

MODUL PINTAS TINGKATAN LIMA

2 JAM

ARAHAN :

1. Jangan Buka Kertas Peperiksaan Ini Sehingga Diberitahu.
2. Tulis nombor kad pengenalan, angka giliran, nama, tingkatan anda pada petak yang disediakan.
3. Kertas peperiksaan ini adalah dalam dwibahasa.
4. Soalan dalam bahasa Melayu mendahului soalan yang sepadan dalam bahasa Inggeris.
5. Calon dibenarkan menjawab keseluruhan atau sebahagian soalan sama ada dalam bahasa Melayu atau bahasa Inggeris.
6. Calon dikehendaki membaca maklumat di halaman belakang kertas peperiksaan ini.

Kegunaan Pemeriksa				
Kod Pemeriksa				
Bahagian	Soalan	Soalan Dijawab	Markah Penuh	Markah Diperoleh (Untuk Kegunaan Pemeriksa)
A	1		6	
	2		4	
	3		6	
	4		5	
	5		7	
	6		5	
	7		5	
	8		5	
	9		6	
	10		5	
	11		5	
	12		5	
B	13		8	
	14		8	
	15		8	
Jumlah				

NO. KAD PENGENALAN

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ANGKA GILIRAN

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NAMA :

TINGKATAN :

Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi 28 halaman bercetak.

[Lihat halaman sebelah

3472/1

MATEMATIK TAMBAHAN

Kertas 1

Rumus-rumus berikut boleh membantu anda menjawab soalan. Simbol-simbol yang diberi adalah yang biasa digunakan.

The following formulae may be helpful in answering the questions. The symbols given are the ones commonly used.

**SENARAI RUMUS
LIST OF FORMULAE**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$</p> <p>2 $\log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a}$</p> <p>3 $T_n = a + (n-1)d$</p> <p>4 $T_n = ar^{n-1}$</p> <p>5 $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$</p> <p>6 $S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} = \frac{a(1 - r^n)}{1 - r}, r \neq 1$</p> <p>7 $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$</p> <p>8 $P(X=r) = {}^nC_r p^r q^{n-r}, p + q = 1$</p> <p>9 ${}^nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$</p> <p>10 ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$</p> <p>11 $I = \frac{Q_1}{Q_0} \times 100$</p> <p>12 $\bar{I} = \frac{\sum W_i I_i}{\sum W_i}$</p> <p>13 $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$
$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$</p> <p>14 $\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A$
$\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A$</p> | <p>15 $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A$
$\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A$</p> <p>16 $\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$
$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$</p> <p>17 $\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$
$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$</p> <p>18 $\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$</p> <p>19 $\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$
$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$</p> <p>20 $\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$
$= 2 \cos^2 A - 1$
$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$

$\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$
$= 2 \cos^2 A - 1$
$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$</p> <p>21 $\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$</p> <p>22 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$</p> <p>23 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$
$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$</p> <p>24 Luas segi tiga / Area of triangle
$= \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$</p> |
|--|---|

Bahagian A
Section A

[64 markah]

[64 marks]

Jawab **semua** soalan.Answer **all** questions.

1 Diberi $g(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$, $x \neq k$.

Given $g(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$, $x \neq k$.

- (a) Ungkapkan k dalam sebutan c dan d . Seterusnya, cari $g^{-1}(x)$.

Express k in terms of c and d . Hence, find $g^{-1}(x)$.

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (b) Dengan menggunakan fungsi $g^{-1}(x)$ yang diperoleh, tentukan $g^{-1}(x)$ bagi setiap fungsi berikut:

Using function $g^{-1}(x)$ obtained, determine $g^{-1}(x)$ for each of the following functions:

(i) $g(x) = \frac{7x-4}{2x-3}$, $x \neq \frac{3}{2}$

(ii) $g(x) = \frac{2x-3}{x-5}$, $x \neq 5$

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (c) Jika $c \neq 0$, apakah syarat ke atas a dan d supaya $g = g^{-1}$?

If $c \neq 0$, what is the condition on a and d so that $g = g^{-1}$?

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

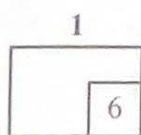
Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b) (i)

(ii)

(c)



- 2 Cari julat nilai x bagi $5 < 2x^2 + x + 4$ dan $2x^2 + x + 4 < 10$.

Seterusnya, selesaikan ketaksamaan $5 < 2x^2 + x + 4 < 10$.

