

2/06/10 Tema 11^o Distribución Normal

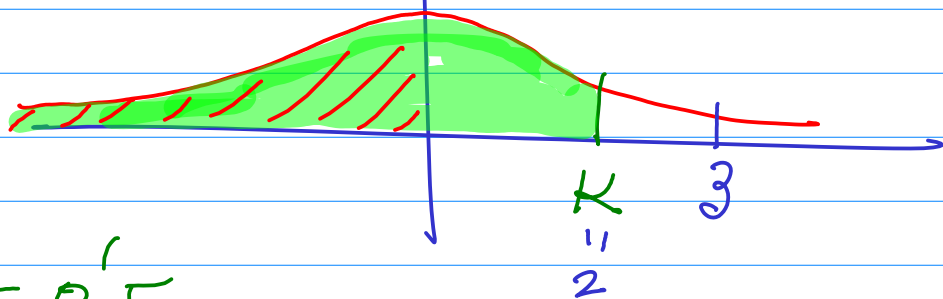
$N(0, 1)$ Dom = \mathbb{R}

$\mu = 0$

$\sigma = 1$

$K=0$

$P(X \leq 0) = 0.5$



En la $N(0, 1)$ se elige Z en lugar de x . En la tabla (pág 269) vienen las probabilidades de que la variable Z sea menor o igual que un valor comprendido entre $\textcircled{0}$ y \textcircled{A}

$\textcircled{1}$ a) $P(Z \leq 0.84) = 0.7996$

b) $P(Z < 1.5) = 0.9332$

c) $P(Z < 2) = 0.9772$

d) $P(Z < 1.87) = 0.9693$

e) $P(Z < 2.32) = 0.9906$

f) $P(Z \leq 0) = 0.5$

g) $P(Z < 4) = 1$

h) $P(Z = 1) = 0$

(269) 3° Halla k

$$a) P(Z \leq k) = 0.7019 \rightarrow k = 0.53$$

CASA.

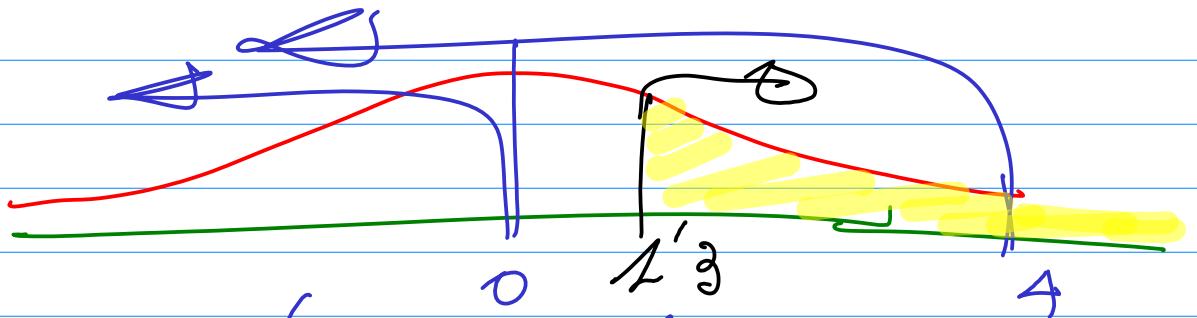
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(269) 4° Di el valor aproximado de k

$$a) P(Z < k) = 0.9523 \rightarrow k \approx 1.68$$

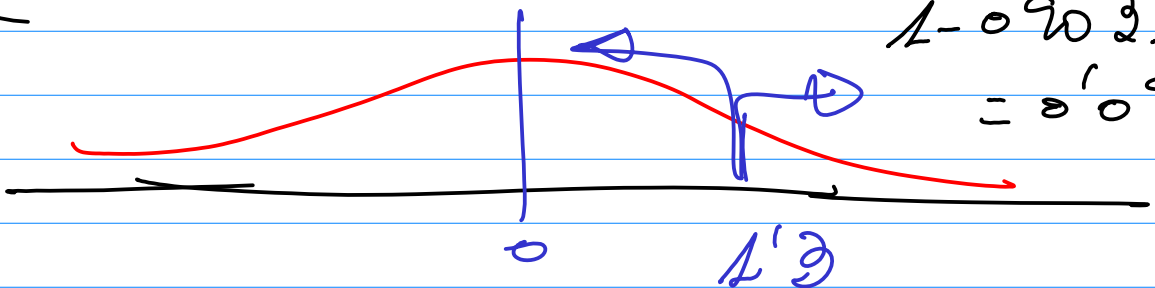
$$b) P(Z \leq k) = 0.62 \rightarrow k \approx 0.305$$

