
for(i in 1:freethrows){
```

```
  numbaskets=numbaskets+sample(c(1, 0), 1000, replace = TRUE, prob = c(p, 1-p))
```

```
}
```

```
hist(numbaskets)
```

**Histogram of numbaskets**



```
print(freethrows)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

c.

```
length(which(numbaskets==1))
```

```
## [1] 303
```

This is very close to what I calculated

## D5

6.

- $E(X) = np$
- $\text{Var}(X) = np(p-1)$

7. Binomial distributions and Normal distributions appear very similar, they are not directly related but sometimes can be used to approximate the other.