

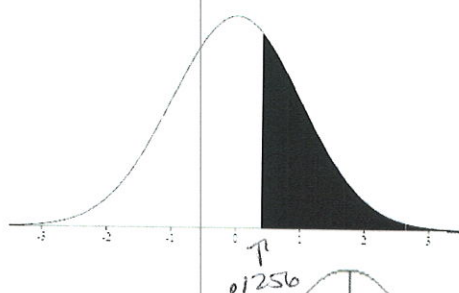
MAT 135, Discussion Questions 3.30

For each of the problems below, the percentage under the curve is indicated. Find the z or x cut-off values for the region given the mean and the specified standard deviation.

1. Why is it important to be able to determine if data is normally distributed?

*if it is not, calculations will be off
another distribution would do a better job*

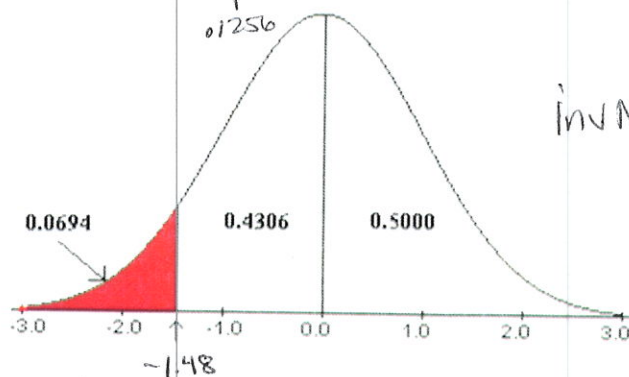
2. The area under the curve is 45%. With mean of 0 and the standard deviation is 1.



$$\text{invNorm}(.55) = .1256$$

must be prob. below!

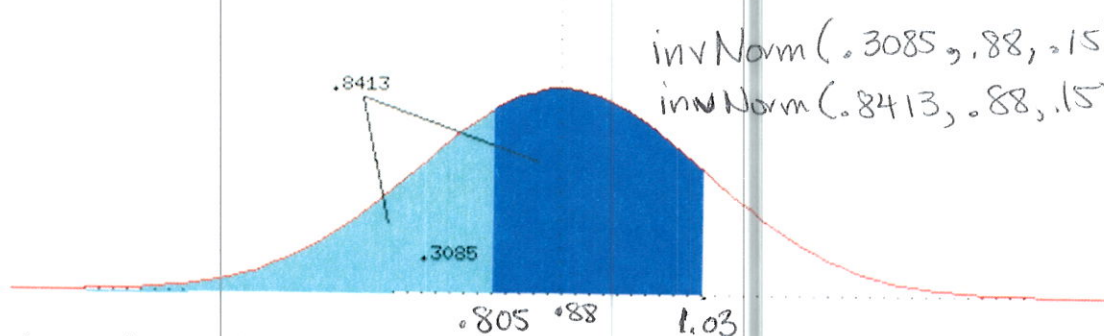
z-score comes out



$$\text{invNorm}(.0694) = -1.48$$

3.

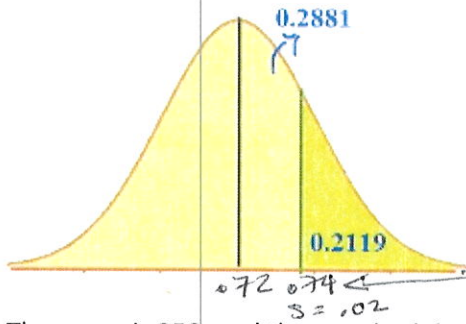
4. Assume the mean is 0.88, and the standard deviation is 0.15.



$$\text{invNorm}(.3085, .88, .15) = .80498$$

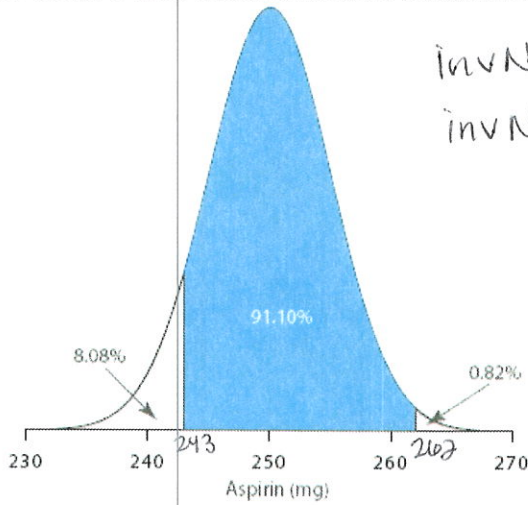
$$\text{invNorm}(.8413, .88, .15) = 1.02997$$

