

Statistics and Probability Assignment

* Questions:-

- 1) The maximum weight that an elevator complex can accommodate is 800kg. The average adult weight be about 70kgs with a variance of 200. What is the probability that the lift safely reaches the ground when there are 10 adults in the lift?

→ Given mean = 70

Variance = 200, $x = 800$

Hence mean for 10 adults = $10(70) = 700$

Variance for 10 adults = $10(200) = 2000$

therefore standard deviation $SD = \sqrt{2000} = 44.72$

If the weight > 800kg causes the elevator to "unsafely" reach the ground, then we can find the upper tail of our normal distribution

$P(\text{weight of 10 adults} > 800\text{kg})$

$$Z\text{-score} = \frac{(x - \mu)}{SD} = \frac{(800 - 700)}{44.72} = 2.24$$

Hence $P(Z > 2.24)$, using z table we get 0.9875 or 98.75%

∴ Hence it is safe to reach the ground

② The life of 60-watt light bulb in hours is known to be normally distributed with $\sigma = 25$ hours. Create 5 different random samples of 100 bulbs each which has a mean life of $\bar{x} \approx 1000$ hours and perform one-way ANOVA with state it.

→ The total sample size is $N = 500$

Therefore, the total degrees of freedom are

$$df_{\text{total}} = 500 - 1 = 499$$

The between - groups degrees of freedom are

$$df_{\text{within}} = df_{\text{total}} - df_{\text{between}} = 499 - 4 = 495$$

$$\sum_{i,j} x_{ij} = 499712$$

$$\sum_{i,j} x_{ij}^2 = 499691630$$

$$SS_{\text{total}} = SS_{\text{total}} = \sum_{i,j} x_{ij}^2 - \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{i,j} x_{ij} \right)^2 = 267464.112$$

$$SS_{\text{within}} = 266084.42$$

$$SS_{\text{between}} = 1379.692$$

$$MS_{\text{between}} = \frac{SS_{\text{between}}}{df_{\text{between}}} = \frac{1379.692}{4} = 344.923$$

$$MS_{\text{within}} = \frac{SS_{\text{within}}}{df_{\text{within}}} = \frac{266084.42}{495} = 537.544$$

$$F = \frac{MS_{\text{between}}}{MS_{\text{within}}} = \frac{344.923}{537.544} = 0.642$$

The following null and alternative

Hypotheses need to be tested:

$$H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4 = \mu_5$$

H_1 : Not all means are equal

The above hypothesis will be tested using an F-ratio
For one-way ANOVA.

Based on the information provided, the significance level is $\alpha = 0.05$, and the degrees of freedom are $df_1 = 4$ and $df_2 = 4$, therefore, the rejection region for this F-test is $R = \{F : F > F_c = 2.39\}$.

Test $F = \frac{MS_{\text{between}}}{MS_{\text{within}}} = \frac{344.923}{537.544} = 0.642$

Since it is observed that

$F = 0.642 < 2.39 = F_c$, it is then concluded that the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Therefore, there is not enough evidence to claim that not all 5 ~~questions~~ ^{population} means are equal, at the $\alpha = 0.05$ significance level.

P-value approach: The P-value is $P = 0.633$, and since $p = 0.633 > 0.05$, it is concluded that the null hypothesis is not rejected.

Therefore, there is not enough evidence to claim that not all 5 population

means are equal, at the $\alpha = 0.05$