

3.2 1, 2, 3-9 odd, 10, 15, 17, 21, 22, 27

① (a) $P(X=7) = \binom{10}{7} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^7 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{10!}{7!3!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10} = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{10}} = \frac{15}{2^7} = \frac{15}{128}$

(b) $P(X \leq 7) = 1 - P(X > 7) = 1 - [P(X=8) + P(X=9) + P(X=10)]$

$$= 1 - \left[\binom{10}{8} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \binom{10}{9} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^9 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + \binom{10}{10} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \right] = \dots$$

Binomial
 $P(X) = \binom{n}{x} \cdot p^x q^{n-x}$

(c) $P(X > 0) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - \binom{10}{0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10} = \frac{1023}{1024}$

(d) $E(X)$ AND $VAR(X)$

$E(X) = np = 10 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 5$

$VAR(X) = npq = 10 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2.5$

② (a) $P(X=0) = \frac{e^{-3} (3)^0}{0!} = e^{-3}$

(b) $P(X \geq 4) = 1 - P(X < 4)$

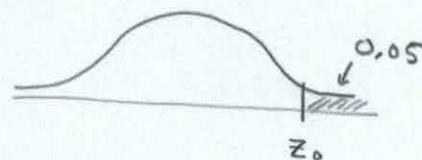
$$= 1 - \left[\frac{e^{-3} (3)^0}{0!} + \frac{e^{-3} (3)^1}{1!} + \frac{e^{-3} (3)^2}{2!} + \frac{e^{-3} (3)^3}{3!} \right] = \dots$$

Poisson
 $f(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^x}{x!} \quad x=0,1,2,\dots$
 $\lambda = \text{average}$

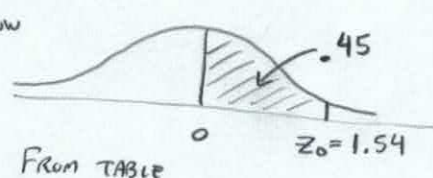
③ (a) $P(Z > z_0) = 0.05$

↑
 So this
 $z_0 = 1.54$

we
 WANT

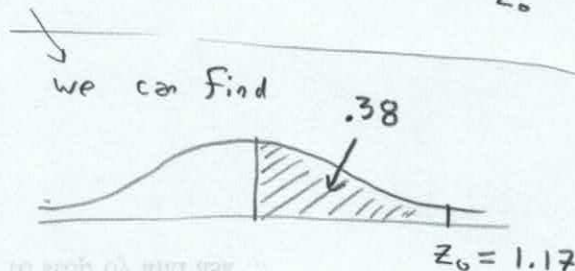
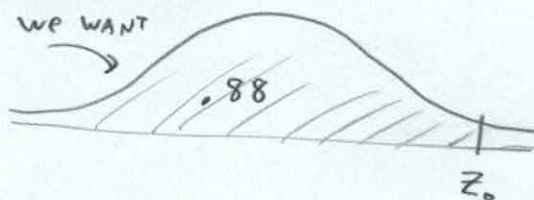


