

Name: Janaviben Panchal  
Roll no: 73 Sub:- EM-IV

Q1.]

→  $n_1 = 9$  and  $n_2 = 7$   
 $\bar{x}_1 = 196.42$  and  $\bar{x}_2 = 198.82$

$$\sum (x_{1i} - \bar{x}_1)^2 = 26.940$$

$$\sum (x_{2i} - \bar{x}_2)^2 = 18.73$$

Step 1: Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ):  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$  [i.e. the Samples are drawn from the Same population]

Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_a$ ):  $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$  [i.e. The Same Samples are not drawn from the Same population]  
[Two tailed test]

Step 2:

LOS = 5% [Two tailed test]

$$\text{Degree of freedom} = n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 9 + 7 - 2 = 14$$

$$\text{Critical Value } (t_{\alpha}) = 2.145$$

Step 3:  
Since Samples are small

$$S_p = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_{1i} - \bar{x}_1)^2 + \sum (x_{2i} - \bar{x}_2)^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

Name: Janaviben Panchal  
Roll no-73

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(26.94) + (18.73)}{14}}$$

$$= 1.8061$$

$$S.E = S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$$

$$= 1.8061 \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9}}$$

$$= 0.9102$$

step 4: Test statistics

$$t_{cal} = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{S.E}$$

$$= \frac{196.42 - 198.82}{0.9102}$$

$$= -2.6368$$

steps: Decision

Since  $|t_{cal}| > t_{\alpha}$ ;  $H_0$  is rejected

Samples cannot be considered to have been drawn from same population.



Name - Janaviben Panchal

Roll no - 73

Q8]  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-3)(z-2)}$   $|z| > 3$

→ Here  $|z| > 3 \therefore |z| > 2$

i.e.  $|z/3| > 1$  &  $|z/2| > 1$

i.e.  $|3/z| < 1$  &  $|2/z| < 1$

Hence, we take out  $z$  from the partial fraction

$$\frac{1}{(z-3)(z-2)} = \frac{A}{(z-3)} + \frac{B}{(z-2)}$$

$$1 = A(z-2) + B(z-3)$$

if  $z=2$   
 $B = -1$

if  $z=3$   
 $A = 1$

$$\frac{1}{(z-3)(z-2)} = \frac{1}{z-3} - \frac{1}{z-2}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z(1-3/z)} - \frac{1}{z(1-2/z)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} \left(1 - \frac{3}{z}\right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{z} \left(1 - \frac{2}{z}\right)^{-1}$$

By Binomial expansion.

$$(1-x)^{-1} = (1+x+x^2+\dots)$$

$$\therefore f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \left(1 + \frac{3}{z} + \frac{3^2}{z^2} + \dots + \frac{3^{k-1}}{z^{k-1}} + \dots\right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{z} \left(1 + \frac{2}{z} + \frac{2^2}{z^2} + \dots + \frac{2^{k-1}}{z^{k-1}} + \dots\right)$$

Name - Janaviben Panchal

Roll no - 73

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{3^2}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{3^{k-1}}{2^k} + \dots \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{2^{k-1}}{2^k} + \dots \right)$$

$\therefore$  coefficient of  $z^{-k} = 3^{k-1} - 2^{k-1}, k \geq 1$

$$\therefore z^{-1} [P(z)] = \{ 3^{k-1} - 2^{k-1} \}, k \geq 1$$