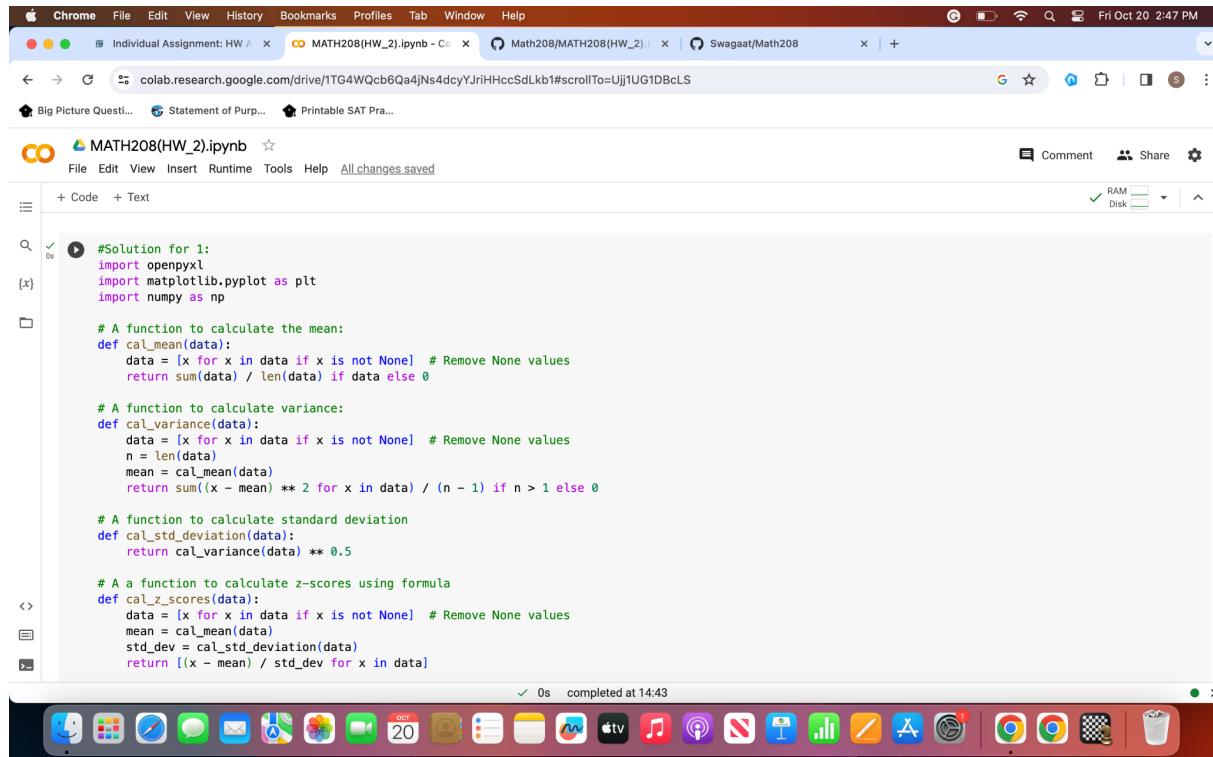


**Assignment 2**  
**Name- Swagat Neupane**  
**ID- 19698ns**  
**San Francisco Bay university**  
**Course : MATH208 - Probability and Statistics**

### Solution-1:



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "MATH208(HW\_2).ipynb". The code in the notebook is as follows:

```
#Solution for 1:
import openpyxl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# A function to calculate the mean:
def cal_mean(data):
    data = [x for x in data if x is not None] # Remove None values
    return sum(data) / len(data) if data else 0

# A function to calculate variance:
def cal_variance(data):
    data = [x for x in data if x is not None] # Remove None values
    n = len(data)
    mean = cal_mean(data)
    return sum((x - mean) ** 2 for x in data) / (n - 1) if n > 1 else 0

# A function to calculate standard deviation
def cal_std_deviation(data):
    return cal_variance(data) ** 0.5

# A function to calculate z-scores using formula
def cal_z_scores(data):
    data = [x for x in data if x is not None] # Remove None values
    mean = cal_mean(data)
    std_dev = cal_std_deviation(data)
    return [(x - mean) / std_dev for x in data]
```

The notebook has 0s completed at 14:43. The status bar at the bottom shows RAM and Disk usage.