(270) 5° a) $P(Z > 1.3)$

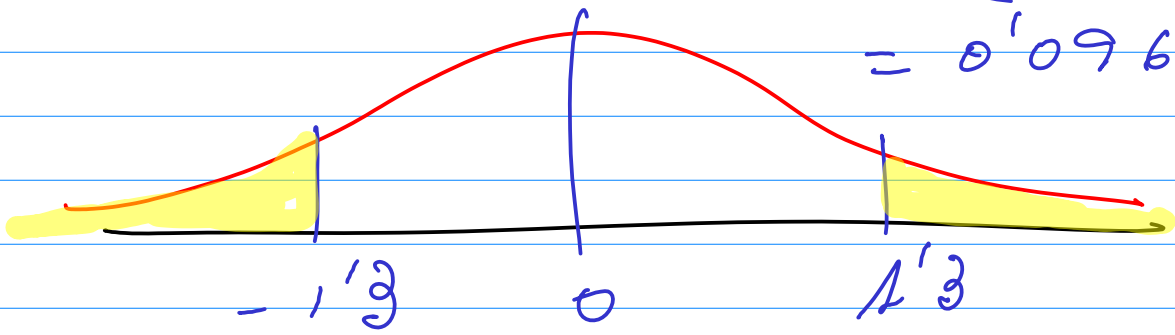


$$P(Z < 0) = 0.5$$

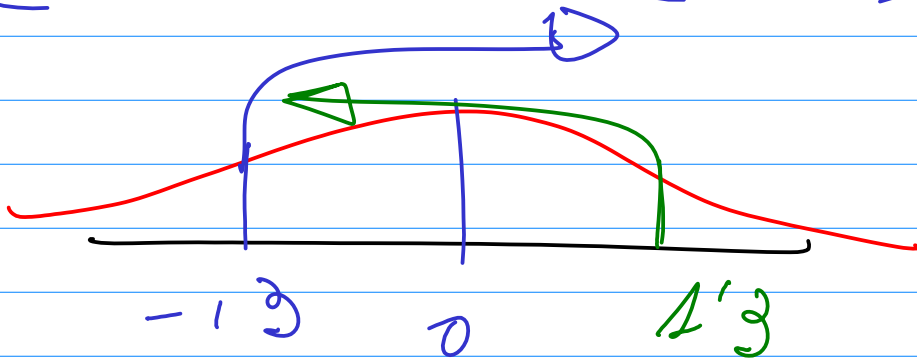
$$P(Z > 1.3) = 1 - P(Z < 1.3) = 1 - 0.9032 = 0.0968$$



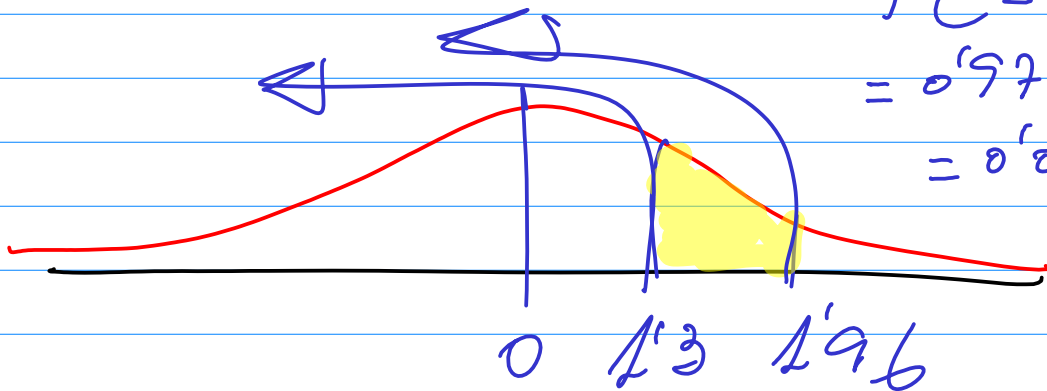
$$b) P(Z < -1.3) = P(Z > 1.3) = 1 - P(Z < 1.3) = 0.0968$$



