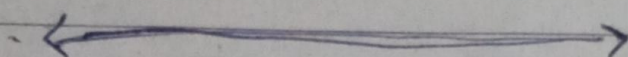


①

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Q. NO: 1.

As we know.

$$\text{mean}(np) = 4 \quad (i) \quad \text{Variance}(npq) = 9 \quad (ii)$$

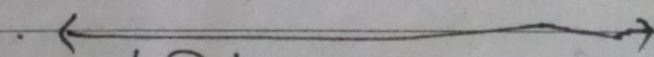
$$npq/np = 9/4$$

$$\Rightarrow q = 9/4$$

Therefore, we have $p = 1 - q = 1 - 9/4 = 5/4$

Putting the value of $p = 5/4$ in eq (i)

$$\text{we have } n = 16/5$$



(B)

A critical region, also known as the rejection region is a set of values for the test statistic for which the null hypothesis is rejected i.e. if the observed test statistic is in the critical region then we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis.

(2)

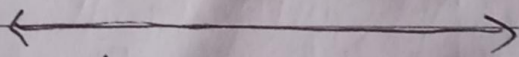
(C)

The t distribution has the following properties.

The mean of the distribution is equal to 0.

The variance is equal to $V/(V-2)$ where V is the degrees of freedom and $V > 2$.

The variance is always greater than 1, although it is close to 1 when there are many degrees of freedom.



(D)

Analysis of variance or ANOVA is a statistical method that separates observed variance data into different components to use for additional tests. A one way ANOVA is used for three or more groups of data to gain information about the relationship b/w the dependent and independent variables.

(3)

(E)

RBD is:

A diagram that gives the relationship b/w two components states and the ~~source~~ success or failure of a specified system function. The logical layout in an RBD can be as a series system parallel system or a combination.

(F)

statistical quality control is

the use of statistical methods in the monitoring and maintaining of the quality of products and services. One method referred to as acceptance sampling can be used when a decision must be made to accept or reject a group of parts or items based on the quality found in a sample.

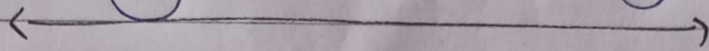
(4)

(G)

Chance cause:-

a process that is operating with only chance cause of variation present is said to be in statistical control.

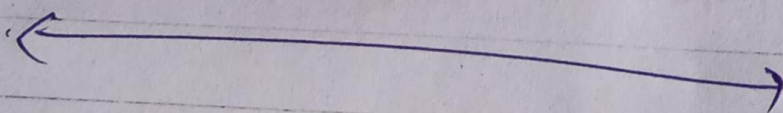
Assignable Cause is a type variation in which a specific activity or event can be linked to inconsistency in a system.



(H)

Traffic intensity:-

A measure of the average occupancy of a facility during a specified period of time normally a busy hour measured in traffic units and defined as the ratio of the time during which a facility is occupied to the time this facility is available for occupancy.



(5)

(I)

A queuing system is specified completely by the following five basic characteristics:
1. The input process. It expresses the mode of arrival of customers at the service facility.
2. The number of servers.
3. The number of customer sources.
4. The service facility governed by some probability law.
5. The number of customer sources emanate from finite or infinite sources.

(Q: No: 2)

(Part A)

$$E(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \binom{n}{n} p^n (1-p)^{n-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \frac{n!}{n!(n-n)!} p^n (1-p)^{n-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(n-1)!(n-n)!} p^n (1-p)^{n-n}$$

Since the $n=0$ term vanishes.

Let $y = n-1$ and $m = n-1$. Subbing

$n = y+1$ and $n = m+1$

into the last sum (and using the fact that the limits $n=1$

(6)

and $x = n$ corresponds to $y = 0$
and $y = n - 1 = m$ respectively

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \sum_{y=0}^m \left(\frac{(m+1)!}{y!(m-y)!} p^{y+1} (1-p)^{m-y} \right) \\ &= (m+1)p \sum_{y=0}^m \left(\frac{m!}{y!(m-y)!} p^y (1-p)^{m-y} \right) \\ &= np \sum_{y=0}^m \frac{m!}{y!(m-y)!} p^y (1-p)^{m-y} \end{aligned}$$

The Binomial Theorem says that

$$(a+b)^m = \sum_{y=0}^m \frac{m!}{y!(m-y)!} a^y b^{m-y}$$

setting $a = p$ and $b = 1-p$.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{y=0}^m \frac{m!}{y!(m-y)!} p^y (1-p)^{m-y} &= \sum_{y=0}^m \frac{m!}{y!(m-y)!} a^y b^{m-y} \\ \Rightarrow (a+b)^m &= (p+1-p)^m = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(7)

So that

$$E(x) = np$$

Similarly, but this time using
 $y = n - 2$ and $m = n - 2$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x(n-1)) &= \sum_{z=0}^n n(n-1) \binom{n}{z} p^z (1-p)^{n-z} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^n n(n-1) \frac{n!}{z!(n-z)!} p^z (1-p)^{n-z} \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^n \frac{n!}{(n-2)!(n-n)!} p^2 (1-p)^{n-n} \\ &= n(n-1) p^2 \sum_{n=2}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(n-2)!(n-n)!} p^{n-2} (1-p)^{n-n} \\ &= n(n-1) p^2 \sum_{y=0}^m \frac{m!}{y!(m-y)!} p^y (1-p)^{m-y} \\ &= n(n-1) p^2 (p + (1-p))^m \\ &= n(n-1) p^2 \end{aligned}$$

So the variance of x is

$$\begin{aligned} \sum (x)^2 - \left(\sum (x) \right)^2 &= \sum (n(n-1)) \\ + \sum (x) - \sum (n)^2 &= n(n-1)p^2 + np^2 - (np)^2 \\ &= np(1-p) \end{aligned}$$

8

(Part B)

Let X denote number of Cars
hired out Per day

$$P(X > 2)$$

(Q: 3)

