

Problem Statement 1: [150 marks]

Let the continuous random variable D denote the diameter of the hole drilled in an aluminum sheet. The target diameter to be achieved is 12.5mm. Random disturbances in the process often result in inaccuracy.

Historical data shows that the distribution of D can be modelled by the PDF, $f(d) = 20e^{-20(d-12.5)}$, $d \geq 12.5$. If a part with diameter > 12.6 mm needs to be scrapped, what is the proportion of those parts? What

is the CDF when the diameter is of 11 mm? What is the conclusion of this experiment?

stat IV

④ $P(X > 12.6) = \int_{12.6}^{\infty} f(x) dx$

$$= \int_{12.6}^{\infty} 20 e^{-20(x-12.5)} dx$$
$$= -e^{-20(x-12.5)} \Big|_{12.6}^{\infty}$$
$$= 0.135$$

what proportion of parts is between 12.5 and 12.6 millimeter?

$$P(12.5 < X < 12.6) = \int_{12.5}^{12.6} f(x) dx$$
$$= -e^{-20(x-12.5)} \Big|_{12.5}^{12.6}$$
$$= 0.865$$

* it is sometimes useful to be able to provide cumulative probabilities such as $P(X \leq x)$ and that such probabilities can be used to find the probability mass function of random variable

Problem Statement 2: [100 marks]

Please compute the following:

- a) $P(Z > 1.26)$, $P(Z < -0.86)$, $P(Z > -1.37)$, $P(-1.25 < Z < 0.37)$, $P(Z \leq -4.6)$

Handwritten calculations for probability problems involving the standard normal distribution:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \text{ a) } P(Z > 1.26) &= \\ &= \underline{0.8962} \\ P(Z < -0.86) &= \underline{0.19490} \\ P(Z > -1.37) &= P(Z < 1.37) \\ &= \underline{0.91465} \\ P(-1.25 < Z < 0.37) &= P(Z < 0.37) - P(Z < -1.25) \\ &= 0.64431 - 0.10565 \\ &= 0.53866 \\ P(Z \leq -4.6) &\text{ cannot be found in standard} \\ &\text{Table.} \\ P(Z \leq -3.99) &= \underline{0.00003} \\ \text{So) } P(Z \leq -4.6) &= \text{zero (nearly).} \end{aligned}$$

- b) Find the value z such that $P(Z > z) = 0.05$

- c) Find the value of z such that $P(-z < Z < z) = 0.99$

b) Find the value z such that $P(Z > z) = 0.05$

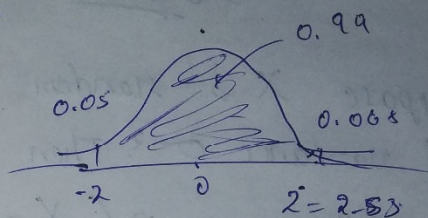
$$P(Z > z) = 0.05$$

$$\text{value } z = 1.65$$

c) Find the value of z such that

$$P(-z < Z < z) = 0.99$$

$$z = 2.58$$



Problem Statement 3: [100 marks]

The current flow in a copper wire follow a normal distribution with a mean of 10 mA and a variance of 4 (mA)

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. What is the probability that a current measurement will exceed 13 mA? What is the probability that a current measurement is between 9 and 11mA? Determine the current measurement which has a probability of 0.98.

3) Probability of exceed 13 mA
 $P(X > 13) = P\left(\frac{(X-10)}{2} > \frac{(13-10)}{2}\right) =$
 $= P(Z > 1.5)$
 $= 0.06681$

Suppose X is random variable with mean μ and variance σ^2 . Then
 $P(X \leq x) = P\left(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{(x-\mu)}{\sigma}\right)$
 $= P(Z \leq z)$

* Probability current measurement is between 9 and 11 mA.
 $P(9 < X < 11) = P\left(\frac{(9-10)}{2} < \frac{(X-10)}{2} < \frac{(11-10)}{2}\right)$
 $= P(-0.5 < Z < 0.5)$
 $= P(Z < 0.5) - P(Z < -0.5)$
 $= 0.69146 - 0.30854$
 $= 0.38292$

Determine the current measurement which has a probability of 0.98.
 $P(X < x) = P\left(\frac{(X-10)}{2} < \frac{(x-10)}{2}\right)$
 $= P(Z < \frac{(x-10)}{2})$
 $= 0.98$
 $P(Z < 2.05) = 0.97982$
 $x = 2(2.05) + 10 = 14.1 \text{ milliamperes}$

Problem Statement 4: [150 marks]

The shaft in a piston has its diameter normally distributed with a mean of 0.2508 inch and a standard deviation of 0.0005 inch. The specifications of the shaft are 0.2500 ± 0.0015 inch. What proportion of shafts are in sync with the specifications? If the process is centered so that the mean is equal to the target

value of 0.2500, what proportion of shafts conform to the new specifications? What is your conclusion from this experiment?

