

Kudit Sharma

Heart rate mean = 72 bpm

Standard deviation = 10 bpm

sample size (n) = 64

Average bpm = 69

Q1)

a) population mean = 72 bpm

sample mean = 69 bpm

b) H_0 = There is no change in average heart rate with the use of the app

H_1 = There is a ~~change~~ reduction in average heart rate with the use of the app.

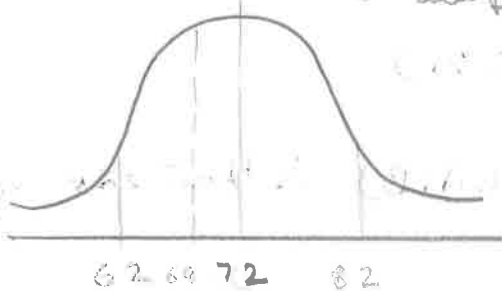
$H_0 = W = \sim W$

(W = with app)

$H_1 = W < \sim W$

($\sim W$ = without app)

c)



Sample mean = 69

\therefore Difference between standard and sample = 72 - 69

= standard error = $\frac{10}{\sqrt{64}} = 3.33$

$$Z = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{64}}$$

σ = standard error
 $\sqrt{64} = \sqrt{n}$

$$d) = Z = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$Z = \frac{\sigma}{8}$$

n = number of samples

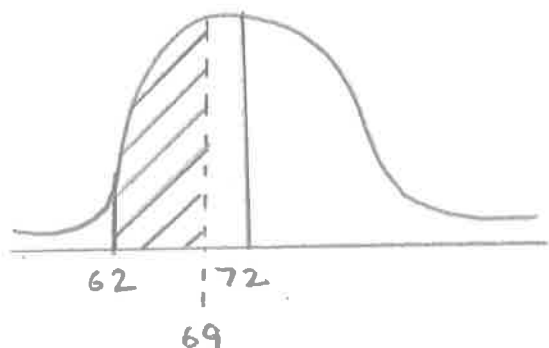
σ = standard error

\sqrt{n} = no of samples

$$Z = \frac{3.33}{8}$$

$$Z = \frac{3.33}{\sqrt{64}} \\ = \frac{3.33}{8}$$

e)



LEGEND

— (Historical mean)

-- (Sample mean)

▨ (Corresponding P value)

Q2)

$$P(S) = 0.2$$

$$P(F|S) = 0.9$$

$$P(F|\sim S) = 0.05$$

Bayes rule with substitution

$$P(S|F) = \frac{P(F|S) \times P(S)}{P(F|S) \times P(S) + P(F|\sim S) \times P(\sim S)} \quad (2)$$

a) The prior value we have gotten here is $P(A)$ in this case (equation 2 given above) $P(S)$

• The value of $P(S) = 0.2$ (20%)

b) The posterior probability is $P(A|B)$ in the ~~last~~ ~~equation~~ equation 2 it is $P(S|F)$

• Posterior states the probability of it being pain given the filter picks it up, the statement uses conditional probability.

c) Equation 2 is the expression after substitution.

$$P(S|F) = \frac{(0.9) \times (0.2)}{((0.9 \times 0.2) + (0.1) \times (0.8))}$$

$$= P(S|F) = \frac{0.18}{(0.18) + (0.08)}$$

(c) continuation

Xudit Sharma

$$= \underline{0.18}$$

$$(0.26)$$

$$= \frac{9}{13} \frac{0.9}{0.13} = 6.9 = 0.06$$

d) ~~That~~ following the calculation we can observe that the posterior probability is lower than the prior probability since the filter is able to identify spam accurately with only a minor error chance of 5%.

