

Homework assignment #6

Milica Cudina

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Textbook exercises

Problem 1. $(1 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 5 \text{ points})$

Solve **Problem 4.2** from the textbook.

Solution:

Problem 2. $(1 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 3 = 13 \text{ points})$

Solve **Problem 4.4** from the textbook.

Solution:

Problem 3. $(3 + 3 = 6 \text{ points})$

Solve **Problem 4.6** from the textbook.

Solution:

Problem 4. $(3 + 3 = 6 \text{ points})$

Solve **Problem 4.8** from the textbook.

Solution:

Problem 5. (5 points)

Solve **Problem 4.10** from the textbook.

Solution:

Additional problems

Problem 6. ($3 \times 2 = 6$ points)

Let Z be a standard normal random variable. Using the standard normal tables, calculate the following probabilities:

- (i) $\mathbb{P}[-1.23 < Z < 2.37]$
- (ii) $\mathbb{P}[1/Z < 1]$
- (iii) $\mathbb{P}[Z^2 > 2.56]$

Solution:

Problem 7. ($4 + 5 = 9$ points)

Source: Problem #139 from Moore-McCabe-Craig.

The interquartile range (IQR) of a distribution is defined as the distance between the first and the third quartiles.

- (i) (4 points) What is the IQR for the standard normal distribution?
- (ii) (5 points) What is the IQR for a normal distribution with mean μ and variance σ^2 ?

Solution: