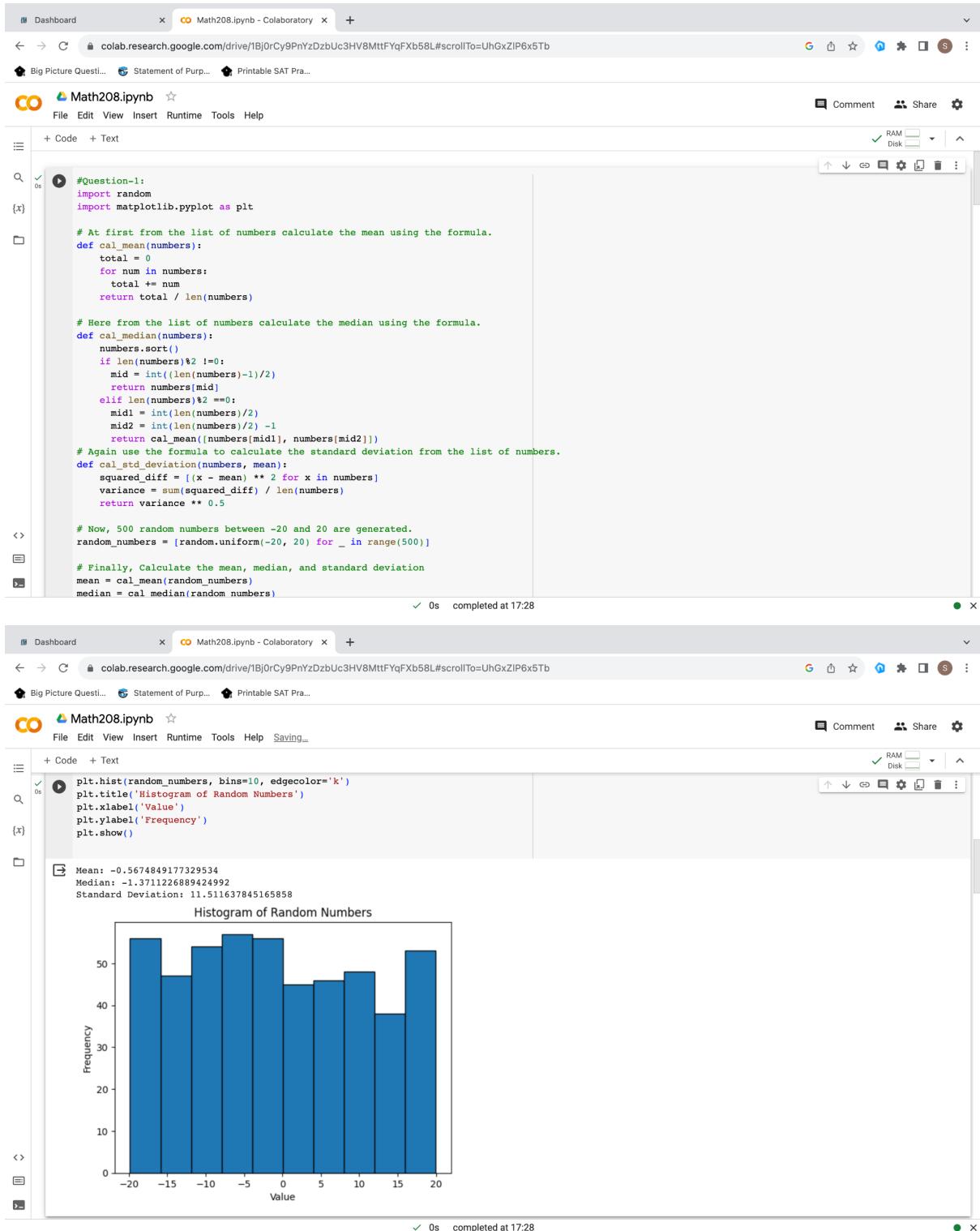


**Week-2 Assignment 1**  
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**San Francisco Bay university**  
**Course : MATH208 - Probability and Statistics**



The screenshot shows two sessions of a Google Colab notebook titled "Math208.ipynb".

