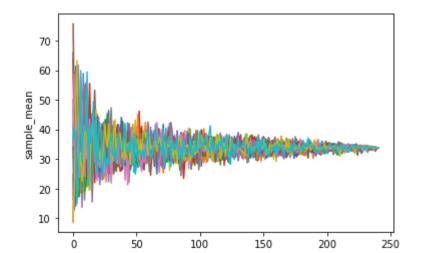
| In [1]:                      | Importing Libraries  import numpy as np import pandas as pd  |
|------------------------------|--|
|                              | <pre>import pandas as pu import seaborn as sns import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  from scipy.stats import norm</pre>   |
|                              | Gaussian and CLT Recap   |
|                              | Purchase time  The average time taken for customers to complete a purchase is 4 minutes with a standard deviation of 1 minute. Find the probability that a randomly selected customer will complete a purchase within 6 minutes? Assume Gaussian   |
| <pre>In [2]: Out[2]:</pre>   | norm.cdf(x=6,loc=4,scale=1) 0.9772498680518208   |
|                              | What is the probability that the average time of the next 5 customers is less than 6 minutes?  norm.cdf(x=6,loc=4,scale=(1/np.sqrt(5)))  |
| Out[5]:                      | Purchase amount  The average order value on an e-commerce website is 50, with a standard deviation of 5. What is the probability that a randomly selected order will have a value exceeding 60?  |
|                              | 1-norm.cdf(x=60,loc=50,scale=5) 0.02275013194817921  |
| In [6]:<br>Out[6]:           | What is the probability that the average of the next 3 orders exceeds \$60?  1-norm.cdf(x=60,loc=50,scale=(5/np.sqrt(3)))  0.00026600275256960515  |
|                              | Body temperature  Average body temperature has a mean of 98.6°F and a standard deviation of 0.5°F. What is the probability that a randomly chosen patient has a body temperature higher than 99.5°F?   |
|                              | 1-norm.cdf(x=99.5,loc=98.6,scale=0.5) 0.03593031911292488  |
| In [ ]:                      | Confidence Interval using CLT  |
|                              | Height example  The mean height of a sample of 100 adults was found to be 65 inches, with a standard deviation of 2.5 inches.  |
| <pre>In [12]: Out[12]:</pre> | std_error= 2.5/np.sqrt(100) std_error  0.25  |
|                              | z1=norm.ppf(0.025)<br>z1<br>-1.9599639845400545  |
|                              | z2=norm.ppf(0.975)<br>z2<br>1.959963984540054  |
|                              | <pre>x1=65+(z1*std_error) x1 64.51000900386498</pre>   |
| In [16]:                     | x2=65+(z2*std_error)<br>x2   |
| Out[16]: In [17]:            | 65.48999099613502  95 % Confidence Interval> [64.51,65.48]  norm.interval(0.95,loc=65,scale=std_error)   |
|                              | (64.51000900386498, 65.48999099613502)  Recovery days  |
| In [19]:                     | The sample mean recovery time of 100 patients after taking a drug was seen to be 10.5 days with a standard deviation of 2 days. Find the 95% confidence interval of the true mean.  norm.interval(0.95,loc=10.5,scale=(2/np.sqrt(100)))  |
|                              | (10.10800720309199, 10.89199279690801)  std_error= 2/np.sqrt(100) std_error  |
| Out[25]:<br>In [26]:         | <pre>0.2 z1=norm.ppf(0.025) z2=norm.ppf(0.975)</pre>   |
|                              | x1=10.5+(z1*std_error)<br>x1   |
| In [28]:                     | 10.108007203091988  x2=10.5+(z2*std_error) x2  |
| Out[28]:                     | Youtube watch hours  |
| In [29]:                     | The mean Youtube watch time of a sample of 100 students was found to be 3.5 hours, with a standard deviation of 1 hour. Construct a 90% confidence interval for the true watch time.  norm.interval(0.90,loc=3.5,scale=(1/np.sqrt(100)))   |
| In [ ]:                      |  |
| In [30]:                     | Confidence Interval using Bootstrap  survey_1 = [35, 36, 33, 37, 34, 35]  np.mean(survey_1)  |
| Out[30]:<br>In [31]:         | 35.0<br>survey_2 = [20, 37, 17, 50, 53, 33]<br>np.mean(survey_2)   |
| Out[31]:<br>In [82]:         | <pre>35.0 np.random.choice(survey_1, size=10)</pre>  |
|                              | <pre>array([37, 37, 35, 35, 33, 37, 36, 35, 36]) bootstrapped_sample=np.random.choice(survey_1, size=6) np.mean(bootstrapped_sample)</pre>   |
