

## ASSIGNMENTS

ASSIGNMENT #03  
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COURSE ID: 103767  
SUBMITTED BY: JAWERIA ASIF

SUBMITTED TO:  
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## ASSIGNMENTS

### QUESTION #01:

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**QUESTION #01:**

The following data shows the number of car thefts in large city for a period of 30 days:

52	62	51	50 <sup>Min</sup>	69
58	77	66	53	57
75	56	55	67	73
79 <sup>Max</sup>	59	68	65	72
57	51	63	69	75
65	53	78	66	55

(a) Construct the frequency distribution for the given data about 8 class interval

(b) Construct Ogive & find median & Ogive from graph

(c) Compute mean, variance & standard deviation from the frequency distribution

STEP #01: No of car thefts  
K is given,  $K = 8$

STEP #02: Class Width =  $\text{Range} / K$

$$CW = \frac{\text{Max Value} - \text{Min Value}}{K}$$
$$CW = \frac{79 - 50}{8}$$
$$CW = 3.625$$
$$CW = 3.6 \approx 4$$

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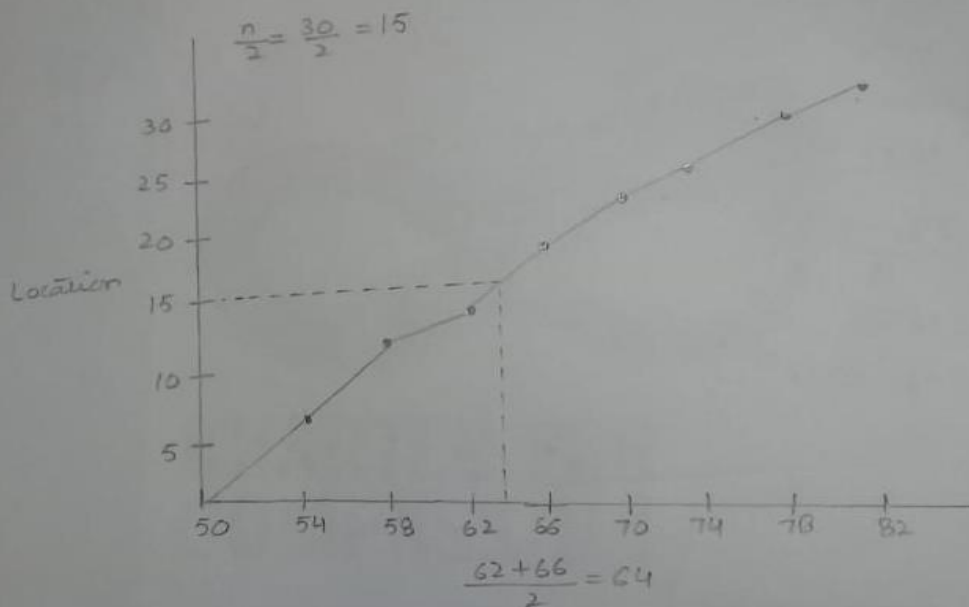
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STEP #03:

$n = 30$

Class Boundaries	Tally Marks	Frequency	R. Frequency	P. Frequency	CF
$50 \leq x < 54$		$F_1 = 6$	$\frac{6}{30} = 0.2$	20%	6
$54 \leq x < 58$		$F_2 = 5$	$\frac{5}{30} = 0.166$	16.6%	11
$58 \leq x < 62$		$F_3 = 2$	$\frac{2}{30} = 0.066$	6.6%	13
$62 \leq x < 66$		$F_4 = 4$	$\frac{4}{30} = 0.133$	13.3%	17
$66 \leq x < 70$		$F_5 = 6$	$\frac{6}{30} = 0.2$	20%	23
$70 \leq x < 74$		$F_6 = 2$	$\frac{2}{30} = 0.066$	6.6%	25
$74 \leq x < 78$		$F_7 = 3$	$\frac{3}{30} = 0.1$	10%	28
$78 \leq x < 82$		$F_8 = 2$	$\frac{2}{30} = 0.066$	6.6%	30
		$\Sigma F = 30$	$\Sigma RF = 1$	$\Sigma PF = 100\%$	