we know



③ (b) $P(Z < z_0) = 0.88$

$z_0 = 1.17$



(c) $P(Z < z_0) = 0.10$

$z_0 = -1.28$

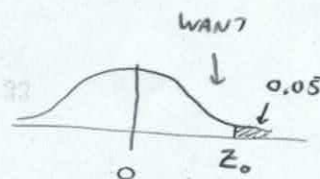
(d) $P(Z > z_0) = 0.95$

$z_0 = -1.64$

④ $X \sim N(12, 5)$

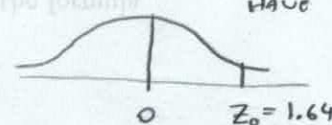
(a) $P(X > x_0) = 0.05$

$P(Z > z_0) = 0.05$



$z_0 = 1.64$

FROM CHART WE HAVE



$X_0 = \mu + \sigma \cdot z_0 = 12 + 5(1.64)$

$= 12 + 8.2 = 20.2$

(b) $P(X < x_0) = 0.98$

$z_0 = 2.06$

$(P(Z < 2.06) = 0.98)$

FROM CHART

$X_0 = \mu + \sigma z_0$

$= 12 + 5(2.06) = 12 + 10.3 = 22.3$

(c) $P(X < x_0) = 0.20$

$z_0 = .84$

$X_0 = \mu + \sigma z_0$

$= 12 + 5(.84) = 12 + 4.2 = 16.2$

$$(4)(a) P(X > x_0) = 0.90$$

$$P(Z > z_0) = .90$$

$$z_0 = 1.28$$

$$X_0 = \mu + \sigma z_0$$

$$= 12 + 5(1.28) = 12 + 6.4 = 18.4$$

$$(5) X \sim N(10, 25)$$

$$(a) P(X \leq 20)$$

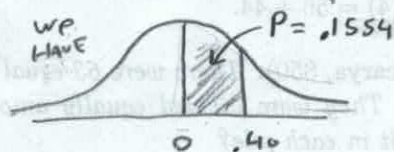
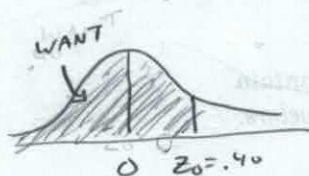
$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{20 - 10}{25} = \frac{10}{25} = .40$$

$$P(Z \leq .40) = 0.5 + .1554 = .6554$$

$$P(X \leq 20)$$

$$= P(Z \leq .40)$$

$$= .6554$$



$$(b) P(X > 5)$$

$$z_0 = \frac{5 - 10}{25} = \frac{-5}{25} = -.20$$

$$P(X > 5) = P(Z > -.20) = .5793$$

From Table 7

$$(c) P(12 < X < 15)$$

$$z_1 = \frac{x_1 - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{12 - 10}{25} = .08$$

$$z_2 = \frac{x_2 - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{15 - 10}{25} = .20$$

$$So P(12 < X < 15) = P(.08 < Z < .20) = .0474$$



$$P(0 \leq Z \leq .20) = .0793$$

$$P(0 \leq Z \leq .08) = .0319$$

$$.0793 - .0319 = .0474$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \text{d) } P(|X-12| \leq 15) \\ = P(-15 \leq X-12 \leq 15) \\ = P(-3 \leq X \leq 27) \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{-3 - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{-3 - 10}{25} = \frac{-13}{25} = -.52$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{27 - 10}{25} = \frac{17}{25} = .68$$

$$\text{So } P(|X-12| \leq 15) = P(-.52 \leq Z \leq .68)$$

$\textcircled{6}$ Binomial with $p = .62$ with $n = 16$.

$$\text{(a) } P(12) = \binom{16}{12} p^{12} q^4 = \frac{16!}{12!4!} (.62)^{12} (.38)^4 = 12.2\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } P(X > 8) &= \binom{16}{9} p^9 q^7 + \binom{16}{10} p^{10} q^6 + \binom{16}{11} p^{11} q^5 \\ &\quad + \dots + \binom{16}{16} p^{16} q^0 \\ &= 77.0\% \end{aligned}$$

(c) 77 out of 100 games he will complete more than half of his passes.

$$\text{(d) } E(B) = n \cdot p = 16(.62)$$

$\textcircled{7}$ $B(.70, 15)$

$$\text{(a) } P(B=10) = \binom{15}{10} (p)^{10} (q)^5 = \binom{15}{10} (.70)^{10} (.30)^5 = 20.6\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } P(B \leq 10) &= \binom{15}{0} p^0 q^{15} + \dots + \binom{15}{10} p^{10} q^5 \\ &= 0.485 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(c) } E(B) = \mu_B = n \cdot p = (15)(.70) = 10.5$$

