

# zenon

## Principles of statistics

Summery

إعداد : براءة محفوظ



/groups/zenoon  
/zenoon

<http://www.engzenon.com>

## Relative frequency of continuous Data.

النّكال النّسبي للبيانات المطبوعة

الفئة	النّكال	النّكال النّسبي
Class	freq	Relative freq
1-5	1	1 / 10
6-10	4	4 / 10
11-15	3	3 / 10
16 - 20	2	2 / 10 → مجموع النّكارات النّسبية (total)
tot = 10		نّكال (freq) الفئة

## Cumulative frequency of continuous Data.

النّكال التراكمي للبيانات المطبوعة

class	freq	commulative freq
1-5	1	1
6-10	4 + 1	5 (نّكال الفئة + مجموع نّكارات)
11-15	3 + 5	8 (الفئة قبلها)
16 - 20	2 + 8	10

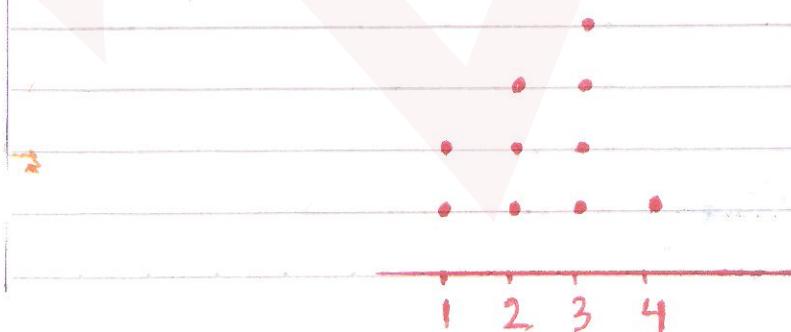
## Graphical presentation of Data

النمودج البياني

① Discrete Data → البيانات المقطعة → « نمودج ٣ »

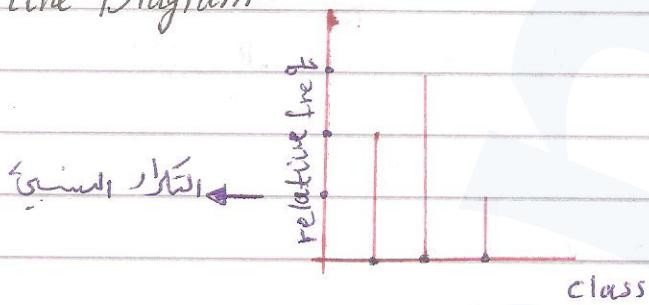
1. Dot plot of Data

Ex. 3, 4, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1, 3

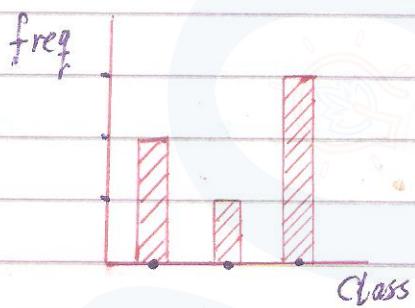


(4)

## 2. Line Diagram

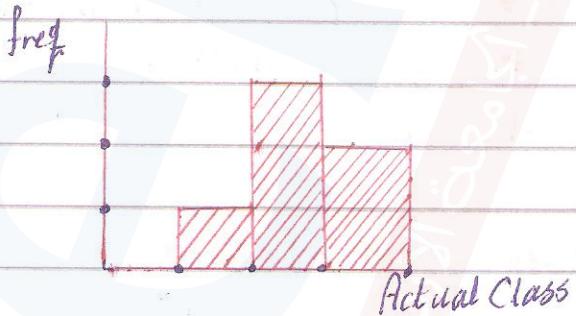


## 3. Bar Chart

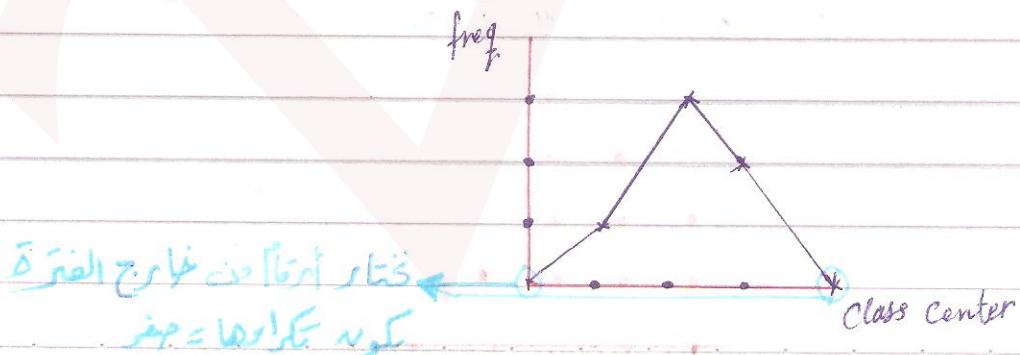


□ Continuous Data  $\rightarrow$  احداثيات  $\rightarrow$  (نطاق)