Median = 64

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Class Boundaries	Frequency	$x_i$	$x_i f_i$	$x_i^2 f_i$	
50-54	6	52	312	16224	
54-58	5	56	280	15680	
58-62	2	60	120	7200	
62-66	4	64	256	16384	
66-70	6	68	408	27744	
70-74	2	72	144	10368	
74-78	3	76	228	17328	
78-82	2	80	160	12800	
		$\Sigma x = 528$	$\Sigma x_i f_i = 1908$	$\Sigma x_i^2 f_i = 123728$	

**SAMPLE MEAN:**

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{528}{30}$$

$$\bar{x} = 17.6$$

**SAMPLE MEDIAN:**

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x_i f_i}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1908}{30}$$

$$\bar{x} = 63.6$$

**STANDARD DEVIATION:**

$$s^2 = \frac{n (\Sigma x_i^2 f_i) - (\Sigma x_i f_i)^2}{n(n-1)} = \frac{30 (123728) - (1908)^2}{30(30-1)}$$

$$s^2 = 82.041$$

**VARIANCE:**

$$s = \sqrt{\text{variance}} \Rightarrow s = \sqrt{82.041}$$

$$s = 9.05$$

-----\*\*End of Question # 01\*\*-----

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### QUESTION #02:

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#### QUESTION #02:

The following table shows the preferences of shoes and colors

Color	Shoes Brands			Total
	Bata	Service	English Boot House	
Black	132	124	410	666
Brown	473	522	317	1312
Total	605	646	727	1978

If shoes are selected at random, find the probability that the shoes brand would be:

- Service & brown colour
- English Boot House or black colour
- Bata given that brown colour
- English Boot House or Bata

$$a) P(\text{Service And Brown Color}) = \frac{522}{1978}$$

$$P(\text{Service And Brown Color}) = 0.263$$

$$b) P(\text{English BH or black}) = P(\text{EBH}) + P(\text{Black}) - P(\text{EBH and Black})$$

$$P(\text{EBH or black}) = \frac{727}{1978} + \frac{666}{1978} - \frac{410}{1978}$$

$$P(\text{EBH or black}) = 0.4969$$

$$c) P(\text{Bata given that Brown}) = \frac{P(\text{Bata and Brown})}{P(\text{Brown})}$$

$$P(\text{Bata given that Brown}) = \frac{473/1978}{1312/1978}$$

$$P(\text{Bata given that Brown}) = 0.3605$$

-----\*\*Part D is Continue on next page\*\*-----



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$$d) P(\text{English BH or Bata}) = P(\text{EBH}) + P(\text{Bata}) - P(\text{EBH and Bata})$$

$$P(\text{English BH or Bata}) = \frac{727}{1978} + \frac{605}{1978} - \frac{0}{1978}$$

$$P(\text{English BH or Bata}) = 0.6734$$

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Part A: (comment)

0.263 is the probability that random selected shoe, service & brown

Part B: (comment)

0.4969 is the probability that random selected shoe brand English Boot House & Black

Part C: (comment)

0.3605 is the probability that random selected shoe is Bata & Brown

Part D: (comment)

0.6734 is the probability that random selected shoe is (EBH & Bata)

-----\*\*End of Question # 02\*\*-----

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### QUESTION #03:

#### PART A:

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d)  $P(\text{English BH or Bata}) = P(\text{EBH}) + P(\text{Bata}) - P(\text{EBH and Bata})$   
 $P(\text{English BH or Bata}) = \frac{727}{1978} + \frac{605}{1978} - \frac{0}{1978}$   
 $P(\text{English BH or Bata}) = 0.6734$

**QUESTION #03:**  
The average amount of water consumed is 2.5 liters with 0.38 liters standard deviation per day. Find the probability that next day water consumption would be

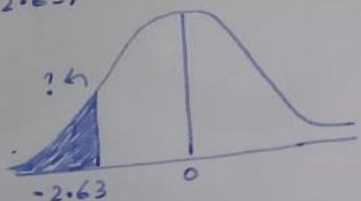
a) Less than 1.5 liters  
b) more than 3.0 liters  
c) between Rs 2.0 and 3.5 liters.