**Session 1 (Top):**

```

#Question-1:
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# At first from the list of numbers calculate the mean using the formula.
def cal_mean(numbers):
    total = 0
    for num in numbers:
        total += num
    return total / len(numbers)

# Here from the list of numbers calculate the median using the formula.
def cal_median(numbers):
    numbers.sort()
    if len(numbers)%2 != 0:
        mid = int((len(numbers)-1)/2)
        return numbers[mid]
    elif len(numbers)%2 == 0:
        mid1 = int(len(numbers)/2)
        mid2 = int(len(numbers)/2) - 1
        return cal_mean([numbers[mid1], numbers[mid2]])

# Again use the formula to calculate the standard deviation from the list of numbers.
def cal_std_deviation(numbers, mean):
    squared_diff = [(x - mean)**2 for x in numbers]
    variance = sum(squared_diff) / len(numbers)
    return variance ** 0.5

# Now, 500 random numbers between -20 and 20 are generated.
random_numbers = [random.uniform(-20, 20) for _ in range(500)]

# Finally, calculate the mean, median, and standard deviation
mean = cal_mean(random_numbers)
median = cal_median(random_numbers)

```

Output: ✓ 0s completed at 17:28

**Session 2 (Bottom):**

```

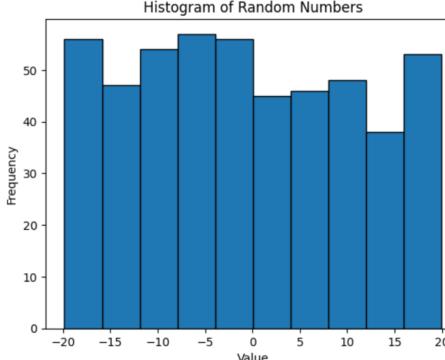
plt.hist(random_numbers, bins=10, edgecolor='k')
plt.title('Histogram of Random Numbers')
plt.xlabel('Value')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()

```

Output:

Mean: -0.5674849177329534  
Median: -1.371122689424992  
Standard Deviation: 11.511637845165858

Histogram of Random Numbers



The histogram displays the frequency distribution of 500 random numbers generated between -20 and 20. The x-axis is labeled "Value" and ranges from -20 to 20 with major ticks every 5 units. The y-axis is labeled "Frequency" and ranges from 0 to 50 with major ticks every 10 units. The histogram consists of 10 blue bars. The distribution is roughly symmetric and centered around -1.37.

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```
#Question-2
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math

{x}

# At first from the list of numbers calculate the mean using the formula.
def cal_mean(numbers):
    total = 0
    for num in numbers:
        total += num
    return total / len(numbers)