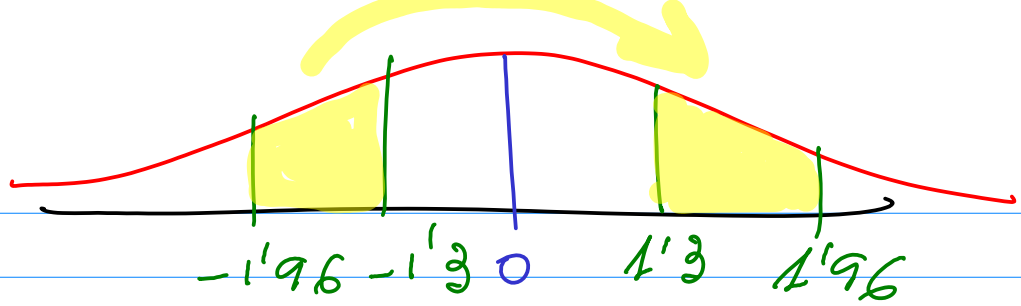
$$c) P(Z > -1.3) = P(Z < 1.3) = 0.9032$$



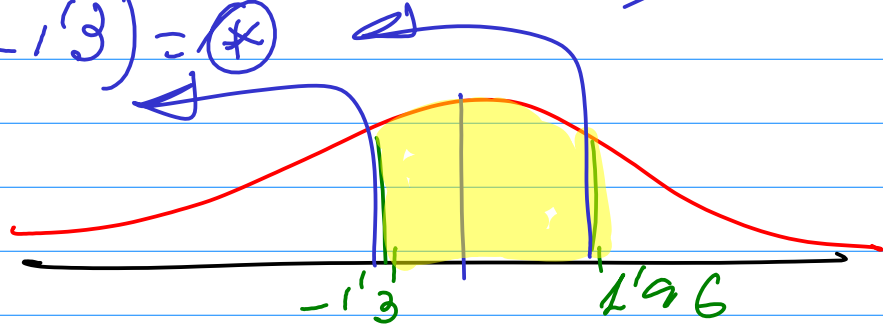
$$d) P(1.3 < Z < 1.96) = P(Z < 1.96) - P(Z < 1.3) = 0.9750 - 0.9032 = 0.0718$$



$$e) P(-1.96 < Z < -1.3) = P(1.3 < Z < 1.96) = P(Z < 1.96) - P(Z < 1.3) = 0.9750 - 0.9032 = 0.0718$$



$$f) P(-1.3 < Z < 1.96) = P(Z < 1.96) - P(Z < -1.3) = (*)$$



$$(*) = P(Z < 1.96) - (1 - P(Z < 1.3)) = 0.9750 - (1 - 0.9032) = 0.8782$$

$$g) P(-1.96 < Z < 1.96) = P(Z < 1.96) - (1 - P(Z < 1.96)) = 2P(Z < 1.96) - 1 = 2 \cdot 0.9750 - 1 = 0.95$$

6° CASAJA

Calculo de probabilidades en una $N(\mu, \sigma)$ a partir de $N(0,1)$

$x \rightarrow N(\mu, \sigma)$ tipificar $\boxed{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}} \rightarrow N(0,1)$

(271) (7°) con $N(173, 6)$ halla:

$$\begin{aligned} a) P(x \leq 173) &= P\left(\frac{x-173}{6} \leq \frac{173-173}{6}\right) = \\ &= P(z \leq 0) = 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) P(x \geq 180.5) &= P\left(z \geq \frac{180.5-173}{6}\right) = \\ &= P(z \geq 1.25) = 1 - P(z < 1.25) = \\ &= 1 - 0.8944 = 0.1056 \end{aligned}$$

