

# 142.351, 260014: Statistische Methoden der Datenanalyse

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## Exercise class 1

**Hand-in by:** Friday, 27. October 2023 - 11:00

**Class:** Friday, 27. October 2023 - 14:15

### Example 1.1

Let there be two events  $A$  and  $B$  with probabilities  $P(A) = 1/3$ ,  $P(B) = 5/7$ .

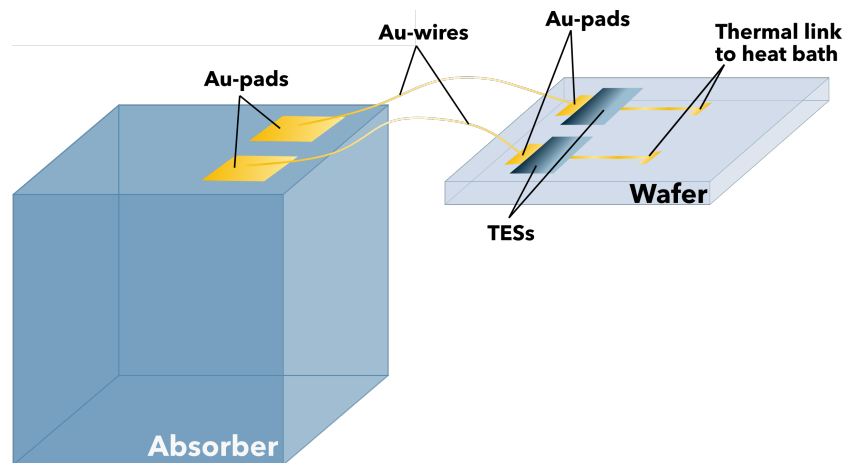
- a) What is the minimum value the expression  $P(A \cap B)$  can attain?
- b) What is  $P(A \cap B)$  under the assumption that  $A$  and  $B$  are independent?

For the case of independence between  $A$  and  $B$  calculate the probability of the following events:

- c) None of the events occurs
- d) Exactly one of the two events occurs
- e) Both events occur
- f) At least one of the two events occurs
- g) At most one of the two events occurs

### Example 1.2

In a novel detector concept for cryogenic calorimeters, the Transition Edge Sensor (TES - a very sensitive thermometer”based on a superconductor) is connected to the detector material by a combination of gold pads and gold bonding wires. This construction is called *remoTES* and is only operable if all three components work. The probability that a pad will not work is estimated with 10%, the probability a bonding wire will not hold with 5%. The figure below shows a setup with two such remoTES detectors. Assuming that the rest of the experimental setup is not error-prone and that the probabilities of failure for the other components are independent of each other, calculate the probability that a signal can be measured (i.e. that at least one of the TES - wire combinations is operational).



### Example 1.3

In 2022, the graduation rate for a bachelor’s degree at the University of Vienna was 37.2% for women and 31.1% for men (the graduation rate indicates the number of degrees compared to all ended studies, including dropouts). Currently, 62.5% of all students at the University of Vienna are female ([https://www.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user\\_upload/startseite/Dokumente/2023\\_UW\\_in\\_Zahlen\\_DT\\_\\_1\\_.pdf](https://www.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/startseite/Dokumente/2023_UW_in_Zahlen_DT__1_.pdf)).

- What is the probability that students will complete their bachelor’s studies with a degree (independent of gender)?
- Calculate the probability that a randomly selected dropout is a man.

### Example 1.4

Compulsory for TU (142.351), optional for University (260014)!

You flip a symmetrical coin  $N$  times.

- a) What is the probability of tossing **exactly**  $x$  times "heads"?
- b) How does the probability of tossing **exactly**  $x = N/2$  times heads behave for large  $N$ ?

### Example 1.5 (Prog)

Load the dataset „ClimateData.csv“ from TUWEL(TU)/Moodle(Uni) and open it in the Jupyter notebook ClimateExcercis-skeleton.ipynb”. The data contains three time series with one data point per decade (from 1880 to 2000) of the following variables: Global average temperature in degrees Celsius, an estimate of the number of pirates on the world’s oceans, the CO2 concentration in the atmosphere in ppm (parts per million).

- a) Make plots of all three time series, over time (decade) as the exogenous variable and the time series data as the endogenous variable.
- b) Calculate the empirical correlation coefficient between global average temperature and the number of pirates on the world’s oceans, and between global average temperature and average CO2 concentration.
- c) How could these correlations be represented graphically? Interpret the results!

### Example 1.6 (Prog)

You draw  $N$  random numbers from a uniform distribution in the interval  $[a,b]$ .

- Calculate the expression for the mean and standard deviation of the underlying distribution.

Create a simple Jupyter notebook to run the experiment:

- Repeatedly draw  $N$  uniformly distributed random numbers and plot their mean and standard deviation as a function of  $N$ . What values do you choose for  $N$  and how many times do you need to repeat the experiment to verify your calculated results?