

## 11th Homework Set — Solutions

### Chapter 8

Problem 8.4 (a)  $P(\sum_{i=1}^{20} X_i > 15) \leq \frac{20}{15}$ .

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{20} X_i > 15\right) &= P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{20} X_i > 15.5\right) \approx P\left(Z > \frac{15.5 - 20}{\sqrt{20}}\right) \\ &= P(Z > -1.006) \approx .8428. \end{aligned}$$

Problem 8.5 Let  $X_i$  be the  $i$ -th round-off error, then

$$E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{50} X_i\right) = 0, \quad \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{50} X_i\right) = \frac{50}{12}.$$

Hence by the central limit theorem

$$P\left(\left|\sum_{i=1}^{50} X_i\right| > 3\right) \approx P\left(|Z| > \frac{3}{\sqrt{12/50}}\right) = 2P(Z > 1.47) = .1416.$$

Problem 8.7 If we let  $X_i$  be the lifetime of the  $i$ -th light bulb, then the desired probability is

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i > 525\right).$$

It follows from the central limit theorem that  $\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i$  is approximately a normal random variable with mean 500 and variance 2500. Consequently the desired probability is equal to

$$P\left(Z > \frac{525 - 500}{50}\right) = P(Z > .05) = .3085.$$

Problem 8.8 If we let  $X_i$  be the lifetime of the  $i$ -th light bulb and  $R_i$  be the time to replace the  $i$ -th light bulb, then the desired probability is

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i + \sum_{i=1}^{99} R_i \leq 550\right).$$

It follows from the central limit theorem that  $\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i$  is approximately a normal random variable with mean 500 and variance 2500 and that  $\sum_{i=1}^{99} R_i$  is approximately a normal random variable with mean 24.75 and variance 99/48, therefore  $\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i + \sum_{i=1}^{99} R_i$  is approximately a normal random variable with mean 524.75 and variance 2502.02. Consequently the desired probability is equal to

$$P\left(Z \leq \frac{550 - 524.75}{\sqrt{2502.02}}\right) = P(Z \leq .505) = .693.$$

Problem 8.15 For  $i = 1, \dots, 10000$ , let  $X_i$  the claim amount of the  $i$ -th policyholder. Then  $E[X_i] = 240$  and  $\text{Var}(X_i) = 800^2$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} & P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{10000} X_i > 2700000\right) \\ &= P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10000} X_i - 2400000}{80000} > \frac{2700000 - 2400000}{80000}\right) \\ &\approx 1 - \Phi(3.75) \approx 0. \end{aligned}$$