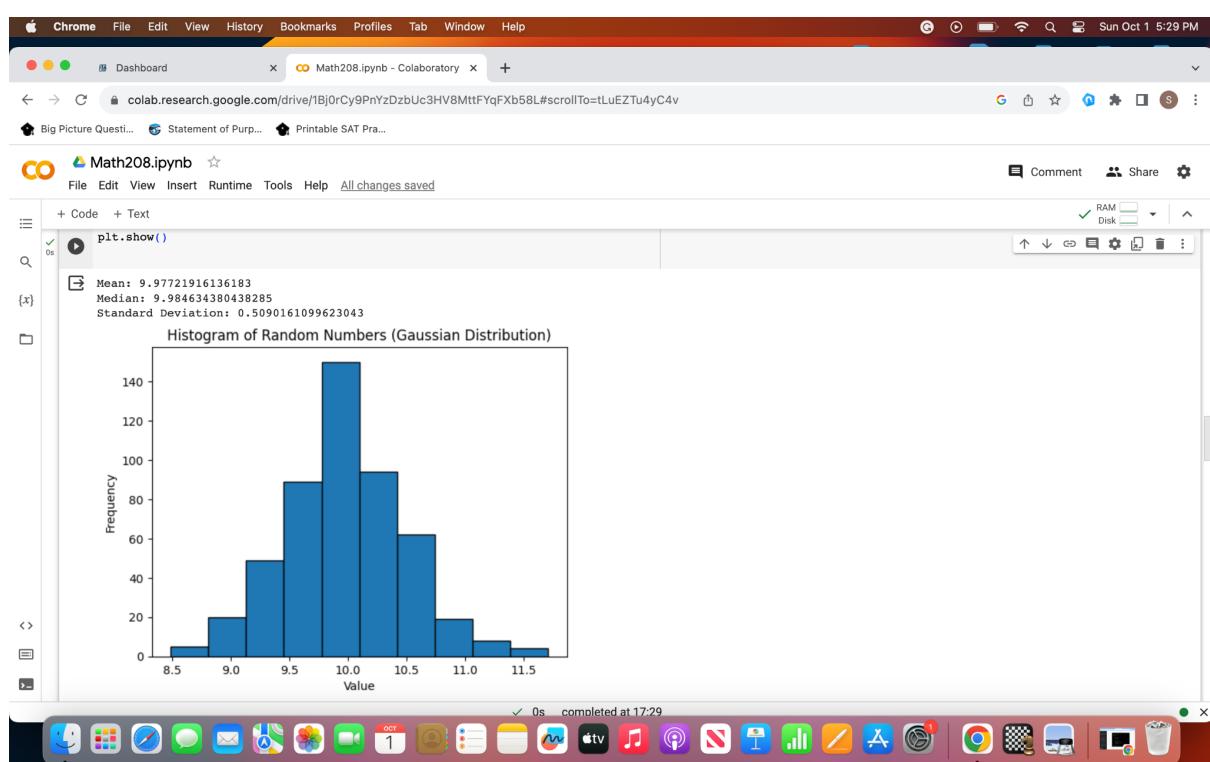
# Here from the list of numbers calculate the median using the formula.
def cal_median(numbers):
    numbers.sort()
    if len(numbers)%2 !=0:
        mid = int((len(numbers)-1)/2)
        return numbers[mid]
    elif len(numbers)%2 ==0:
        mid1 = int(len(numbers)/2)
        mid2 = int(len(numbers)/2) -1
        return cal_mean([numbers[mid1], numbers[mid2]])

# Again use the formula to calculate the standard deviation from the list of numbers.
def cal_std_deviation(numbers, mean):
    squared_diff = [(x - mean) ** 2 for x in numbers]
    variance = sum(squared_diff) / len(numbers)
    return variance ** 0.5

