Normal Distribution Practice 2

1. Three companies sell vitamin B12 supplements locally. All three products are labelled as containing 100µg (micrograms). You analyze 60 tablets from each product and determine the following:

Product A	<u>Product B</u>	<u>Product C</u>
$\bar{x} = 102.1 \mu g$	$\bar{x}=100.1 \mu \mathrm{g}$	$\bar{x} = 103.0 \mu g$
$s = 1.7 \mu g$	$s = 2.4 \mu g$	$s = 0.7 \mu g$

You want to ensure that **90% of tablets** have between **98µg and 104µg** of vitamin B12. Which products are in the **acceptable range**?

- 2. For a normal distribution with $\bar{x} = 0.243$ and s = 0.0073, find P(0.240 < X < 0.250).
- 3. A normal distribution has a standard deviation of 3 and a mean of 1. What is the *z*-score for the value x = -1?
- 4. Two confidence intervals are created from the same data. One has a significance level of 10% and the other has a significance level of 5%. Which interval is larger? Give justification.
- 5. A normal distribution has a mean of $\mu=56.3$ and a standard deviation of $\sigma=12.3$. What value is at the third quartile?
- 6. A government agency is considering changing the nutritional information labels found on food products. Instead of printing a single value for each nutrient, they propose printing a 95% confidence interval based on the testing of 10 samples of each product.
 - a) For a 50g serving of multigrain tortilla chips, the current label shows 13g of total fat. Analysis of 10 samples shows a mean of 12.75g and a standard deviation of 1.22g of fat. Construct the 95% confidence interval for total fat.
 - b) For a 50g serving of multigrain tortilla chips the dietary fibre measured across 10 samples was 1.53g with a standard deviation of 2.75g. Construct the 95% confidence interval for dietary fibre and explain why the interval is not valid.
 - c) Propose some reasons that this labelling change may not be beneficial for the consumer. Give at least two reasons and include an explanation for each.

260 Daily Value 17%
17%
8%
0 /1
0%
9%
12%
11%
2%
6%
, and