## 1. Histogram



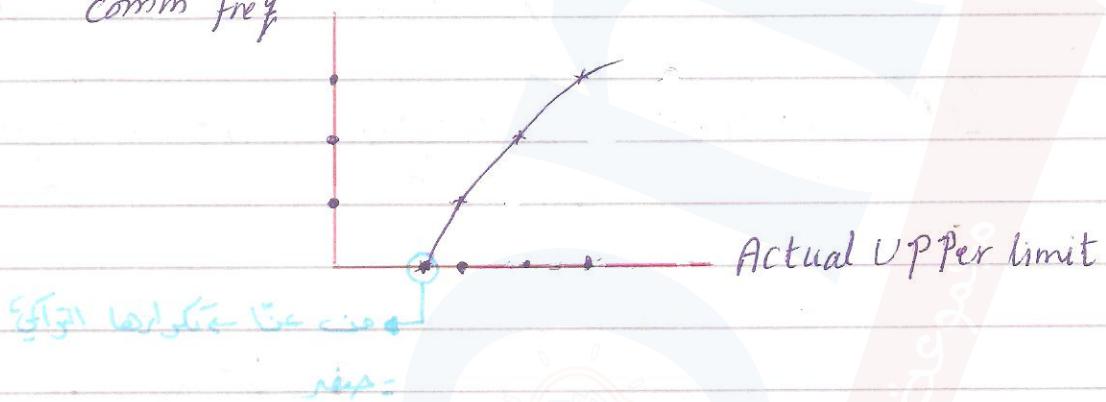
## 2. Frequency Polygon



### 3. Cumulative Frequency curve

مخطط التكرار النراكي

comm freq



### Measures Of Location

A. Raw Data → البيانات الخامسة → بحوث جدول

1. Arithmetic Mean << الوسط الحسابي >>

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

مجموع المجموعات  
عدد المجموعات

2. Median. → الوسيط Ex. 1, 3, -2, 4, 5

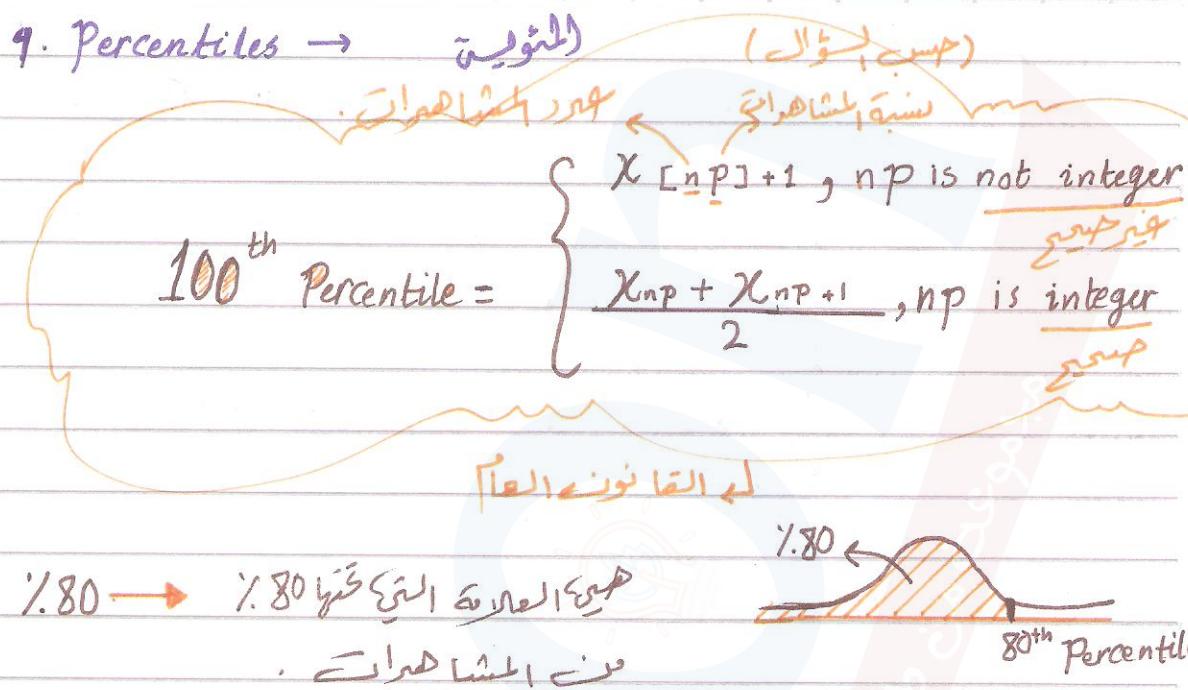
\*ترتيب → -2, 1, 3, 4, 5

Ex. 1, 3, -2, 0, 4, 5

\*ترتيب → -2, 0, 1, 3, 4, 5 →  $\frac{1+3}{2} = 2$

3. Mode → المعدل

• (العنصر الأكثر تكراراً).



- First Quartile →  $Q_1 = P_{25}$  العبرة التي تتحاذي مع 25٪ من المئويات.
- Second Quartile →  $Q_2 = P_{50}$  Median العبرة التي تتحاذي مع 50٪ من المئويات.
- Third Quartile →  $Q_3 = P_{75}$  العبرة التي تتحاذي مع 75٪ من المئويات.

B. Group Data → بيانات مجموعات (مجموعات)

### 1. Mean

$$M = \frac{\sum (x_i \cdot f_i)}{\sum f_i} \rightarrow \text{متوسط المجموعة} = \frac{\text{مجموع المركبات}}{\text{مجموع المئويات}}$$

متوسط المجموعة (Class Center)  $x_i$

Class	$f_i$	Class center ( $x_i$ )	$x_i \cdot f_i$
1 - 5	1	3	$(\frac{1+5}{2})$ 3
6 - 10	4	8	$(\frac{6+10}{2})$ 32
11 - 15	3	13	$(\frac{11+15}{2})$ 39
16 - 20	2	18	$(\frac{16+20}{2})$ 36
	$\sum f_i = 10$		$\sum x_i \cdot f_i = 110$

## 2. Mode

Class	freq	
1 - 5	1	
6 - 10	4	
11 - 15	3	
16 - 20	2	

• Median class  $\rightarrow$  6 - 10  
 (الفئة الوسطى)  
 • Mode =  $\frac{6+10}{2} = 8$  Class center

## 3. Median + Percentiles.

50<sup>th</sup> Percentile  $\leftarrow$  Median (Median) يطلب (Median)

Class	freq	Actual Upper Limit	comm freq
1 - 5	11	5.5	11
6 - 10	14	10.5	25
11 - 15	13	15.5	38
16 - 20	12	20.5	50

- Find the 70<sup>th</sup> Percentile =  $P_{70}$

1. طبقاً لخطوات  $\rightarrow$  position of  $P_{70} = np = 50(0.70) = 35$   
 ملحوظة: يكون كسر  $\frac{n}{10}$

2. إيجاد الموضع  $\rightarrow \frac{15.5 - 10.5}{x - 10.5} = \frac{38 - 25}{35 - 25}$

$$\frac{5}{x - 10.5} = \frac{13}{10} \rightarrow x = 14.3 = P_{70}$$

- Find the number of student with grade more than 13.

الطلاب (من أشخاص التراكيمة) الذين تفوقوا عليهم عن 13

$$13 - 10.5 = \frac{x - 5}{38 - 25} \rightarrow x = 11.5 \approx 11 \text{ student}$$

« 13  $\leftarrow$  العدد الفعلي الذين تفوقوا عليهم أقل من 13 »

$$50 - 11.5 = 38.5 \approx 38$$

لـ نطبق المقدمة

## Measures of variation مقاييس التشتت / التغير

1. Raw Data ، « مشرّطات »

A. Range إسالة

$$\text{Range} = \text{maximum} - \text{minimum}$$

أكبر قيمة - أصغر قيمة

B. Interquartile Range

$$IQR = Q_3 - Q_1 = P_{75} - P_{25}$$

نصف الطارة الساقية (عنصر حدود)

C. Standard Deviation الافتراضي + Variance

Standard Deviation

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{n}}$$

العمر  $\rightarrow$  Class Center  
mean (population)

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

mean (sample)  $\rightarrow$  mean (sample)

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 - n(\mu)^2}{n}}$$

ويمكن كتابة الصيغة كالتالي \*

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 - n(\bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$\text{Variance} = (\text{Standard Deviation})^2$$

$$\text{* Population} \rightarrow \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{n}$$

$$\text{* Sample} \rightarrow S^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

حسب شروط تكون  
B في المثال  
 $p = p_{\text{of Sample}}$

d) Mean + Median deviation.

