**Inferential Statistics**

Instructions:

Please share your answersfilled inline in the word document. Submit Python code and R code files wherever applicable.

Insights should be drawn from the plots about the data such as, is data normally distributed/not, outliers, measures like mean, median, mode, variance, std. deviation

Please ensure you update all the details:

**Name:**

**Batch Id:**

**Topic: Basic Statistics**

**Problem Statements:**

Q1) Three Coins are tossed, find the probability that two heads and one tail are obtained?

**Ans:Possible events:HHH,HHT,HTH,HTT,THH,THT,TTH,TTT**

**Two heads and one tail : 3**

**Total Number: 8**

**probability that two heads and one tail: 3/8 = 0.375 = 37.5%**

Q2) Two Dice are rolled, find the probability that sum is

1. Equal to 1
2. Less than or equal to 4
3. Sum is divisible by 2 and 3

**Ans:** There are ( 6 ) \* ( 6 ) = ( 36 ) possible combinations of numbers.

1. The minimum possible sum is (1, 1) = ( 2 ).

Therefore P( 1 ) = ( 0 )/( 36 ) = 0

1. The sum is less than or equal to 4 can be achieved with number combinations

(1, 1),(1, 2),(2, 1),( 2, 2), (1, 3) and (3, 1), that is only with 6 combinations of numbers**.**

P(sum >= 4) = ( 6 / 36 ) = (1/6) = 0.1666

1. The combinations which meet this requirement are:

Sum is divisible by 2 and 3 : -

(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6 ) = 1

(2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6) = 1

(3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6) = 1

(4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5) (4, 6) = 1

(5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4), (5, 5), (5, 6) = 1

(6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6) = 1

P(sum / 2 & 3) = 6/36 = (1/6) = 0.166

Q3) A bag contains 2 red, 3 green and 2 blue balls. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that none of the balls drawn is blue?

## Ans:

## Total number of balls = (2 + 3 + 2) = 7 Let S be the sample space. Then, n(S) = Number of ways of drawing 2 balls out of 7 =7C2​ =(2×1)(7×6)​ =21 Let E = Event of drawing 2 balls, none of which is blue. ∴n(E)= Number of ways of drawing 2 balls out of (2 + 3) balls. =5C2​ =(2×1)(5×4)​ =10 ∴P(E)=n(S)n(E)​=10/21

Q4) Calculate the Expected number of candies for a randomly selected child:

Below are the probabilities of count of candies for children (ignoring the nature of the child-Generalized view)

i. Child A – probability of having 1 candy is 0.015

ii. Child B – probability of having 4 candies is 0.2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CHILD | Candiescount | Probability |
| A | 1 | 0.015 |
| B | 4 | 0.20 |
| C | 3 | 0.65 |
| D | 5 | 0.005 |
| E | 6 | 0.01 |
| F | 2 | 0.12 |

**Ans:**

Expected number of candies for a randomly selected child

=  1 \* 0.015  + 4\*0.20  + 3 \*0.65  + 5\*0.005  + 6 \*0.01  + 2 \* 0.12

= 0.015 + 0.8  + 1.95 + 0.025 + 0.06 + 0.24

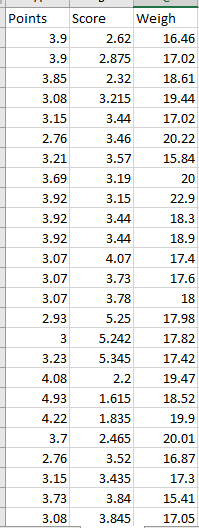
=   3.090

=  3.09

Q5) Calculate Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, Range & comment about the values / draw inferences, for the given dataset

* For Points,Score,Weigh>

Find Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, and Range and comment about the values/ Draw some inferences.



Dataset: Refer to Hands-on Material In LMS - Data Types EDA assignment snap shot of dataset is given above.

Q6) Calculate Expected Value for the problem below

1. The weights (X) of patients at a clinic (in pounds), are

108, 110, 123, 134, 135, 145, 167, 187, 199

Assume one of the patients is chosen at random. What is the Expected Value of the Weight of that patient?