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MATH208(HW\_2).ipynb

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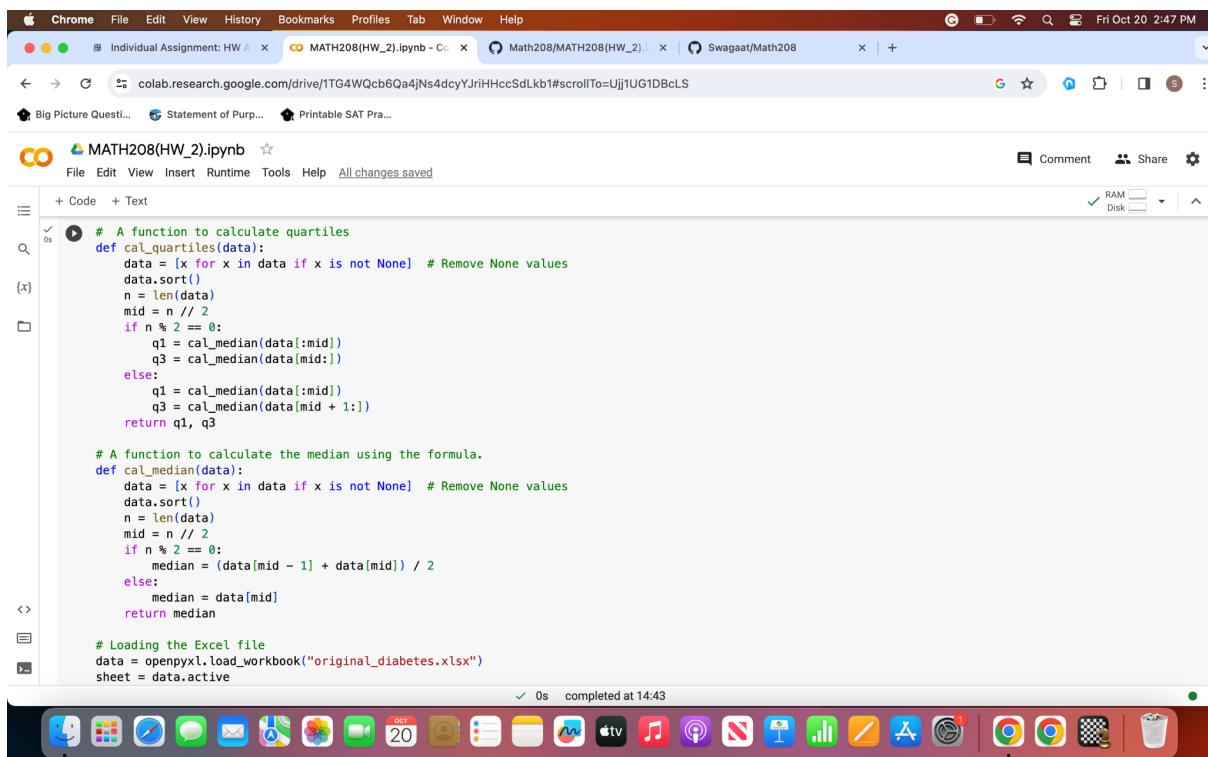
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```
# A function to calculate quartiles
def cal_quartiles(data):
    data = [x for x in data if x is not None] # Remove None values
    data.sort()
    n = len(data)
    mid = n // 2
    if n % 2 == 0:
        q1 = cal_median(data[:mid])
        q3 = cal_median(data[mid:])
    else:
        q1 = cal_median(data[:mid])
        q3 = cal_median(data[mid + 1:])
    return q1, q3

# A function to calculate the median using the formula.
def cal_median(data):
    data = [x for x in data if x is not None] # Remove None values
    data.sort()
    n = len(data)
    mid = n // 2
    if n % 2 == 0:
        median = (data[mid - 1] + data[mid]) / 2
    else:
        median = data[mid]
    return median