\* Sample :

$$\text{mean deviation} = \frac{\sum |x_i - \text{mean}|}{n}$$

$$\text{median deviation} = \frac{\sum |x_i - \text{median}|}{n}$$

## 2. Grouped Data < مجموعات >

### A) Standard Deviation

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - M)^2 \cdot f_i}{\sum f_i}}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \cdot f_i}{\sum f_i - 1}} \rightarrow \text{النحواد}$$

Population

مع تكرار

Sample

مع تكرار

هذا من عدّة من المجموعات

$p, s$  هي كليات.

Example: In the sample data, find standard deviation.

عوامل تأثير s ✓

G.D معطينا جدول تكرار ← نسبتهن متساوية ✓

Class	freq.(f <sub>i</sub> )	class center(x <sub>i</sub> )	x <sub>i</sub> · f <sub>i</sub>	(x <sub>i</sub> - $\bar{x}$ ) <sup>2</sup> · f <sub>i</sub>
1-5	1	$\frac{1+5}{2} = 3$	3	$(3-11)^2 \cdot 1 = 64$
6-10	4	8	32	$(8-11)^2 \cdot 4 = 36$
11-15	3	13	39	$(13-11)^2 \cdot 3 = 12$
16-20	2	18	36	$(18-11)^2 \cdot 2 = 98$
			110	210

Sol:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot f_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{110}{10} = 11$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \cdot f_i}{\sum f_i - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{210}{9}}$$

## B) Mean + Median Deviation

$$\text{Mean deviation} = \frac{\sum |x_i - \text{mean}| \cdot f_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\text{Median deviation} = \frac{\sum |x_i - \text{median}| \cdot f_i}{\sum f_i}$$

## D) Inter quartile Range

$$IQR = Q_3 - Q_1 = P_{75} - P_{25}$$

نفس الطريقة التي نطلب منها  
من الجدول

Comparing two collections.

1. Z. Score → للمقارنة بين خلاستن موجودتين في  
مجموعتين مختلفتين.

$$Z = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s}$$

المقدمة بالرسائل ز.

د.نفده من المثال (Y)

-Example

	sec 1	sec 2	
mean ( $\bar{x}$ )	60	70	which is better , 64 in
standard dev (s)	7	9	<u>sec 1</u> or 68 in <u>sec 2</u> ??
Grade (x)	64	68	

Sol.

$$\text{Sec}_1 : Z_1 = \frac{x_1 - \bar{x}_1}{s_1} = \frac{64 - 60}{7} = 0.57$$

$$\text{Sec}_2 : Z_2 = \frac{x_2 - \bar{x}_2}{s_2} = \frac{68 - 70}{4} = -0.50$$

$$Z_1 > Z_2 \rightarrow 0.57 > -0.50$$

∴ 64 in sec<sub>1</sub> is better than 68 in sec<sub>2</sub> ^-^

## 2. Coefficient of variation معامل التغير

$$\boxed{C.V = \frac{s}{\bar{x}} * 100\%}$$

Example :

	Sec <sub>1</sub>	Sec <sub>2</sub>
$\bar{x}$	30	100
s	4	6

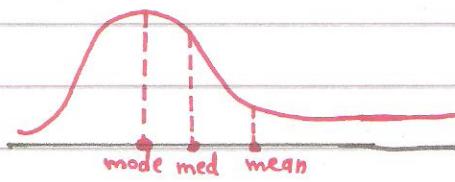
Sol.

$$(C.V.)_1 = \frac{s_1}{\bar{x}_1} * 100\% = \frac{4}{30} * 100\% = 13.3\%$$

$$(C.V.)_2 = \frac{s_2}{\bar{x}_2} * 100\% = \frac{6}{100} * 100\% = 6\%$$

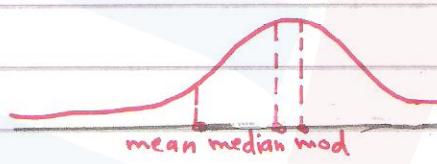
The variability in Sec<sub>1</sub> is more than that in Sec<sub>2</sub>

### 3. Shape Measures قياسات الشكل



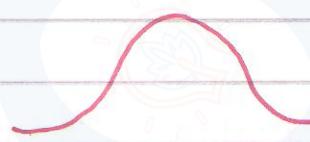
Mode < median < mean

متباين



mode > median > mean

متباين

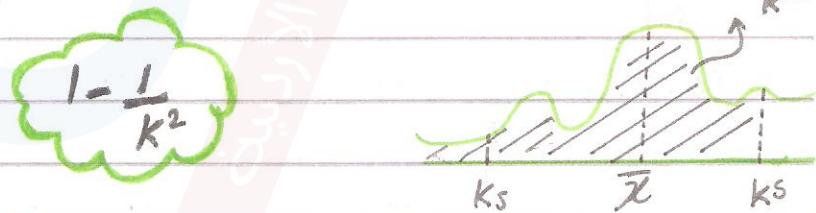


Mean = Mode = median

### Applications

#### 1. Chebychev's Inequality

باتجاهار: يستخدم هذه الطريقة لحساب نسبة مثابرات يحدّد نتائجها السؤال ، ويكون توزيع المعاشرات شكل غير منتظم



#### 2. Bell-shaped Distribution

هاد أسلوبل  $\rightarrow$  لأنّ النسبة تَبَلُّوْنَ جاهزة بس لازم نطلع قيمة  $k$

$(\bar{x} - s, \bar{x} + s) \rightarrow k=1$ , we have 68% of the observations

$(\bar{x} - 2s, \bar{x} + 2s) \rightarrow k=2$ , we have 95% of the observations

$(\bar{x} - 3s, \bar{x} + 3s) \rightarrow k=3$ , we have 99% of the observations



## Updating Descriptive Measures

### ① The mean

#### A. combined samples «متعدد عينات»

$$\bar{x}_{\text{combined}} = \frac{n_1 \bar{x}_1 + n_2 \bar{x}_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

#### B. Adding, Deleting New Data

$$\bar{x}_{\text{new}} = \frac{n_{\text{old}} \bar{x}_{\text{old}} + \dots}{n_{\text{new}}}$$

