$\mu=10,000 \mathrm{psi} \quad \sigma=500 \mathrm{psi}$
a. $\mathrm{n}=40$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{P}(9,900 \leq \bar{X} \leq 10,200) \approx P\left(\frac{9,900-10,000}{500 / \sqrt{40}} \leq Z \leq \frac{10,200-10,000}{500 / \sqrt{40}}\right) \\
&=\mathrm{P}(-1.26 \leq \mathrm{Z} \leq 2.53) \\
&=\Phi(2.53)-\Phi(-1.26) \\
&=.9943-.1038 \\
&=.8905
\end{aligned}
$$

b. According to the Rule of Thumb given in Section $5.4, \mathrm{n}$ should be greater than 30 in order to apply the C.L.T., thus using the same procedure for $\mathrm{n}=15$ as was used for $\mathrm{n}=$ 40 would not be appropriate.