**Ans:**EXPECTED VALUE = ∑ P(X).E(X)

= ((1/9)\*108) + ((1/9)\*110) + ((1/9)\*123) + ((1/9)\*134) + ((1/9)\*135) + ((1/9)\*145) + ((1/9)\*167) + ((1/9)\*187) + ((1/9)\*199)

= 145.33

HENCE, 145.33 kg IS THE EXPECTED VALUE OF THAT PATIENT.

Q7) Look at the data given below. Plot the data, find the outliers and find out

**Hint:** [Use a plot which shows the data distribution, skewness along with the outliers; also use R/Python code to evaluate measures of centrality and spread]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of company** | **Measure X** |
| Allied Signal | 24.23% |
| Bankers Trust | 25.53% |
| General Mills | 25.41% |
| ITT Industries | 24.14% |
| J.P.Morgan& Co. | 29.62% |
| Lehman Brothers | 28.25% |
| Marriott | 25.81% |
| MCI | 24.39% |
| Merrill Lynch | 40.26% |
| Microsoft | 32.95% |
| Morgan Stanley | 91.36% |
| Sun Microsystems | 25.99% |
| Travelers | 39.42% |
| US Airways | 26.71% |
| Warner-Lambert | 35.00% |

Q8) AT&T was running commercials in 1990 aimed at luring back customers who had switched to one of the other long-distance phone service providers. One such commercial shows a businessman trying to reach Phoenix and mistakenly getting Fiji, where a half-naked native on a beach responds incomprehensibly in Polynesian. When asked about this advertisement, AT&T admitted that the portrayed incident did not actually take place but added that this was an enactment of something that “could happen.” Suppose that one in 200 long-distance telephone calls is misdirected.

What is the probability that at least one in five attempted telephone calls reaches the wrong number? (Assume independence of attempts.)

**Hint:**[Using Probability formula evaluate the probability of one call being wrong out of five attempted calls]

**Ans:**

**Given :**one in 200 long-distance telephone calls is misdirected.

**To find :**probability that at least one in five attempted telephone calls reaches the wrong number

**Solution:**

one in 200 long-distance telephone calls is misdirected

=>  probability of call misdirecting  p = 1/200

     Probability of call not Misdirecting = 1 - 1/200 = 199/200

Number of Calls = 5

P(x) = ⁿCₓpˣqⁿ⁻ˣ

n = 5

p = 1/200

q = 199/200

at least one in five attempted telephone calls reaches the wrong number

= 1  -  none of the call reaches the wrong number

= 1  - P(0)

= 1   -  ⁵C₀(1/200)⁰(199/200)⁵⁻⁰

= 1  -  (199/200)⁵

= 0.02475

**probability that at least one in five attempted telephone calls reaches the wrong number = 0.02475**

Q9) Returns on a certain business venture, to the nearest $1,000, are known to follow the following probability distribution

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| X | P(x) |
| -2,000 | 0.1 |
| -1,000 | 0.1 |
| 0 | 0.2 |
| 1000 | 0.2 |
| 2000 | 0.3 |
| 3000 | 0.1 |

1. What is the most likely monetary outcome of the business venture?

**Hint:** [The outcome is most likely the expected returns of the venture]

**Ans:** The most likely monetary outcome of the business venture**= 2000**

1. Is the venture likely to be successful? Explain.

**Hint:** [Probability of % of venture being a successful one]

**Ans:**P(x) = 0.1+0.2+0.3 = 0.6

It’s successful because it’s more than 0.5 probability

1. What is the long-term average earning of business ventures of this kind? Explain.

**Hint:**[Here, the expected returns to the venture is considered as the

the required average]

**Ans:= (-2000)\*(0.1) + (-1000)\*(0.1) + (0)\*(0.2) + (1000)\*(0.2) + (2000)\*(0.3)**

**+ (3000)\*(0.1)**

= -200-100+0+200+600+300 = 800

The long-term average earning of business ventures is 800.

1. What is the good measure of the risk involved in a venture of this kind? Compute this measure.

**Hint:** [Risk here stems from the possible variability in the expected returns, therefore, name the risk measure for this venture]

**Ans:** The good measure of the risk involved in a venture of this kind is:

=(-2000 x 0.1) + (-1000 x 0.1)

= - 300