#### C. Updating the variance

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

$$S^2_{\text{pooled}} = \frac{(n_1 - 1) \cdot S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1) \cdot S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$S^2_{\text{combined}} = S^2_{\text{pooled}} + \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \cdot \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

## \* تأثير العمليات الحسابية \*

①

Mean  
Median  
Mode

} تأثير جميع العمليات الحسابية

percentiles → تأثير جميع العمليات الحسابية  
إذا أخذنا أو قسمينا سلسلة  
فهي لن تتغير بالمرة

E: الج

$$P_{35} = 59, P_{65} = 80$$

If each grade is divided by -3 and then we add 11

Sol:

$$y = \frac{x}{-3} + 11 \quad \text{find } (P_{35})_y \rightarrow (P_{65})_y$$

بعد

$$(P_{35})_y = \frac{(P_{65})_x}{-3} + 11 = \frac{80}{-3} + 11$$

$$(P_{65})_y = \frac{(P_{35})_x}{-3} + 11 = \frac{59}{-3} + 11$$

2

Range      }      \* كالناتج المجموع والفرق  
 IQR                  \*       $\text{Q}_3 - \text{Q}_1$   
 std. dev      }      \*       $\sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$

\*  $\text{Variance} \rightarrow \frac{\sum (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}$

## Example

The Observations in a sample have  
Range = 60, IQR = 53, std.dev = 15

$X \rightsquigarrow$  before ,  $Y \rightsquigarrow$  After

If each observation deviced by -3 then we subtract 5 , find the new Range , I Q R , st.dev , variance .

$$\text{Sol: } y = \frac{x}{-3} - 15$$

$$\bullet \text{ (Range) } y = (60)*t - \frac{1}{3}t^2$$

$$\bullet (IQR)y = (53) * 1 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\bullet (\text{Std. dev}) y = (85) * 1 - \frac{1}{3} |$$

$$\bullet \text{(variance)} y = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 * \frac{(5)^2}{S^2}$$

## CH# 2

(في محرز، مقطعة تفورد) التجربة العشوائية  $\Rightarrow$  Random Experiment

Sample space  $\Rightarrow$  المقادير الممكنة  $\{\omega\}$

$\cap \ll \text{Intersection} \gg \Rightarrow$  تقاطع (OR)

$\cup \ll \text{Union} \gg \Rightarrow$  اتحاد (AND)

$$\bar{A} \Rightarrow \omega - A$$

disjoint events  $\Rightarrow$  خواص متممة  $(A \cap B = \emptyset)$

Independent events  $\Rightarrow$  خواص مستقلة  $(P(A|B) = A)$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

Ex. Tossing a coin two times = Tossing two coins

T  $\rightarrow$  Tail حذاء H  $\rightarrow$  Head حيوان

$$\Omega = \{ HH, TH, HT, TT \}$$

Ex. Rolling two dice once حجزن (die)

$$\Omega = \{ (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6)$$

$$(2,1), (2,2), (2,3), \dots \dots (2,6)$$

$$(3,1) \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots (3,6)$$

$$(4,1) \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots (4,6)$$

$$(5,1) \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots (5,6)$$

$$(6,1) \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots (6,6) \}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(\Omega)} \rightarrow \text{عدد عناصر الحادث} \rightarrow$$

$$\text{عدد عناصر العينة} \rightarrow$$

احتمال أى حدث

العدد المطلوب

(عدد الـ = حجم الحادث)

## • Permutations and Combinations (السُّتُّادِيل وَالْمَوَافِق)

الاختلاف بين التوافق والتبادل  $\Leftrightarrow$  التبادل = ترتيب المركب  
الموافق = لacking الترتيب



### PAST PAPER

- ① If two balls are selected at random without replacement from a box containing 4 red and 6 black balls, then the probability that the two balls are of different colors is :

$$\begin{aligned} P(RB \cup BR) &= P(RB) + P(BR) \\ &= \frac{n(RB)}{n(\text{all})} + \frac{n(BR)}{n(\text{all})} \rightarrow \text{سحب كرات مختلفة} \\ &\quad \text{سحب كرات دون بذور} \rightarrow \text{شوط} \\ &= \frac{4 \times 6}{10 \times 9} + \frac{4 \times 6}{10 \times 9} = \frac{48}{90} \end{aligned}$$

دالجع .

4	6
R	B

- ② A factory is manufacturing bags using three machines A, B and C. Machine A produced 25% machine B produces 35% and machine C produces 40% of the total products. Suppose that 5% of the products from machine A, 4% from B, and 2% from C are defective. One bag is chosen at random from a product of this factory.

A) what is the probability that the bag is defective?

$$E_a = 0.25, E_b = 0.35, E_c = 0.40$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(D) &= P(D|E_a) P(E_a) + P(D|E_b) P(E_b) \\&\quad + P(D|E_c) P(E_c) \\&= (0.05)(0.25) + (0.04)(0.35) + (0.02)(0.40) \\&= 0.0125 + 0.014 + 0.008 \\&= 0.034\end{aligned}$$

B) If the bag is found defective, then what is the probability that it was manufactured by machine C?

$$\begin{aligned}P(E_c | D) &= \frac{P(E_c) P(D|E_c)}{P(E_c) P(D|E_c) + P(E_b) P(D|E_b) + P(E_a) P(D|E_a)} \\&= \frac{(0.40)(0.02)}{(0.40)(0.02) + (0.04)(0.35) + (0.05)(0.25)} \\&= \frac{0.008}{0.345} = 0.023\end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet P(A) = 0.7, P(B) = 0.6$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{5}{6}, \text{ find } P(A \cup B) = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \\&= 0.7 + 0.6 - 0.5\end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.8$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = 0.5$$

$$\bullet P(A \cap \bar{B}) = 0.4, P(B \cap \bar{A}) = 0.1$$

$$P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = 0.6, P(\bar{A}) = ??$$

$$P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A) = 0.8$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - 0.8$$

$$= 0.2$$

$$\bullet P(A) = 0.7, P(B) = 0.6, P(A \cap B) = 0.5$$

$$\text{find } P(A \cap \bar{B}) ??$$

$$P(A \cap \bar{B}) = \frac{P(A \cap \bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{0.2}{0.4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(B) = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4$$

$$P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= 0.7 - 0.5 = 0.2$$

Ex. Let A and B be independent events

$P(A) = 0.3$ ,  $P(A \cup B) = 0.8$ , find ①  $P(B)$

②  $P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})$

③  $P(A \cap \bar{B})$

①  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

$$0.8 = 0.3 + P(B) - P(A)P(B)$$

$$0.8 = 0.3 + P(B) - 0.3P(B)$$

$$0.5 = P(B) [1 - 0.3]$$

$$0.5 = 0.7P(B) \rightarrow P(B) = \frac{5}{7}$$

②  $P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - 0.8 = 0.2$

③  $P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(A) \cdot P(\bar{B}) = (0.3)(\frac{2}{7})$

### • Univariate Random variable . (X)

متغير واحد

Ex. Rolling a die , let X be a number appears

Range  $\leftarrow R_X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

Discrete Random variable  $\leftarrow x$  قيم

أرقام متموجة ولديها صفات

### • A Probability density function (Discrete)

اقرآن العنافة الاحتمالية  $\leftarrow$  شرطها

①  $f(x_i) \geq 0 \rightarrow$  كل احتمال من الاصناف اكبر من صفر

②  $\sum f(x_i) = 1 \rightarrow$  مجموع الاصناف يساوى واحد

### • A probability density function (continuous)

$\leftarrow$  شرطها

①  $f(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow$  كل احتمال اكبر من صفر لكل قيم X

②  $\int f(x) \cdot dx = 1 \rightarrow$  تفاصيل الاصناف = صفر

## مقارنة بين المتغير العشوائي المتفصل و المتصل

$x$ is a discrete Random variable	$x$ is a continuous Random variable
① $P(1 < x < 3)$ $x = 2, 3$ <span style="color: red;">كما في المقدمة</span> $= P(x=2) + P(x=3) = f(2) + f(3)$	① $P(1 < x < 3)$ $x = [1, 3]$ $= \int_1^3 f(x) \cdot dx$
② $P(1 < x < 3)$ $x = 1, 2, 3$ $= P(x=1) + P(x=2) + P(x=3)$ $= f(1) + f(2) + f(3)$	② $P(1 < x < 3)$ $x = [1, 3]$ $= \int_1^3 f(x) \cdot dx$
<span style="color: green;">ناهتمام بالمساواة</span>	<span style="color: green;">X ناهتمام بالمساواة</span>
③ $P(x=2) = f(2)$	③ $P(x=2) = \int_2^2 f(x) \cdot dx = 0$ $P(x=2) \neq f(2)$

### • Expectation of $x$

- $E(x) = \sum x \cdot f(x) \rightarrow x$  is a discrete random variable.
- $E(x) = \int x \cdot f(x) \rightarrow x$  is a continuous random variable.

•  $E(x) = \mu_x$  (Expectation of  $x$  = mean of  $x$ )

• variance  $\rightarrow v(x) = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2$

$E(x^2) \neq (E(x))^2$   $= E(x^2) - (\mu_x)^2$

$v(ax+b) = a^2 \cdot v(x)$

$$\begin{cases} E(x^2) = \sum x^2 f(x) \\ E(3x+1) = \sum (3x+1) \cdot f(x) \end{cases}$$

## Bivariate Random variable ( $X, Y$ )

متحرون

مشروع افتراضي لكتابة الـ  $\Delta$  و  $\nabla$ :

$$① \quad 0 \leq f(x,y) \leq 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum_y \sum_x f(x, y) = 1$$

Ex. Tossing a fair coin 3 times.

let  $x$  be the number of heads in the 3 trials.

"Y" in "the first and second trials."

$\Sigma$	$X$	$Y$	$(X, Y)$
TTT	0	0	$(0, 0) \rightarrow f(0, 0)$
TTH	1	0	$(1, 0)$ احتمال زیرا $f(1, 0) = \frac{1}{8}$
THT	1	1	$(1, 1) \quad \frac{1}{8} = \text{احتمال } Y=0, X=0$
HTT	1	1	$(1, 1)$
THH	2	1	$(2, 1)$
HTH	2	1	$(2, 1) \rightarrow f(2, 1) = \frac{2}{8}$
HHT	2	2	$(2, 2)$
HHH	3	2	$(3, 2)$

- The joint p.d.f. of  $x$  and  $y$

$y \backslash x$	0	1	2	3
0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0
1	0	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	0
2	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

• The Marginal Probability p.d.f. of  $x$  and  $y$

$y \setminus x$	0	1	2	3	$f_y(y)$
0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	$\frac{2}{8}$
1	+	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	0	$\frac{4}{8}$
2	+	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	
$x$					



- $\text{cov}(x, y) = E(xy) - \bar{x}\bar{y} \rightarrow \bar{y} = E(y) = \sum y f_y(y)$   
 $E(xy) = \sum xy f(x, y)$
- $\text{cov}(ax + b, cy + d) = ac \text{ cov}(x, y)$
- $x$  and  $y$  are independent  $\Rightarrow \text{cov}(x, y) = 0$   
 $f(x, y) = f_x(x) \cdot f_y(y)$

• Correlation

$$\rho = \text{Corr}(x, y) = \frac{\text{cov}(x, y)}{\sqrt{v(x)} \cdot \sqrt{v(y)}} \rightarrow E(xy) - \bar{x}\bar{y}$$

$$E(y^2) = \sum y^2 \cdot f_y(y) \leftarrow E(y^2) - \bar{y}^2$$

Marginal Prob. for  $y$

$$\text{Corr}(ax+b, cy+d) = \begin{cases} \text{Corr}(x, y), ac > 0 \\ -\text{Corr}(x, y), ac < 0 \end{cases}$$

II  $E(a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3) = a_1E(x_1) + a_2E(x_2) + a_3E(x_3)$

2  $V(a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3)$

$$= (a_1)^2 V(x_1) + a_2^2 \cdot V(x_2) + a_3^2 V(x_3)$$

$$+ 2 \left[ a_1a_2 \text{cov}(x_1, x_2) + a_1a_3 \text{cov}(x_1, x_3) + a_2a_3 \text{cov}(x_2, x_3) \right]$$

if  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  are independent

يتحقق هذا الحد = صفر

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### CH #3 Discrete Probability Distribution.