Find the range of values of x for $5 < 2x^2 + x + 4$ and $2x^2 + x + 4 < 10$.

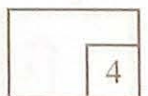
Hence, solve the inequality $5 < 2x^2 + x + 4 < 10$.

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

Jawapan / Answer :

2



- 3 (a) Jika $\sqrt{7}x = \sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{3}$, cari nilai x dalam bentuk $\frac{\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{6}}{q}$.

If $\sqrt{7}x = \sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{3}$, find the value of x in the form of $\frac{\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{6}}{q}$.

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (b) Cari nilai p yang memuaskan persamaan berikut:

Find the value of p which satisfies the following equation:

$$\frac{4}{\log_p pq} + \frac{4}{\log_q pq} + 2 = 6p$$

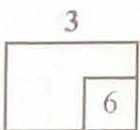
[3 markah]

[3 marks]

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)



- 4 (a) Tentukan sama ada persamaan berikut ialah sistem persamaan linear dalam tiga pemboleh ubah atau bukan.

Terangkan.

Determine whether the following equations are system of linear equations in three variables or not.

Explain.

$$x - y + 3z + 6 = 0$$

$$4xy + 2z - y = 10$$

$$7y + 3x - z = 8$$

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

- (b) Selesaikan sistem persamaan linear berikut dan jelaskan hasil dapatan.

Solve the following system of linear equations and explain the result of the findings.

$$x - 2y = 4$$

$$2x - 3y + 2z = -2$$

$$4x - 7y + 2z = 6$$

[4 markah]

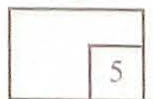
[4 marks]

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

4



- 5 (a) Diberi suatu jangjang geometri dengan sebutan-sebutan $a, ar, ar^2, ar^3, \dots, ar^{n-2}, ar^{n-1}$ dan hasil tambah n sebutan pertama ialah S_n .
Terbitkan rumus hasil tambah n sebutan pertama, S_n bagi jangjang geometri apabila $|r| > 1$.

Given a geometric progression with terms $a, ar, ar^2, ar^3, \dots, ar^{n-2}, ar^{n-1}$ and the sum of first n terms is S_n .

Derive the formula for the sum of the first n terms, S_n for the geometric progression when $|r| > 1$.

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (b) Seterusnya, cari nilai bagi n dengan keadaan hasil tambah $2n$ sebutan pertama adalah 28 kali hasil tambah n sebutan pertama bagi suatu jangjang geometri yang mempunyai nisbah sepunya 3.

Hence, find the value of n for which the sum of the first $2n$ terms is 28 times the sum of first n terms of a geometric progression which has a common ratio of 3.

[4 markah]

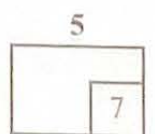
[4 marks]

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

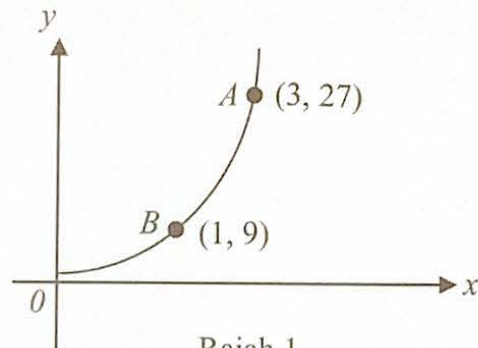


(b)



- 6 Rajah 1 menunjukkan sebahagian daripada graf y melawan x bagi persamaan $y = p^x q$, dengan keadaan p dan q ialah pemalar.

Diagram 1 shows part of the graph of y against x for the equation $y = p^x q$, such that p and q are constants.



Rajah 1
Diagram 1

- (a) Lakarkan graf garis lurus $\log_3 y$ melawan x . Seterusnya, tanda dan nyatakan koordinat bagi titik-titik yang sepadan dengan A dan B .

Sketch the straight line graph of $\log_3 y$ against x . Hence, mark and state the coordinates of the corresponding point A and B .

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (b) Hitung nilai p dan q .

Calculate the value of p and q .