CAJA

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$$\begin{aligned} a) P(-1 \leq z \leq 1) &= P(z \leq 1) - P(z \leq -1) = 0.8413 - (1 - P(z \leq 1)) \\ &= 0.8413 - 0.1587 = \underline{0.6826} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) P(-2 \leq z \leq 2) &= P(z \leq 2) - P(z \leq -2) = 0.9772 - (1 - P(z \leq 2)) = \\ &= 0.9772 - 0.0228 = \underline{0.9544} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) P(-3 \leq z \leq 3) &= P(z \leq 3) - (1 - P(z \leq 3)) = \\ &= 0.9987 - (1 - 0.9987) = \underline{0.9974} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) P(-4 \leq z \leq 4) &= P(z \leq 4) - (1 - P(z \leq 4)) = \\ &= 1 - (1 - 1) = \underline{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$(271) \textcircled{7} (\text{cont}) \quad N(173, 6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) P(174 \leq x \leq 180.5) &= P\left(\frac{174-173}{6} \leq Z \leq \frac{180.5-173}{6}\right) \\ &= P(0.17 \leq Z \leq 1.25) = \\ &= P(Z \leq 1.25) - P(Z \leq 0.17) = \\ &= 0.8944 - 0.5675 = 0.3269 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) P(161 \leq x \leq 180.5) &= P(-2 \leq Z \leq 1.25) \\ &= P(Z \leq 1.25) - P(Z \leq -2) = \\ &= 0.8944 - (1 - 0.9772) = 0.8716 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e) P(161 \leq x \leq 170) &= P(-2 \leq Z \leq -0.5) = \\ &= P(0.5 \leq Z \leq 2) = P(Z \leq 2) - P(Z \leq 0.5) = \\ &= 0.9772 - 0.6915 = 0.2857 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f) P(x = 174) &= 0 = P\left(Z = \frac{174-173}{6}\right) = \\ &= P\left(Z = \frac{1}{6}\right) = 0 = P\left(Z = 0.16\right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g) P(x > 191) &= P(Z > 3) = 1 - P(Z \leq 3) \\ &= 0.0044 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(Z > 4)$$

h) CAVA.

(278) (14°) $N(165, 10)$ 250 αλεμνωσ
a) $P(x > 180)$

b) αλεμνωσ λαμβάνει > 180 αυ.

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } P(x > 180) &= P\left(z > \frac{180 - 165}{10}\right) = P(z > 1.5) \\ &= 1 - P(z \leq 1.5) = 1 - 0.9332 = \\ &= 0.0668 \end{aligned}$$

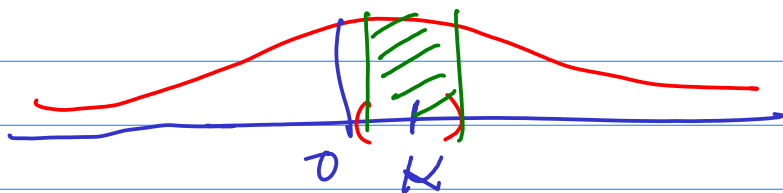
$$\text{b) } 250 \cdot 0.0668 \approx 13$$

Αφροξικμασιον εντε βινουσιαλ γινουσα

$$B(n, p) \approx N(np, \sqrt{npq})$$

\times cuando $np > 3$ \times'
 $nq > 3$

$$P(x = k) = P(k - 0.5 < x' < k + 0.5)$$



(273) 1° a) $X \rightarrow B(100, 0.1)$ Calcular
 $P(X=10)$ $N(100 \cdot 0.1, \sqrt{100 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.9})$

$n \cdot p = 10 > 3$
 $n \cdot q = 90 > 3$ $\rightarrow B(100, 0.1) \approx N(10, 3)$

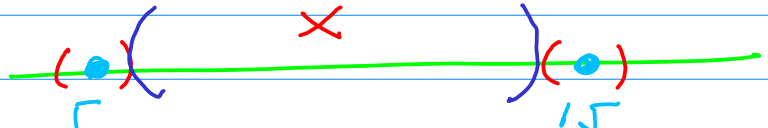
$$P(X=10) = P(9.5 < X' < 10.5) = P\left(\frac{9.5-10}{3} < Z < \frac{10.5-10}{3}\right)$$

$$= P(-0.17 < Z < 0.17) = P(Z < 0.17) - (1 - P(Z < 0.17)) = 0.5675 \cdot 2 - 1 = 0.135$$

$$P(X=10) = \binom{100}{10} 0.1^{10} \cdot 0.9^{90} = 0.132$$

$$P(X < 2) = P(X' < 1.5) = P\left(Z < \frac{1.5-10}{3}\right) = P(Z < -2.83) = 1 - P(Z < 2.83) = 1 - 0.9977 = 0.0023$$