التوزيعات الاحتمالية

#### ① The Binomial Distribution.

الحالة العامة  $x \sim B(n, p)$

$$q = 1 - p$$

القانون

أlic شيكوس

باستثناء الجدول

n: عدد المحاولات

p: ابتدئ بتجربة نجاح في كل محاولة  $\rightarrow$

R(x): عدد نجاحات (طبيعتها في التوزيع)

Example: Suppose that the chance of heading the target in a single shot is 0.3. P

find the probability of heading the target three times out of 10 trials.

$$Sol: \quad x \sim B(10, 0.3)$$

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

$$P(x=3) = \binom{10}{3} (0.3)^3 (0.7)^{10-3} = \dots$$

ويمكن حل باستعمال الجدول (أسفل)

**أين** الجدول يلي نظام تراكمي يعني لا يطلب احتساب  
 فهو الجدول 3 عبارات **هذا** يعني بدنا نأخذ الـ 3 واللى قبلها

$$(.. \leq x) \quad D$$

$$(.. \leq x) \quad D$$

### أمثلة للتوفيق

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P(x < 7) = P(x \leq 6)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad P(1 < x < 7) =$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P(x \leq 7) \rightarrow \text{مماشة من } \xrightarrow{\text{الجدول}} \quad P(x \leq 6) - P(x \leq 1)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad P(x > 7) = 1 - P(x \leq 7) \quad \textcircled{5} \quad P(1 \leq x < 7) = P(x \leq 7) - P(x \leq 0)$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad P(1 < x \leq 7) = P(x \leq 7) - P(x \leq 1)$$

فهذه فهم أبداً مش حفظ

### Mean and variance

$$x \sim B(n, p) \rightarrow \mu = E(x) = np$$

$$\sigma^2 = npq$$

### ② The Poisson distribution

$$x \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu)$$

الصيغة العامة

$$P(x=k) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \cdot \mu^k}{k!}$$

الفائز

يمكن الاستفاده منه باستخراج  
الجدول

الوسط الحسابي (أعرج):

$$e \approx 2.7$$

Example: suppose that  $x$  is the number of patients admitted to the ICU at the university hospital per day, If the average number of patients admitted to the ICU per day is 3. what is the Prob. in a given day there will be exactly two admissions ?

Sol:  $x \sim \text{Poisson}(3)$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{e^3 \cdot 3^2}{2!} = \frac{e^3 \cdot 9}{2!} = \dots$$

وهي الحل باستخدام الجدول («نفسي قرأت») («أنا أكتب»)

• Mean and Variance.

$$\mu = \sigma^2$$

mean = variance

### ③ The Geometric Distribution

$$P(X=k) = q^{k-1} p$$

القانون وله يمكن الاتجاه

$\therefore D$

$X \sim \text{Geom}(p)$

Example: the Prob. of hitting a target for a single trial is 0.6 find the Prob. of hitting the target for the first time is the 4<sup>th</sup> trial

$x$  = number of trial till we hit the target for the first time

$$\text{Sol: } P(X=4) = (0.6) (0.4)^3 = \dots$$

## • Mean and variance .

$$\mu = E(x) = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{q}{p^2}$$

## ④ The hyper Geometric Distribution

الدليلة العامة

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

$X \sim \text{HyperGeom}(n; M, N)$

القانون، ولا يمكن استخراج  
الجدول

$N$ : عدد العناصر المنشآت (ب بدون شرط)

$n$ : عدد العناصر التي تم سحبها دون ارجاع

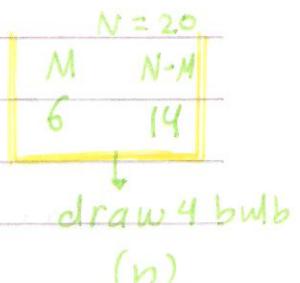
$M$ : عدد العناصر المنشآت (فترة) التي تسمى مجموعه (فترة)

Example: A box contains 20 bulbs , 6 of them are defective , if 4 bulbs are drawn without Replacement  
 - find the prob. of getting exactly (3) defective bulbs .

Sol:

$$M = 6, N = 20, n = 4, k = 3$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{\binom{6}{3} \binom{14}{1}}{\binom{20}{4}} = \dots$$



## • Mean and variance

$$\mu = n \frac{N}{M}$$

$$\sigma^2 = n \left( \frac{M}{N} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{M}{N} \right) \left( \frac{N-n}{N-1} \right)$$

جذب

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## CH#4 Normal Probability Distribution

توزيع عادي

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2} \quad x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

Bell-shaped بحديقة

يوجد قانون

$$P(a < x < b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

لما نحتاج نستخدم هذه

المواضيع ذات القيمة المئوية

Example: The grades of students are normally distributed with mean (64) and standard deviation (5).

If a student is chosen randomly, find the

Probability that this student grade is:

① Less than 68  $\rightarrow x \sim N(64, 25) \rightarrow$  لست بحاجة إلى

$$P(x < 68) \quad z \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$z = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} = \frac{68-64}{5} = 0.8 \quad \text{نحو ٣٤٪ من العينة يحصل على درجة أقل من 68}$$

$$\text{نحو ٣٤٪ من العينة يحصل على درجة أقل من 68} \Rightarrow P(z < 0.8) = 0.7881 \quad \text{أعلى درجة ممكنة}$$

② Between 54 and 74

$$P(54 < x < 74)$$

عندما نكتب 21 . العدد 31

$$Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{54 - 64}{5} = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow P(-2 < Z < 2)$$

$$Z = \frac{74 - 64}{5} = 2$$

المطلوب من المعدل

$$P(-2 < Z < 2) \\ = P(Z < 2) - P(Z < -2)$$



③ More than 56.3

$$P(x > 56.3)$$

$$Z = \frac{56.3 - 64}{5} = -1.54$$

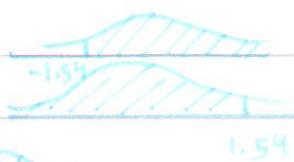
$$= P(Z > -1.54)$$

نحو اسفل و تناقص

!! Normal, جدول

$$P(Z > -1.54)$$

$$= P(Z < 1.54)$$



OR

$$P(Z > -1.54)$$

$$= 1 - P(Z < -1.54) = 1 - 0.0618$$

$$= 0.9293$$



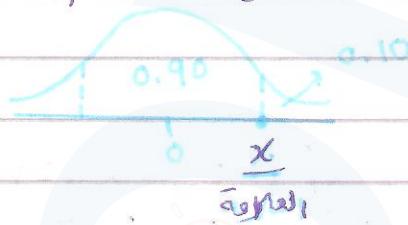
① Find the grade above which we have 10% of the

النسبة المئوية 10% من المطابع

" " 90 درجة " " =

$\therefore 90^{\text{th}} \text{ Percentile} =$

∴ find the 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile



لتشغل العلامة

$$P(Z < Z_0) = 0.90$$

الحالة المعايرة للعلاقة  
المتحدة:

$$Z_0 = 1.28$$

$$Z_0 = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \Rightarrow 1.28 = \frac{x - 64}{5}$$

$$x = 70.4 = 90^{\text{th}} P$$

الفرق في هذا الموضع أنه أخذنا انتقالاً ملبياً للعلاقة  
أمامي في المتراع السابقة فهو يعطينا العلامة ويطلب انتقالاً فيها.

