

Test 2

(2)

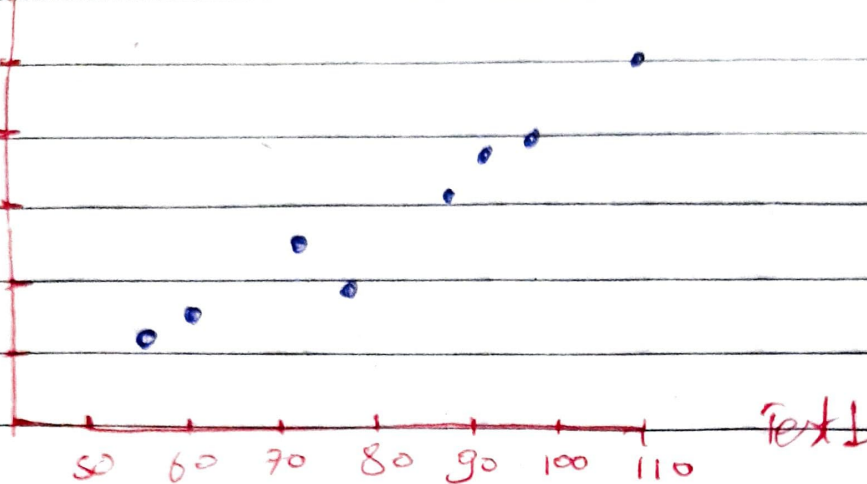
70

60

50

40

30



Direction → Positive, because the pattern in the scatterplot slopes upwards.

Strength → Strong, ~~also~~ because the points in the scatterplot do not deviate much from the general pattern in the points.

Form → Linear, ~~also~~ because the scatterplot does not contain a lot of curvature.

Thus there is a strong, positive, linear relationship b/w the variable.

(5)	X	X _i	Y _i	X _i ²	X _i ³	X _i ⁴	X _i Y _i	X _i ² Y _i
	1	-4	2	16	-64	256	-8	32
	2	-3	6	9	-27	81	-8	54
	3	-2	7	4	-8	16	-14	28
	4	-1	8	1	-1	1	-8	8
	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
	6	1	11	1	1	1	11	11
	7	2	11	4	8	16	22	44
	8	3	10	9	27	81	30	90
	9	4	9	16	64	256	36	144
N = 9		ΣX _i = 74	ΣY _i = 60	ΣX _i ² = 0	ΣX _i ³ = 708	ΣX _i ⁴ = 51	ΣX _i Y _i = 411	

$$\text{eq} \Rightarrow y = a + bx + cx^2$$

$$\sum Y_i = Na + b \sum X_i + c \sum X_i^2$$

$$\sum X_i Y_i = a \sum X_i + b \sum X_i^2 + c \sum X_i^3$$

$$\sum X_i^2 Y_i = a \sum X_i^2 + b \sum X_i^3 + c \sum X_i^4$$

$$\therefore 74 = 9a + b(0) + 60(c) \quad \therefore 9a + 60c = 74 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\therefore 9a + 60c = 74 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$411 = 60a + 0b + 708c \quad \therefore 60a + 708c = 411$$

(1)

Solving (1) & (2) $a = 10.004$

$$c = -0.267$$

The eqⁿ of parabola is,

$$y = 10.004 + 0.85x - 0.267x^2$$

$$= 10.004 + 0.85(x-5) - 0.267(x-5)^2$$

$$= 10.004 + 0.85x - 4.25 - 0.267x^2 + 2.67x - 6.675$$

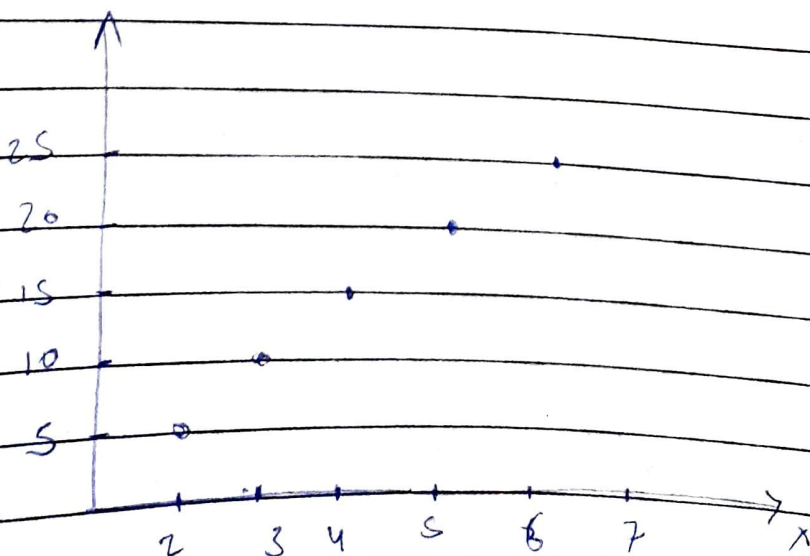
$$y = -0.921 + 0.52x - 0.267x^2$$

Q1

X	Y	X ²	Y ²	XY
2	6	4	36	12
3	7.5	9	56.25	22.5
4	8	16	64	32
5	12	25	144	60
6	13	36	169	78
7	15.5	49	240.25	108.5

$$\Sigma x = 27 \quad \Sigma y = 62 \quad \Sigma x^2 = 139$$

$$\Sigma y^2 = 313$$



$x = b$, $y = a + b$, x is the best within line

$$\sum y = a \sum x + b \sum x^2$$

$$62 = 6a + 27b \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$313 = 27a + 139b \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$a = 1.5904, \quad b = 1.9428$$

Best fitting line is

$$y = 1.5904 + 1.9428x$$

Q3. $f(x, y) = \frac{12}{7} (x^2 + xy)$

$$2) P(x > y) = \iint_{x > y} f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_y^1 \frac{12}{7} (x^2 + xy) \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{12}{7} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2 y}{2} \right) \Big|_y^1 \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{12}{21} + \frac{12}{14} y - \frac{12}{21} y^3 - \frac{12}{14} y^3 \right) \, dy$$

$$= \frac{9}{4}$$

$$b) \int_0^1 \frac{12}{7} y (x^2 + 6xy) dy = \frac{12}{7} x^2 + \frac{6x}{7}$$