

$$1) i) \quad X \sim N(11, 3^2)$$

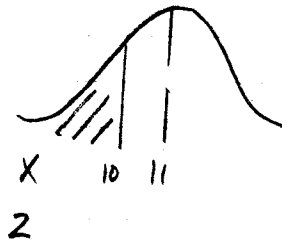
$$P(X < 10)$$

$$= P(Z < -0.333)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(0.333)$$

$$= 1 - 0.6304$$

$$= 0.3696$$



$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$Z = \frac{10 - 11}{3} = -0.333$$

$$ii) \quad {}^8C_3 \times 0.3696^3 \times 0.6304^5 = 0.2815$$

$$iii) \quad X \sim B(100, 0.3696)$$

$$np = 36.96$$

Approximate with

$$npq = 36.96 \times 0.6304$$

$$X \sim N(36.96, \sqrt{23.3}^2)$$

$$= 23.300$$

$$\text{Find } P(X > 49.5)$$

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$= P(Z > 2.598)$$

$$Z = \frac{49.5 - 36.96}{\sqrt{23.3}}$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(2.598)$$

$$= 1 - 0.9952$$

$$Z = 2.598$$

$$= 0.0048$$

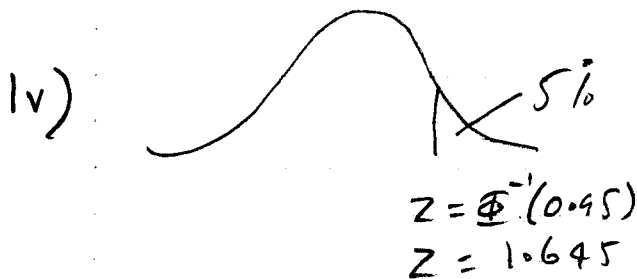
iv) $X \sim N(11, 3^2)$

For sample of 25 $X \sim N\left(11, \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{25}}\right)^2\right)$

$H_0: \mu = 11$

$H_1: \mu > 11$

where μ is the mean time taken by new hairdresser for all the haircuts she does



For 5% significant level test, critical value of $z = 1.645$

$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{12.34 - 11}{\frac{3}{5}} = 2.233$$

Since $2.233 > 1.645$

reject H_0 and accept H_1

There is sufficient evidence to suggest that the mean time taken for a haircut by new hairdresser > 11 minutes

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