4.3.3
Let Y ~ N(1400,100) be the weight (gm) of a randomly selected Swedish male's brain.

R code:
```
> pnorm(1200,1400,100)
[1] 0.02275013
> pnorm(1325,1400,100)
[1] 0.2266274
> pnorm(1475,1400,100)
[1] 0.7733726
> pnorm(1500,1400,100)
[1] 0.8413447
> pnorm(1600,1400,100)
[1] 0.9772499
```

(a) $Pr\{Y \leq 1500\}=0.841$
(b) $Pr\{1325 \leq Y \leq 1500\}=0.841-0.227=0.614$
(c) $Pr\{Y \geq 1325\}=1-0.227=0.773$
(d) $Pr\{Y \geq 1475\}=1-0.773=0.227$
(e) $Pr\{1475 \leq Y \leq 1600\}=0.977-0.773=0.204$
(f) $Pr\{1200 \leq Y \leq 1325\}=0.227-0.023=0.204$

4.3.8
Let Y ~ N(88,7) be the yield (lb) of wheat from a randomly selected plot.

The 65^{th} percentile for wheat is given in R by

```
> qnorm(0.65,88,7)
[1] 90.69724
```

The 35^{th} percentile is given in R by
```
> qnorm(0.35,88,7)
[1] 85.30276
```

That is, $Pr\{Y<90.7\}=0.65$ and $Pr\{Y<85.3\}=0.35$.

4.4.2
The plots on the lower half of p. 137 help a lot. Histogram I is skewed right, and so will have plot (a). II looks "normal" and so will have plot (c). III is skewed left and so will have plot (b).