3.2.8 Binomial $p = .40$ $n = 6$

(a) $P(B \geq 1) = 1 - P(B < 0)$
 $= 1 - \binom{6}{0} p^0 q^6 = 1 - \frac{6!}{6!0!} (.40)^0 (.60)^6$

$= 95.3\%$

(b) Prob of Firing once
 & hitting at least once $= .40$

Twice $= 1 - \binom{6}{2} (.60)^2 = 1 - .36 = .72$

Three $= 1 - \binom{6}{3} (.60)^3 = 1 - .216 = .784$

3 - TIMES

(c)

(9) Binomial $P = \frac{3}{100}$ defective, $n = 400$

(a) $P(X = r) = \binom{400}{r} (p)^r (q)^{400-r}$
 $= \binom{400}{r} (.03)^r (.97)^{400-r}$

(b) $P(X \geq k) = \binom{400}{k} (.03)^k (.97)^{400-k} + \binom{400}{k+1} (.03)^{k+1} (.97)^{400-(k+1)} + \dots + \binom{400}{400} (.03)^{400} (.97)^0$

(c) $P(X = 0 \text{ or } X = 1) = \binom{400}{0} (.03)^0 (.97)^{400} + \binom{400}{1} (.03)^1 (.97)^{399}$
 $= 6.84 \times 10^{-5} = 0.0000684 = 0.00684\%$

3.2

(16) $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ poisson

$$P(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^x}{x!} = \frac{e^{-1/2} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^x}{x!}$$

$$(a) P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - \frac{e^{-1/2} (\frac{1}{2})^0}{0!} = 1 - e^{-1/2}$$

(15) X is uniform continuous $a=0, b=100 \rightarrow$ so $f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{100}$

$$(a) P(60 \leq X \leq 80) = \int_{60}^{80} \frac{1}{100} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{100} x \Big|_{60}^{80} = 0.20$$

$$(b) P(X \geq 90) = \int_{90}^{100} \frac{1}{100} dx = \frac{1}{100} x \Big|_{90}^{100} = \frac{1}{100} [100 - 90] = 0.10$$

(c) For you...

(17) $\frac{1}{\beta} = 0.05 \rightarrow$ Exponential $f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-x/\beta} \quad x \geq 0$

$$(a) P(0 \leq X \leq 10) = \int_0^{10} f(x) dx = \int_0^{10} \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-x/\beta} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{10} 0.05 e^{-0.05x} dx = -e^{-0.05x} \Big|_0^{10}$$

$$= -e^{-(0.05)(10)} - (-e^{-(0.05)(0)}) = \boxed{-e^{-1/2} + 1}$$

(20) We can skip for now.

(21) $N(72, 6)$
 $\mu \quad \sigma$

FIND n_0 , the score, so that $P(N > n_0) = .15$

SOLN: FIRST FIND Z-SCORE FROM TABLE

$$P(Z > 1.04) = .15 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{THUS} \quad n_0 = \mu + \sigma Z_0$$

$$= 72 + 6(1.04) = 72 + 6.24$$

$$= 78.24$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 312 & = & 252(1) + 60 \\ 252 & = & 60(4) + 12 \\ 60 & = & 12(5) + 0 \end{array}$$

Then the gcd is 12.

Problem 1.8. Find the gcd(330, 1875).

Theorem 1.7. Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $d = \gcd(a, b)$. Then there exist $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ so that

$$ax + by = d.$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \gcd(18, 45) = 9 & \quad & 18(-3) + 45(1) = 9 \\ \text{So we have } \gcd(312, 252) = 12 & \quad & 312(-4) + 252(5) = 12 \\ \gcd(330, 1875) = 15 & \quad & 330(17) + 1875(-7) = 15 \end{array}$$

How did I find these answers? First we rewrite the previous calculations.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 312 & = & 252(1) + 60 \\ 252 & = & 60(4) + 12 \\ 60 & = & 12(5) + 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 60 = 312(1) + 252(-1) \\ 12 = 252(1) + 60(-4) \end{array} \right.$$

Next we work in reverse.