# Loading the Excel file
data = openpyxl.load_workbook("original_diabetes.xlsx")
sheet = data.active
```

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MATH208(HW\_2).ipynb

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```
# Extracting data from "Glucose" and "BloodPressure" columns
glucose_data = [cell.value for cell in sheet['B'][1:]]
blood_pressure_data = [cell.value for cell in sheet['C'][1:]]

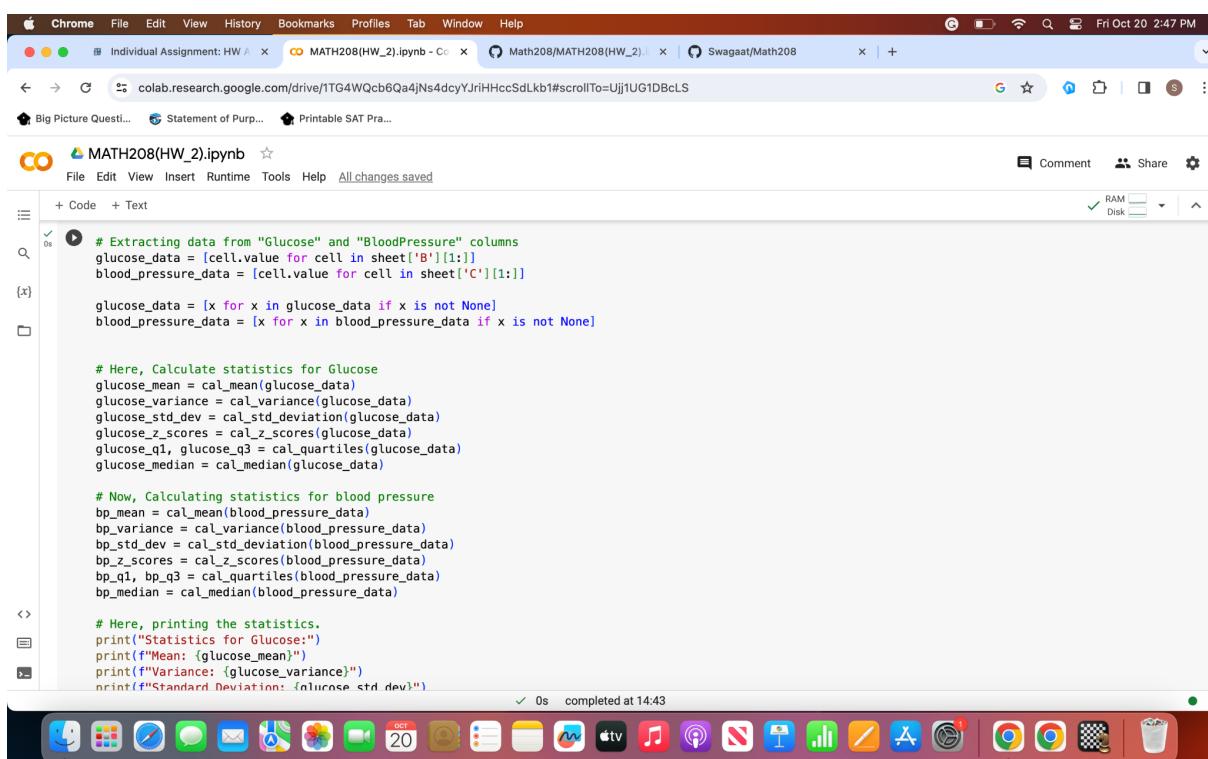
glucose_data = [x for x in glucose_data if x is not None]
blood_pressure_data = [x for x in blood_pressure_data if x is not None]

# Here, Calculate statistics for Glucose
glucose_mean = cal_mean(glucose_data)
glucose_variance = cal_variance(glucose_data)
glucose_std_dev = cal_std_deviation(glucose_data)
glucose_z_scores = cal_z_scores(glucose_data)
glucose_q1, glucose_q3 = cal_quartiles(glucose_data)
glucose_median = cal_median(glucose_data)

# Now, Calculating statistics for blood pressure
bp_mean = cal_mean(blood_pressure_data)
bp_variance = cal_variance(blood_pressure_data)
bp_std_dev = cal_std_deviation(blood_pressure_data)
bp_z_scores = cal_z_scores(blood_pressure_data)
bp_q1, bp_q3 = cal_quartiles(blood_pressure_data)
bp_median = cal_median(blood_pressure_data)

# Here, printing the statistics.
print("Statistics for Glucose:")
print(f"Mean: {glucose_mean}")
print(f"Variance: {glucose_variance}")
print(f"Standard Deviation: {glucose_std_dev}")
```

