

Sampling Distribution Homework

11.13 more on insurance

mean annual loss from damage $\mu = \$75$
std dev $\sigma = \$300$

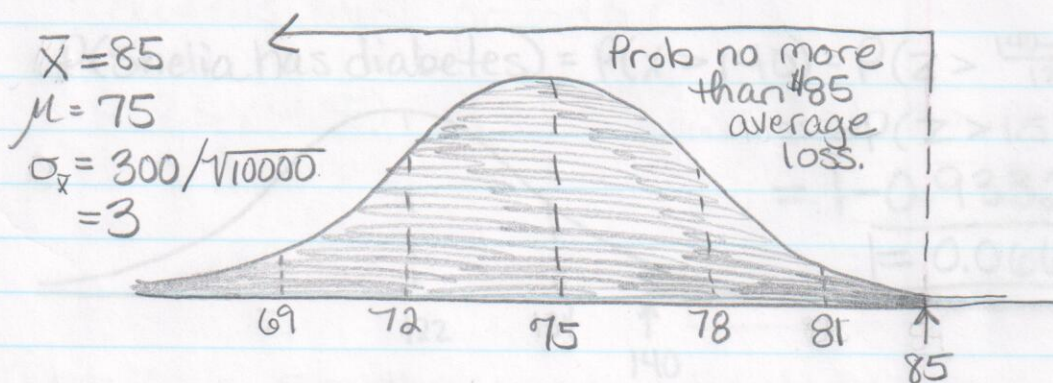
Right skewed b/c most policies have \$0 loss
with only a few large losses.

$n = 10,000$ policies

Will the average loss be no greater than \$85?

Is the population Normal? NO

Is $n \geq 30$? YES $n = 10,000$



$$P(\bar{X} < 85) = P\left(Z < \frac{85 - 75}{3}\right) = P(Z < 3.33) = 0.9996$$

$n < 30$ but population is Normal

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{12}{14} = 6 \quad \bar{x} \text{ has } N(122, 6)$$

$$P(X > 140) = P(Z > 3) = 1 - 0.9987 = 0.0013$$

11.27 Glucose Testing

Let X be Shelia's measured glucose level

- A patient is classified as having gestational diabetes if the glucose level is above 140 mg/dl one hour after having a sugary drink.

- Glucose level 1 hour after sugary drink varies according to $N(122, 12)$

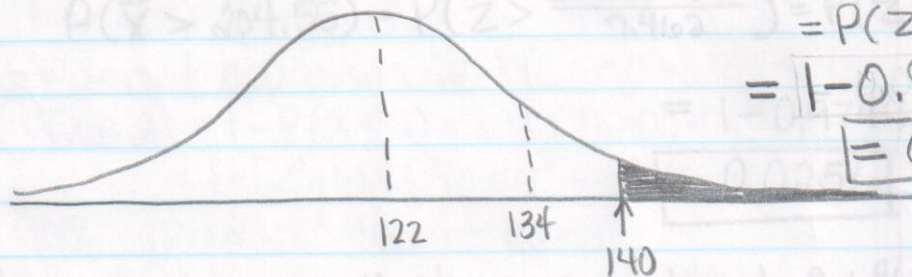
$$\mu = 122 \text{ mg/dl}$$

$$\sigma = 12 \text{ mg/dl}$$

(a) Single glucose measurement
 $n=1$

Is population Normal? Yes

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Shelia has diabetes}) &= P(X > 140) = P\left(Z > \frac{140 - 122}{12}\right) \\ &= P(Z > 1.5) \\ &= 1 - 0.9332 \\ &= 0.0668 \end{aligned}$$



(b) 4 measurements $n=4$

$n < 30$ but population is Normal

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{4}} = 6 \quad \bar{x} \text{ has } N(122, 6)$$

$$P(\bar{X} > 140) = P(Z > 3) = 1 - 0.9987 = 0.0013$$

Binomial Practice Problems

11.34 Airline passengers get heavier

$\mu = 190$ pounds
 $\sigma = 35$ pounds

Weights are not very non-Normal.

$$n = 22 \quad \mu_{\bar{x}} = 190 \quad \sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{35}{\sqrt{22}} = 7.462$$

What is the approx. probability that the total weight of passengers exceeds 4500 pounds?

Restate

What is the approx. probability that the mean weight of 22 passengers exceeds 204.55 pounds?

$$\begin{aligned} P(\bar{x} > 204.55) &= P\left(Z > \frac{204.55 - 190}{7.462}\right) = P(Z > 1.95) \\ &= 1 - 0.9744 \\ &= \boxed{0.0256} \end{aligned}$$

There is a small chance - about 2.6% - that the total weight exceeds 4500 pounds.

$$(a) P(X=0) = {}_3C_0 (0.4)^0 (0.6)^3 = \boxed{0.216}$$

$$(b) P(X=2) = {}_3C_2 (0.4)^2 (0.6)^1 = \boxed{0.288}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) P(X \geq 2) &= P(X=2) + P(X=3) \\ &= 0.288 + {}_3C_3 (0.4)^3 (0.6)^0 = \boxed{0.352} \end{aligned}$$