$X = \text{Consumption of Water}$   
 $\mu = 2.5 \text{ liters}$   
 $\sigma = 0.38$

$P(X < 1.5) = ?$

STEP #01:  $\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{1.5 - 2.5}{0.38} = -2.63$   
 $P(Z < -2.63) = ?$

STEP #02:



Z	0.03
-2.63	0.0043

STEP #03:  
 $P(Z < -2.63) = 0.0043$   
 $P(X < 1.5) = 0.0043$

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$P(X > 3.0)$  NAME: JAWERIA ASIF (9442)

$X$  = consumption of water  
 $\mu = 2.5$  liters  
 $\sigma = 0.38$  liters

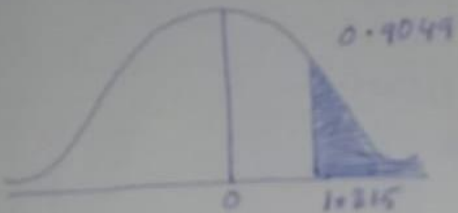
$P(X > 3.0) = ?$

STEP#01:

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{3.0 - 2.5}{0.38} = 1.315$$

$P(Z > 1.315) = ?$   
 $\therefore P(Z > 1.315) = 1 - P(Z < 1.315)$

STEP#02:



z	0.01
1.3	0.9049

STEP#03:

$$P(Z > 1.315) = 1 - P(Z < 1.315)$$
$$P(Z > 1.315) = 1 - 0.9049$$
$$P(Z > 1.315) = 0.0951$$
$$P(X > 3.0) = 0.0951$$

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Part C:

$X$  = Consumption of Water

$\mu = 2.5$  liters

$\sigma = 0.38$  liters

$P(2.0 < X < 3.5) = ?$

STEP#01:

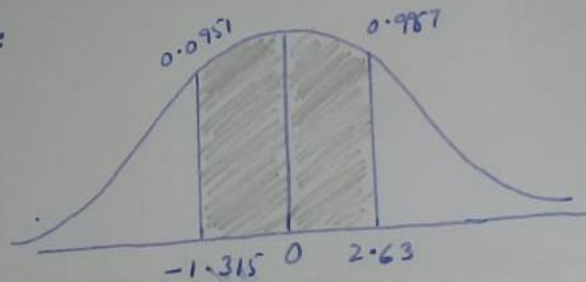
$$z_1 = \frac{x_1 - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{2.0 - 2.5}{0.38} = -1.315$$

$$z_2 = \frac{x_2 - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{3.5 - 2.5}{0.38} = 2.631$$

$$\therefore P(z_1 < Z < z_2) = P(Z < z_2) - P(Z < z_1)$$

$$P(-1.31 < Z < 2.63) = P(Z < 2.63) - P(Z < -1.315)$$

STEP#02:



$z$	0.01
-1.3	0.0951

$z$	0.03
2.6	0.9957

STEP#03:

$$P(-1.315 < Z < 2.63) = P(Z < 2.63) - P(Z < -1.315)$$

$$= 0.9957 - 0.0951$$

$$= 0.9006$$

$$P(-1.315 < X < 2.63) = 0.9006$$

-----\*\*End of Question # 03\*\*-----

QUESTION #04:

**Assignment #03**

**QUESTION #01:**

The lengths (in minutes) of a random selection of popular children's animated films are listed below:

93 83 76 92 77 81 78 100 78 76 75

Construct the 95% confidence interval for the true mean length of all children's animated films.