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**MATH208(HW\_2).ipynb**

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```

os  # Here, printing the statistics.
    print("Statistics for Glucose:")
    print(f"Mean: {glucose_mean}")
    print(f"Variance: {glucose_variance}")
    print(f"Standard Deviation: {glucose_std_dev}")
    print(f"Z-Scores: {glucose_z_scores}")
    print(f"Q1: {glucose_q1}")
    print(f"Median: {glucose_median}")
    print(f"Q3: {glucose_q3}")

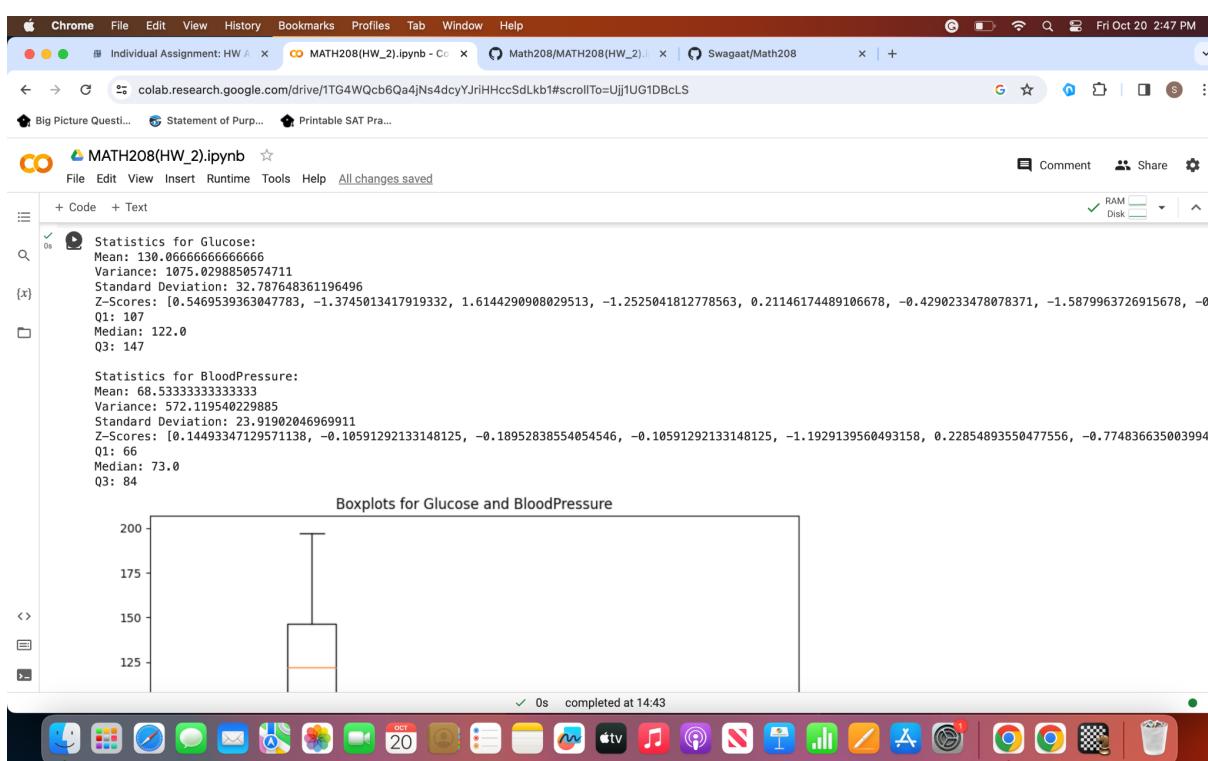
    print("\nStatistics for BloodPressure:")
    print(f"Mean: {bp_mean}")
    print(f"Variance: {bp_variance}")
    print(f"Standard Deviation: {bp_std_dev}")
    print(f"Z-Scores: {bp_z_scores}")
    print(f"Q1: {bp_q1}")
    print(f"Median: {bp_median}")
    print(f"Q3: {bp_q3}")

