

## Exercise 7B

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ a } P(Z > 1.27) &= 1 - P(Z < 1.27) \\
 &= 1 - 0.8980 \\
 &= 0.102
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b } P(Z > -1.66) &= P(Z < 1.66) \\
 &= 0.9515
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c } P(Z < -2.28) &= P(Z > 2.28) \\
 &= 1 - P(Z < 2.28) \\
 &= 1 - 0.9887 \\
 &= 0.0113
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d } P(0 < Z < 1.31) &= P(Z < 1.31) - P(Z < 0) \\
 &= 0.9049 - 0.5 \\
 &= 0.4049
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{e } P(1.30 < Z < 1.89) &= P(Z < 1.89) - P(Z < 1.30) \\
 &= 0.9706 - 0.9032 \\
 &= 0.0674
 \end{aligned}$$

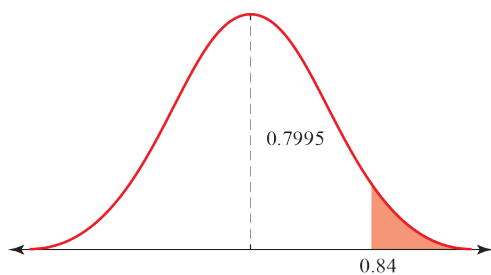
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{f } P(-2.8 < Z < -1.6) &= P(Z < 2.8) - P(Z < 1.6) \\
 &= 0.9974 - 0.9452 \\
 &= 0.0522
 \end{aligned}$$

2 Use the Normal CD function on your calculator, with  $\mu = 0$ ,  $\sigma = 1$  and a small value for the lower limit, e.g.  $-10$ .

$$\text{a } P(Z < 2.12) = 0.98299... = 0.9830 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$$

$$\text{b } P(Z < 1.36) = 0.91308... = 0.9131 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$$

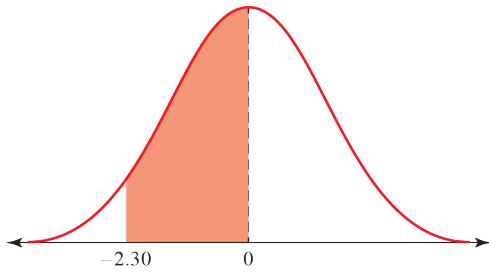
c



$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Z > 0.84) \\
 &= 1 - P(Z < 0.84) \\
 &= 1 - 0.79954... \\
 &= 0.20045... = 0.2005 \text{ (4 d.p.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d } P(Z < -0.38) = 0.35197... = 0.3520 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$$

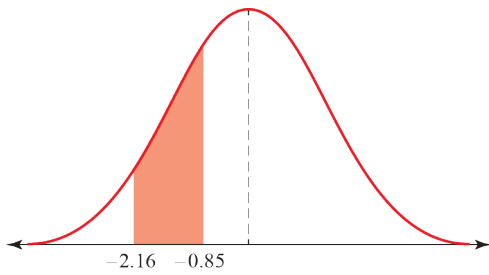
2 e



$$\begin{aligned}
 &P(-2.30 < Z < 0) \\
 &= 0.5 - P(Z < -2.30) \\
 &= 0.5 - 0.1072\dots \\
 &= 0.48929\dots = 0.4893 \text{ (4 d.p.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

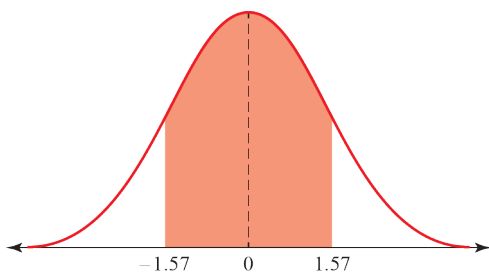
f  $P(Z < -1.63) = 0.05155\dots = 0.0516 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$

g



$$\begin{aligned}
 &P(-2.16 < Z < -0.85) \\
 &= P(Z < -0.85) - P(Z < -2.16) \\
 &= 0.19766\dots - 0.01538\dots \\
 &= 0.18227\dots = 0.1823 \text{ (4 d.p.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

h



$$\begin{aligned}
 &P(-1.57 < Z < 1.57) \\
 &= 2 \times (0.5 - P(Z < -1.57)) \\
 &= 2 \times (0.5 - 0.05820\dots) \\
 &= 2 \times 0.44179\dots \\
 &= 0.88358\dots = 0.8836 \text{ (4 d.p.)}
 \end{aligned}$$