## The Approximations

①  $X \sim B(n, p) \rightarrow X \sim \text{poisson}(\lambda)$

when ..  $n \geq 30$ ,  $p < 0.1$

$$\lambda = np \quad \leftarrow \lambda \text{ مانفوج بـ } \lambda \text{ ختاج}$$

②  $X \sim \text{HyperGeom}(n; N, M) \rightarrow X \sim B(n, p)$

when ..  $N$  is Large  $\rightarrow \frac{n}{N} < 0.05$

$$p = \frac{M}{N} \quad \leftarrow p \text{ مانفوج بـ } p$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad x \sim \mathcal{B}(n, p) \rightarrow x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

when..  $n > 30$ ,  $p > 0.1$

$$\mu = np, \sigma^2 = npq \quad \leftarrow \sigma^2, \mu \rightarrow \text{بنحتاج لـ}$$

$$4) x \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu) \rightarrow x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

when  $M$  is large

$$\sigma^2 = \mu \leftarrow \sigma^2 \text{ لـ} \text{ يحتاج}$$

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## CH# 5 Sampling Distribution

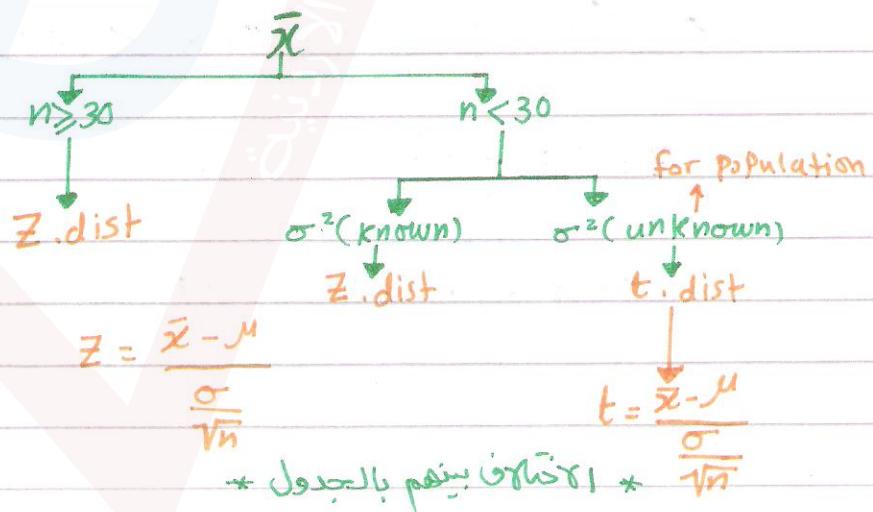
**باختصار:** يتكله هذا الفعل عن العينة التي تُسحب من

## • NORMAL ال توزيع

	Population	Sample	
mean	$\mu$	$\bar{x}$	$\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$
var.	$\sigma^2$	$s^2$	$s_1^2 / s_2^2$
prob.	$P$	$\hat{P}$	$\hat{P}_1 - \hat{P}_2$

## ① The distribution of the sample Mean.

$$X \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$$



Example: In a certain population, the weights are normally distributed with mean 76 and st. dev 5.

Choosing a sample of size  $\frac{16}{n}$ , find the probability that:

① The sample average is more than 80

$$\text{Population: } x \sim N(76, 25) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \mu \\ \sigma^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Sample: } \bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}), n = 16$$

\*  $P(\bar{x} > 80) \rightarrow n < 30, \sigma^2 \text{ is known} \rightarrow Z\text{-dist}$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{80 - 76}{\frac{5}{\sqrt{16}}} = 3.2$$

$$P(Z > 3.2) = P(Z < -3.2) = 0.0007$$

② Their sum of their weights is less than 1200 kg.

$$\sum$$

Remember

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{16} x_i < 1200\right)$$

متوسط مجموع 16 وزن

n de points

$$= P\left(\frac{\sum x_i}{16} < \frac{1200}{16}\right) = P(\bar{x} < 75)$$

$$Z = \frac{75 - 76}{\frac{5}{\sqrt{16}}} = -0.86$$

$$P(Z < -0.86) = 0.2119$$

② The Distribution of the difference between two samples mean  
 $(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)$

$$\bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \Rightarrow \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 \sim N(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n})$$

$\Leftrightarrow$  var بسيط (+) var معقد (-) يلون سالب

Example: The grades of females and males students in Calculus are normally distributed with means 70 and 65 respectively and standard deviation 8 and 10 respectively.

In samples of 15 females and 20 males, find the prob. that the female students will have an average more than the male student average by 2?

- Population 1 (females):  $N(70, 64)$
- Population 2 (Males):  $N(65, 100)$
- Sample 1 (Females):  $n_f = 15$
- Sample 2 (Males):  $n_m = 20$

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\bar{x}_f > \bar{x}_m + 2) \\ &= P(\bar{x}_f - \bar{x}_m > 2) \\ & \bar{x}_f - \bar{x}_m \sim N(\mu_f - \mu_m, \frac{\sigma_f^2}{n_f} + \frac{\sigma_m^2}{n_m}) \end{aligned}$$

Variance is known in two pop.

$\hookrightarrow Z$ -dist

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x}_f - \bar{x}_m - (\mu_f - \mu_m)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_f^2}{n_f} + \frac{\sigma_m^2}{n_m}}} = \frac{2 - (70 - 65)}{\sqrt{\frac{64}{15} + \frac{100}{20}}} = -0.985$$

$$= P(Z > -0.985) = P(Z < 0.99) \rightarrow \text{not } \text{no}$$

### ③ The Distribution of the sample variance: $S^2$

لـ توزيع خاص (جدول خاص)

$$\text{لـ التوزيع العادي} \Rightarrow \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1) S^2}{\sigma^2} \quad \chi^2\text{-dist}$$

d.f

Example: If a sample of size  $n=6$  is drawn from a population with variance  $\sigma^2=10$ , find:

$$P(S^2 > 18.4727)$$

تحول إلى الحالة المعيارية

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1) S^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{(6-1)(18.4727)}{10} = 9.2364$$

$$= P(\chi^2 > 9.2364) = .10$$

تحوّل مع نسخة العادي  
من الجدول.

### ④ The Distribution of the Ratio of the sample variances

$$\left( \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \right)$$

لـ توزيع خاص (جدول خاص)

$$F = \frac{\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}}{\frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2}} \quad F\text{-dist}$$

لـ التوزيع العادي

Example: Consider two independent Random samples from 2 Normal population:

$$n_1=5, n_2=8, \sigma_1^2=50, \sigma_2^2=20$$

$$\text{Find } P\left(\frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} > 7.4\right) \Rightarrow \text{تحول إلى دعوي}$$

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \cdot \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2}$$

$$= 7.4 \cdot \frac{20}{50} = 2.96 \Rightarrow P(F > 2.96) = 0.10$$

من الجدول.