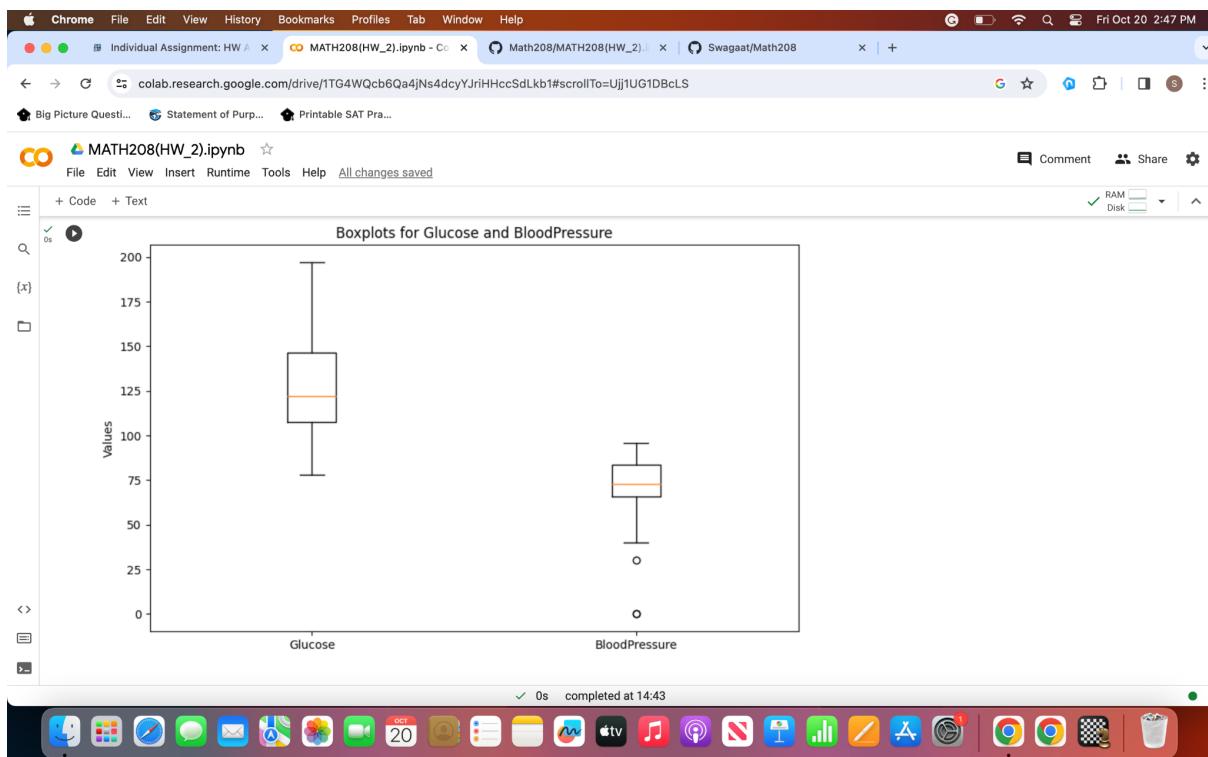
# Creating a boxplot for Glucose and blood pressure.
data_to_plot = [glucose_data, blood_pressure_data]
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.boxplot(data_to_plot, labels=["Glucose", "BloodPressure"])
plt.title("Boxplots for Glucose and BloodPressure")
plt.ylabel("Values")
plt.show()

```

Statistics for Glucose:  
Mean: 130.0666666666666  
Variance: 1075.0298850574711

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## Solution-2:

```
#Solution for question-2:
import random
import math

def gen_random_numbers(n):
    return [random.uniform(0, 1) for _ in range(n)]

def cal_mean(lst):
    return sum(lst) / len(lst)

def cal_std_deviation(lst):
    mean = cal_mean(lst)
    squared_diff = [(x - mean) ** 2 for x in lst]
    variance = sum(squared_diff) / (len(lst) - 1)
    return math.sqrt(variance)

def verify_Chebyshev_ineq(lst, k):
    mean = cal_mean(lst)
    std_dev = cal_std_deviation(lst)
    count = 0

    for num in lst:
        if abs(num - mean) < k * std_dev:
            count += 1

    return count

# Generating a list of 50 random numbers between 0 and 1
random_numbers = gen_random_numbers(50)
```

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### MATH208(HW\_2).ipynb

