

ID : 13847

Final Exam

Biostatistics

Sir Anwar Shamim

* QUESTION ANSWERS :-

QUESTION NO : 1

(a) Calculate the correlation coefficient between x and y

Price (x)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
Demand (y)	25	24	20	20	19	17	16	13	10	8

* Ans :-

x	y	xy	x^2	y^2
3	25	75	9	625
4	24	96	16	576
5	20	100	25	400
6	20	120	36	400
7	19	133	49	361
8	17	136	64	289
9	16	144	81	256
10	13	130	100	169
11	10	110	121	100
13	8	104	169	64
$\Sigma x = 76$	$\Sigma y = 172$	$\Sigma xy = 1148$	$\Sigma x^2 = 670$	$\Sigma y^2 = 3240$

$$r = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{(n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2)(n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2)}}$$

Hence

$$n = 10$$

$$\sum xy = 1148$$

$$\sum x = 76$$

$$\sum y = 172$$

$$\sum x^2 = 670$$

$$\sum y^2 = 3240$$

Putting the values

$$r = \frac{(10)(1148) - (76)(172)}{\sqrt{[(10)(670) - (76)^2][(10)(3240) - (172)^2]}}$$

$$r = \frac{11480 - 13072}{\sqrt{(6700 - 5776)(32400 - 29584)}}$$

$$r = \frac{-1592}{\sqrt{(924)(2816)}}$$

$$r = \frac{-1592}{\sqrt{2601984}}$$

$$r = \frac{-1592}{1613.06}$$

$$r = -0.98 \text{ approx.}$$

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(b) Given the following set of values

X	20	11	15	10	17	18	21	25	28
Y	5	15	14	17	8	9	12	16	18

(a) Determine the equation of the least squares regression line of Y on X and X on Y.

(b) Find the predicted values of Y for X = 20, 11, 15, 25, 28 and X = 5, 15, 9, 12, 16, 18.

* Ans -

X regression line on Y

$$Y = a + bX$$

Now the two normal equations are

$$\sum Y = na + b\sum X$$

$$\sum XY = a\sum X + b\sum X^2$$

$$\text{eq (i)} \quad \sum Y = na + b\sum X$$

$$\sum Y - b\sum X = na$$

$$na = \sum Y - b\sum X$$

dividing \div "n" on both side

$$\frac{na}{n} = \frac{\sum Y}{n} - \frac{b \sum X}{n}$$

$$\frac{na}{n} = \frac{\sum Y}{n} - \frac{b \sum X}{n}$$

$$a = \bar{Y} - b\bar{X}$$

dividing \therefore eq (i) on both by $\sum X$
 eq (ii) by "n" and then
 subtraction

$$\sum X \sum Y = na \sum X + b (\sum X)^2$$

$$\ominus n \sum XY \ominus na \sum X + bn \sum X^2$$

$$\sum X \sum Y - n \sum XY = b (\sum X)^2 - bn \sum X^2$$

$$\frac{\sum X \sum Y - n \sum XY}{n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2} = \frac{b [n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2]}{n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{n \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

X	Y	X ²	Y ²	XY	X	Y	X ²	Y ²	XY
20	5	400	25	100	28	18	784	324	
11	15	121	225	165	$\sum X = 165$	$\sum Y = 114$	$\sum X^2 = 334$	$\sum Y^2 = 164$	$\sum XY = 2099$
15	14	225	196	210					
10	17	100	289	170					
17	8	289	64	136					
18	9	324	81	162					
21	12	441	144	252					
25	16	625	256	400					

$$\text{Then } n = 9, \sum xy = 2099, \sum x = 165, \sum y = 114$$

$$\sum x^2 = 3309$$

Now,

$$b = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{(9)(2099) - (165)(114)}{(9)(3309) - (165)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{18891 - 18810}{29781 - 27225}$$

$$b = \frac{81}{2556}$$

$$b = 0.03$$

Now (B)

$$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$$

$$a = 12.66 - (0.03)(18.33)$$

$$a = 12.66 - 0.55$$

$$a = 12.11$$

Now the fitted Regression line y on x

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

$$\hat{y} = 12.11 + 0.03x$$

Now fitted regression line x on y is-

$$\hat{x} = a + by$$

Two normal equations are

$$\sum x = na + b\sum y \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\sum xy = a\sum y + b\sum y^2 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$na = \sum x - b\sum y$$

