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Assignment	Probability & Statistics
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Date	12/7/20
Program	BSCS
Semester	4 th

QNO#1

a)

As we know

$$\text{Mean}(np) = 4$$

$$\text{I) Variance}(npq) = 3$$

II) Dividing the LHS & RHS of equation

$$\text{II) By equation (I) we have } npq/np = 3/4$$

$$\Rightarrow q = 3/4$$

$$\text{Therefore we have } p = 1 - q = 1 - 3/4 = 1/4$$

Putting the value of $p = 1/4$ in equation (I)

$$\text{We have } n = 16$$

(B)

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

(A)

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 degree of freedom (See last section)
& $v > 2$.
- * The variance is always greater than 1, although it's close to 1 when there are many degrees of freedom.

(B)

Analysis of variance: or ANOVA is a statistical method that separates observed variance data into different components to use for additional test. A one-way ANOVA is used for three or more groups of data to gain information about the relationship between the dependent & independent variables.

(C)

RBD: A diagram that gives the relationship between Component States & the Success or of a Specified System function. The logical layout in an RBD can be as Series System parallel or a combination

(D)

Statistical quality control: the use of statistical method in the monitoring & maintaining of the quality of products

(3)

§ 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.

(g)

* Chance Cause:

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

* Assignable cause:

is a type of 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 (erlangs) & defined as the ratio of the time during which a facility is occupied (continuously or cumulatively) to the time this facility is available for occupancy.

(I)

A queuing system is specified completely by the following five basic characteristics. The input process. it expresses the mode of arrival the customer at the service

(4)

facility governed by some probability law. The number of customers emanate from finite or infinite sources.

QNO # 2

(A)

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

Since then $x=0$ term variables. let $y = x-1$
& $m = n-1$ Subbing $x = y+1$ & $n = m+1$
into the last sum (& using the fact that
the limits $x=1$ & $x=n$ correspond to $y=0$
& $y = n-1 = m$, respectively)

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

The binomial theorem say that

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

Setting $a = p$ & $b = 1-p$

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

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So that

$$E(x) = np$$

Similarly but this time using $y = x-2$ $\{ m = n-2$

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

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

$$= \sum_{x=2}^n \frac{n!}{(x-2)!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$= n(n-1)p^2 \sum_{x=2}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(x-2)!(n-x)!} p^{x-2} (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$= n(n-1)p^2 \sum_{y=0}^m \frac{m!}{y!(m-y)!} p^y (1-p)^{m-y}$$

$$= n(n-1)p^2 (p + (1-p))^m$$

$$= n(n-1)p^2$$

So the variance of x is

$$E(x^2) - E(x)^2 = E(x(x-1)) + E(x) - E(x)^2 = n(n-1)p^2 + np - (np)^2$$

$$= np(1-p)$$

part (b)

let x denote numbers of cars hired out per day

Poisson distribution mean = $m = 1.5$

$$P(x=x) = \frac{(e^{-m} m^x)}{(x!)} = \frac{(e^{-1.5} (1.5^x))}{(x!)}$$

1) $P(\text{neither car is used}) = \frac{(e^{-1.5} (1.5^0))}{(0!)} = 0.2231$

2) $P(\text{Some demand is refused}) = P(\text{Demands is more than 2 cars per day})$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= P(x > 2) \\ &= 1 - P(x \leq 2) \\ &= 1 - [P(x=0) + P(x=1) + P(x=2)] \\ &= 1 - \left[\frac{(e^{-1.5})(1.5^0)}{0!} + \frac{(e^{-1.5})(1.5^1)}{1!} + \frac{(e^{-1.5})(1.5^2)}{2!} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-1.5} [1 + 1.5 + (2.25/2)] = 0.1912 \text{ proportion of days on which neither car is used}$$

$$= 0.2231 = 22.31\%$$

proportion of days on which some demands is refused = $0.1912 = 19.12\%$

QNO#3