[3 markah]

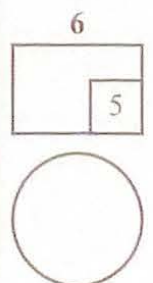
[3 marks]

Jawapan / Answer :

- (a)



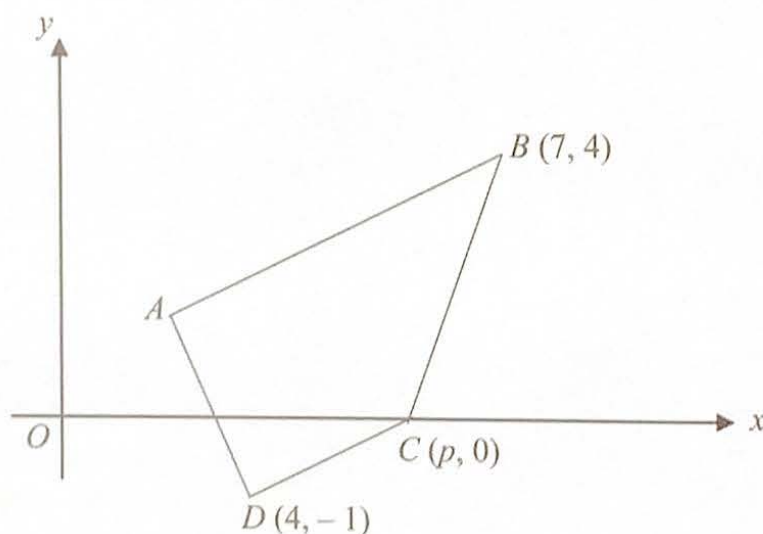
(b)



- 7 Penyelesaian secara lukisan berskala tidak diterima.
Solutions by scale drawing is not accepted.

Rajah 2 menunjukkan sebuah trapezium $ABCD$. Persamaan garis lurus AB ialah $2y - x = 1$, dengan keadaan AD ialah tinggi bagi trapezium $ABCD$.

Diagram 2 shows a trapezium $ABCD$. The equation of the straight line AB is $2y - x = 1$, where AD is the height of the trapezium $ABCD$.



Rajah 2
Diagram 2

Cari

Find

- (a) nilai p ,
the value of p ,
- (b) koordinat bagi titik A .
the coordinates of point A .

[2 markah]

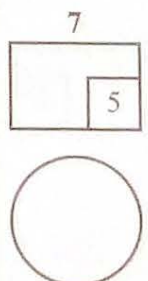
[2 marks]

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

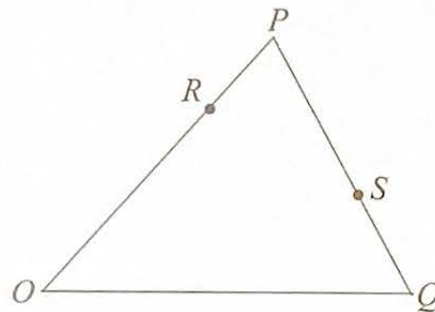
(a)

(b)



- 8 Dalam Rajah 3, OPQ ialah sebuah segi tiga dengan $\vec{OP} = 5\mathbf{x}$ dan $\vec{OQ} = \mathbf{y}$, R dan S ialah dua titik masing-masing terletak pada garis lurus OP dan PQ dengan keadaan $\vec{OR} = \frac{3}{5} \vec{OP}$ dan $\vec{PS} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{PQ}$.

In Diagram 3, OPQ is a triangle with $\vec{OP} = 5\mathbf{x}$ and $\vec{OQ} = \mathbf{y}$, R and S are two points that lie on the line OP and PQ respectively with condition $\vec{OR} = \frac{3}{5} \vec{OP}$ and $\vec{PS} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{PQ}$.



Rajah 3
Diagram 3

Ungkapkan
Express

- (a) $\vec{OS}$ dalam sebutan $\mathbf{x}$ dan $\mathbf{y}$,
 $\vec{OS}$ in terms of $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}$,
- (b) vektor unit dalam arah $\vec{RS}$ dalam sebutan $\mathbf{x}$ dan $\mathbf{y}$.
unit vector in the direction of $\vec{RS}$ in terms of $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}$.