5. Assume the mean is 0.72 and the standard deviation is 0.02.



$$\text{invNorm}(.7881, .72, .02) = 0.7359969$$

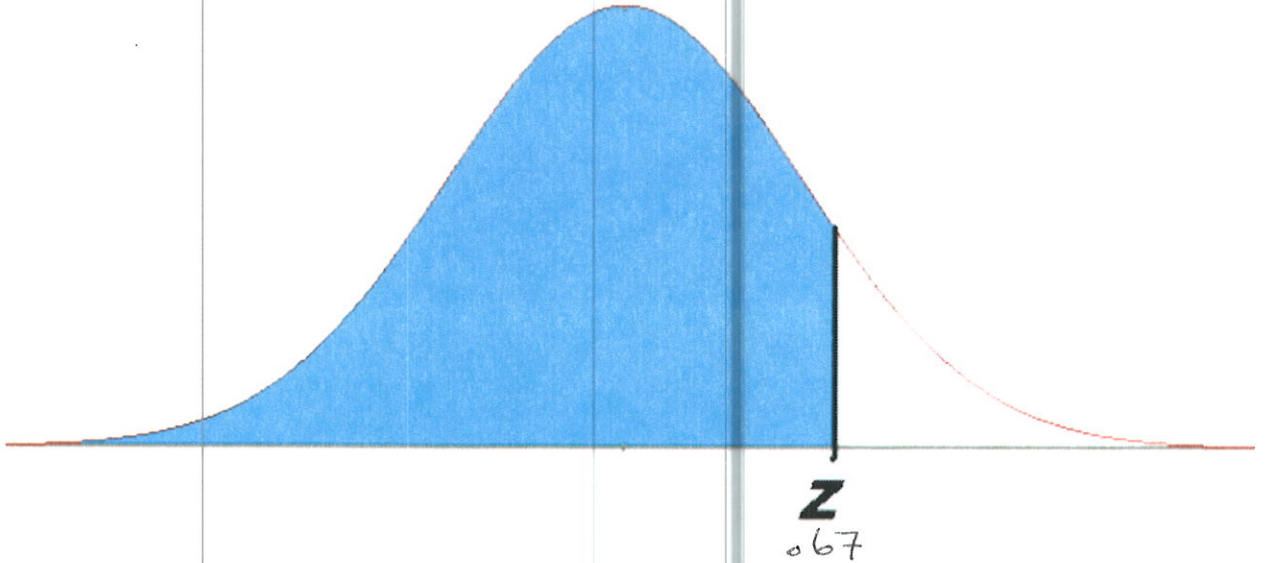
6. The mean is 250, and the standard deviation is 5.



$$\text{invNorm}(.0808, 250, 5) = 243$$

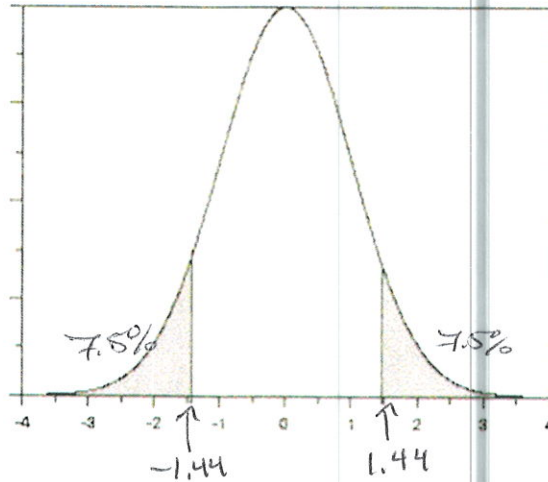
$$\text{invNorm}(.9918, 250, 5) = 261.999$$

7. What is z if the shaded area is 75%?



$$\text{invNorm}(.75) = 0.6744897 = z$$

8. What is the z score (same but for the sign on both sides) if the probability of the shaded region is 15%?



$$\begin{aligned} \text{invNorm}(.075) &= \\ &= -1.4395 \\ &\approx -1.44 \\ \text{Symmetric so} \\ \text{Other value is } &+1.44 \end{aligned}$$

9. If a school wants to accept only the top 5% of SAT and ACT scorers, what are the cut-off values for the two tests? Recall that the SAT has a mean of 1498 and a standard deviation of 199 (total score), and the ACT has a mean of 21 and a standard deviation of 5.2. Draw a sketch of the normal distribution and label it appropriately.

$$\text{invNorm}(.95, 1498, 199) = 1825.3 \dots \quad 1825$$

$$\text{invNorm}(.95, 21, 5.2) = 29.55 \dots \quad 30$$

10. What conditions are necessary to approximate a binomial distribution with a normal distribution?

$$np \geq 5, n(1-p) \geq 5$$

11. When calculating the normal distribution data for the binomial distribution value for $x = 4$, why do we use bounds of 3.5 and 4.5 in the normal distribution?

in a continuous range of values, all the values between 3.5 & up to 4.5 round to $x=4$. and represents a step of size 1 where 4 is the midpoint

12. Approximate the binomial distribution for $n = 25, p = \frac{4}{7}, 5 \leq x \leq 7$ using the normal distribution. How close is the estimate?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{true: } & \text{binomial pdf}(25, \frac{4}{7}, 5) + \text{binomial pdf}(25, \frac{4}{7}, 6) + \\ & \text{binomial pdf}(25, \frac{4}{7}, 7) = 0.003045 \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sqrt{25 \cdot \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{7}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{500}{49}} \\ \mu &= 25 \cdot \frac{4}{7} = 14.2857 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{estimate: normalcdf}(4.5, 7.5, \frac{100}{7}, \sqrt{\frac{500}{49}}) = 0.0157$$

within 1%