## ⑤ The Distribution of the Sample Proportion : $\hat{p}$

NORMAL دوري  
Z-dis

$$\hat{p} \sim N(p, \frac{pq}{n})$$

mean variance

تحول إلى الحالة المعيارية عن طريق

$$Z = \frac{(\hat{p} - p)}{\sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}}$$

Example: suppose that 10% of a certain population are defectives.

If 400 Items are drawn from the Population,  
what is the probability that the sample proportion will be more than 12%

$$\frac{n=400}{\text{sample}}, \frac{p=0.10}{\text{Population}}$$

$$\text{السؤال} \Leftrightarrow P(\hat{p} > 0.12)$$

$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}} = \frac{0.12 - 0.10}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.10)(0.90)}{400}}} = 1.33$$

$$P(Z > 1.33) = P(Z < -1.33) = 0.0918$$

⑥ The Distribution of the difference between two samples proportion ( $\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2$ )

$$\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 \sim N\left(p_1 - p_2, \frac{p_1 q_1}{n_1} + \frac{p_2 q_2}{n_2}\right)$$

Example: suppose that 50% of population A own cars.

35% " " B "

If a sample of size 100 is drawn from A  
and " " 80 " " B

Find the prob. that the difference between  
the samples proportions ( $\hat{p}_A - \hat{p}_B$ ) will be  
between 0.1 and 0.2

• Pop A:  $p_A = 0.50$       Sample A:  $n_A = 100$   
Pop B:  $p_B = 0.35$       Sample B:  $n_B = 80$

$$P(0.1 < \hat{p}_A - \hat{p}_B < 0.2) \rightarrow \text{gold}$$

sqrt(2) 1/2

$$Z_{0.1} = \frac{(\hat{p}_A - \hat{p}_B) - (p_A - p_B)}{\sqrt{\frac{p_A q_A}{n_A} + \frac{p_B q_B}{n_B}}} = \frac{0.1 - (0.5 - 0.35)}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.5 * 0.5)}{100} + \frac{(0.35 * 0.65)}{80}}} \\ = 0.68$$

$$Z_{0.2} = 0.68$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(-0.68 < z < 0.68) \\ &= P(z < 0.68) - P(z < -0.68) \\ &= 0.7517 - 0.2483 \\ &= 0.5034 \end{aligned}$$

# CH #6 + 7

**Example:** The Salaries of teachers in Jordan for 1990 - 2000 are normally distributed with std. dev 50 J.D.

The average salary based on a sample of 400 teachers for 1990-2000 was 215 J.D Per month

Population:  $x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

Sample :  $n = 400, \bar{x} = 215$

(a) what is the Point estimate of the mean 1990 - 2000 salaries  
and its s.E (standard <sup>②</sup>Error).

① Point Estimate of  $(\mu)$  is  $(\bar{x})$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad S.E. (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{50}{\sqrt{400}} = 2.5 \quad \leftarrow \bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$$

( Standard Error ) ←

ماراثون ۶۱

(b) Give 90% C.I for the mean 1990-2000 salaries.

$(1 - \alpha) 100\%$ . C.I for  $\mu$

$$\bar{x} \neq Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

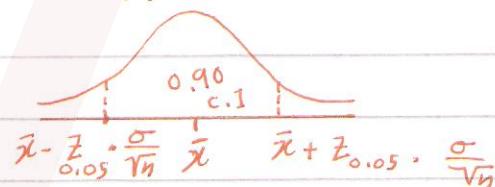
90% C.I. for  $\mu$

$$\bar{x} + \frac{Z_{0.05} \cdot \sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow \alpha = \underline{\underline{0.10}}, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.05$$

$$215 \mp (1.64) \cdot \left( \frac{50}{1900} \right) = 215 \mp 4.1$$

$$(215 - 4.1, 215 + 4.1)$$

( 210.9 , 219.1 )



$$\text{Error Of Estimation} = Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

ممكن تكون بدولة من دولها من نفس الفائز

## Concepts of Hypothesis Testing.

- Null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ): True unless proved to be false

صحح عما ينكر  $H_0$

- Alternative hypothesis ( $H_1$ ):

Test الهدف

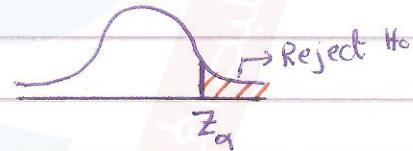
### Testing For $\mu$

\* خطوات الحال

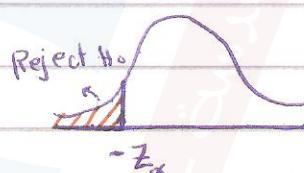
١. تصور  $H_0$  و  $H_1$

٢. تحديد النقاط الحرجة / cut points

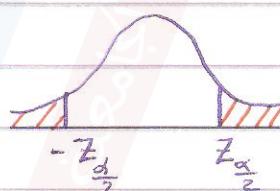
$$H_1: \mu > \mu_0$$



$$H_1: \mu < \mu_0$$



$$H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$$

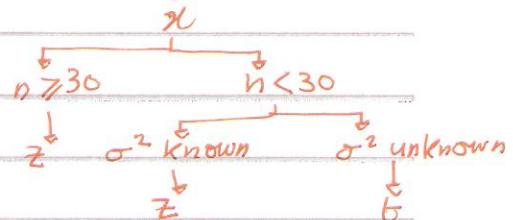


٣. تأكيد عن طريق  $H_0$  موجّه

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

:  $t > t$  أو  $Z > Z_{\alpha/2}$



## Testing for $\hat{P}$

خطوات الحل :

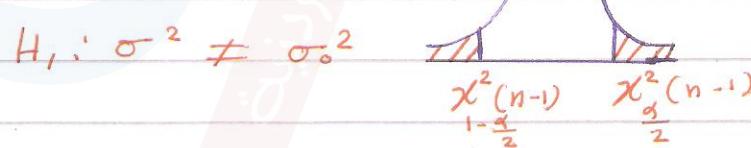
test  $H_0$  نفس أول خطوة من ①

$$Z = \frac{\hat{P} - P}{\sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}} \quad ②$$

## Testing for variance

من المسؤال  $H_1$  در ①

$\alpha$  مبنية على critical / cut در ② point



$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma_0^2}$$

نحو الموضع ③