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Q1

(a)

| x | y |
|----|----|
| 3 | 25 |
| 4 | 24 |
| 5 | 20 |
| 6 | 20 |
| 7 | 19 |
| 8 | 17 |
| 9 | 16 |
| 10 | 13 |
| 11 | 10 |
| 13 | 8 |

$$\bar{y} = \frac{172}{10} = 17.2$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{76}{10} = 7.6$$

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

$$r = \frac{\sum (76 - 7.6)(172 - 17.2)}{\sqrt{\sum (68.4)^2 \sum (154.8)^2}}$$

$$r = \frac{68.4 \times 154.8}{4678.56 \times 23963.64}$$

$$r = \frac{10588.32}{112112520}$$

$$r = \frac{10588.32}{10588.32} = \boxed{1.00000}$$

Q1

part (b)

| X | Y | X ² | Y ² | XY |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 20 | 5 | 400 | 25 | 100 |
| 11 | 15 | 121 | 225 | 165 |
| 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 |
| 28 | 18 | 784 | 324 | 504 |
| $\Sigma = 165$ | $\Sigma = 114$ | $\Sigma = 3309$ | $\Sigma = 1604$ | $\Sigma = 2098$ |

① Formula For Least Square Regression

Line for Y on X .

$$Y = a + bX$$

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

$$b = \frac{(9)(2098) - (165)(114)}{(9)(3309) - (165)^2}$$

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

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

$$b = 0.031$$

Q2

(a) A fair coin is tossed 5 times find the probability of obtaining various number of heads.

Then we observe that

- (1) Each toss coin has two possible outcome head and tail.
- (2) The probability of head (success) is $p = \frac{1}{2}$ and remain the same for successive tosses
- (3) The successive tosses of the coin are independent
- (4) The coin is tossed 5 times.

Therefore n X which denote the number of head has binomial probability distribution with $p = \frac{1}{2}$ and $n = 5$ the possible value of $n \geq$ are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

hence,

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

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

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

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

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

$$P(\text{5 heads}) = P(X=5) = \binom{5}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{1}{32}$$

These probabilities can also be obtained by expanding the binomial $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5$. The binomial p.d.f for number of heads obtained in 5 tosses of fair coin is.

Q2

part (B)

(a) There are two possible outcomes i.e. A will not win the game

(b) The probability of A's winning in each game is $p = \frac{2}{3}$

(c) The successive game are independently won or lost and there are 8 game therefore the Binomial distribution with $n=8$ and $p=\frac{2}{3}$ appropriate

$$i) = P(X=4) \binom{8}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 = \frac{1120}{6561} = 0.1707$$

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

at least 4 means 4 or more

$$= 1 - \sum_{x=0}^3 \binom{8}{x} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{8-x}$$

$$= 1 - \left[\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^8 + 8\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^7 + 28\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^6 + 56\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^5 \right]$$

$$= 1 - \frac{5984}{6561} = \frac{5984}{6561} = 0.9121$$

$$(iii) P(X \geq 6) = \sum_{x=6}^8 \binom{8}{x} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{8-x}$$

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

$$= \frac{64(28+16+4)}{6561} = \frac{64+48}{6561} = \frac{1024}{2187} = 0.4682$$

$$(iv) P(3 \leq X \leq 6) = \sum_{x=3}^6 \binom{8}{x} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{8-x}$$

$$= \binom{8}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^5 + \binom{8}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 + \binom{8}{5} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3$$

$$+ \binom{8}{6} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^6 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{2^8}{(3)^8} (56 + 1120 + 2240 + 224)$$

$$= \frac{8 \times 644}{6561} = \frac{5152}{6561} = 0.7852$$

Q3

(a) Ungrouped distribution

| x | Tally | F | CF |
|-----|-------|----|----|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | | 8 | 11 |
| 3 | | 10 | 21 |
| 4 | | 8 | 29 |
| 5 | | 5 | 34 |
| 6 | | 4 | 38 |
| 7 | | 3 | 41 |
| 8 | | 2 | 43 |
| 9 | | 1 | 44 |
| 10 | | 2 | 46 |

$\Sigma = 46$

⑤

Grouped frequency distribution.

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

$$R = 10 - 0 = 10$$

$$w = 10/7 = 1428$$

$$c = 2$$

| Class Limit | CB | Tally | F | CF |
|-------------|----------|-------|----|-----|
| 0-1 | 1-5 | 1 | 4 | 2-6 |
| 0+2 = 2-3 | 1.5-3.5 | 11 | 12 | 14 |
| 2+2 = 4-5 | 3.5-5.6 | 11 | 13 | 15 |
| 4+2 = 6-7 | 5.6-7.5 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 6+2 = 8-9 | 7.5-9.5 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 8+2 = 10-11 | 9.5-10.5 | 11 | 3 | 5 |