

Pg # 1

Muhammad Tohar Shah | ID: 14124

Probability & Stats.

Sir Shakeel.

BS-SE 07

Summer 2020.

Q1 Grouped <sup>frequency</sup> distribution table and cumulative frequency curve

i) Sample size =  $n = 30$

ii) No of classes =  $k = 2^k$

$k = 2^k$	
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
$k \rightarrow 5$	32
6	64
7	128
$\vdots$	$\vdots$

Rg # 2.

③ calculate class ~~interval~~ width.

$$\text{class width} = \frac{\text{Range} + 1}{k}$$

$$\text{Range} = 428 - 363$$

$$= \cancel{65} 65$$

$$\text{width} = \frac{65 + 1}{5}$$

$$\text{class width} \cong 13$$

Observation	freq	cumulative freq	Midpoint	f.m	log x
363 — 376	4	4	369.5	1478	2.56
376 — 389	6	10	382.5	2295	2.58
389 — 402	9	19	395.5	3559.5	2.59
402 — 415	6	25	408.5	2451	2.61
415 — 428	5	30	421.5	2107.5	2.62
	$\Sigma f = 30$			$\Sigma f.m = 11891$	

f. log x
10.24
15.48
23.31
15.66
13.1
<u>77.79</u>

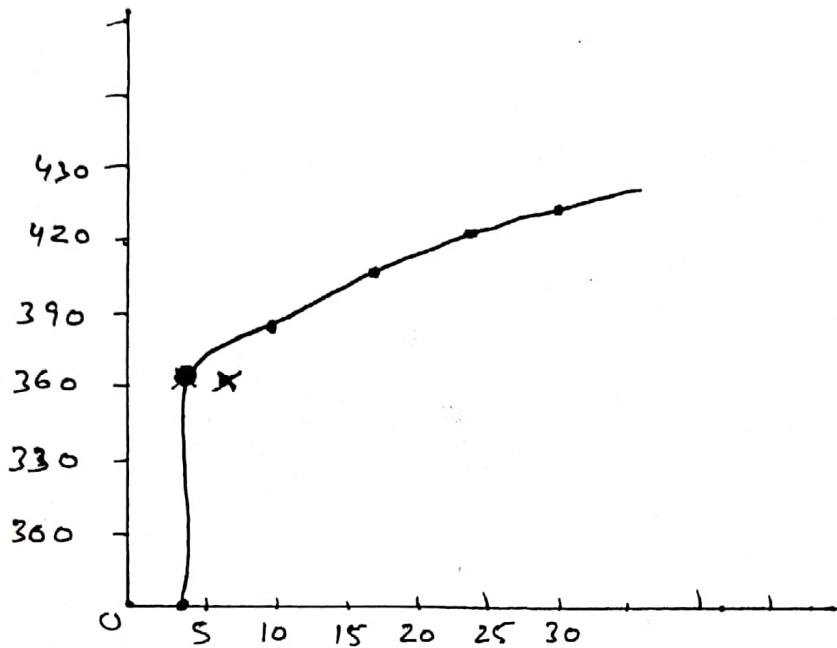
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean } \bar{X} &= \frac{\Sigma [f.m]}{\Sigma f} \\ &= 396.33 \end{aligned}$$

Geometric Mean

$$\begin{aligned} G &= \text{antilog } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \log x_i \\ &= \text{antilog } \left[ \frac{77.79}{30} \right] \\ &= \text{antilog } [2.593] \end{aligned}$$

$$G = 391.74$$

Ogive:-



plotting points:-

<del>4, 0</del>	x	y
	0	4
	376	4
	389	10
	402	19
	415	25
	428	30

Q3 Define following:-

Population:-

A population is the entire pool from which a statistical sample is drawn. A population may refer to an entire group of people, object events etc or measurements. A population can be said to be an aggregated observations of subjects grouped together by a common feature.

### Sample:-

A sample refers to a smaller manageable version of a larger group. It is a subset of larger population which containing the characteristics of a larger population. Samples are used in statistical testing when population sizes are too big.

### Range:-

The difference between the highest and lowest value in a particular set of numerical values are called range.

Ranges can be sometimes misleading.

### The weighted arithmetic mean

The weighted arithmetic mean is similar to simple arithmetic mean, the most common type of average, except that instead of each of the data point contributing equally to that of the final average, but some point contributes more than others.