$x$  = children's animated Films

Sample Size  $\Rightarrow 11$   
 $\Rightarrow n = 11$

Confidence level = 95

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + x_8 + x_9 + x_{10} + x_{11}}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{93 + 83 + 76 + 92 + 77 + 81 + 78 + 100 + 78 + 76 + 75}{11}$$

**FOR MEAN**

$$\bar{x} = \frac{909}{11}$$

$$\bar{x} = 82.636$$

$$s^2 = \frac{(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_3 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_4 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_{11} - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{(93 - 82.6)^2 + (83 - 82.6)^2 + (76 - 82.6)^2 + (92 - 82.6)^2 + (77 - 82.6)^2 + (81 - 82.6)^2 + (78 - 82.6)^2 + (100 - 82.6)^2 + (78 - 82.6)^2 + (76 - 82.6)^2 + (75 - 82.6)^2}{11-1}$$

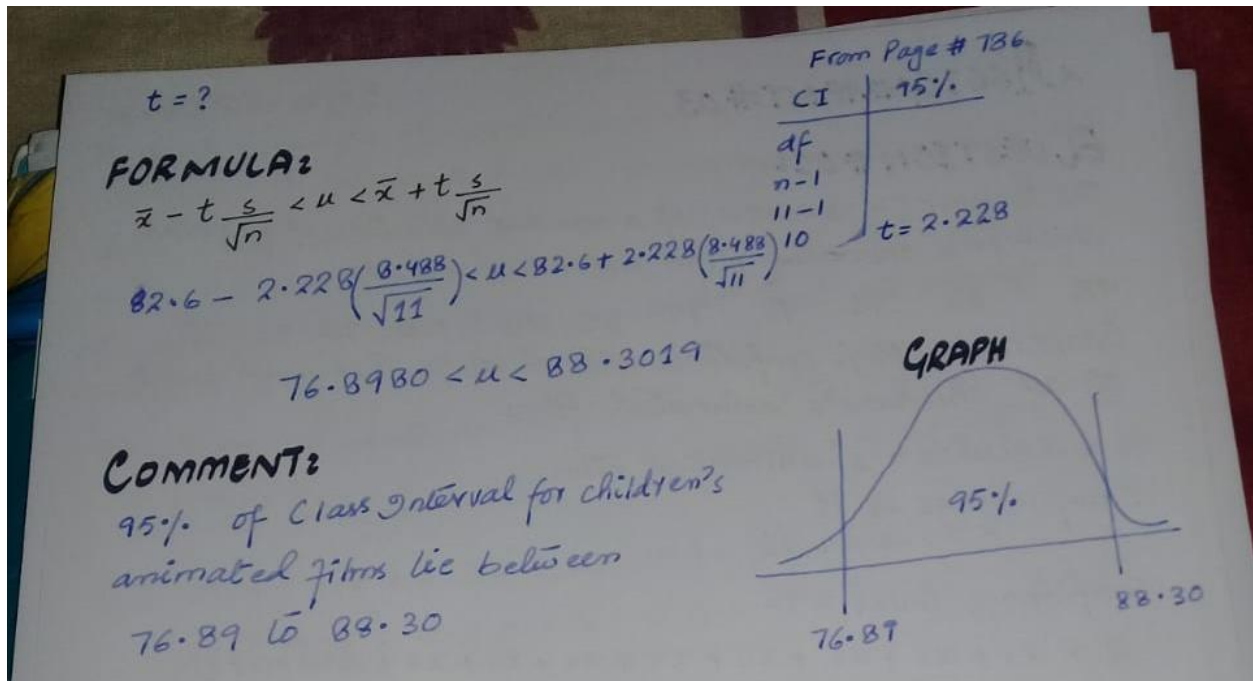
**FOR STANDARD DEVIATION**

$$s^2 = 72.056$$

$$s = 8.488$$

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-----\*\*End of Question # 04\*\*-----

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### QUESTION #05:

**QUESTION #02:**  
A random sample of men's soccer shoes from an international catalog had the following weights (in ounces):  
10.8 9.8 8.8 9.6 9.9 10 8.4 9.6 10 9.4 9.8 9.4 9.8  
At alpha 0.05 can it be concluded that the average weight is less than 10 ounces?

For mean:  
 $\bar{x} = \frac{125.3}{13}$   
 $\bar{x} = 9.638$   
 $n = 13$        $\alpha = 0.05$   
 $s^2 = 0.3441$   
 $s = 0.5866$

STEP #01:  $H_0: \mu = 10$        $H_a: \mu < 10$

STEP #02:  $t_{cal} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}}$  , using tcal because  $n < 30$

$$t_{cal} = \frac{9.6 - 10}{0.586/\sqrt{13}}$$
$$t_{cal} = \frac{-0.4}{0.162}$$
$$t_{cal} = -2.469$$

STEP #03: Decision Rule:

df |  $\alpha = 0.05$   
n-1 |  
13-1 |  $t = 1.782$   
12 |

STEP #04: Conclusion:  
Since,  $t_{cal}$  lies in RR region, therefore reject  $H_0$ .

