

## Some facts about the normal distribution

### Exercise 1. Normal Distribution

1. Attached you find a table showing the values of the integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \quad (x \in \{0, 0.01, \dots, 3.99\})$$

corresponding to the normal distribution with parameters 0 and 1. Note that the values of this integral are also available in R through the command `pnorm`.

Determine the values of the following integrals:

$$a) \int_{-\infty}^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$d) \int_{-5}^5 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{8}} dt$$

$$b) \int_0^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$e) \int_{(-\infty, 3] \times [2, 3]} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{s^2+t^2}{2}} d(s, t)$$

$$c) \int_{-\infty}^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(t+1)^2}{2}} dt$$

2. Now, determine the value of  $x$  such that the following equations hold:

$$a) \int_{-x}^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \int_0^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(s-5)^2}{2}} ds$$

$$b) \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u} du = \int_0^4 \frac{s}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2}} ds$$