Note: A number line diagram shows a point at 2 between 1.5 and 2.5, with a green dot at 2.

$$P(5 < X < 15) = P(5.5 < X' < 14.5) =$$


$$= P\left(\frac{5.5-10}{3} < Z < \frac{14.5-10}{3}\right) = P(-1.5 < Z < 1.5) = 0.8664$$

b) $X \rightarrow B(1000, 0.02)$ $n \cdot p = 20 > 3$
 $n \cdot q = 980 > 3$

$$B(1000, 0.02) \underset{x}{\approx} N(20, 4.427) \underset{x'}{\quad}$$

$$P(x > 30) = P(x' > 30.5) = P\left(z > \frac{30.5 - 20}{\sqrt{4.427}}\right) =$$

$$\frac{(1)}{\quad} \times = P(z > 2.27) =$$

$$= 1 - P(z < 2.27) = 0.0089$$

$$P(x < 80) = P(x < 79.5) = 1 \quad \text{CASA}$$

$$c) x \rightarrow B(50, 0.9) \quad \begin{matrix} nP = 45 \\ nq = 5 \end{matrix} \underset{x'}{\approx} N(45, 2.12)$$

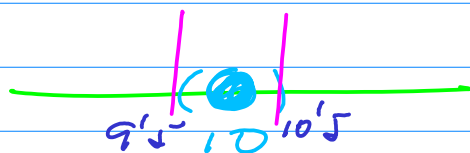
$$P(x > 45) = P(x' > 45.5) = 0.4052$$

$$P(x \leq 30) = P(x' < 30.5) = 0$$

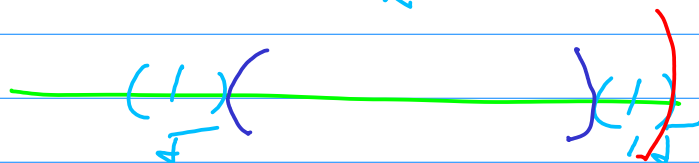
$$\frac{x \quad 30}{(1)} \quad \text{---}$$

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$$P(x=10) = P(9.5 < x' < 10.5)$$



$$P(5 < x < 15)$$



(279) $\textcircled{16^\circ}$ Una moneda lanzada 400 veces
 $x = n^\circ$ caras $B(400, 0.5)$

$$a) P(x > 200) =$$

$$N(200, 10)$$

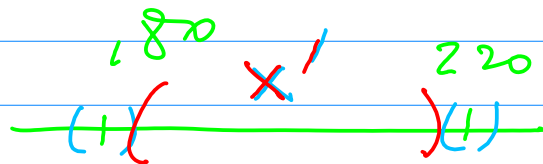
$$n_p = 200 \\ n_q = 200$$

$$= P(x' > 200.5) =$$

$$= P\left(z > \frac{200.5 - 200}{10}\right) = P(z > 0.05) =$$

$$= 1 - P(z < 0.05) = 1 - 0.5199 = 0.4801$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \approx x' \rightarrow N$$



$$b) P(180 < x < 220) = P(180.5 < x' < 219.5) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{180.5 - 200}{10} < z < \frac{219.5 - 200}{10}\right) =$$

$$= P(-1.95 < z < 1.95) = 2 \cdot P(z < 1.95) - 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot 0.9744 - 1 = 0.9488$$

Q60 (21)

3R 7V

Se saca y devuelve 5 veces $P(R) = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3$

g (5, 0.3)

a) $P(x=3) = \binom{5}{3} 0.3^3 \cdot 0.7^2 = 0.1323$

b) $P(x < 3) = P(x=0) + P(x=1) + P(x=2) =$

c) $P(x > 3) = P(x=4) + P(x=5)$

d) $P(x > 0) = 1 - P(x=0) = 1 - \binom{5}{0} 0.3^0 \cdot 0.7^5 = 0.8319$

(259) (3) b) 2 temas de 30 ; el alumno se sabe 12 de 30

$P(\text{saber 1 tema}) = P(SN) + P(NS) = \frac{12}{30} \cdot \frac{18}{29} + \frac{18}{30} \cdot \frac{12}{29}$