-----\*\*End of Question # 05\*\*-----



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### QUESTION #06:

**QUESTION # 30**  
**PAGE # 222)**

Gift Baskets: The gift Basket store had the following premade gift baskets containing the following combination in stock

	Cookies	Mugs	Candy	Total
Coffee	20	13	10	43
Tea	12	10	12	34
Total	32	23	22	77

Choose 1 Basket at random. Find the probability that it contains

Coffee or Candy  
Tea given that it contains mugs  
Tea & Cookies

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

$$P(\text{Co or Ca}) = P(\text{Co}) + P(\text{Ca}) - P(\text{Co and Ca})$$

$$P(\text{Co or Ca}) = \frac{43}{77} + \frac{22}{77} - \frac{10}{77}$$

$$P(\text{Co or Ca}) = 0.8441 - 0.1298$$

$$P(\text{Co or Ca}) = 0.7143$$

$$P(A \text{ given that } B) = \frac{P(A \text{ and } B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(\text{Tea given that mugs}) = \frac{P(\text{Tea and mugs})}{P(\text{mugs})}$$

$$P(\text{Tea given that mugs}) = \frac{\frac{10}{77}}{\frac{23}{77}}$$

$$P(\text{Tea given that mugs}) = 0.4347$$

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = \frac{\text{Interaction Frequency}}{\text{Total no of outcomes}}$$

$$P(\text{Tea \& Cookies}) = \frac{12}{77} \cdot \frac{34}{77}$$

$$P(\text{Tea \& Cookies}) = 0.1558$$



**QUESTION #07:**

**QUESTION # 38 (PAGE # 223)**  
 Fatal Accidents: The American automobile Association reports that at all of the fatal car & truck accidents are caused by car driver error. If 3 accidents are at random, find the probability that:

a: All are caused by car driver error  
 b: None is caused by car driver error  
 c: At least 1 is caused by car driver error

54% are caused by car driver error  
 $\frac{54\%}{100} = 0.54$

a:  $P(C_1 \text{ and } C_2 \text{ and } C_3) = (0.54) * (0.54) * (0.54)$   
 $P(C_1 \text{ and } C_2 \text{ and } C_3) = 0.1574$

b:  $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$   
 $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - 0.54$   
 $P(\bar{A}) = 0.46$   
 $P(C_1 \text{ and } C_2 \text{ and } C_3) = (0.46) * (0.46) * (0.46)$   
 $P(C_1 \text{ and } C_2 \text{ and } C_3) = 0.0973$

c:  $P(\text{At least 1 is caused by car driver error}) = 1 - 0.0973$   
 $P(\text{At least 1 is caused by car driver}) = 0.9027$

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### QUESTION #08:

**QUESTION #06 (PAGE # 267)**  
 A country highway department recorded the following probabilities for the number of accidents per day on a certain free way for one month.  
 The number of accidents per day & their corresponding probabilities are shown. Find the mean, variance, & standard deviation.

Number of accidents $x$	Probability $P(x)$
0	0.4
1	0.2
2	0.2
3	0.1
4	0.1

Number of accidents $x$	$P(x)$	$x_i P(x_i)$	$x_i^2 P(x_i)$
0	0.4	0	0
1	0.2	0.2	0.2
2	0.2	0.4	0.8
3	0.1	0.3	0.9
4	0.1	0.4	1.6
	<u>1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>3.5</u>

$$\sigma^2 = \sum x_i^2 P(x_i) - \mu^2$$

$$\sigma^2 = 3.5 - (1.3)^2$$

$$\sigma^2 = 3.5 - 1.69$$

$$\sigma^2 = 1.81$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\text{variance}}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{1.81}$$

$$\sigma = 1.3453$$

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