# Generate 500 random numbers with mean = 10 and standard deviation = 0.5

```

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```
#Question-3:
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Data for the leading causes of death
causes = [
    "Heart Disease", "Malignant Neoplasms", "Stroke",
    "Chronic Respiratory Disease", "Accidents",
    "Diabetes", "Alzheimer's", "Influenza/Pneumonia",
    "Nephritis/Nephrosis", "Septicemia"
]

deaths = [
    63.2, 56.0, 13.7, 12.5, 12.2,
    7.2, 7.2, 5.6, 4.5, 3.4
]

# Sort causes and deaths in descending order
sorted_causes, sorted_deaths = zip(*sorted(zip(causes, deaths), key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True))

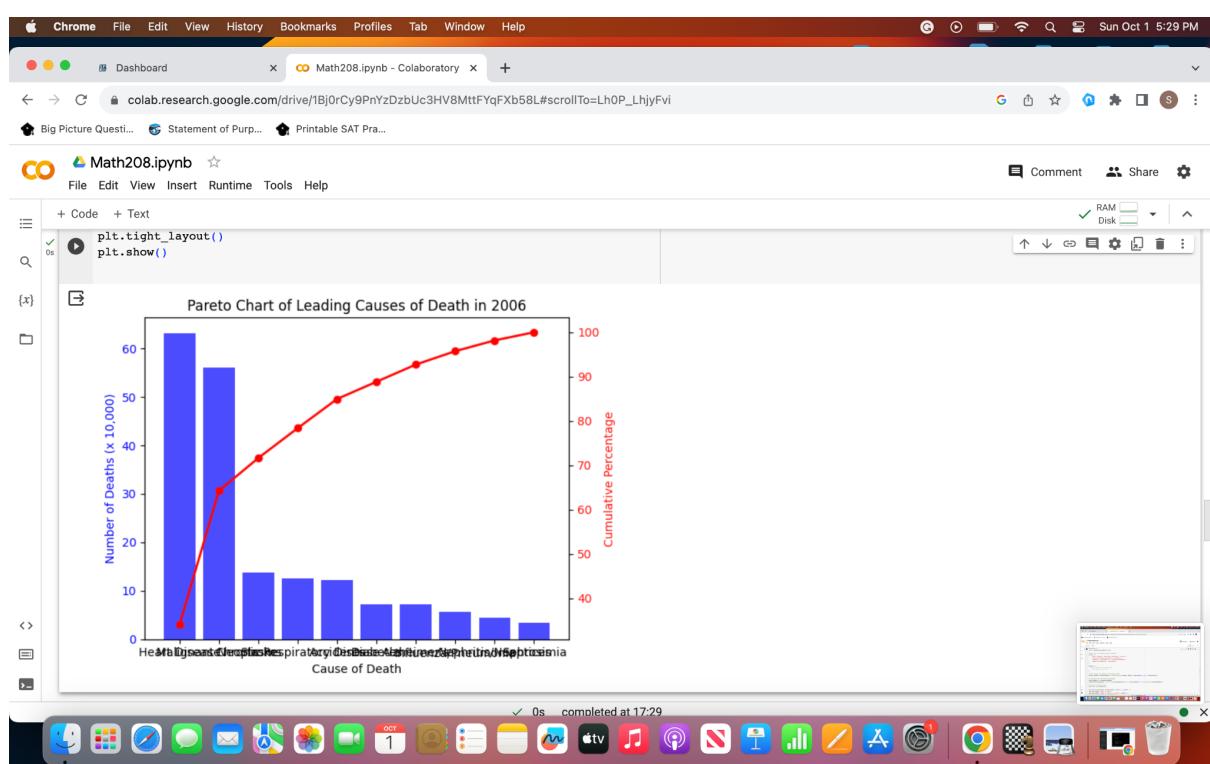
# Calculate the cumulative percentage
total_deaths = sum(sorted_deaths)
cumulative_percentage = [100 * sum(sorted_deaths[:i+1]) / total_deaths for i in range(len(sorted_deaths))]

# Create the Pareto chart
fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()

ax1.bar(sorted_causes, sorted_deaths, color='b', alpha=0.7)