|                              | bootstrapped_sample_2=np.random.choice(survey_2, size=6) np.mean(bootstrapped_sample_2)  |
|                              | <pre>bootstrapped_sample_mean=[] for i in range(10000):     bootstrapped_sample=np.random.choice(survey_1, size=6)</pre>   |
| In [151                      | bootstrapped_sample_mean.append(np.mean(bootstrapped_sample))  sns.histplot(bootstrapped_sample_mean)  |
|                              | <pre>sns.kdeplot(bootstrapped_sample_mean)</pre>   |
| Out[152]                     | <pre>4. <axessubplot:ylabel='density'>  0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 </axessubplot:ylabel='density'></pre>  |
| In [153                      | 0.1<br>0.0<br>33.0 33.5 34.0 34.5 35.0 35.5 36.0 36.5 37.0<br>bootstrapped_sample_mean_2=[]  |
|                              | <pre>for i in range(10000):     bootstrapped_sample_2=np.random.choice(survey_2, size=6)     bootstrapped_sample_mean_2.append(np.mean(bootstrapped_sample_2))</pre>   |
| Out[154]                     | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}$ |
| Out[155]                     | sns.kdeplot(bootstrapped_sample_mean_2) <pre> </pre> <pre> <pre> </pre> <pre> <pre> <pre></pre></pre></pre></pre>  |
|                              | 0.00 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55  |
| In [156 Out[156] In [157     | <pre>np.percentile(bootstrapped_sample_mean, 2.5)  a 34.0  np.percentile(bootstrapped_sample_mean, 97.5)</pre>   |
| Out[157]                     |  |
| In [158 Out[158]             |  |
| In [159 Out[159]             | np.percentile(bootstrapped_sample_mean_2,97.5)  46.0  For Survey 1> 95 % CI [24.0, 46.0]   |
| In [ ]:                      | df=pd.read_csv("sehwag.csv")   |
| Out[160]                     | <b>0</b> 1 5 2 0 0 50.00 7 Ibw 1 NaN v Pakistan Mohali 1 Apr 1999 ODI # 1427   |
|                              | 1       19       18       24       0       1       79.16       6       caught       1       NaN       v Zimbabwe       Rajkot       14 Dec 2000       ODI # 1660         2       58       62       54       8       0       107.40       6       bowled       1       NaN       v Australia       Bengaluru       25 Mar 2001       ODI # 1696         3       2       7       7       0       0       28.57       6       caught       2       NaN       v Zimbabwe       Bulawayo       27 Jun 2001       ODI # 1730   |
|                              | 4 11 19 16 1 0 68.75 6 not out 2 NaN v West Indies Bulawayo 30 Jun 2001 ODI # 1731   |
|                              | 241 3 6 6 0 0 50.00 2 caught 2 NaN v Sri Lanka Colombo (RPS) 28 Jul 2012 ODI # 3293  242 34 46 29 6 0 117.24 2 caught 2 NaN v Sri Lanka Colombo (RPS) 31 Jul 2012 ODI # 3294  243 4 20 11 1 0 36.36 2 bowled 1 NaN v Pakistan Chennai 30 Dec 2012 ODI # 3314   |
| Tn f:                        | 244 31 70 43 3 0 72.09 2 lbw 2 NaN v Pakistan Kolkata 3 Jan 2013 ODI # 3315  245 rows × 14 columns  sample size=6  |
|                              | sample_size=6  df["Runs"].shape  (245,)  |
| In [164                      | df["Runs"].sample(sample_size).mean() 12.333333333333333333333333333333333333  |
| In [167                      | <pre>sample_size_trend=[] for i in range(5,246):     sample_mean= df["Runs"].sample(i).mean()     sample_size_trend.append(sample_mean) plt.plot(sample_size_trend)</pre>  |
| Out[167]                     | plt.xlabel("sample_size") plt.ylabel("sample_mean")  Text(0, 0.5, 'sample_mean')   |
|                              | 60 -<br>50 -   |
|                              | # 40 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -  |
| To 5                         | 20 - 0 50 100 150 200 250 sample_size  |
| ш [168                       | <pre>sample_size_trend=[] for j in range(20):     for i in range(5,246):         sample_mean= df["Runs"].sample(i).mean()         sample_size_trend.append(sample_mean)     plt.plot(sample_size_trend)</pre>  |
|                              | <pre>plt.plot(sample_size_trend) sample_size_trend=[] plt.xlabel("sample_size") plt.ylabel("sample_mean")</pre>  |





sample\_size