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

[3 markah]

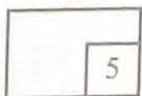
[3 marks]

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

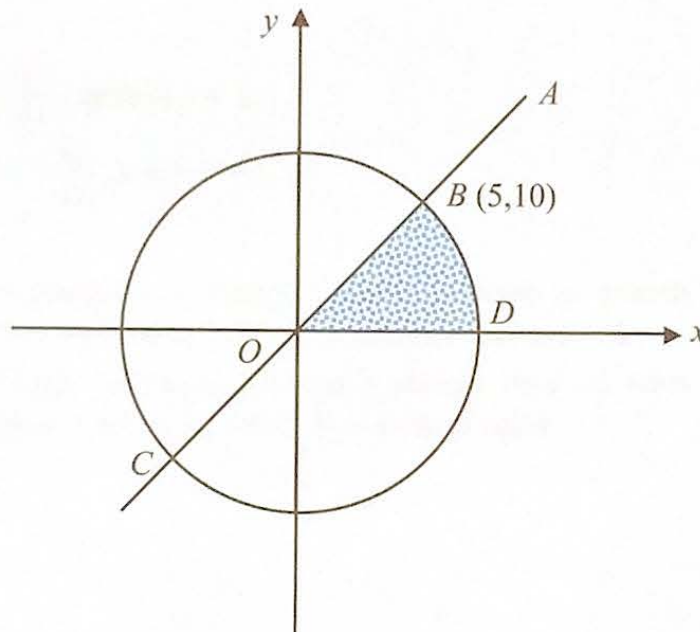
(b)

8



- 9 Rajah 4 menunjukkan sebuah bulatan yang berpusat di O , asalan bagi satu satah Cartes. Garis lurus BOC ialah diameter bagi bulatan itu.

Diagram 4 shows a circle with centre at point O , the origin of a Cartesian plane. Straight line BOC is the diameter of the circle.



Rajah 4
Diagram 4

Dengan menggunakan $\pi = 3.142$,
By using $\pi = 3.142$,

cari

find

- (a) $\angle BOD$ dalam radian,
 $\angle BOD$ in radians,
- (b) perimeter bagi kawasan berlorek,
the perimeter of the shaded region,
- (c) luas bagi sektor major BOD .
the area of the major sector BOD .

[1 markah]

[1 mark]

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

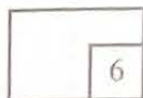
Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

9



- 10 Diberi $y = 3x^2 - 2x + 3$,
Given that $y = 3x^2 - 2x + 3$,

cari

find

- (a) nilai bagi $\frac{dy}{dx}$, apabila $x = 2$,

the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$, when $x = 2$,

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (b) peratus perubahan nilai hampir y , dalam sebutan m , apabila x berubah dari 2 kepada $2 + m$, dengan keadaan m ialah satu nilai kecil.

the percentage of the approximate change in y , in term of m , when x changes from 2 to $2 + m$, where m is a small value.

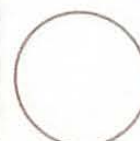
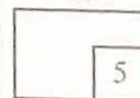
[3 markah]

[3 marks]

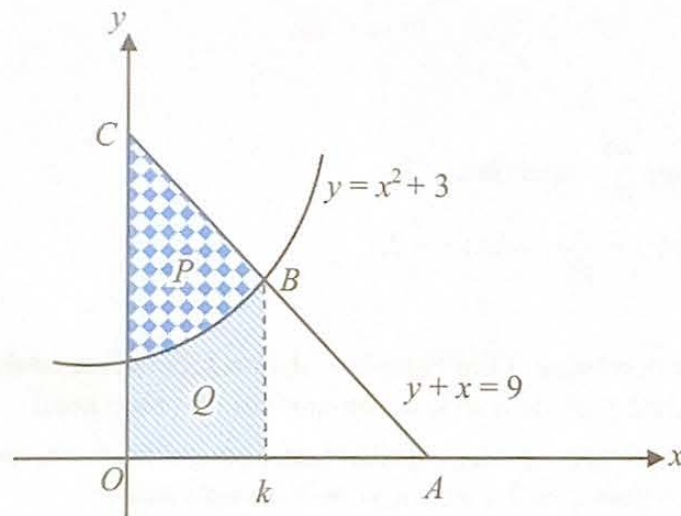
Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)



- 11 Rajah 5 menunjukkan lengkung $y = x^2 + 3$ bersilang dengan garis lurus AC di titik B .
Diagram 5 shows the curve $y = x^2 + 3$ intersects the straight line AC at point B .



Rajah 5
Diagram 5

Diberi bahawa persamaan garis lurus AC ialah $y + x = 9$ dan kecerunan lengkung pada titik B ialah 4.

It is given that the equation of the straight line AC is $y + x = 9$ and the gradient of the curve at point B is 4.

Cari

Find

- (a) luas rantau P ,
the area of region P ,

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (b) isi padu janaan, dalam sebutan π , bagi rantau Q yang dikisarkan 360° pada paksi- x .

the generated volume, in term of π , when the region Q is revolved through 360° about the x -axis.