ax1.set_xlabel('Cause of Death')
ax1.set_ylabel('Number of Deaths (x 10,000)', color='b')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

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```
#Question-4:

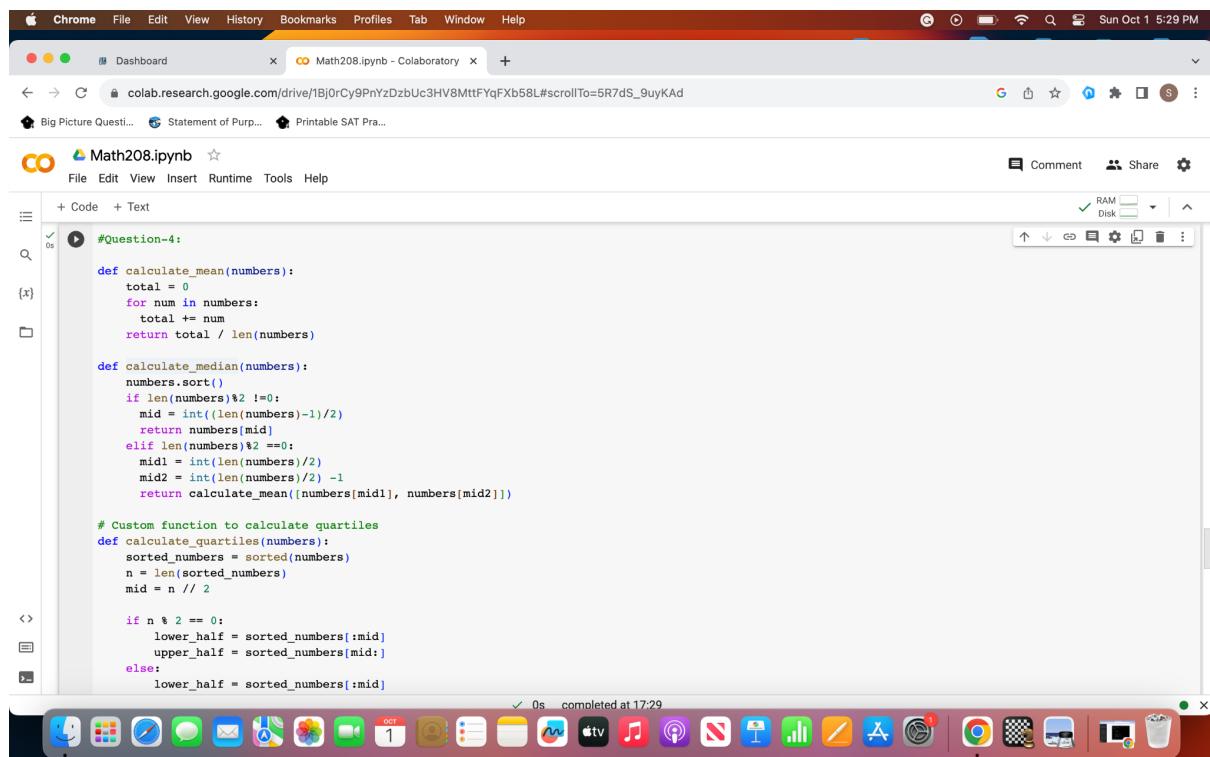
def calculate_mean(numbers):
    total = 0
    for num in numbers:
        total += num
    return total / len(numbers)

def calculate_median(numbers):
    numbers.sort()
    if len(numbers)%2 != 0:
        mid = int((len(numbers)-1)/2)
        return numbers[mid]
    elif len(numbers)%2 == 0:
        mid1 = int(len(numbers)/2)
        mid2 = int(len(numbers)/2) - 1
        return calculate_mean([numbers[mid1], numbers[mid2]])

# Custom function to calculate quartiles
def calculate_quartiles(numbers):
    sorted_numbers = sorted(numbers)
    n = len(sorted_numbers)
    mid = n // 2

    if n % 2 == 0:
        lower_half = sorted_numbers[:mid]
        upper_half = sorted_numbers[mid:]
    else:
        lower_half = sorted_numbers[:mid]
```