```

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os # Generating a list of 50 random numbers between 0 and 1
random_numbers = gen_random_numbers(50)

# Test cases
k = 1
cnt = verify_Chebyshev_ineq(random_numbers, k)
prob = 1 - 1 / (k ** 2)
print(f"\nProbability of |X-u| = {prob} is True")
print(f"When k = {k}, P(|X-u|<k*sd) >= 1-1/k^2 is True")

k = math.sqrt(2) # k = 2
cnt = verify_Chebyshev_ineq(random_numbers, k)
prob = 1 - 1 / (k ** 2)
print(f"\nProbability of |X-u| = {prob} is True")
print(f"When k = {k}, P(|X-u|<k*sd) >= 1-1/k^2 is True")

k = 1.5
cnt = verify_Chebyshev_ineq(random_numbers, k)
prob = 1 - 1 / (k ** 2)
print(f"\nProbability of |X-u| = {prob} is True")
print(f"When k = {k}, P(|X-u|<k*sd) >= 1-1/k^2 is True")

k = 2
cnt = verify_Chebyshev_ineq(random_numbers, k)
prob = 1 - 1 / (k ** 2)
print(f"\nProbability of |X-u| = {prob} is True")
print(f"When k = {k}, P(|X-u|<k*sd) >= 1-1/k^2 is True")
k = 3

```

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### MATH208(HW\_2).ipynb

```

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os k = 3
cnt = verify_Chebyshev_ineq(random_numbers, k)
prob = 1 - 1 / (k ** 2)
print(f"\nProbability of |X-u| = {prob} is True")
print(f"When k = 1, P(|X-u|<k*sd) >= 1-1/k^2 is True")

Probability of |X-u| = 0.0 is True
When k = 1, P(|X-u|<k*sd) >= 1-1/k^2 is True

Probability of |X-u| = 0.5000000000000001 is True
When k = 1.4142135623730951, P(|X-u|<k*sd) >= 1-1/k^2 is True

Probability of |X-u| = 0.5555555555555556 is True
When k = 1.5, P(|X-u|<k*sd) >= 1-1/k^2 is True

Probability of |X-u| = 0.75 is True
When k = 2, P(|X-u|<k*sd) >= 1-1/k^2 is True

Probability of |X-u| = 0.8888888888888888 is True
When k = 3, P(|X-u|<k*sd) >= 1-1/k^2 is True

#Solution for Question-3:
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# This is the given data.
X = np.array([2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11])

```

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### Solution-3:

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MATH208(HW\_2).ipynb

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```
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os #Solution for Question-3:
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

{x}
# This is the given data.
X = np.array([2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11])
Y = np.array([30, 25, 95, 115, 265, 325, 570, 700, 1085, 1300])

# Here, calculating the coefficient of b1 and b0
n = len(X)
mean_X = sum(X)/len(X)
mean_Y = sum(Y)/len(Y)
b1 = np.sum((X - mean_X) * (Y - mean_Y)) / np.sum((X - mean_X) ** 2)
b0 = mean_Y - b1 * mean_X

# Using the formula calculating the coefficient of linear correlation r.
numerator = np.sum((X - mean_X) * (Y - mean_Y))
denominator_X = np.sqrt(np.sum((X - mean_X) ** 2))
denominator_Y = np.sqrt(np.sum((Y - mean_Y) ** 2))
r = numerator / (denominator_X * denominator_Y)

# Printing the output.
print("b1 (Slope):", b1)
print("b0 (Intercept):", b0)
print("Coefficient of Linear Correlation (r):", r)

{y}
# Now, Plotting the data and the straight fitting line
plt.scatter(X, Y, color='blue', label='Data')
Y_pred = b0 + b1 * X
plt.plot(X, Y_pred, color='red', label='Fitted Line')

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```