"n" ÷ on b-side

$$\frac{na}{n} = \frac{\sum x}{n} - \frac{b\sum y}{n}$$

$$a = \bar{x} - b\bar{y}$$

Putting eq (3) on b-side by $\sum y$ and
equation by "n" and subtraction

$$\sum x\sum y = na\sum y + b(\sum y)^2$$

$$\pm n\sum xy = \pm na\sum y \pm nb\sum y^2$$

$$\sum x\sum y - n\sum xy = b(\sum y)^2 - nb\sum y^2$$

$$\frac{n\sum xy - \sum x\sum y}{n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2} = b \left[\frac{(n\sum y^2 - nb\sum y^2)}{n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2} \right]$$

$$b = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}$$

Now $n = 9$, $\sum xy = 2099$, $\sum x = 165$, $\sum y = 114$,
 $\sum x^2 = 1604$

$$b = \frac{(9)(2099) - (165)(114)}{(9)(1604) - (114)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{18891 - 18810}{14436 - 12996}$$

$$b = \frac{81}{1440}$$

$$b = 0.05$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{165}{9} = 18.33$$

eq (F) $a = \bar{x} - b\bar{y}$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum y}{n}$$

$$a = 18.33 - (0.05)(12.66)$$

$$a = 18.33 - 0.633$$

$$a = 17.69$$

$$\hat{x} = a + by$$

$$\hat{x} = 17.69 + 0.05y$$

Part "B"

Find the Predicted values of Y for
 $X = 20, 11, 15, 25, 28$ and X for $5, 15, 9, 12, 16, 18$

X	$\hat{Y} = 12.11 + 0.03X$
20	$\hat{Y} = 12.11 + 0.03(20) = 11.51$
11	$\hat{Y} = 12.11 + 0.03(11) = 11.78$
15	$\hat{Y} = 12.11 + 0.03(15) = 11.66$
25	$\hat{Y} = 12.11 + 0.03(25) = 11.36$
28	$\hat{Y} = 12.11 + 0.03(28) = 11.27$

X on Y

Y	$\hat{X} = 17.63 + 0.05Y$
5	$\hat{X} = 17.63 + 0.05(5) = 17.94$
15	$\hat{X} = 17.63 + 0.05(15) = 18.44$
9	$\hat{X} = 17.63 + 0.05(9) = 18.18$
12	$\hat{X} = 17.63 + 0.05(12) = 18.29$
16	$\hat{X} = 17.63 + 0.05(16) = 18.49$
18	$\hat{X} = 17.63 + 0.05(18) = 18.59$

Q. no 2

Find the following

- (a) A fair coin is tossed 5 times. Find the probabilities of obtaining various number of head.

Ans: let us regard the tossing of a coin as a experiment. then we observed that

$$P = 1/2$$

$$P = q - 1$$

$$q = P - 1$$

$$q = 1 - 1/2$$

$$q = 1/2$$

Therefore the r.v. X which denote the number of head (successes) has a binomial probability distribution with $P = 1/2$ and $n = 5$, $X =$ number of head
 $X = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \text{ and } 5$

Now

$$P(X=x) = \binom{n}{x} P^x q^{n-x}$$

$$P(X=x) = \binom{5}{x} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{5-x} \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 5$$

Put $x = 0$ in eq (i)

$$* P(\text{no head}) = P(X=0) = \binom{5}{0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$* P(1 \text{ head}) = P(X=1) = \binom{5}{1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{5-1} = 5 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{5}{32}$$

$$* P(2 \text{ head}) = P(X=2) = \binom{5}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{5-2} = 10 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{10}{32}$$

$$* P(3 \text{ head}) = P(X=3) = \binom{5}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{5-3} = 10 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{10}{32}$$

$$P(4 \text{ head}) = P(X=4) = \binom{5}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{5-4} = 5 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{5}{32}$$

$$P(5 \text{ head}) = P(X=5) = \binom{5}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{5-5} = 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{1}{32}$$