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```
def calculate_percentiles(numbers, percentile):
    sorted_numbers = sorted(numbers)
    n = len(sorted_numbers)
    index = int((percentile / 100) * (n - 1))
    return sorted_numbers[index]

def calculate_mode(numbers):
    count_dict = {}
    max_count = 0
    mode = []

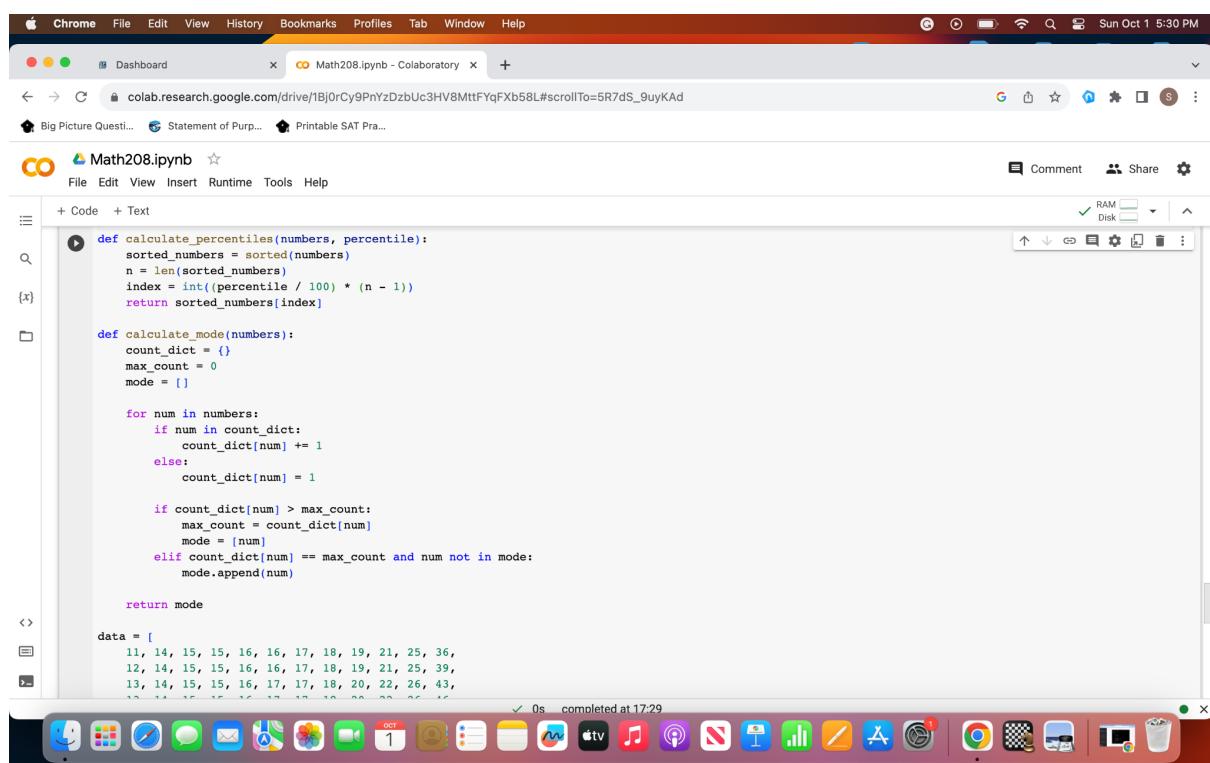
    for num in numbers:
        if num in count_dict:
            count_dict[num] += 1
        else:
            count_dict[num] = 1

        if count_dict[num] > max_count:
            max_count = count_dict[num]
            mode = [num]
        elif count_dict[num] == max_count and num not in mode:
            mode.append(num)

    return mode

data = [
    11, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 36,
    12, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 39,
    13, 14, 15, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 20, 22, 26, 43,
```

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colab.research.google.com/drive/1Bj0rCy9PnYzDzbUc3HV8MttFyqFXb58L#scrollTo=5R7dS\_9uyKAd

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```
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13, 14, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 19, 20, 23, 27, 54,
13, 14, 15, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 29, 59,
13, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 30, 67,
14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 31,
14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 34
{x}

# Calculate the statistics
median = calculate_median(data)
mode = calculate_mode(data)
q1, q3 = calculate_quartiles(data)
p10 = calculate_percentiles(data, 10)
p95 = calculate_percentiles(data, 95)

# Print the results
print(f"Median: {median}")
print(f"Mode: {mode}")
print(f"Q1: {q1}")
print(f"Q3: {q3}")
print(f"P10: {p10}")
print(f"P95: {p95}")

Median: 17.0
Mode: [16]
Q1: 15
Q3: 21
P10: 14
P95: 39
```

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