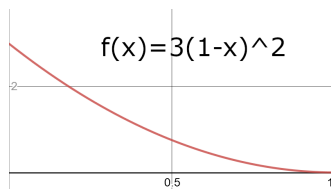


HW #6

To find the numerical solutions of problems 2-4, as presented in class, you can use the statistical tables or the commands `pnorm` and `qnorm` in R.

(1)[4 Pts] let  $X$  be a continuous r.v. with pdf  $f(x) = 3(1-x)^2$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .

(a) Graph the pdf;



(b) find the mean of  $X$ ;

$$\int_0^1 3x(1-x)^2 dx = 3 \int_0^1 (x - 2x^2 + x^3) dx = 3 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

(c) compute  $P(0.1 < X < 0.5)$ ;

$$\int_{0.1}^{0.5} 3(1-x)^2 dx = -(1-x)^3 \Big|_{0.1}^{0.5} = 0.9^3 - 0.5^3 = 0.604$$

(d) compute  $P(X > 0.4)$ .

$$\int_{0.4}^1 3(1-x)^2 dx = -(1-x)^3 \Big|_{0.4}^1 = 0.6^3 = 0.216$$

(2)[4 Pts] Let  $Z$  be a standard normal random variable and calculate the following probabilities, drawing pictures wherever appropriate

(a)  $P(Z \leq 1)$ ;

$$P(Z \leq 1) = \Phi(1) = 0.8413$$

(b)  $P(|Z| \leq 2.5)$ ;

$$P(|Z| \leq 2.5) = \Phi(2.5) - \Phi(-2.5) = 0.9938 - 0.0062 = 0.9876$$

(c)  $P(1.37 < Z)$ ;

$$P(1.37 < Z) = 1 - P(Z \leq 1.37) = 1 - \Phi(1.37) = 1 - 0.9147 = 0.0853$$

(d)  $P(-1.5 < Z < 2)$ .

$$P(-1.5 < Z < 2) = \Phi(2) - \Phi(-1.5) = 0.9773 - 0.0668 = 0.9105$$

(3)[4 Pts] Let  $X$  be a normal random variable with mean 12 and standard deviation 3. Calculate the following probabilities

(a)  $P(X \leq 4)$ ;

$$\text{>pnorm}(4, \text{mean}=12, \text{sd}=3)$$

$$[1] 0.003830381$$

(a)  $P(|X| \leq 6)$ ;  
 $P(|X| \leq 6) = P(-6 < X < 6)$   
`> pnorm(6,mean=12,sd=3)-pnorm(-6,mean=12,sd=3)`  
`[1] 0.02275013`

(c)  $P(X > 4.5)$ ;  
 $P(X > 4.5) = 1 - P(X \leq 4.5)$   
`> 1-pnorm(4.5,mean=12,sd=3)`  
`[1] 0.9937903`

(d)  $P(-1.5 < X < 4)$   
`> pnorm(4,mean=12,sd=3)-pnorm(-1.5,mean=12,sd=3)`  
`[1] 0.003826983`

(4)[4 Pts] Determine the value of the constant  $c$  that makes the probability statement correct.

(a)  $P(0 \leq Z \leq c) = 0.291$ ;  
 $\Phi(c) - \Phi(0) = 0.291 \Rightarrow \Phi(c) = 0.291 + \Phi(0) = 0.791 \Rightarrow c = 0.81$

(a)  $P(|Z| \leq c) = 0.668$  ;  
 $\Phi(c) - \Phi(-c) = 0.668 \Rightarrow 2\Phi(c) - 1 = 0.668 \Rightarrow \Phi(c) = 1.668/2 = 0.834 \Rightarrow c = 0.97$

(c)  $P(c < Z) = 0.121$ ;  
 $1 - \Phi(c) = 0.121 \Rightarrow \Phi(c) = 0.879 \Rightarrow c = 1.17$

(d)  $P(Z < c) = 0.9838$ .  
 $\Phi(c) = 0.9838 \Rightarrow c = 2.14$