These probability can also be obtained by expanding the binomial $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^5$. The binomial

probability distribution for the number of head obtained in 5 tossed of a fair coin-

x	:	0	1	2	3	4	5
$P(X=x)$:	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{5}{32}$	$\frac{10}{32}$	$\frac{10}{32}$	$\frac{5}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$

* Part (B)

A and B play a game in which
 ----- 6 or more games

* Ans- w P : Probability of winning players A

$$P = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P + q = 1$$

$$q = 1 - p$$

$$q = 1 - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$q = \frac{1}{3}$$

Now $P(X=x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$

$$P(X=x) = \binom{10}{x} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10-x}$$

(i) P (at least 4 games)

$$P(X \geq 4) = 1 - P(X < 4)$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{x=0}^3 \binom{10}{x} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10-x}$$

$$= 1 - \left[\binom{10}{0} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10-0} + \binom{10}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10-3} + \binom{10}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10-2} \right]$$

$$+ \binom{10}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10-3}$$

$$= 1 - \left[\binom{10}{0} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10} + 10 \binom{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^9 + (45) \binom{2}{3}^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^8 + (120) \binom{2}{3}^3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^7 \right]$$

$$= 1 - \left[\frac{1}{59049} + \frac{20}{59049} + \frac{180}{59049} + \frac{960}{59049} \right]$$

$$= 1 - \left[\frac{1+20+180+960}{59049} \right]$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{1161}{59049} \right)$$

$$= 1 - 0.019$$

$$= 0.98$$

(ii) $P(x=4/10) = 0$

Because variable "X" is binomial distribution takes only one of the integer value 0, 1, 2, ... n.

$$(ii) P(X=11) = ?$$

Here the total number of game 10

$$P(X=11) = 0$$

$$(iv) P(6 \text{ or more games}) = ?$$

$$P(X \geq 6) = \sum_{x=6}^{10} \binom{10}{x} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10-x}$$

$$P(X \geq 6) = \binom{10}{6} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^6 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10-6} + \binom{10}{7} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^7 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10-7} +$$

$$\binom{10}{8} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^8 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10-8} + \binom{10}{9} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^9 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10-9} + \binom{10}{10} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{10} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10-10}$$

$$= \binom{10}{6} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^6 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 + \binom{10}{7} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^7 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + \binom{10}{8} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^8 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \binom{10}{9} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^9 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^1 + \binom{10}{10} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{10} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0$$

$$\binom{10}{6} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^6 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 + \binom{10}{7} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^7 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + \binom{10}{8} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^8 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \binom{10}{9} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^9 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^1 + \binom{10}{10} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{10} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0$$

$$P(X \geq 6) = \frac{13440}{59049} + \frac{15360}{59049} + \frac{11520}{59049} + \frac{5120}{59049} + \frac{1024}{59049}$$

$$P(X \geq 6) = \frac{13440 + 15360 + 11520 + 5120 + 1024}{59049}$$

$$P(X \geq 6) = \frac{46464}{59049}$$

$$= 0.78 \text{ Ans.}$$

QUESTION NO 83

The following figures give the number of children born to 50 women.

2	6	1	5	4	3	3	8	10	1	
4	3	3	0	5	2	1	4	10	3	
5	3	3	6	3	3	2	2	7	4	
1	4	2	4	4	4	6	8	10	7	
7	5	6	5	3	2	3	9	2	2	

(a) Construct the ungrouped frequency distribution of these data-

No of children	Tally frequency	f
0		1
1		4
2		8
3		11
4		8
5		5
6		4
7		3
8		2
9		1
10		3
		50

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Construct the grouped frequency distribution of these data-

Group	f -
0-1	5
2-3	19
4-5	13
6-7	7
8-9	3
10-above	3
	50

- End -