[2 markah]

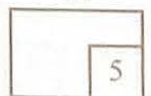
[2 marks]

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

11



5



- 12 (a) Berapakah bilangan cara untuk menempatkan 3 budak lelaki dan 4 budak perempuan dalam satu baris yang mengandungi 7 buah kerusi, jika tiga orang lelaki duduk bersebelahan.

How many ways are there to seat 3 boys and 4 girls in a row of 7 chairs if the three boys are sitting next to each other.

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

- (b) Dalam sebuah kotak terdapat 10 biji bola, setiapnya adalah berlainan warna. Bola-bola ini dibahagikan kepada 2 budak lelaki dengan keadaan setiap budak mendapat sekurang-kurangnya 4 biji bola.

Cari bilangan cara bola-bola tersebut dapat dibahagi antara 2 budak lelaki itu.

In a box, there are 10 balls, each with a different colour. These balls are divided among 2 boys where each of them gets at least 4 balls.

Find the number of ways the balls can be divided between the 2 boys.

[3 markah]

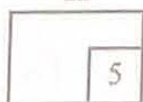
[3 marks]

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

12



Bahagian B
Section B

[16 markah]

[16 marks]

Jawab mana-mana **dua** soalan daripada bahagian ini.*Answer any two questions from this section.*

- 13 (a) Kebarangkalian Jessy akan menang dalam satu pertandingan badminton ialah $\frac{1}{5}$. Jika dia mengambil bahagian dalam n pertandingan, kebarangkalian bagi Jessy menang sekali dalam pertandingan badminton itu adalah 16 kali kebarangkalian kalah dalam semua pertandingan.

The probability that Jessy will win in a badminton competition is $\frac{1}{5}$. If she participates in n competitions, the probability for Jessy to win once in the badminton competition is 16 times the probability of losing in all of the competitions.

- (i) Cari nilai n .

Find the value of n .

- (ii) Hitung min bagi bilangan kemenangan.

Calculate the mean for the number of wins.

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

- (b) Diberi Z ialah satu pemboleh ubah rawak selanjar dalam taburan normal piawai. *Given that Z is a continuous random variable in a standard normal distribution.*

Cari

Find

- (i) $P(|Z| > 2.159)$

- (ii) $P(|Z| \leq 1.684)$

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

Jawapan / Answer :

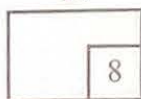
(a) (i)

(ii)

(b) (i)

(ii)

13



- 14 (a) Selesaikan persamaan $3 \cos^2 x + \sin 2x = 0$ untuk $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$.

Solve the equation $3 \cos^2 x + \sin 2x = 0$ for $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$.

[4 markah]

[4 marks]

- (b) Selesaikan persamaan serentak $2 \sin (x + y) = \sqrt{3}$ dan $2 \sin (x - y) = 1$, dengan keadaan kedua-dua x dan y ialah sudut tirus.

Solve the simultaneous equations $2 \sin (x + y) = \sqrt{3}$ and $2 \sin (x - y) = 1$, where x and y are both acute angles.

[4 markah]

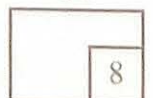
[4 marks]

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

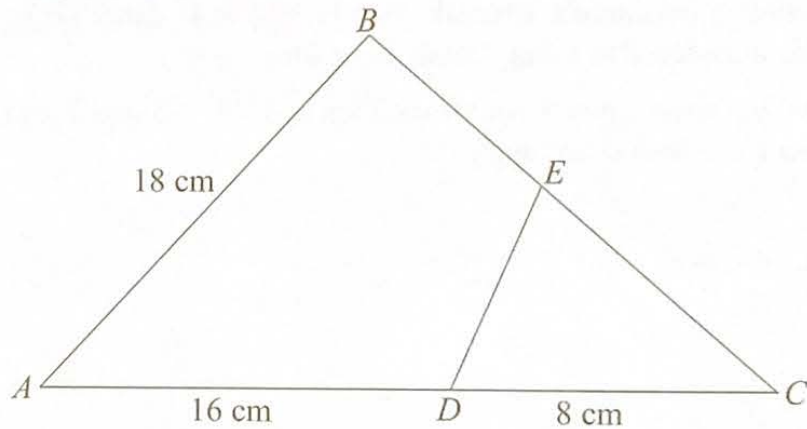
14



[Lihat halaman sebelah]

- 15 Dalam Rajah 6, ABC ialah sebuah segi tiga dengan $AB = 18$ cm, $AD = 16$ cm, $DC = 8$ cm, $BC = 15$ cm dan $\angle ADE = 120^\circ$.

