**Topics: Normal distribution, Functions of Random Variables**

1. The time required for servicing transmissions is normally distributed with *μ* = 45 minutes and *σ* = 8 minutes. The service manager plans to have work begin on the transmission of a customer’s car 10 minutes after the car is dropped off and the customer is told that the car will be ready within 1 hour from drop-off. What is the probability that the service manager cannot meet his commitment?
2. 0.3875
3. 0.2676
4. 0.5
5. 0.6987
6. The current age (in years) of 400 clerical employees at an insurance claims processing center is normally distributed with mean *μ* = 38 and Standard deviation *σ* =6. For each statement below, please specify True/False. If false, briefly explain why.
7. More employees at the processing center are older than 44 than between 38 and 44.

False. Employees between age 38 and 44 constitute for 34.13% of total staff where as for older than 44 age is 15.86%

1. A training program for employees under the age of 30 at the center would be expected to attract about 36 employees.

True. The training program would attract 9.12% of total number of employees.

ie. 400 x 9.12% = 36.48

1. If *X1* ~ *N*(μ, σ2) and *X*2 ~ *N*(μ, σ2) are *iid* normal random variables, then what is the difference between 2 *X*1 and *X*1 + *X*2? Discuss both their distributions and parameters.

If X ∼ N(µ1, σ1^2 ), and Y ∼ N(µ2, σ2^2 ) are two independent random variables then

X + Y ∼ N(µ1 + µ2, σ1^2 + σ2^2 ) , and X − Y ∼ N(µ1 − µ2, σ1^2 + σ2^2 ) .

Similarly if Z = aX + bY , where X and Y are as defined above,

i.e Z is linear combination of X and Y ,

then Z ∼ N(aµ1 + bµ2, a^2σ1^2 + b^2σ2^2 ).

Therefore in the question

2X1~ N(2 u,4 σ^2) and X1+X2 ~ N(µ + µ, σ^2 + σ^2 ) ~ N(2 u, 2σ^2 )

2X1-(X1+X2) = N( 4µ,6 σ^2)

1. Let X ~ N(100, 202). Find two values, *a* and *b*, symmetric about the mean, such that the probability of the random variable taking a value between them is 0.99.
2. 90.5, 105.9
3. 80.2, 119.8
4. 22, 78
5. 48.5, 151.5
6. 90.1, 109.9

The Probability of getting value between a and b should be 0.99.

Probability outside the a and b area is 0.01 (ie. 1-0.99).

The Probability towards left from a = -0.005 (ie. 0.01/2).

The Probability towards right from b = +0.005 (ie. 0.01/2).

we need to calculate X, the random variable at a and b which has got these probabilities.

Z=(X- μ) / σ

For Probability 0.005 the Z Value is -2.57 (from Z Table).

Z \* σ + μ = X

Z(-0.005)\*20+100 = -(-2.57)\*20+100 = 151.4

Z(+0.005)\*20+100 = (-2.57)\*20+100 = 48.6

option D is correct.

1. Consider a company that has two different divisions. The annual profits from the two divisions are independent and have distributions Profit1 ~ N(5, 32) and Profit2 ~ N(7, 42) respectively. Both the profits are in $ Million. Answer the following questions about the total profit of the company in Rupees. Assume that $1 = Rs. 45
2. Specify a Rupee range (centered on the mean) such that it contains 95% probability for the annual profit of the company.

Rupee range for 95% probability for annual profit is 99 to 980 millions.

1. Specify the 5th percentile of profit (in Rupees) for the company

5th percentile of profit is 170.0 million rupees for the company

1. Which of the two divisions has a larger probability of making a loss in a given year?

Division 1 has the larger probability of making a loss.