In Diagram 6, ABC is a triangle with $AB = 18$ cm, $AD = 16$ cm, $DC = 8$ cm, $BC = 15$ cm and $\angle ADE = 120^\circ$.



Rajah 6
Diagram 6

Hitung

Calculate

- (a) $\angle ACB$,

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (b) panjang DE ,
the length of DE ,

[3 markah]

[3 marks]

- (c) panjang garis berserenjang dari B ke garis lurus AC .
the length of the perpendicular line from B to straight line AC .

[2 markah]

[2 marks]

Jawapan / Answer :

(a)

(b)

(c)

KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN TAMAT
END OF QUESTION PAPER



KEBARANGKALIAN Hujung Atas $Q(z)$ BAGI TABURAN NORMAL $N(0,1)$
THE UPPER TAIL PROBABILITY $Q(z)$ FOR THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION $N(0,1)$

z	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Minus / Tolak								
0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859	4	8	12	15	19	23	27	31	35
0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483	4	7	11	15	19	22	26	30	34
0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121	4	7	11	15	18	22	25	29	32
0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776	3	7	10	14	17	20	24	27	31
0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451	3	7	10	13	16	19	23	26	29
0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867	3	5	8	11	14	16	19	22	25
0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611	3	5	8	10	13	15	18	20	23
1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379	2	5	7	9	12	14	16	19	21
1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17
1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823	2	3	5	6	8	10	11	13	14
1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13
1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	6
1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5
2.0	0.0228	0.0222	0.0217	0.0212	0.0207	0.0202	0.0197	0.0192	0.0188	0.0183	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
2.1	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0166	0.0162	0.0158	0.0154	0.0150	0.0146	0.0143	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4
2.2	0.0139	0.0136	0.0132	0.0129	0.0125	0.0122	0.0119	0.0116	0.0113	0.0110	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
2.3	0.0107	0.0104	0.0102								0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
				0.00990	0.00964	0.00939	0.00914				3	5	8	10	13	15	18	20	23
								0.00889	0.00866	0.00842	2	5	7	9	12	14	16	16	21
2.4	0.00820	0.00798	0.00776	0.00755	0.00734						2	4	6	8	11	13	15	17	19
						0.00714	0.00695	0.00676	0.00657	0.00639	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17
2.5	0.00621	0.00604	0.00587	0.00570	0.00554	0.00539	0.00523	0.00508	0.00494	0.00480	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	12	14
2.6	0.00466	0.00453	0.00440	0.00427	0.00415	0.00402	0.00391	0.00379	0.00368	0.00357	1	2	3	5	6	7	9	9	10
2.7	0.00347	0.00336	0.00326	0.00317	0.00307	0.00298	0.00289	0.00280	0.00272	0.00264	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.8	0.00256	0.00248	0.00240	0.00233	0.00226	0.00219	0.00212	0.00205	0.00199	0.00193	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	6
2.9	0.00187	0.00181	0.00175	0.00169	0.00164	0.00159	0.00154	0.00149	0.00144	0.00139	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
3.0	0.00135	0.00131	0.00126	0.00122	0.00118	0.00114	0.00111	0.00107	0.00104	0.00100	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4

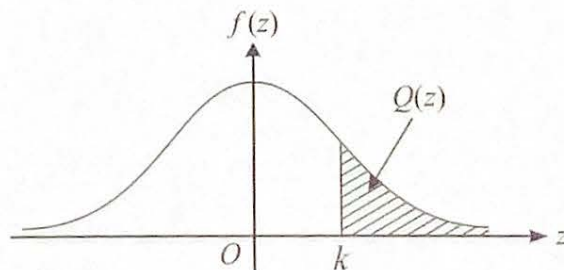
Bagi z negatif guna hubungan:

For negative z use relation:

$$Q(z) = 1 - Q(-z) = P(-z)$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}z^2\right)$$

$$Q(z) = \int_z^{\infty} f(z) dz$$



Contoh / Example:

Jika $X \sim N(0, 1)$, maka

If $X \sim N(0, 1)$, then

$$P(X > k) = Q(k)$$

$$P(X > 2.1) = Q(2.1) = 0.0179$$